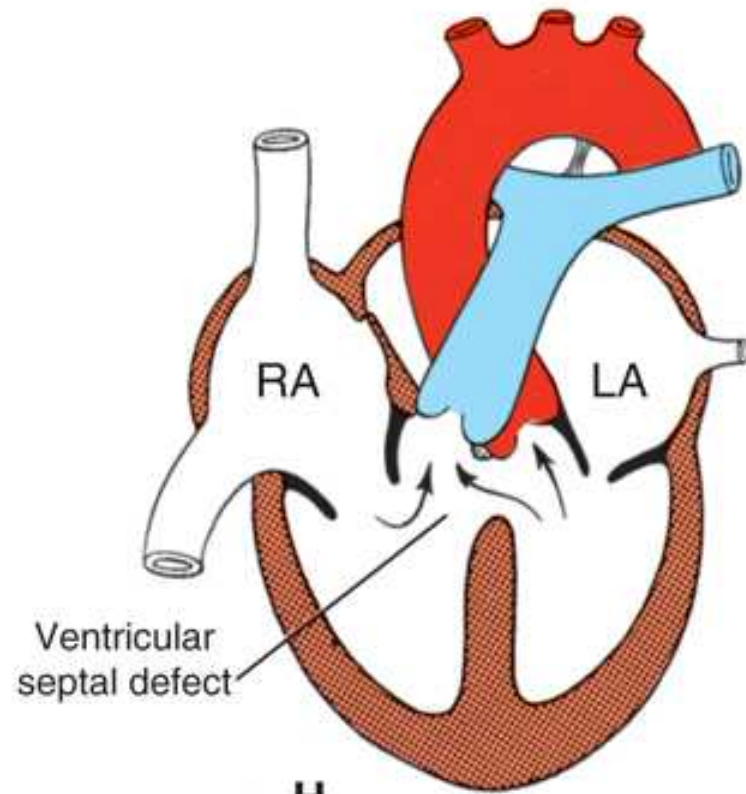


G
Normal
ventricular septum
development

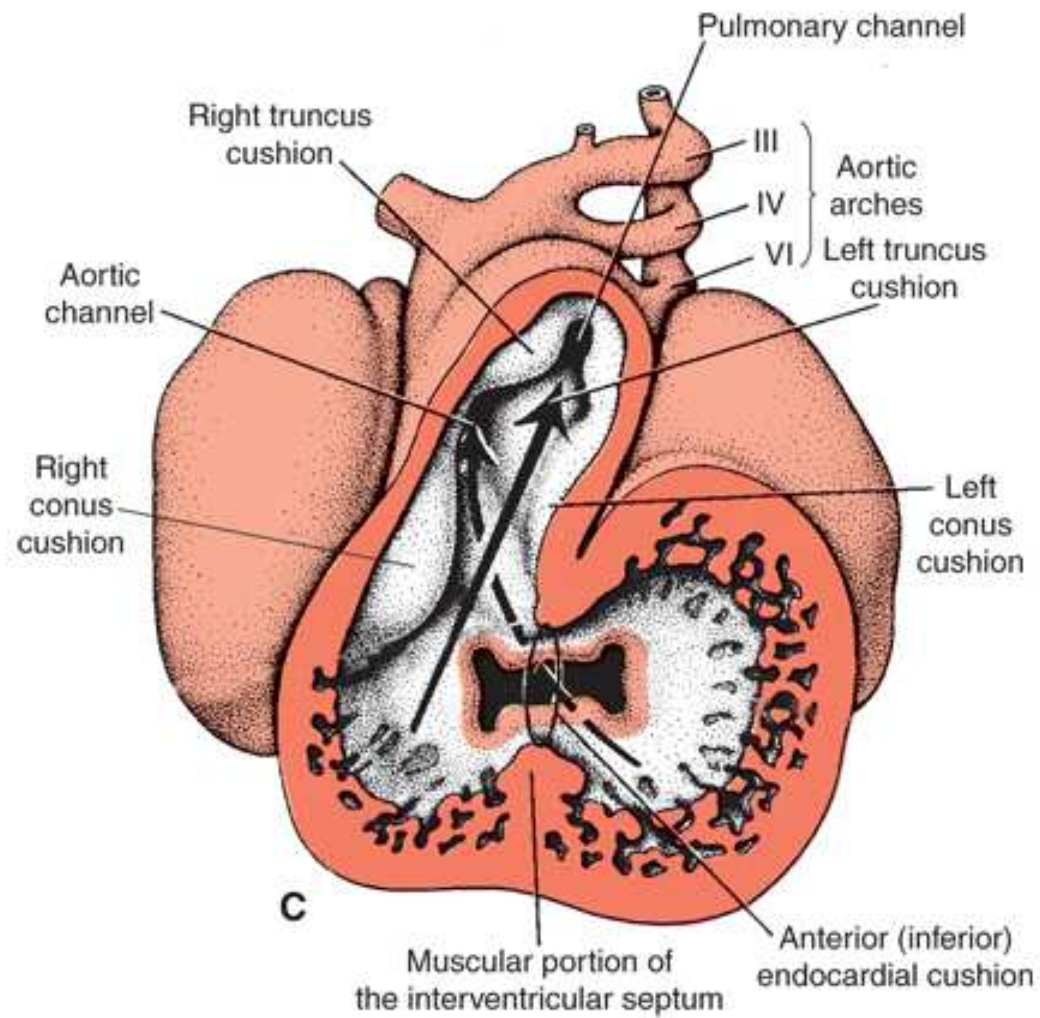


H
Ventricular
septal defect (VSD)

5-8G and H. Atrial and ventricular septal defects

FORMATION OF AORTA AND PULMONARY ARTERY

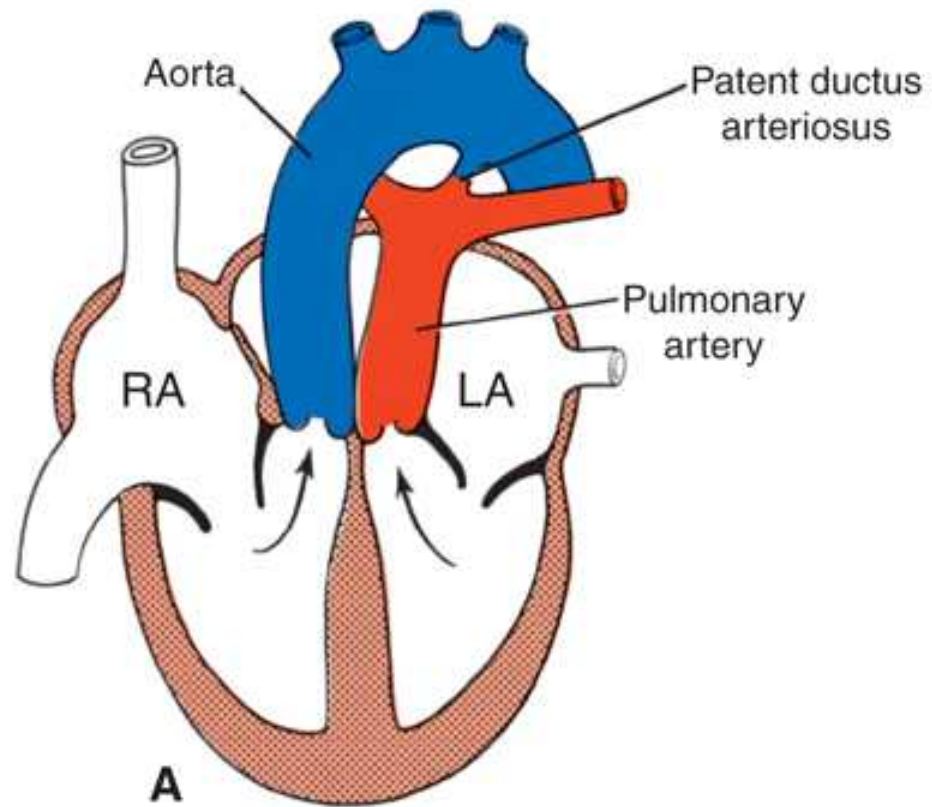
- The aortopulmonary septum divides the truncus arteriosus into the aorta and pulmonary artery (trunk).
- The aortic and pulmonary endocardial cushions form the semilunar valves for these vessels.
- The vessels “twist” and place the pulmonary trunk over the right ventricle and aorta over the left ventricle.



5-7C Heart septation: Outflow tract

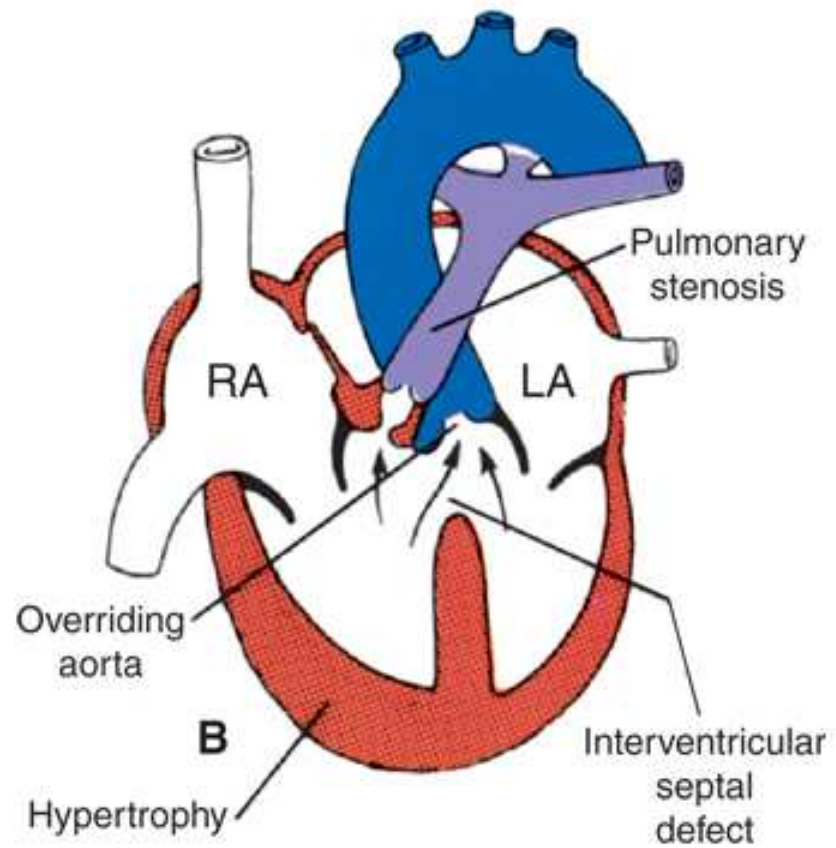
TRANSPOSITION OF THE GREAT VESSELS

- **If the aorticopulmonary septum fails to follow a spiral course, the vessels are reversed in location.**
- **The aorta is located over the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery is located over the left ventricle.**
- **Is the most common cause of cyanotic heart disease or “blue baby”. (5/10,000 births)**
- **Blood is not properly oxygenated prior to distribution to the body**



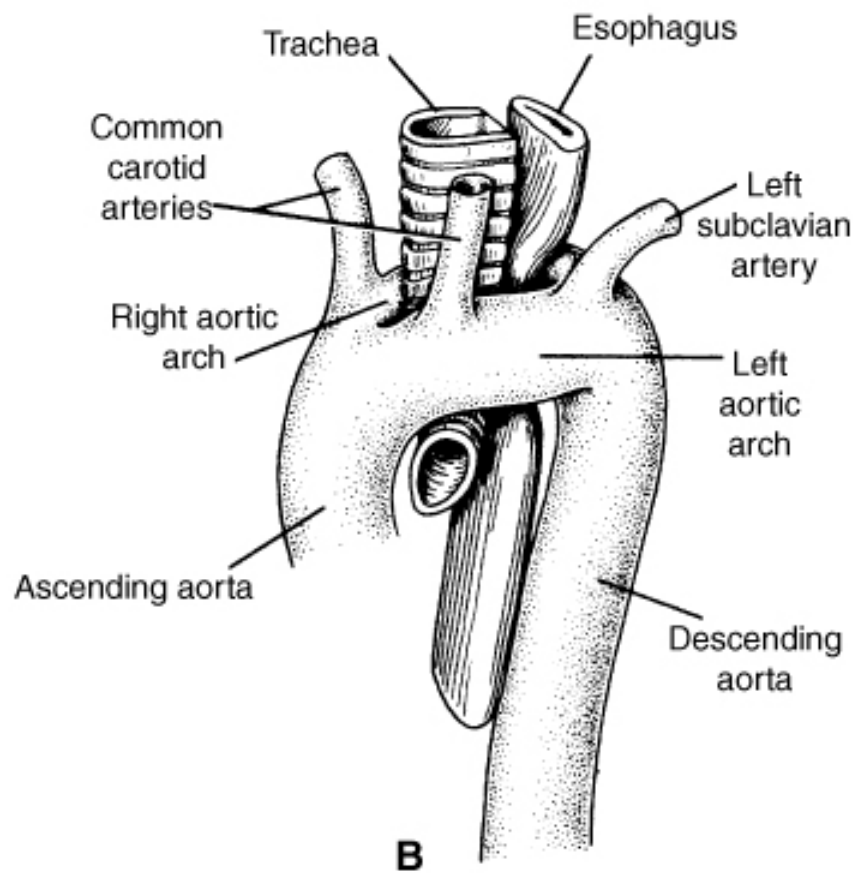
Transposition of the Great vessels

5-9A Outflow tract defects: Transposition



Tetralogy of Fallot

5-9B Outflow tract defects: Tetralogy of Fallot



Double Aortic Arch

5-11B Aortic arch defects: Double aortic arch

CONDUCTING SYSTEM

- **Heart begins to beat during the 4th week**
- **Atrium acts as interim pacemaker**
- **During 5th and subsequent weeks, dedicated nervous tissue completes conducting system.**
- **May cause SIDS (sudden infant death syn.)**

CONDUCTING SYSTEM

