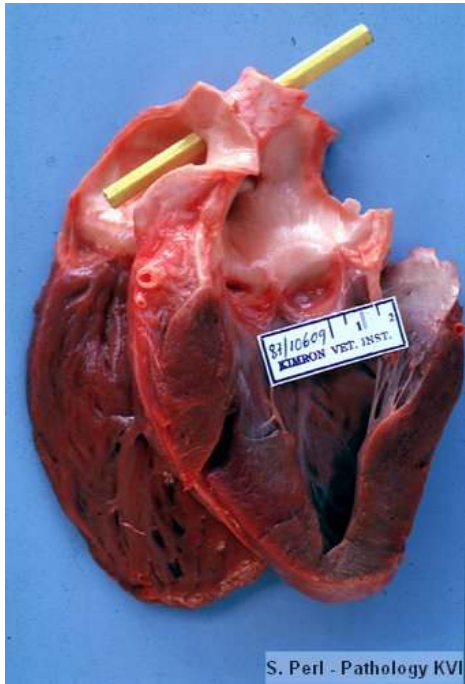
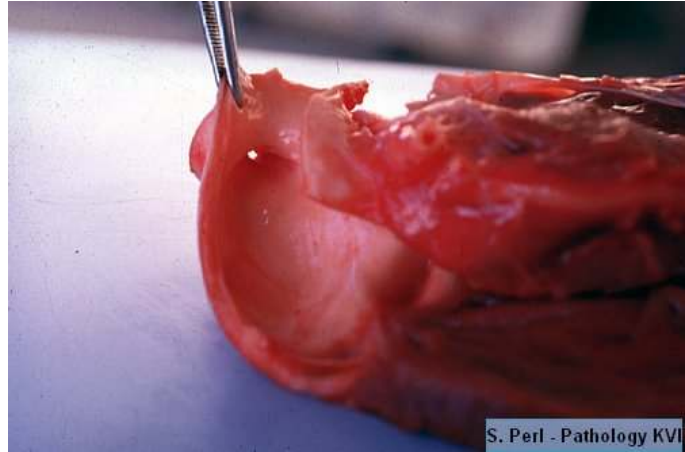


Congenital abnormalities of the heart and large vessels

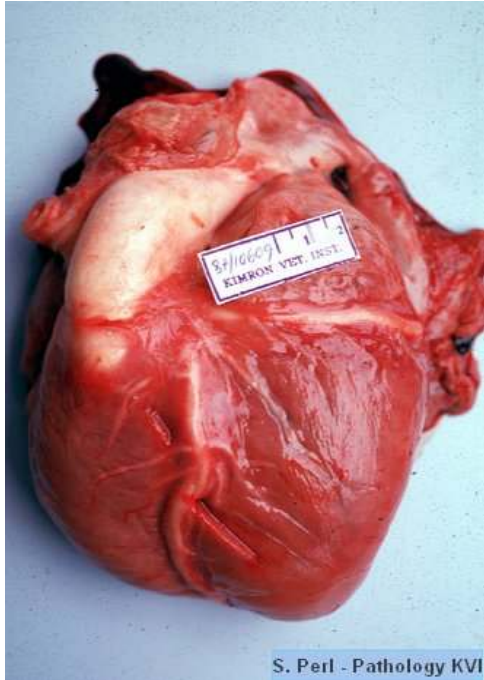
A. Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)



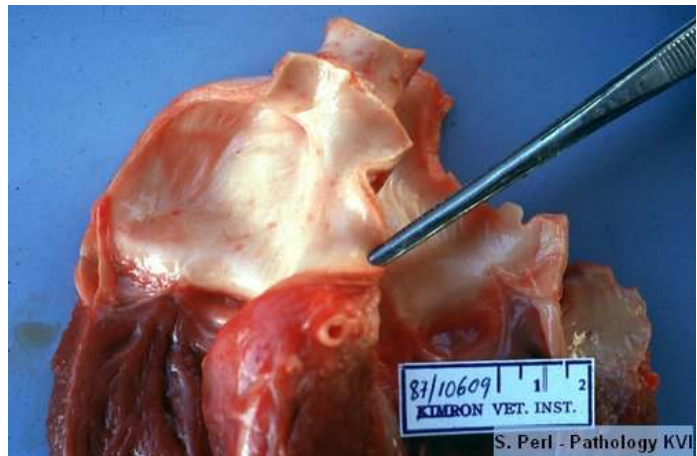
1



2



3

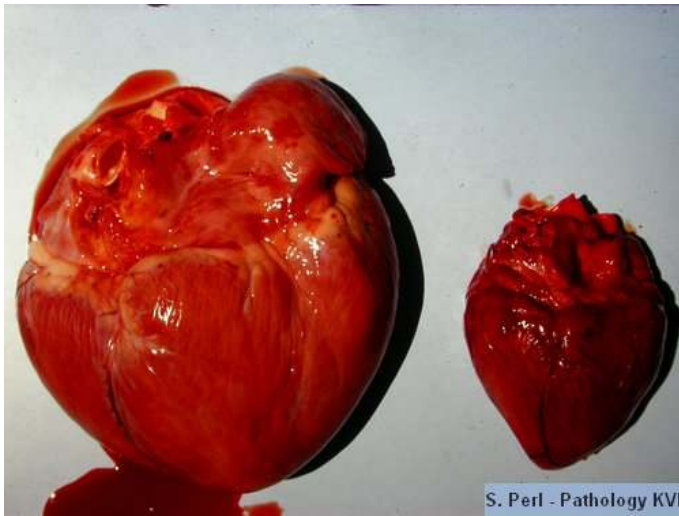


4

1, 2 An opening between the aorta and pulmonary artery of approximately 5 mm in diameter.

3, 4 Dilatation of pulmonary artery due to turbulent flow at the opening.

B. Ventricular septal defect (VSD)



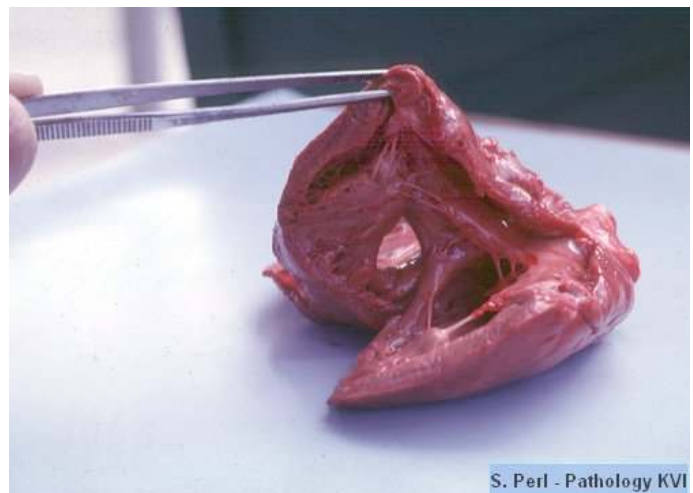
1



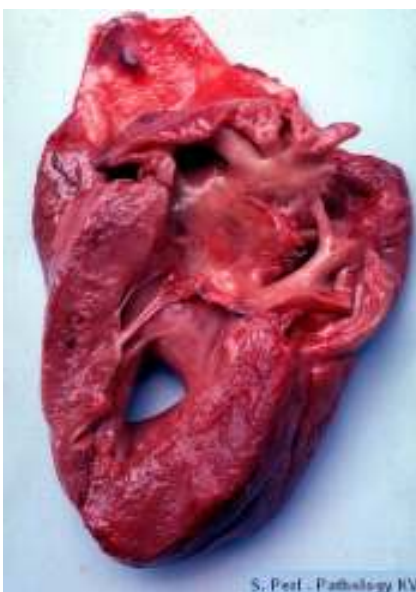
2



3



4



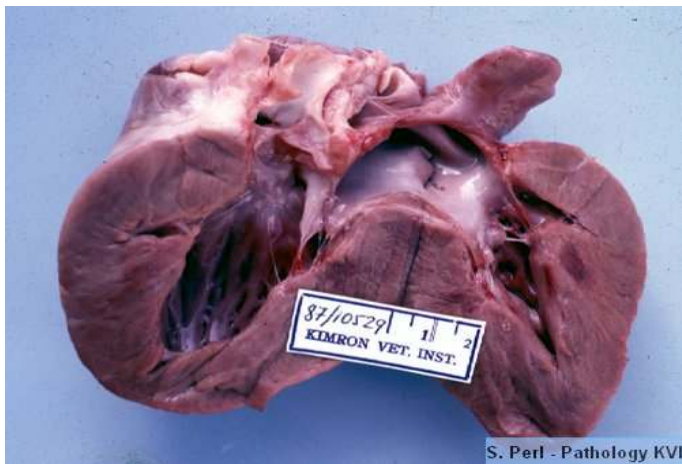
5

1. Enlarged heart (compared to the normal) due to VSD.

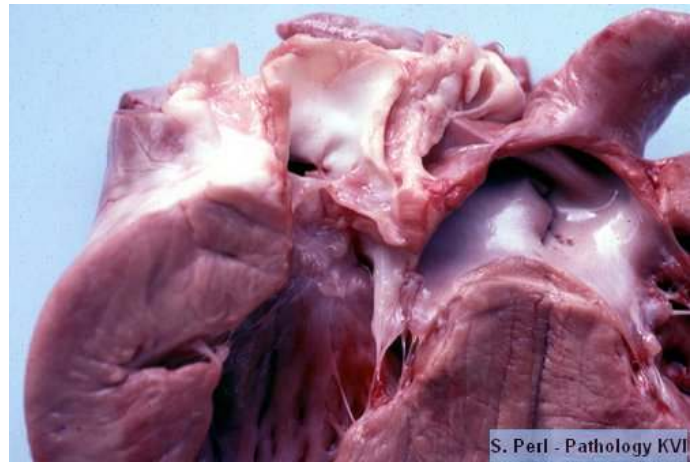
2, 3. An approximate 2 cm opening just below the aortic valve

4, 5. An approximate 2 cm opening at the muscular part of the ventricular septum

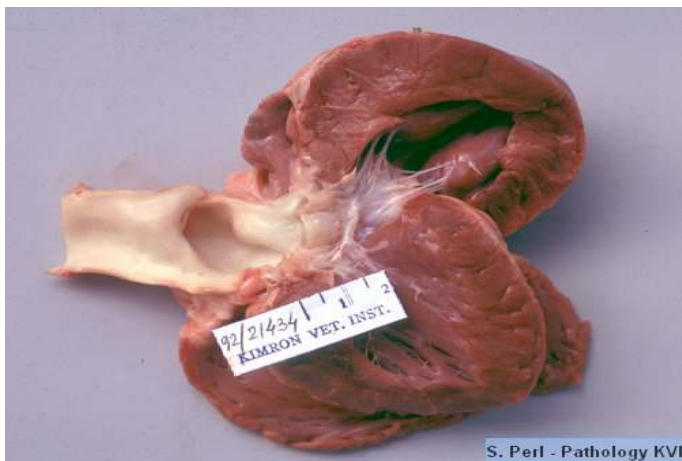
C. Malformation of semilunar or atrioventricular valves



1



2

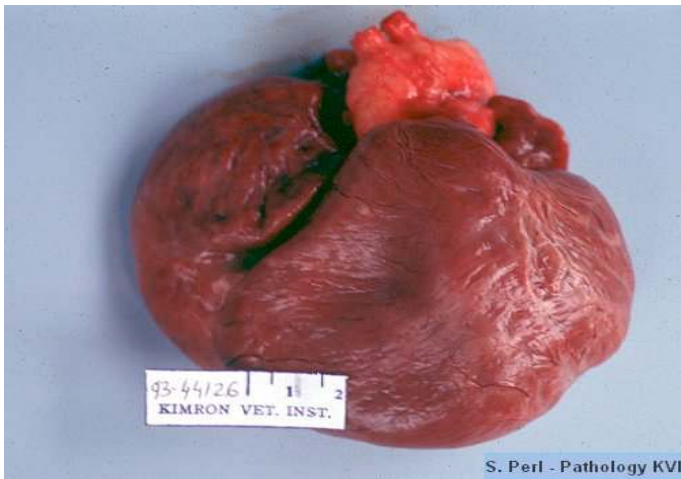


3

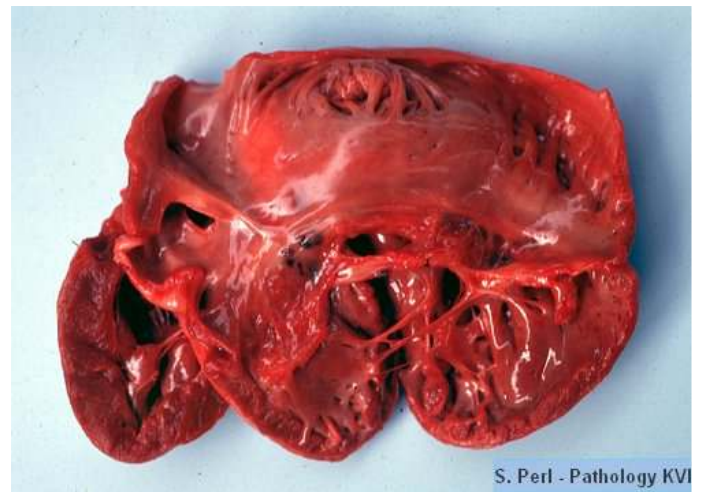


4

- 1, 2 Aortic stenosis - a constrictive band at the level of the aortic valve.
3 Aortic stenosis - a fibrous band just below the aortic valve and post stenotic dilatation.
4 Aplasia of semilunar valve



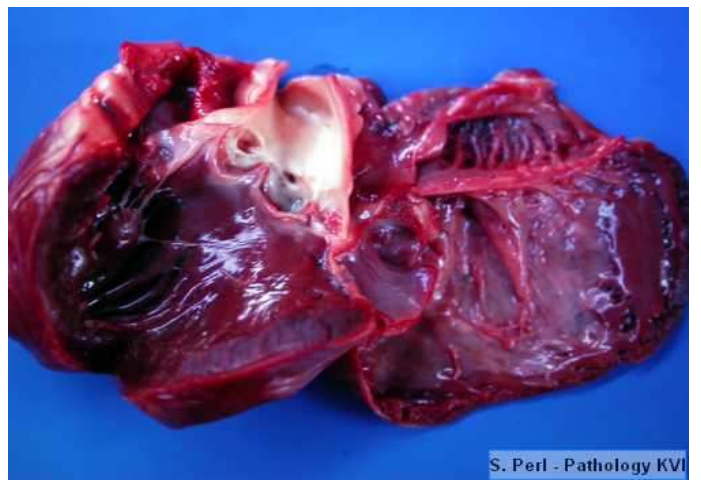
5



6



7



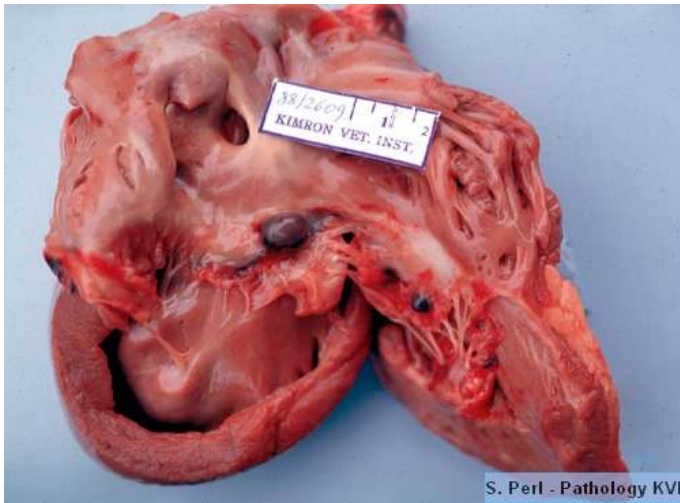
8

5 Cardiomegaly, enlarged right ventricle

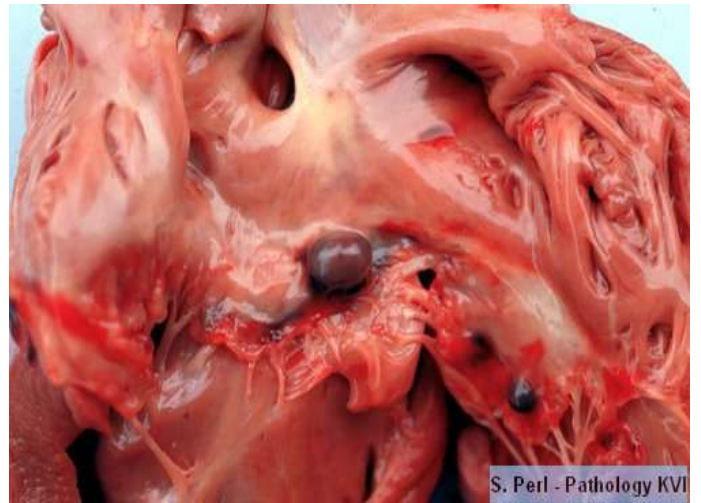
6,8 Aplasia of leaflates of tricuspid valve

7 Fusion of tricuspid valve

D. Miscellaneous cardiac anomalies



1



2



3

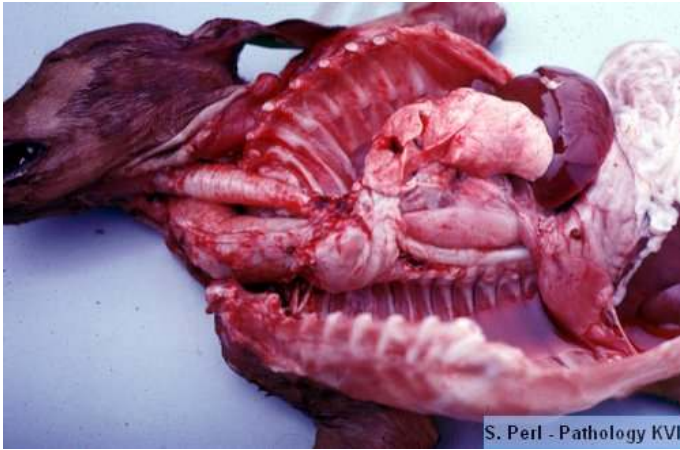


4

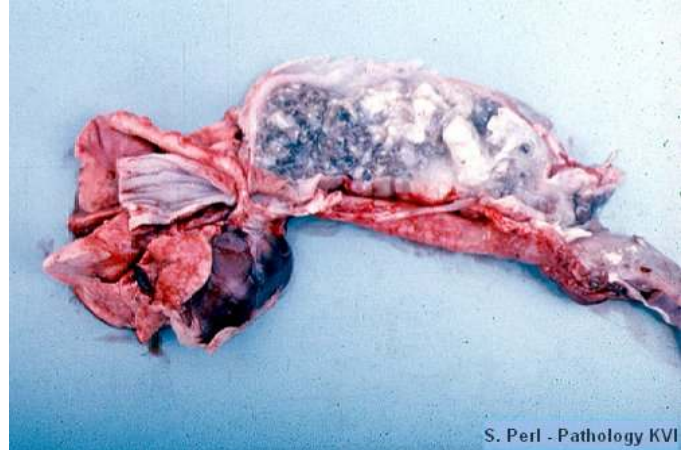
1, 2, 3 Congenital hematomas

4. Ectopia cordis

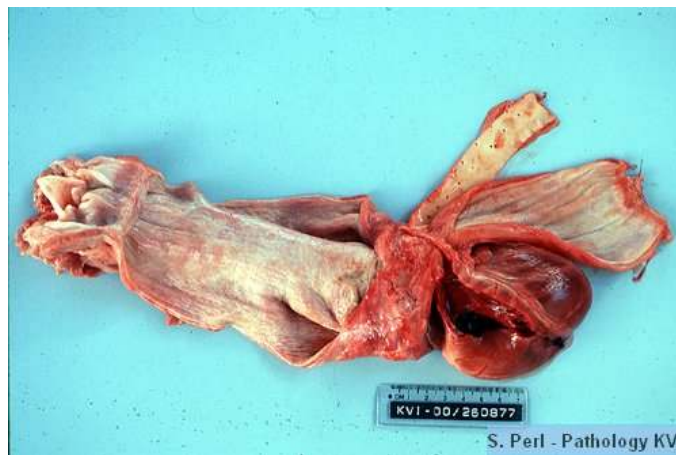
E. Vascular anomalies



1



2

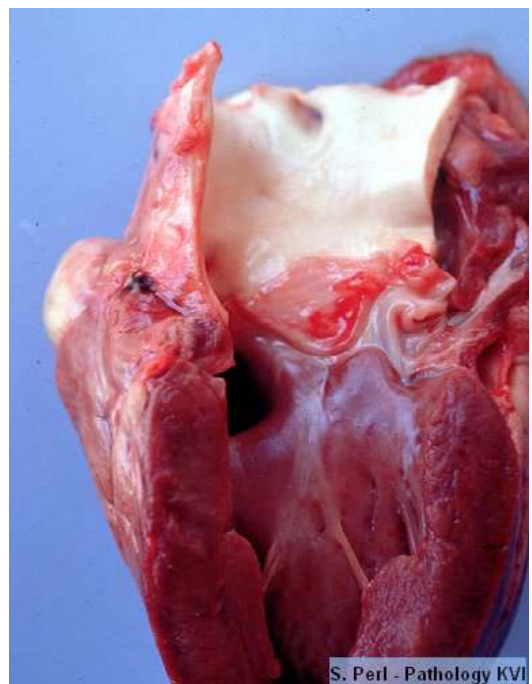


3

1, 2, 3. Persistent right aortic arch – the esophagus is constricted by the aorta, trachea and ligamentum arteriosus.



4



5

4, 5 Common trunk