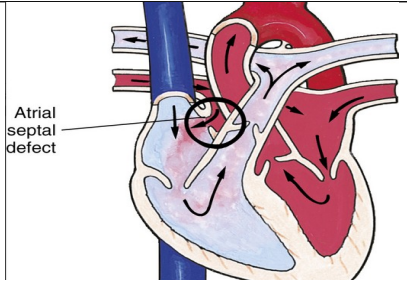
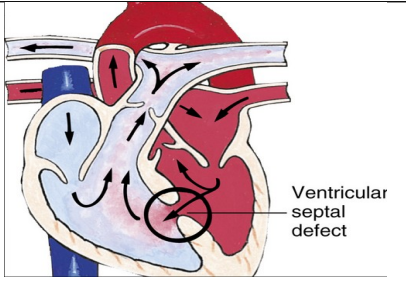
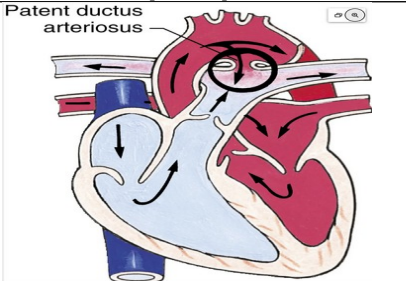
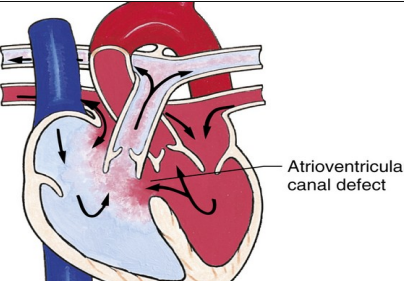


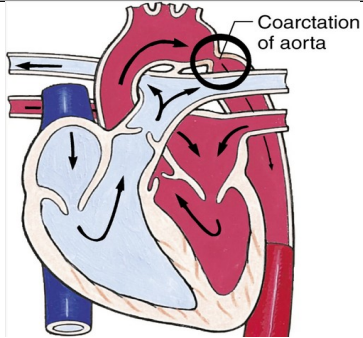
Pediatric Congenital Heart Defects

Defects that cause increased pulmonary blood flow due to abnormal connections between the great arteries, allowing blood flow from the higher pressure on the left side of the heart to the lower pressure on the right side of the heart.

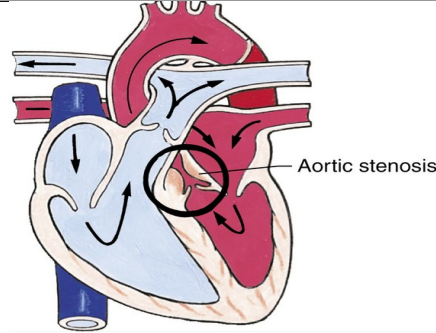
Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)	Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)	Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)	Atrioventricular Canal
			
Description: Patho: Clinical manifestations: Nursing care: Treatment: Prognosis:	Description: Patho: Clinical manifestations: Nursing care: Treatment: Prognosis:	Description: Patho: Clinical manifestations: Nursing care: Treatment: Prognosis:	Description: Patho: Clinical manifestations: Nursing care: Treatment: Prognosis:

Acyanotic - Obstruction to blood flow from the ventricles due to narrowing (stenosis). The pressure in the ventricle and the great artery **before the obstruction is increased**, and the pressure in the area past **the obstruction is decreased**. The narrowing is usually near the valve.

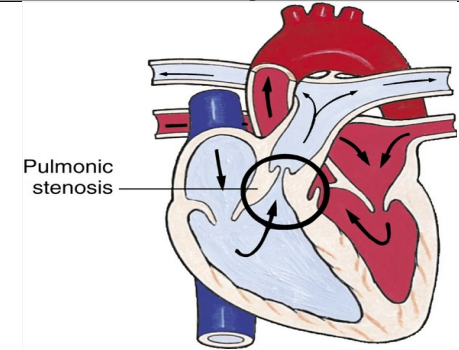
Coarctation of Aorta



Aortic Stenosis



Pulmonary Stenosis



Description:

Patho:

Clinical manifestations:

Nursing care:

Treatment:

Prognosis

Description:

Patho:

Clinical manifestations:

Nursing care:

Treatment:

Prognosis

Description:

Patho:

Clinical manifestations:

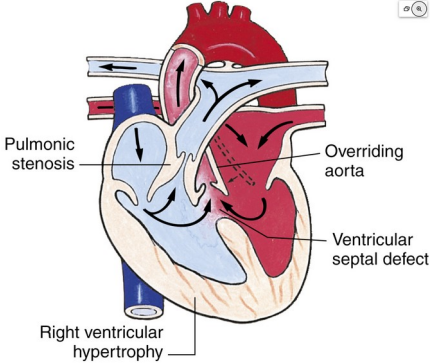
Nursing care:

Treatment:

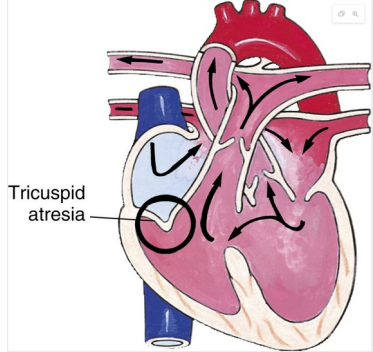
Prognosis

Cyanotic – Defects that cause a **decrease in pulmonary blood flow**.

Tetralogy of Fallot



Tricuspid Atresia



Description:

Patho:

Clinical manifestations:

Nursing care:

Treatment:

Prognosis

Description:

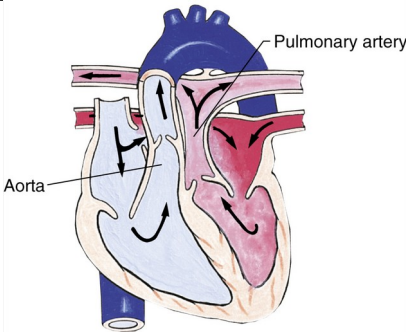
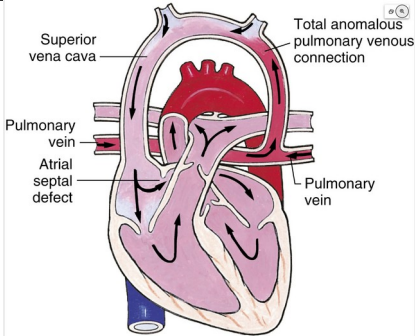
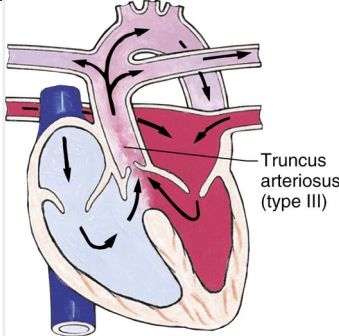
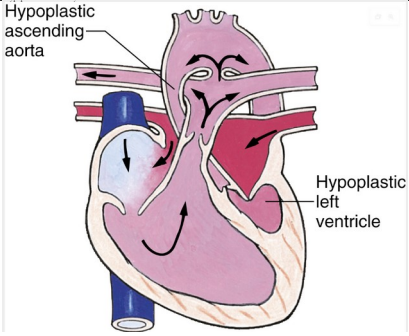
Patho:

Clinical manifestations:

Nursing care:

Treatment:

Prognosis

Mixed Defects			
Transposition of the Great Arteries	Total Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Connection	Truncus Arteriosus	Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome
 A diagram of the heart showing the aorta and pulmonary artery. The aorta is positioned anteriorly and to the left, while the pulmonary artery is posteriorly and to the right. Arrows indicate the flow of blood: deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle into the aorta, and oxygenated blood from the left atrium into the pulmonary artery. Labels include 'Pulmonary artery' and 'Aorta'.	 A diagram of the heart showing the pulmonary veins and the superior vena cava. The pulmonary veins are connected to the right atrium instead of the left atrium. Labels include 'Superior vena cava', 'Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection', 'Pulmonary vein', and 'Atrial septal defect'. Arrows show the flow of blood from the lungs into the right atrium and then into the left ventricle.	 A diagram of the heart showing the truncus arteriosus (type III). The truncus arteriosus is a single large vessel that branches out to supply the aorta, pulmonary artery, and coronary arteries. Labels include 'Truncus arteriosus (type III)'. Arrows show the flow of blood from the right ventricle into the truncus arteriosus and then into the various vessels.	 A diagram of the heart showing the hypoplastic left ventricle. The left ventricle is significantly smaller than the right ventricle. The ascending aorta is also hypoplastic. Labels include 'Hypoplastic ascending aorta' and 'Hypoplastic left ventricle'. Arrows show the flow of blood from the right ventricle into the aorta and then into the systemic circulation.
Description:	Description:	Description:	Description:
Patho:	Patho:	Patho:	Patho:
Clinical manifestations:	Clinical manifestations:	Clinical manifestations:	Clinical manifestations:
Nursing care:	Nursing care:	Nursing care:	Nursing care:
Treatment:	Treatment:	Treatment:	Treatment:
Prognosis	Prognosis	Prognosis	Prognosis