Self-Assessment – Module F: Congenital Heart Defects

1. Name three factors that influence opening/closing of the ductus arteriosus
   
   A. LEVEL OF BLOOD OXYGEN TENSION
   B. LEVEL OF CIRCULATING PROSTAGLANDINS
   C. MUSCLE MASS PRESENT IN THE VESSEL (I.E. AGE OF THE CHILD)

2. Name the four ductal-dependent congenital heart diseases
   
   A. PRE-DUCTAL COARCTATION OF THE AORTA
   B. TETRALOGY OF FALLOT
   C. TRANSPOSITION OF THE GREAT VESSELS
   D. HYPOPLASTIC LEFT HEART SYNDROME

3. A left to right shunt through the ductus arteriosus seen in premature infants is called PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS.

4. A left to right shunt through a VSD can eventually result in thickening and fibrosis of the pulmonary arterioles. As the PVR increases, the blood flow reverses to a right to left shunt. This is called A BAD QUESTION. I WAS LOOKING FOR A “RIGHT TO LEFT” SHUNT – WHICH WAS GIVEN.

5. What palliative procedure can be done in a VSD to decrease the amount of L-R shunting? BANDING OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY

6. A narrowing of the aortic lumen before the ductus arteriosus is called COARCTATION OF THE AORTA (PRE-DUCTAL).

7. What is the primary problem associated with each of the following
   
   A. Pre-ductal coarctation INCREASE IN AFTERLOAD OF THE LEFT HEART, CHF, RE-OPENING OF FORAMEN OVALE (ASD) AND WORSENING OF VSD (IF PRESENT)
   B. Post-ductal coarctation BLOOD PRESSURE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UPPER EXTREMITIES (HIGHER) AND THE LOWER EXTREMITIES (LOWER)

8. Name the four defects seen in Tetralogy of Fallot:
   
   A. PULMONARY ARTERY STENOSIS
   B. RIGHT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY
   C. VSD
   D. OVERRIDING AORTA

9. What is a characteristic finding on chest x-ray in babies with TOF? BOOT-SHAPED HEART
10. A congenital defect in which a single great vessel arises from the ventricles of the heart supplying the coronary, pulmonary and systemic circulations is called **TRUNCUS ARTERIOSUS**

11. A congenital heart defect in which the aorta arises from the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery from the left ventricle is called **TRANSPOSITION OF THE GREAT VESSELS**

12. A congenital heart defect in which there is atresia of the mitral or aortic valve, a small left ventricle and marked hypoplasia of the ascending aorta is called **HYPOPLASTIC LEFT HEART SYNDROME**

13. A congenital heart defect in which the pulmonary veins return blood to the right side of the heart is called **ANOMALOUS VENOUS RETURN**

14. Balloon Septostomy will be necessary in which congenital heart defects?

A. **TRANSPOSITION OF THE GREAT VESSELS**
B. **ANOMALOUS VENOUS RETURN**
C. **TRICUSPID ATRESIA**