

# Embryology Review

1. Inner, thinner layer of the primitive heart tubes
  2. Outer, thicker layer of the primitive heart tubes
  3. Visceral pericardium
  4. This will form portions of the RV and LVOT
  5. This will begin to form the five pairs of aortic arches
  6. This is the distal bulbus cordis, that will eventually form the Aorta and PA
  7. First system to function in the embryo
  8. This will eventually form the TV and MV
  9. Fetal circulation begins and ends at this structure
  10. Oxygen & nutrient rich blood travel from the placenta through this structure
  11. This structure helps to bypass blood from the portal system to the IVC in fetal circulation
  12. This structure helps bypass blood from the pulmonary arteries to the Aorta
  13. Oxygen depleted blood returns to the placenta via the
  14. With baby's first breath, this decreases
  15. With baby's first breath, pressure increases in the
  16. The third arches become the
  17. The fourth left arche becomes the
  18. The fourth right arch becomes the
  19. The left sixth arch becomes the
  20. The right sixth arch becomes the
  21. The left (seventh) segmental artery becomes the
  22. The left dorsal aorta becomes the
- A. Bulbus Cordis
  - B. Placenta
  - C. Endocardial Cushions
  - D. Left pulmonary artery
  - E. Descending thoracic aorta
  - F. Left subclavian artery
  - G. Right pulmonary artery
  - H. Umbilical vein
  - I. Umbilical arteries
  - J. Pulmonary resistance
  - K. Myocardium
  - L. Left atrium
  - M. Epicardium
  - N. Ductus arteriosus
  - O. Truncus Arteriosus
  - P. Aortic Sac
  - Q. Aortic Arch
  - R. Endocardium
  - S. Carotid arteries
  - T. Ductus venosus
  - U. Cardiovascular
  - V. Right subclavian artery