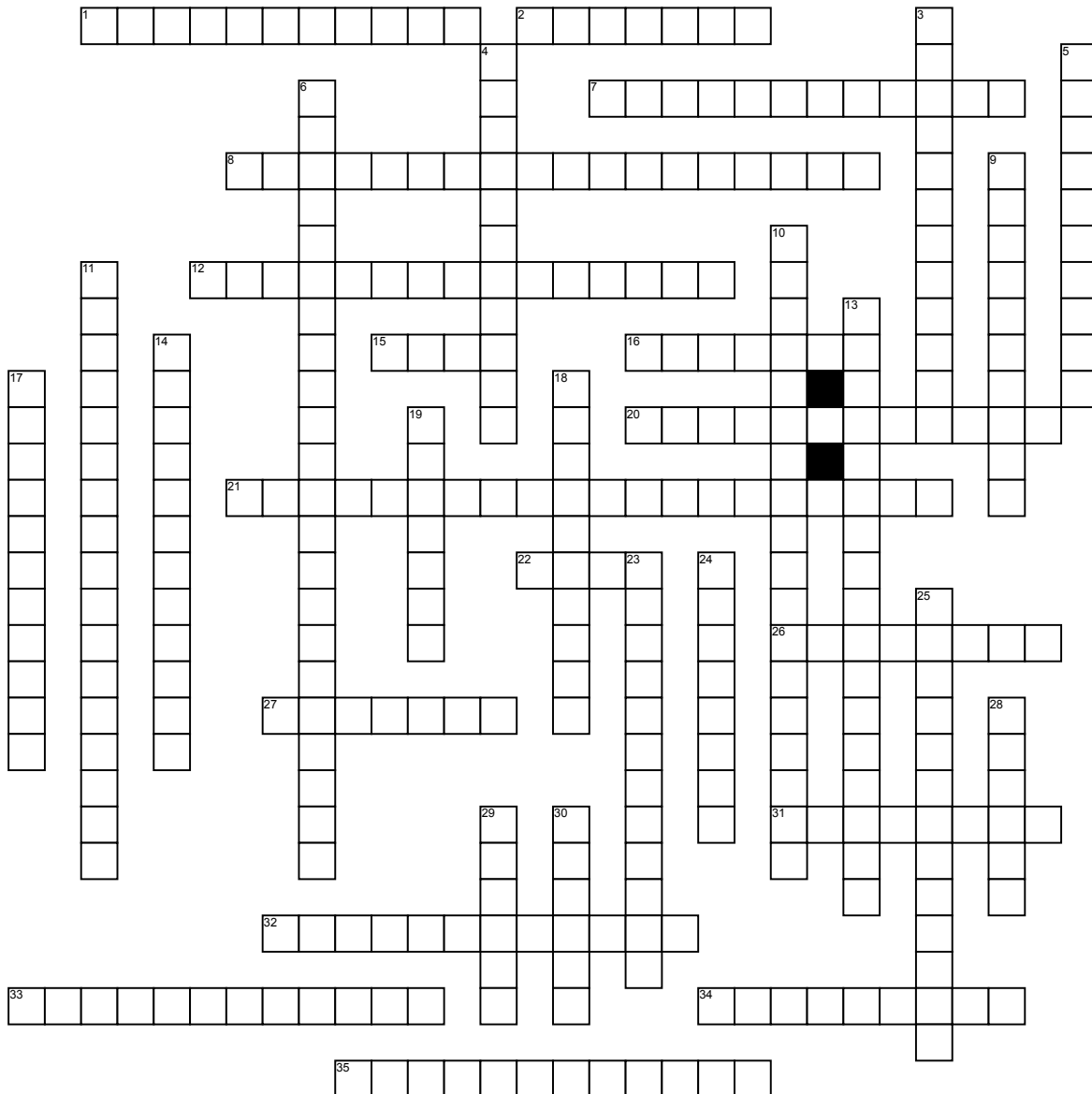


Paediatric Pathophysiology



Across

1. A narrowing of the aorta is termed a ____ (10)
2. A maternal viral infection such as ____ (7) may lead to CHD in the infant
7. About 50% of babies with ____ (4) ____ (8) are born with CHD
8. If the fossa ovalis does not develop soon after birth, it is known as a ____ (6) ____ (7) ____ (5)
12. A defect of the Tricuspid valve is termed ____ (8) ____ (7)
15. In HLHS, L stands for ____ (4)
16. A symptom of single ventricle defect is ____ (7)
20. A ____ (12) TAPVC has veins draining into the SVC
21. During the final phases of PHT, where pulmonary vascular pressure exceeds systemic pressure, the shunt reverses, known as ____ (12) ____ (8)
22. There are ____ (4) different types of 11 down
26. The majority of TGA neonates present with marked ____ (8)
27. Taking ____ (7) medication during pregnancy has caused CHD

31. Valve defects often ____ (8) normal blood flow
 32. Chronic hypoxemia in CHD leads to compensatory ____ (12)
 33. ____ (12) is a common symptom of a narrowing of the aorta
 34. A BT shunt allows for increased ____ (9) blood flow
 35. Children with defects such as TGA and large VSDs often have ____ (12)
- Down**
3. A R->L shunt allows ____ (12) blood to flow to the body
 4. In TOF, the pulmonary valve is often ____ (11)
 5. A ____ (10) procedure is conducted in patients who cannot undergo definitive repair until a later stage
 6. A ____ (6) ____ (6) ____ (10) can be either a helpful or harmful defect
 9. ____ (10) is an abnormality in the arrangement of the thoraco-abdominal organs
 10. An AVSD is known as an ____ (11) ____ (7) defect
 11. ____ (7) ____ (10) is a defect where the arterial trunk remains joined

13. Due to poor tissue oxygenation in defects such as TGA's, a state of ____ (9) ____ (8) develops
14. Treatment for the harmful version of 6 down is ____ (12)
17. In pulmonary atresia there is often RV ____ (11)
18. Many CHDs are ____ (10) in etiology
19. A shunt with an obstruction is called a ____ (7) shunt
23. Unrepaired CHD with hypoxemia increases the risk of ____ (12)
24. The ____ (8) procedure connects the LV to the aorta and PV to the PA via valved conduits
25. A condition known as ____ (8) ____ (5) occurs in babies with ALCAPA
28. Aortopulmonary collateral arteries are known as ____ (6)
29. An ASD is a defect in the inter-atrial ____ (6)
30. ____ (6) is a symptom of a Tricuspid valve defect