

IMAGES in PAEDIATRIC CARDIOLOGY

Images Paediatr Cardiol. 1999 Jan-Mar; 1(1): 18–21.

PMCID: PMC3232472

Cardiac illustrations

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Abstract

Pictures of congenital heart lesions are very useful for patient and parent understanding of underlying problems, and the actual physical mechanics of treatment/s, both past and proposed. In this article, we have produced scanned pictures by Heartline from their book 'Heart Children'. We have also added some new graphics that depict heart lesions not originally in this book, and in addition, some postoperative situations. Heartline

MeSH: Medical illustration, Heart defects, congenital

Congenital heart disease is a label for a very heterogeneous group of lesions with varying haemodynamic consequences. Parents and older patients can invariably be made to understand clearly the mechanics of a particular lesion or constellation of lesions. Pictures of hearts are extremely useful in this explanatory process.

In this article, we have scanned images produced by Heartline, a registered British charity. These images were specifically designed for parents, and are included in a book produced by Heartline called Heart Children¹. Copies of the book are available from Heartline.



Minor changes have had to be made to the scanned images in order to display them to their best effect. In addition, several pictures have been produced which are not in the original Heartline publication, including postoperative conditions. We have also included pictures of some conditions which are not congenital in nature. Pages and images are copyright of HeartLine and of Images Paediatr Cardiol as detailed in this site.

Instructions

This page would have been extremely cumbersome had all of the images been linked directly within this page. To view the individual images, please follow these steps:

1. Click on the link (condition name as listed below) to view image.
2. Click 'back' on your browser to return to this page.

(File sizes are 24-44 K).

Normal situations

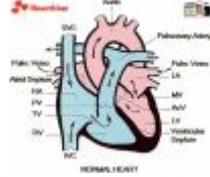


Figure 1 Normal heart

Figure 3 Blank heart - black & white image, useful for drawing on

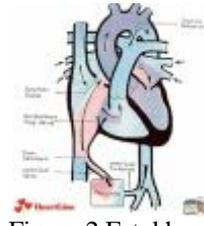


Figure 2 Fetal heart



Congenital heart disease

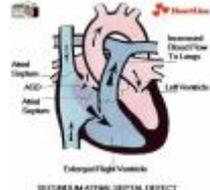


Figure 4 Atrial septal defect

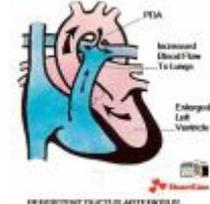


Figure 6 Patent ductus arteriosus

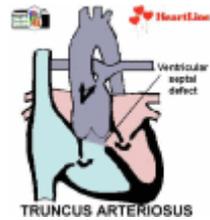


Figure 8 Truncus arteriosus

Major haemodynamic effect is outflow tract obstruction of the right ventricle

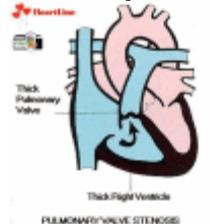


Figure 10 Pulmonary stenosis

Major haemodynamic effect is shunting

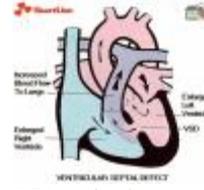


Figure 5 Ventricular septal defect

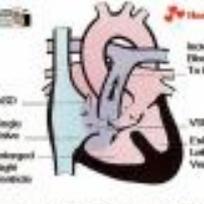


Figure 7 Atrioventricular septal defect



Figure 9 Total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage

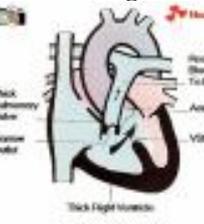


Figure 11 Tetralogy of Fallot

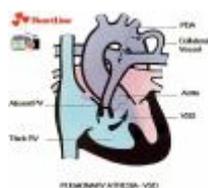


Figure 12 Pulmonary atresia with ventricular septal defect

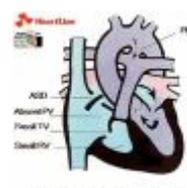


Figure 13 Pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum

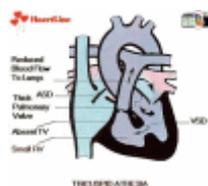


Figure 14 Tricuspid atresia

Major haemodynamic effect is outflow tract obstruction of the left ventricle

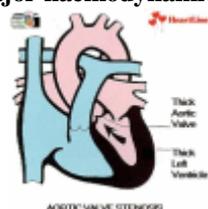


Figure 15 Aortic stenosis

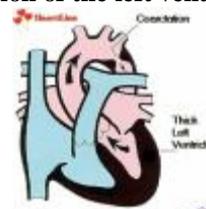


Figure 16 Coarctation of the aorta

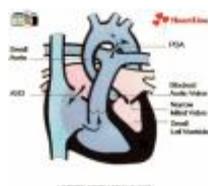


Figure 17 Hypoplastic left heart



Figure 18 Subaortic stenosis

Major haemodynamic effect is parallel circulation

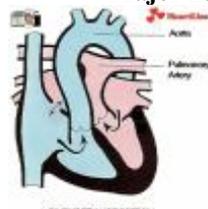


Figure 19 Transposition of the great arteries

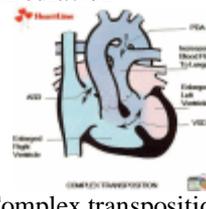


Figure 20 Complex transposition of the great arteries

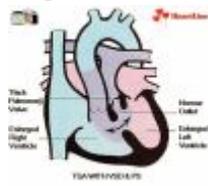


Figure 21 Transposition of the great arteries with ventricular septal defect and pulmonary stenosis

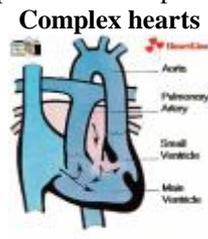


Figure 22 Double inlet ventricle

Congenital heart disease postoperative conditions



Figure 23 Norwood stage 1



Figure 24 Norwood stage 2

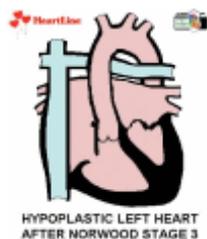


Figure 25 Norwood stage 3



Figure 26 Right ventricle to pulmonary artery conduit



Figure 27 Physiological repair of transposition of the great arteries

Cardiomyopathies

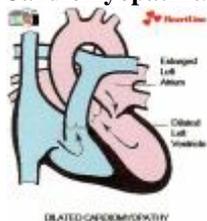


Figure 28 Dilated

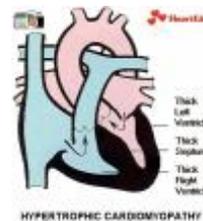


Figure 29 Hypertrophic



Acknowledgments:

References

1. Rees P, Tunstall A, Pope T, Kinnear D, Rees S. Camberley: HeartLine Association; 1992. Heart Children.

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