

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**