

Index

Note: Page numbers in **Bold** refer to tables; and page numbers in *italics* refer to figures.

- Abbott's artery 255
- adult congenital heart disease
- anesthesia considerations
 - intracardiac shunts 1013
 - monitoring 1013
 - tetralogy of Fallot 1014
 - arrhythmias following Fontan
 - operations 1030–1031, *1031*
 - atrial septal defects 1017
 - atriopulmonary Fontan
 - connection 1028–1029, *1029*
 - Coarctation of the aorta
 - (CoA) 1025–1028
 - diffuse/tunnel subaortic stenosis 1039
 - discrete subaortic stenosis 1038–1039
 - extracardiac Fontan
 - connection 1029–1030
 - Fontan operation in adult
 - patients 1033–1034
 - Fontan-type repair 1028
 - fossa ovalis membrane aneurysm
 - (FOMA) 1021
 - general considerations
 - arrhythmias 1004–1006
 - cyanosis 1006–1007
 - heart failure 999–1002
 - hemoptysis 1009
 - hemostatic dysfunction 1007–1008
 - metabolic complications 1009
 - pregnancy and heart disease 1009–1011
 - pulmonary arterial
 - hypertension 1002–1004
 - renal dysfunction 1008–1009, *1009*
 - stroke 1008
 - intracardiac Fontan connection
 - 1029
 - Konno operation 1039–1040
 - late Fontan-type repair *1034*, 1034–1035
 - left ventricular outflow tract
 - obstruction 1037–1038
 - ostium primum ASD 1020–1021
 - postoperative care
 - cardiovascular
 - monitoring 1014–1015
 - long-term devices 1016–1017
 - low cardiac output 1015
 - mechanical assist devices 1015
 - respiratory management 1014
 - short-term devices 1015–1016
 - protein-losing enteropathy
 - following Fontan operations
 - 1031
 - medical treatment 1031–1032
 - medical *vs.* surgical therapy 1033
 - surgical treatment 1032–1033
 - rhythm disturbances in adults **1004**
 - secundum ASD 1017–1019
 - Amplatzer Septal Occluder 1017
 - open median sternotomy 1018
 - sinus venosus ASD 1019–1020
 - surgical considerations
 - Blalock–Taussig–Thomas
 - shunt 1012
 - collateral vessels 1012
 - Glenn shunt 1012–1013
 - pulmonary artery band 1013
 - Resternotomy 1011–1012
 - tetralogy of Fallot 1022–1025
 - transposition of the great
 - arteries 1035–1037, *1036*, *1038*
 - ventricular septal defect 1021–1022
 - afterload 126–127
 - American College of Cardiology
 - IMPACT Registry 1018
 - Amplatzer Piccolo device 216
 - Anesthesia
 - advanced anesthesia fellowships
 - 107
 - assessment 100–101
 - blood loss after CPB 103
 - cardiac imaging and intervention 105
 - cardiac pharmacology 106
 - CHD 99–107
 - demographics 99–100
 - early extubation 104–105
 - fast tracking 104–105
 - Hypoplastic left heart syndrome
 - (HLHS) 103
 - management 101–104
 - neurologic issues 103
 - postanesthesia process 107
 - pulmonary hypertension 105–106
 - regional 105
 - anomalous aortic origins of the coronary
 - arteries (AAOCA) 843–850, *844*, *845*
 - anomalous circumflex coronary
 - artery 846–850, *849–852*
 - classification of **844**
 - left main coronary artery from right
 - aortic sinus of Valsalva 845–846
 - right coronary artery from left aortic
 - sinus of Valsalva 846

- anomalous left coronary artery from pulmonary artery (ALCAPA)
 - anomalous circumflex coronary artery 846
 - classification of **836**
 - clinical features 837–838, 838, 839
 - left main coronary artery (LMCA) 837
 - operative risk factors 841
 - pathophysiology 837
 - reimplantation of 841
 - right coronary artery from left aortic sinus of Valsalva 846
 - serial ECGs 843
 - surgical management 838–840, 839–842, 846–850
 - Takeuchi procedure 840
- anomalous pulmonary origin of right coronary artery 843, 843–845
- anomalous systemic venous connections
 - anatomy
 - atrial (appendage) isomerism 808
 - direct inferior caval vein connections 806, 807
 - indirect inferior caval vein connections 806, 807, 808
 - LSCV to coronary sinus without coronary sinus ostial atresia 802, 803, 804
 - LSCV with coronary sinus ostial atresia 803, 804
 - partially unroofed coronary sinus with or without LSCV 803, 806
 - unroofing with LSCV 804, 805, 806
 - unroofing without LSCV 805, 806
 - cavopulmonary connections in patients 818
 - diagnosis 808–809
 - heart transplantation in patients 815, 816, 816, 817, 818
 - history 801–802
 - incidence 802
 - mortality rates 814
 - natural history 809
 - overview **802**
 - pathophysiology 809
 - venous destination abnormalities
 - bidirectional cavopulmonary connection 811
 - inferior caval vein to the left atrium 814, 816
 - LSCV to the left atrium without a coronary sinus 810
 - LSCV translocation with interatrial septal repositioning 811
 - partially unroofed midportion of the coronary sinus 812–814, 815
 - repositioning the atrial septum 810–811, 811
 - right superior caval vein to the left atrium 814, 816
 - roofing the coronary sinus 811, 813
 - superior atrial approach 811, 812
 - total anomalous systemic venous drainage 814, 816
 - translocation of the LSCV to the right atrium 811–812, 814
 - venous route abnormalities
 - azygos continuation of the inferior caval vein 810
 - hepatic veins into the right atrium 810
 - LSCV to coronary sinus without coronary sinus ostial atresia 809–810
 - LSCV with coronary sinus ostial atresia 809
- antimicrobial therapy 961–962
- aortic arch development 17–18
- aortic valve
 - repair/replacement 966–971, 967–971
- aortic valve stenosis
 - anatomy 675
 - aortic annulus enlargement 680
 - aortic valve replacement 680, 680
 - cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 676
 - classic Konno procedure 681, 681–682, 688
 - clinical features 676
 - diagnosis 676
 - embryology of 675
 - indications for intervention 677
 - medical/intervention beyond the newborn period 677–678
 - pathophysiology 675–676
 - posterior annular enlargement 685–686
 - pulmonary autograft root replacement 682–685, 683, 684
 - Rastan–Manouguian procedures 680–681
 - Ross–Konno procedure 685, 688
 - surgical history 678
 - surgical techniques 678
 - surgical valvotomy and valvuloplasty 678–679, 679, 685
- aorto-left ventricular tunnel
 - anatomy 743, 743–744, 744
 - aortic transection 746
 - aortic wall aneurysm 746
 - diagnosis 744–745
 - Glutaraldehyde-tanned pericardial patch closure 747
 - patch aortoplasty 746
 - pathogenesis 744
 - pathophysiology 743–744
 - presentation 744–745, 745
 - surgical correction 745
 - treatment 745–747, 746, 747
- aortopulmonary (AP) window
 - anatomical classification 411
 - anterior sandwich patch closure 413
 - atrioventricular septal defect 416
 - clinical features 411–412
 - diagnosis of 412, 412
 - embryology and anatomy 409–411
 - embryonic development 410
 - historical aspects 409
 - natural history 411–412
 - operative closure of a type III total defect 413
 - outcome after surgery 415–417
 - postoperative course 415
 - protrusion approach 409
 - pulmonary artery stenosis 416
 - repair of 414, 415
 - surgical repair **410**
 - surgical treatment 412–415
- Apolipoprotein E (*ApoE*) 29
- arrhythmias
 - antiarrhythmic agents 1006
 - bradyarrhythmias 1005
 - clinical manifestations 1005
 - evaluation 1005
 - risk–benefit assessment 1006
 - supraventricular arrhythmias 1005
 - ventricular arrhythmias 1005
- arrhythmia surgery
 - accessory connection-mediated tachycardia 901, 901–904
 - atrial fibrillation 903–906, 907, 908
 - atrioventricular nodal reentry tachycardia 900, 900–901
 - device therapy, CHD 907–912, 909–911, 912
 - diagnosis **913**
 - focal or automatic atrial tachycardia 900, 900
 - guidelines for permanent pacing **909**
 - history of 895–896, 896
 - implantable cardioverter-defibrillators implantation **911**
 - macroreentrant atrial tachycardia 901, 901–903, 905, 906
 - operative techniques **904**
 - pacemaker implantation recommendations **910**
 - primary procedure **913**
 - prophylactic atrial arrhythmia surgery 906–907
 - recommendations for 896–898, 897–898

- roles of electrophysiologist and surgeon **899**
- STS CHSD **913**
- arterial switch operation
 - acquired supravulvar pulmonary stenosis 557–558
 - coronary artery problems 560–561, 561, 562
 - Damus–Stansel–Kaye procedure 561
 - neoaortic anastomotic stenosis 558–560
 - neoaortic insufficiency 558–560
 - neoaortic valve-sparing operation 559, 560
 - postoperative arrhythmias 558
 - Rastelli operation 563, 567–568
 - TGA, VSD, and pulmonary stenosis 561–563, 563–566
 - VSD and coarctation/interrupted aortic arch 563–564
- atresia of the common pulmonary vein 794
- atrial septal defect (ASD)
 - common atrium 301
 - coronary sinus defect 300–301
 - definition 299
 - diagnosis 302–303
 - natural history of 301–302
 - in older patients 310–311
 - ostium secundum defect 300
 - oval fossa 299, 301
 - partial atrioventricular septal defect 301
 - pathophysiology 301–302
 - postoperative care 307–308
 - primary procedure **310**
 - probe patent foramen 300
 - results of operation 309–310
 - scimitar syndrome 311, 311–312, 312
 - septum primum 299
 - sinus venosus interatrial communication 300, 301
 - surgical repair **309**
 - surgical technique 304–307, 305–308
 - technical pitfalls 308–309
 - transcatheter closure 303, 303–304, 304, 310
 - vestibular atrial septal defect 300
- atrial septation 10–11
- atrioventricular groove mesenchyme cells 12
- atrioventricular septal defects (AVSDs)
 - age at operations 377–378
 - atrioventricular septum deficiencies 363
 - common atrioventricular junction 361
 - complete AVSD 362, 363, 365
 - diagnosis 365, **379**
 - hemodynamics/natural history 364–365
 - indications 366
 - operative management 366–375
 - complete AVSD 367–375
 - intermediate AVSD 367, 367, 368
 - partial AVSD 366, 366–367
 - tetralogy of Fallot 375
 - partial AVSD 362, 362, 363
 - pathology and anatomy 362–364
 - postoperative management 378–379
 - primary biventricular repair 361
 - primary procedure **379**
 - pulmonary artery banding 361
 - Rastelli classification 363, 364
 - repair of 361
 - risk factors 377–378
 - coarctation of the aorta 378
 - double-orifice left atrioventricular valve 378
 - preoperative atrioventricular valve incompetence 378
 - Trisomy 21 378
 - zone of apposition 378
 - timing of operation 366
- atrioventricular valvar formation 11
- balloon dilation angioplasty 264–266, 265, 266
- bioethics in congenital heart surgery
 - extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) 1055
 - fetal cardiac intervention
 - aporia and postmodernism 1072
 - future aspects 1073–1074
 - postmodernity and medicine 1072–1073
 - problem of language 1070–1072
 - informed consent 1055–1057
 - left ventricular endocardial fibroelastosis (LVEFE)
 - autonomy and transparency 1061
 - beneficent persuasion 1059–1060
 - case presentation 1057
 - clinical outcome 1061–1062
 - commentary 1057–1058
 - competency, transparency, and informed consent 1060–1061
 - nudging and informed consent 1060
- medical futility
 - concept of hope 1080
 - define futility 1080–1081
 - definition of 1079
 - money 1080
 - power 1079
 - trust 1079–1080
- postcardiotomy extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)
 - ethical issues 1076–1079
 - evolution of selection 1075–1076
 - rare and expensive medical conditions
 - government-level funding 1062
 - healthcare economics 1063–1065
 - medical/professional virtue 1067–1069
 - patient autonomy 1065–1066
 - from principles to virtues 1066–1067
 - utility, economics, and resource allocation 1063
 - rhetoric, persuasion, and psychology 1058–1059
 - selective emphasis 1059
 - shared decision-making 1060
 - surgeon responsibility and psychological techniques 1059
- Blalock–Taussig–Thomas (BTT) shunt 88, 433
- blood cardioplegia
 - del Nido cardioplegia **201**, 201–203, 203
 - microplegia 203
- blue baby syndrome 431
- Boston Circulatory Arrest Study Group 546
- bovine jugular venous valved conduit (BJVC) 487–489, **488**
- cardiac arrest 131–132
- cardiac arrhythmias 128
- cardiac catheterization 55, 55–57
- cardiac lesions, functionally univentricular heart
 - double-inlet ventricles 601–602
 - mitral atresia 602
 - single ventricle with heterotaxy syndrome 602–603
 - total anomalous pulmonary venous connection 603
 - tricuspid atresia 602
 - unbalanced AVSD 602
- cardiac precursor cells 1–4
- cardiac surgery
 - in adolescents and adults 72–73
 - in older infants and children
 - anomalies of coronary artery 71, 71–72, 72
 - atrial septal defects (ASD) 66–67, 67
 - atrioventricular septal defect (AVSDs) 68–69, 70
 - Ebstein anomaly 69–71, 70
 - ventricular septal defects (VSDs) 67–68, 69
- cardiac tamponade 129
- cardiac transplantation 1033

- cardiac tumors
 - classification 867, **868**
 - clinical appearance 868–870
 - arrhythmias 869–870
 - intracavitary obstruction and infiltration 869
 - diagnostic modalities
 - angiography 871, **878**
 - biopsy 871
 - chest roentgenography 870
 - computed tomography (CT) 871
 - echocardiography 870
 - electrocardiography 870
 - magnetic resonance imaging 870, 870–871, **871**
 - genetic predisposition **869**
 - historical background 867
 - imaging features **872**
 - incidence
 - primary cardiac tumors 867
 - secondary cardiac tumors 867
 - nomenclature 867
 - primary cardiac tumors
 - angiomas 876–877
 - fibromas 874, 874–875
 - hamartomas 877
 - intrapericardial teratomas 876
 - myxoma 875–876
 - rhabdomyomas 873–874, **874**
 - primary malignant cardiac tumors 877, 877–878
 - primary procedure **879**
 - secondary cardiac tumors 878
 - STS CHSD 878
 - surgical resection 871–872
 - treatment strategies 872–873
 - tumor histotypes
 - genetic predisposition 868
 - primary cardiac tumors 868
- cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB)
 - aortobicaval 546
 - aortouniatrial 547
 - cannulation and 546–547
 - conduct of 547–548
- cavopulmonary connection 731, 731–732
- central nervous system injury 133–134
- cerebral metabolic rate of oxygen (CMRO₂) 166
- chronic Fontan physiology 629–630
- circulatory changes at birth
 - arterial duct 38
 - myocardial performance 38
 - pulmonary circulation 38
 - transition 38
- clamshell incision 946
- classic Blalock–Taussig–Thomas shunt 148–149, **149**
- Coarctation of the Aorta (CoA) 59–60
 - anatomy 251, 251–252, **252**
 - balloon dilation angioplasty 264–266, 265, **266**
 - complications **266**, 266–270
 - aneurysm formation 268–269
 - hemorrhage 266
 - paradoxical postoperative hypertension 266–267, **267**
 - paraplegia 267–268, **268**, **269**
 - recoarctation and reoperation 269–270
 - diagnosis 253–254, **254**, **271**
 - embryology 250–251, **251**
 - endocarditis 973–977, **976**, **977**
 - general considerations 254–255, **255**
 - infantile/preductal **250**
 - natural history 252–253, **253**
 - pathophysiology 252–253
 - pharmacologic measures 1026
 - postoperative hypertension 1027
 - primary procedure **271**
 - prosthetic interposition graft 259, **260**
 - prosthetic patch aortoplasty 257–259, **258**, **259**
 - recoarctation 1027
 - reoperation 1028
 - repair 1027
 - resection and end-to-end
 - anastomosis 255–257, **256**, **257**
 - resection with extended end-to-end
 - anastomosis 262–264, **263**, **264**
 - subclavian flap aortoplasty 259–262, **261**
 - surgical corrections 1026
 - surgical milestones **255**
 - surgical techniques 254–266
 - treatment 1026
- common arterial trunk (CAT) 65–66
 - diagnosis **403**
 - embryologic and anatomic
 - features 383–387, **384**–388
 - clinical classifications 383
 - ventriculo-arterial junction 383
 - historical perspectives 387–389
 - natural history 389–390
 - operative techniques
 - anatomic variants 392–393, **394**
 - coronary artery anatomy
 - concerns 396, **398**
 - interrupted aortic arch 393–395, **396**
 - surgical repair of 390–392, **391**–393
 - truncal regurgitation 395–396, **397**
 - physiology and clinical findings 389, **389**, **390**
 - primary procedure **403**
 - results of total correction 396–402
 - early perioperative survival 396
 - interrupted aortic arch 400
 - right ventricular to pulmonary artery continuity 401–402
 - truncal regurgitation 400–401
- STS CHSD 402–403
- complete atrioventricular septal defect
 - modified single-patch technique 371–375, **374**, **375**, **376**
- single-patch technique 368–370, **368**–370, **376**
- two-patch technique 370–371, **370**–373, **376**
- concomitant arrhythmia surgery 73
- congenital cardiac surgery
 - education in
 - Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) 1087, **1088**
 - American Board of Thoracic Surgery (ABTS) 1087, **1088**
 - biologic simulation
 - methods 1090–1091
 - Boot Camp 1088–1089, **1089**
 - reflective qualitative analysis 1092
 - Thoracic Surgery Directors Association (TSDA) 1087
 - three-dimensional (3D) print models 1089–1090, **1090**
 - quality measures **114**
- congenital heart disease (CHD)
 - anesthesia 99–107
 - cardiac reoperations in adolescents and adults 72–73
 - catheter-based interventions 57, **58**
 - copy number variants (CNVs) 31–32
 - de novo mutations 30
 - endocarditis 957–979
 - gene modifiers 29
 - genome-wide association studies (GWAS) 27
 - HapMap 27
 - hybrid procedures 87–96
 - HLHC 89–91
 - HLHS 87–89
 - indels 25
 - inheritance patterns 25
 - noninvasive imaging
 - computed tomography (CT) 54–55
 - echocardiography 53
 - magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 53–54
 - nonsyndromic **27**
 - reverse genetics 27
 - single genes **28**
 - single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) 27
 - single reference genome 25
 - syndromes **26**
 - syndromic forms of 31

- transcriptional regulatory proteins 30
- whole-exome sequencing 29–31
- congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries (ccTGA)
 - anatomic repair 595–596, **596**
 - anatomy of 582, 584
 - anomalies in 583
 - aortic root translocation 593, 594
 - arterial switch 591
 - clinical presentation 583–585
 - coronary anomaly 582, 584
 - definitive operations 587–588
 - diagnosis of 583
 - etiology of 582
 - hemi-Mustard atrial baffle 592
 - historical aspects 582–583
 - interim (palliative/nondefinitive) operations 586–587
 - intra-atrial baffle plus TGA 593, 593
 - LV outflow tract 582, 588–589, 590
 - management of systemic RV failure 588
 - Mavroudis–Backer operation 590
 - morphologic features 581
 - Mustard plus Rastelli operation 592–593, 593
 - Mustard technique 592
 - natural history of 583–585, 585
 - pacemakers 595
 - physiologic repair 595
 - Senning plus arterial switch operation 589, 590, 591
 - surgical indications and options 585, 586
 - tricuspid insufficiency 584
 - univentricular repair 597
 - ventricular septal defect (VSD) 588, 589
- connective tissue disorders
 - aortic surgery
 - aortic arch repair 828
 - aortic root aneurysms **825**, 825–826
 - aortic root replacement 826–828, 826–828
 - bicuspid aortic valves and valve repair 828, 829
 - repair of pectus excavatum 829
 - valve-sparing aortic root replacement 829
 - Ehlers–Danlos syndrome 824–825
 - Loeys–Dietz syndrome **823**, 823–824, **824**
 - Marfan syndrome 822–823, **822**
 - mitral valve surgery 829–831, 830
 - osteogenesis imperfecta 825
 - STS CHSD 831
- copy number variants (CNVs) 31–32
- coronary aneurysms 857–859
 - defined 857
 - internal thoracic artery bypass 859
 - Kawasaki disease 858, 858, 859–860
 - symptoms and risk factors 858
 - treatment 858
- coronary arterial development 18–19
- coronary arteriovenous fistulas (CAVF) 853–856, **854**, 855
- coronary artery anomalies
 - anomalous aortic origins of the coronary arteries (AAOCA) 843–850
 - anomalous left coronary artery from pulmonary artery (ALCAPA) 836–843
 - anomalous pulmonary origin of right coronary artery 843, 843–845
 - congenital variations **836**
 - coronary aneurysms 857–859
 - defined 857
 - internal thoracic artery bypass 859
 - Kawasaki disease 858, 858, 859–860
 - symptoms and risk factors 858
 - treatment 858
 - coronary arteriovenous fistulas (CAVF) 853–856, **854**, 855
 - intramyocardial course of coronary arteries 856, 856–857
 - left main coronary artery atresia (LMCAA) 851–853
 - single coronary artery 850–851
- cor triatriatum (divided left atrium)
 - anatomy 791
 - clinical presentation 792–793
 - pathophysiology 792
 - surgical approach 794
 - treatment 793–794
 - variants of 792
- cor triatriatum dexter (divided right atrium) 796, 796–797
- critical aortic stenosis
 - anatomy 670
 - balloon valvotomy 671
 - diagnosis 670
 - fetal aortic valvuloplasty 674–675
 - infant Ross–Konno 673, 673–674
 - initial palliation 672–673
 - management 670
 - pathophysiology 670
 - results of valvotomy 671–672
 - with severe annular hypoplasia 673
 - surgical valvotomy 670–671, 672
 - time-related death for patients **671**
- crystalloid cardioplegia 199, **199**
 - hydroxytryptophan ketoglutarate cardioplegia 200–201
 - St. Thomas cardioplegia (STH) 199–200, 202, 203
- Damus–Stansel–Kaye procedure 144
- de novo variants 29–31
- development of heart and great vessels
 - aortic arch 17–18
 - atrial septation 10–11
 - atrioventricular valvar formation 11–13
 - cardiac precursor cells 1–4
 - conduction 13, 19
 - coronary arterial development 18–19
 - early segmentation 4–5
 - formation of the heart tube 3, 4–5
 - looping 5–7
 - outflow tract 15–17
 - pulmonary venous inflow 9–10
 - systemic venous inflow 7–9
 - ventricular chamber formation and septation 13–15
- double-outlet left ventricle (DOLV)
 - diagnosis 528, 528
 - embryology 527
 - history 527
 - morphology 527–528
 - associated cardiac lesions 528
 - conduction system 528
 - subaortic and subpulmonary conus 527–528
 - ventricular septal defect 527
 - natural history 528
 - pathophysiology 528
 - with pulmonary stenosis 529
 - complete intraventricular repair 529
 - pulmonary artery translocation 529, 530
 - Rastelli procedure 529
 - REV procedure 529
 - treatment 529
 - with tricuspid and right ventricular hypoplasia 529
 - without pulmonary stenosis 529
- double-outlet right ventricle (DORV)
 - atrioventricular septal defect 526–527
 - straddling atrioventricular valves 527
 - two-ventricle repair 526–527
- classification 508–509
- complete anatomic repair 512
- controversies 499–500, 500
- diagnosis
 - cardiac catheterization 510–511, 511
 - chest radiograph 510
 - cineangiography 510–511, 511
 - echocardiography 510
 - electrocardiogram 510
 - magnetic resonance imaging/computed tomographic imaging 511

double-outlet right ventricle (DORV)
(*cont'd*)

- physical examination 510
- three-dimensional imaging 511
- embryology 501, 501–502, 502, 503
- history 500–501
- interventricular defect type 512–514
- intraventricular tunnel repair
 - complications after 514
 - results after 514
 - technique of 512–514, 513
- morphology 502–508
 - associated cardiac abnormalities 508
 - atrial and ventricular arrangement 502–503
 - conduction system 507, 508
 - coronary arterial anatomy 508
 - defect location 503
 - defect to the great arteries 503–505, 504, 505
 - doubly committed defects 506
 - great arterial relationships 503
 - interventricular communication 503
 - with left-sided aorta 505, 507
 - noncommitted (remote) defects 506–507, 507, 509
 - RVOTO 507–508
 - subaortic defects 505, 506
 - subaortic stenosis 508
 - subpulmonary defect (Taussig–Bing) 504, 506
- natural history, 511
- pathophysiology
 - congestive heart failure 509–510
 - cyanosis 510
- remote defect type 525–526
 - single-ventricle repair 526
 - two-ventricle repair without RVOTO 525, 525–526, 526
 - two-ventricle repair with RVOTO 526
- subpulmonary defect and pulmonary stenosis 522–525
 - Nikaidoh procedure 523–524, 524
 - Rastelli procedure 522–523
 - results of 524–525
 - REV procedure 523
- surgical repair 512
- tetralogy of Fallot type, surgical repair 514–515
 - results of 515
 - strategies of 514, 514–515
 - timing of 514
- Transposition of the Great Arteries (TGA) Type 515–522
 - aortic arch obstruction 517–520, 520, 521
 - arterial switch operation 517

- coronary artery translocation 521–522
- interventricular defect closure 520, 522
- Kawashima operation 515–517, 516
- no aortic arch obstruction 517, 518–520
- right ventricular outflow tract obstruction 520–521
- Taussig–Bing malformation 515
- treatment 512–527

Ebstein malformation

- anatomy 649–652, 649–652
- children and adults
 - heart transplantation 665
 - indications for surgery 658
 - one-and-a-half ventricle repair 663, 663–664
 - plication of the atrialized right ventricle 664
 - presentation and diagnosis 657–658, 658
 - right reduction atrioplasty 664
 - surgical arrhythmia management 664
 - surgical strategies 658
 - tricuspid valve repair 658–661, 659–661
 - tricuspid valve replacement 661–663, 662

neonate

- celermajer index 654
 - indications for surgery 654
 - presentation and diagnosis 653, 653–654
 - surgical strategies 654–657, 655, 656
 - outcome 666
 - overview 649
 - physiology 652–653
 - postoperative management
 - children and adults 665–666
 - neonates 665
 - risk factors 666
- effusive pericarditis
- bacterial pericarditis 885
 - defined 884
 - diagnosis 884
 - management of 885
 - pericardiocentesis technique 886
 - subxiphoid pericardiostomy technique 886
 - video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery 886, 887
- Ehlers–Danlos syndrome 824–825
- Eisenmenger defect 322, 323
- endocarditis
- antimicrobial therapy 961–962

aortic valve

- repair/replacement 966–971, 967–971
- cardiopulmonary bypass 964
- coarctation of the aorta 973–977, 976, 977
- definition 957
- diagnosis
 - clinical manifestations 959
 - imaging studies 961
 - laboratory investigations 959–961, 960
- early surgery 978
- epidemiology 957–958
- hemodynamic jet lesions 972
- indications for surgery
 - congestive heart failure 962
 - culture-negative endocarditis 963
 - failure of adequate medical therapy 963
 - mechanical intracardiac complications 962–963
 - prosthetic valve/device endocarditis 963
 - remote embolic complications 963
 - valvar dysfunction 962
- infective endocarditis in children 977–978
- microbiology 958–959
- mitral valve
 - repair/replacement 971–972, 972–975
- patent arterial duct 972–973, 975, 976
- pathophysiology 958
- risk factors for death 978, 978
- small residual/persistent VSD 964
- surgical procedures 963–964
- surgical/transcatheter pulmonary valve insertion 977
- timing of surgery 963
- tricuspid valve
 - repair/replacement 964–966, 965, 966
- ventricular septal defect
 - closure 964–966, 965, 966–971
- enteric cytopathic human orphan (ECHO) 884
- epicardial-derived cells (EPDCs) 18
- Extracorporeal Life Support (ELSO) 132
- extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) 94, 988
- fenestration 1032–1033
- fetal cardiac intervention
 - aporia and postmodernism 1072
 - EXIT procedure 39
 - fetal aortic valvuloplasty 40–41, 41
 - fetal atrial septoplasty/stenting 42

- fetal pulmonary valvuloplasty 42–43
- future aspects 1073–1074
- historical perspective 39
- limitations for success 39–40
- postmodernity and medicine 1072–1073
- problem of language 1070–1072
- utility of 39
- fetal cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) 39
- fetal circulation
 - cardiac output, oxygenation, and distribution 36–37
 - changes at birth 38
 - combined ventricular output (CVO) 35
 - diagrammatic representation 36
 - ductus venosus (DV) 35
 - foramen ovale (FO) 35
 - history of 35
 - intracardiac and vascular pressures 37–38
 - patent arterial duct 35
 - venous return 36
- Fontan conversion
 - anatomic and electrophysiologic variations
 - atrial–right ventricular Bjork modification 632, 632–633, 633
 - atrial septal alignment 639–640, 640, 641
 - atrioventricular dissection plane 633
 - atrioventricular valve isolation patch 634–635, 635
 - discontinuous pulmonary arteries 637, 637
 - distended left superior caval vein 636, 637
 - modified right-sided maze procedure 641, 641–642, 642
 - pulmonary atresia and intact ventricular septum 637–638, 638
 - right atrial cannulation 635, 635–636
 - right atrial wall reduction 638, 638, 639
 - transected inferior caval vein retraction 638–639, 639
 - associated procedures 630
 - catheter ablation techniques 630
 - conduct of 631
 - evolution of 629–630
 - extracardiac connections 630
 - overview 630
 - pacemaker implantation 631–632, 632
 - reproducible procedure
 - cardioplegic arrest techniques 645
 - NYHA functional class 643
 - pacemaker therapy 645
 - surgical and catheter interventions 629
- Fontan procedure 732, 732–733
- Fontan revision 630
- formulae, cardiac critical care 115
- Frank–Starling mechanism 38
- functionally univentricular heart
 - arrhythmias and Fontan conversion 620
 - atrioventricular valvar repair/replacement 613
- cardiac lesions
 - double-inlet ventricles 601–602
 - mitral atresia 602
 - single ventricle with heterotaxy syndrome 602–603
 - single ventricle with total anomalous pulmonary venous connection 603
 - tricuspid atresia 602
 - unbalanced AVSD 602
- classification 601
- clinical presentation 603
- collaterals 621
- definition 601
- diagnosis 603, 622
- exercise capacity 620
- fenestration 613
- first-stage palliation
 - excessive pulmonary blood flow 607
 - inadequate pulmonary blood flow 606–607
 - intact/restrictive atrial septum 607
 - systemic outflow obstruction 607
- Fontan length 615
- Fontan takedown 613–614
- hepatic dysfunction 619–620
- historical surgical management 604–606, 605, 606
- late considerations 617–618, 618
- mechanical circulatory support 614
- plastic bronchitis 618–619, 619, 619
- primary procedure 622
- protein-losing enteropathy 618, 619
- pulmonary arteriovenous malformations 621
- second-stage palliation
 - bidirectional Glenn procedure 608–610
 - hemi-Fontan procedure 607, 607–608, 608, 609
 - Kawashima procedure 610
- severe cyanosis 613
- staged Fontan pathway outcomes 615, 616
- STS CHSD 615, 623
- surgical intervention 603–604, 604
- third-stage Fontan circulation
 - extracardiac conduit Fontan procedure 610–612, 611, 612
 - intra/extracardiac conduit Fontan 612, 612
 - lateral tunnel Fontan procedure 610, 611
 - thromboembolism and stroke 620–621
 - transplantation 614–615
- gene modifiers 29
- Gerbode defect 326, 327, 327
- heart failure
 - acute 1000
 - cardiac resynchronization 1001
 - cardiopulmonary exercise 1000, 1001
 - clinical presentation 1000
 - pathophysiologic mechanisms 1000
 - predicted VO₂ 1000
 - symptoms of 1000
- heart–lung transplantation
 - contraindications 944, 944–945
 - indications 944
 - listing and donor evaluation 945–946
 - posttransplant immunosuppression 947
 - posttransplant management and complications 947–951
 - surgical technique
 - donor heart–lung bloc 947
 - organ harvest 946
 - transplant procedure 946
- heart transplantation
 - diagnosis 935, 953
 - primary procedure 935, 953
 - STS CHSD 952–953
- heparin 1032
- hybrid procedures, CHD
 - aortic coarctation 92
 - atrial septal defect (ASD) closure 91
 - bovine valve stent 94
 - end-stage heart failure 94–95
 - giant aortic aneurysm exclusion 93
 - hypoplastic left heart complex (HLHC) 89–91
 - hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS)
 - collaborative surgical-interventional approach 87
 - Norwood approach 87
 - open-chest approach 88
 - outcomes 89
 - surgical palliation of 89
 - surgical catheter-based aortic arch 92, 93

- hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
 - classification 705
 - complications 711–712
 - definition 705
 - diagnosis 705, **716**
 - etiology 705
 - follow-up studies of pediatric patients **716**
 - implantable cardioverter-defibrillator placement 710–711
 - with LVOT 706–707, 709
 - natural history 705–706
 - operative management with LVOT 709
 - outcomes 706, 707 708, 712–714
 - preoperative echocardiography 709, **709**
 - primary procedure **716**
 - STS CHSD 716–717
 - surgical instrumentation **710**
 - surgical procedure 710, 710–715
 - treatment 706
- hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) 63–64, 103
 - additional anatomic features 720–722
 - cavopulmonary connection 731, 731–732
 - clinical features 722–724, 723
 - collaborative surgical-interventional approach 87
 - common anatomic features 720, 721, 722
 - diagnosis 722–724, 723, **734**
 - epidemiology 719
 - fetal development 719–720
 - Fontan procedure 732, 732–733
 - heart transplantation 733
 - interstage management
 - home monitoring 730–731
 - medical therapy 730
 - neonate management
 - initial stabilization 724
 - mechanical circulatory support 730
 - Norwood procedure 724–727, 725–728
 - postoperative
 - management 727–730, 729
 - staged reconstruction 724, 724
 - neurodevelopmental outcome 733–734
 - Norwood approach 87
 - open-chest approach 88
 - outcomes 89
 - primary procedure **734**
 - staged reconstruction 733
 - STS CHSD 735
 - surgical palliation of 89
- International Fetal Cardiac Intervention Registry (IFCIR) 42
- interrupted aortic arch (IAA)
 - in adults 288–289
 - anatomy and pathology 280–284, 281–284
 - arch and pulmonary artery reconstruction 287–288
 - associated anomalies 284
 - bicuspid aortic valve 292
 - chromosome 22q11.2 deletion 292–293
 - circulatory arrest *vs.* selective cerebral perfusion 287
 - complications
 - arch obstruction 291
 - early 290–291
 - left ventricular outflow tract obstruction 291–292
 - developmental biology 279–280
 - diagnosis of 285–286
 - genetics
 - chromosome 22q11.2 deletion 280
 - De novo interstitial deletion 280
 - HoxA1*-null mice 280
 - PTPN12* 280
 - historical perspective 285
 - left ventricular outflow tract obstruction 288
 - management 285
 - with other anomalies
 - postoperative management 289
 - results of surgery 289–290
 - prenatal diagnosis 284–285
 - preoperative management 286
 - quality of life 293
 - surgical approach 286
 - surgical technique 286–287, 287
 - unstable child 292
 - ventricular septal defect 288
 - Yasui or left ventricular outflow tract bypass 292
- intramyocardial course of coronary arteries 856, 856–857
- isolated right ventricular outflow tract obstruction
 - pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum (PA-IVS) 419–424
 - pulmonary stenosis with intact ventricular septum 424–427
- left main coronary artery (LMCA)
 - diagnostic evaluation 851
 - surgical management 852–853
- left main coronary artery atresia (LMCAA) 851–853
- left ventricular endocardial fibroelastosis (LVEFE)
 - autonomy and transparency 1061
 - beneficent persuasion 1059–1060
 - case presentation 1057
 - clinical outcome 1061–1062
 - commentary 1057–1058
 - competency, transparency, and informed consent 1060–1061
 - nudging and informed consent 1060
- left ventricular outflow track obstruction (LVOTO)
 - aortic valve stenosis
 - anatomy 675
 - aortic annulus enlargement 680
 - aortic valve replacement 680, 680
 - cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 676
 - classic Konno procedure 681, 681–682, 688
 - clinical features 676
 - diagnosis 676
 - embryology of 675
 - indications for intervention 677
 - medical/intervention beyond the newborn period 677–678
 - pathophysiology 675–676
 - posterior annular enlargement 685–686
 - pulmonary autograft root replacement 682–685, 683, 684
 - Rastan–Manouguian procedures 680–681
 - Ross–Konno procedure 685, 688
 - surgical history 678
 - surgical techniques 678
 - surgical valvotomy and valvuloplasty 678–679, 679, 685
 - critical aortic stenosis
 - anatomy 670
 - balloon valvotomy 671
 - diagnosis 670
 - fetal aortic valvuloplasty 674–675
 - infant Ross–Konno 673, 673–674
 - initial palliation 672–673
 - management 670
 - pathophysiology 670
 - results of valvotomy 671–672
 - with severe annular hypoplasia 673
 - surgical valvotomy 670–671, 672
 - time-related death for patients 671
 - primary diagnosis **697**
 - primary procedure **698**
 - STS CHSD 698
 - subvalvar aortic stenosis
 - clinical features 689
 - diagnosis and indication for intervention 689–690
 - embryology and anatomy 688–689
 - modified Konno–Rastan procedure 690–691

- natural history reviews 691
- pathophysiology 689
- subaortic fibromembranous stenosis 690
- tunnel-like subaortic stenosis 690
- supravalvular aortic stenosis
 - anatomy 691–692
 - clinical features 692
 - diagnosis 692–693
 - diffuse supravalvular aortic stenosis 695–696
 - discrete form of 696
 - discrete supravalvular aortic stenosis 694
 - embryology 691
 - long-term follow-up 696
 - medical and interventional management 693
 - Myers' aortoplasty 695, 697
 - pathophysiology of 692
 - single-patch technique (McGoon technique) 694–695
 - surgical intervention 693
 - three-patch Brom technique 695
 - two-sinus repair (Doty technique) 695, 695
 - valvar aortic stenosis 669–670
- Loeys–Dietz syndrome 823, 823–824, 824
- lung transplantation
 - in children posttransplant 951
 - cystic fibrosis 941–942
 - growth 952
 - indications 941, 942
 - infant lung transplantation 951
 - listing and donor evaluation 945–946
 - mechanical support 952
 - posttransplant
 - immunosuppression 947
 - posttransplant management and complications 947–951
 - late complications 949, 949–950
 - survival 950, 950–951, 951
 - pulmonary fibrosis 942–943
 - pulmonary hypertension 942–943
 - retransplantation 944
 - STS CHSD 952–953
 - surfactant genetic anomalies 943–944
 - surgical technique
 - living donor lung transplantation 946–947
 - organ harvest 946
 - transplant procedure 946
- major aortopulmonary collateral arteries (MAPCAs) 466
- Marfan syndrome 822–823, 822
- Melody valve 94
- mitral valve
 - annulus 752, 752–753
 - clinical presentation 755–756
 - congenital mitral regurgitation 755
 - congenital mitral stenosis 755, 755
 - diagnosis. 766
 - historical note 749
 - imaging and studies 756, 756–757
 - ischemic mitral regurgitation 755
 - normal anatomy 749–751, 750, 751
 - outcomes 765–766
 - pathophysiology 755–756
 - primary procedure 766
 - STS CHSD 766
 - subvalvar apparatus 752, 754–755, 755
 - supravalvar region 752, 752, 752, 753
 - treatment
 - annular remodeling 759, 759
 - leaflet repair 759–760, 760, 761
 - medical management 757
 - mitral valve replacement 762–763, 765
 - postoperative
 - management 763–765, 764
 - subvalvar reconstruction 760–762, 762–764
 - supravalvar repair 758, 758–759
 - surgical repair techniques 758
 - transcatheter therapy 757
 - valve leaflets 753–754, 754
 - modified Blalock–Taussig–Thomas shunt 149–150, 151
- neonatal cardiac surgery
 - coarctation of the aorta (CoA) 59–60, 60
 - common arterial trunk (CAT) 65–66, 66
 - d-Transposition of the great arteries (TGA) 57, 59, 59
 - hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) 63, 63–64
 - pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum 61–62, 62
 - tetralogy of Fallot 61, 61
 - total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC) 64–65, 65
- neural crest cells (NCC) 17, 279
- Norwood procedure 724–727, 725–728
- osteogenesis imperfecta 825
- ostium secundum defect 300
- outflow tract
 - aortopulmonary septum 16–17
 - arterial valves development 16
 - control mechanisms 15
 - septation 15–16
- palliative operations
 - aortopulmonary shunts 144, 148–155, 156
 - central aortopulmonary shunt 150–152
 - classic Blalock–Taussig–Thomas shunt 148–149, 149
 - modified Blalock–Taussig–Thomas shunt 149–150, 151
 - Potts shunt 154, 154–155, 155
 - Waterston/Cooley shunt 152–154, 153
 - hemodynamic physiology 143
 - miscellaneous palliative procedures 155–156
 - pulmonary artery band 144–148, 156
 - in children 144
 - Damus–Stansel–Kaye procedure 144
 - intraluminal technique 147
 - neonatal cardiac surgical techniques 144
 - placement of 145–146, 146
 - resterotomy 144
 - takedown 147, 148
 - paradoxical postoperative hypertension 266–267, 267
 - paraplegia 267–268, 268, 269
 - partial anomalous pulmonary venous connection 311, 312
 - partial atrioventricular septal defect 301
 - patent arterial duct
 - Amplatzer Piccolo device 216
 - anatomy and pathophysiology 213–214, 214
 - clinical features and diagnosis 215–216
 - diagnosis 222
 - natural history 214–215
 - operative exposure of 217
 - primary procedure 222
 - STS CHSD 222
 - treatment, older infants and children
 - surgical 217–219, 218, 219
 - transcatheter 220, 220–222, 222
 - video-assisted thoracoscopy 219–220
 - treatment, premature infants
 - medical 216
 - surgical 216, 216–217
 - transcatheter 216, 216
 - Pediatric Cardiac Genomics Consortium (PCGC) 30
 - pediatric cardiac surgery, quality measures 114
 - pediatric cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) adult 162
 - anticoagulation and reversal 164–165
 - blood gas management 166–167

pediatric cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) (*cont'd*)

- effects of surgical trauma 163
- end-organ injury and protection
 - comprehensive strategy for brain protection 177
 - hyperglycemia 179, 180
 - hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis 179
 - intraoperative factors 176
 - myocardium 175
 - neurological injury 175
 - neuromonitoring 176–177
 - postoperative factors 177
 - preoperative factors 175–176
 - pulmonary 177–178
 - renal replacement therapy (RRT) 178–179
 - thyroid hormone levels 179
- hemodilution and hematocrit 165–166
- history of 161
- index flows during 164
- initiation and termination of 172
- management of post-bypass
 - coagulopathy 171–172
- measures of adequate perfusion (MAP) 163
- monitoring 163–164
- pediatric patient
 - augmented venous return 173–174
 - circuit miniaturization 172
 - heater-cooler units (HCUs) 174–175
 - nontuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) infection 174
 - oxygenators 173
 - surface modifications 172–173
- regional perfusion strategies 168–169, 169
- special considerations for pediatric patients 161–162
- systemic inflammatory response 162–163
- temperature 167–168
- ultrafiltration 169–171, 170
- unique pediatric characteristics 162

pediatric heart transplantation

- congenital cardiac conditions 923
- contraindications 925, 925–926
- donor evaluation 927
- donor operation 928–929
- immunosuppression 928, 928
- indications
 - dilated cardiomyopathy 922, 922
 - failed Fontan 924–925
 - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 922
 - left ventricular noncompaction 923
 - previously palliated CHD 924
 - repaired CHD 924
 - restrictive cardiomyopathy 922–923

- retransplantation 925
- unrepaired CHD 923–924

milestones 921

- outcomes 934, 934–935
- pretransplant evaluation 926–927
- recipient operation
 - cardiomyopathy 929, 929–930
 - CHD 930
 - congenitally corrected TGA 931–932
 - failed Fontan 932–933
 - hypoplastic left heart syndrome 930, 930–931, 931
 - situs inversus 933, 933–935
 - status post atrial switch 932
- rejection 928
- STS CHSD 935
- ventricular assist device 926

pediatric mechanical circulatory support

- device selection
 - biventricular support 990–991
 - continuous-flow devices 990
 - durable VADs 989, 989
 - extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) 988
 - pulsatile devices 989–990
 - short-term VADs 988–989
- operative care 991–992
- outpatient management 993
- patient selection for VAD
 - intent of device therapy 984–986, 985, 985
 - intermacs classification 984
 - patient comorbidities 987, 987–988
 - patient size 986–987
 - preimplant patient status 984, 984
 - underlying diagnosis 986

pediatric issues

- device fitting 994, 994–995, 995
- mechanical support for CHD 993
- mechanical support of “failing Fontan” 994
- postoperative care 992–993

pediatric myocardial protection

- vs.* adult myocardium 192
- anomalous origin of left coronary artery from pulmonary artery (ALCAPA) 206
- aortopulmonary window, common arterial trunk 206
- arterial switch operation 206
- blood cardioplegia
 - del Nido cardioplegia 201, 201–203, 203
 - microplegia 203
- calcium metabolism 193
- cardioplegia administration
 - pressure 206
- cardioplegia enrichment, L-Arginine 207

- cardioplegia protocols 203–205
 - antegrade cardioplegia 204
 - combined retrograde and antegrade 204
 - intermittent/continuous infusion 205
 - retrograde cardioplegia 204
 - single-dose *vs.* multiple-dose cardioplegia 204–205
 - tepid blood cardioplegia 204
- catecholamine sensitivity 194
- crystalloid cardioplegia 199, 199
 - hydroxytryptophan ketoglutarate cardioplegia 200–201
 - St. Thomas cardioplegia (STH) 199–200, 202, 203
- enzymatic activity 193–194
- functional and physiological differences 194
- historical aspects 191–192
- insulin cardioplegia 207
- integrated myocardial protection 206
- ischemic preconditioning 194
- metabolic differences 193, 193
- polarizing cardioplegia 207
- principles of 194–203
 - antioxidants 199
 - buffers 198
 - calcium 197–198
 - calcium channel blockers 198
 - cardioplegia 196, 196
 - cariporide 198–199
 - esmolol 198
 - hyperpolarizing agents 198
 - hypothermia 194, 194–196, 195
 - magnesium 198
 - membrane stabilizers 196
 - Na⁺-H⁺ exchange inhibitors 198–199
 - osmolar agents 197
 - pinacidil 198
 - potassium 197
 - precise surgical correction 199
 - substrates 196–197
 - venous drainage and venting 199
- structural differences 192
- surgical strategies 205–206
 - induction of cardioplegia 205
 - maintenance phase 206
 - reperfusion 206
- uniqueness of 192, 192–194

pericardium

- diseases of 884
 - benign pericardial mass 891
 - cardiac tamponade 889
 - chylopericardium 892–893
 - congenital defects of 890
 - constrictive pericarditis 887, 887–889, 888

- diagnosis 888
- effusive pericarditis 884–887
- pericardial cyst 891, 892
- pericardial neoplasia 890–891
- pneumopericardium 892
- postoperative cardiac tamponade 889–890
- postoperative pericardial effusion 889
- postpericardiotomy syndrome 890
- embryology and anatomy 883–884, 884
- historical perspectives 883
- perioperative care
 - complications 125–134
 - afterload 126–127
 - bleeding 128–129
 - cardiac arrest 131–132
 - cardiac arrhythmias 128
 - cardiac tamponade 129
 - central nervous system injury 133–134
 - contractility 127–128
 - heart rate 126
 - infectious complications 133
 - low cardiac output 125, 125–126
 - post-pericardiotomy syndrome 129–130
 - preload 126, 126
 - pulmonary dysfunction 132
 - pulmonary hypertensive crisis 130, 130–131
 - renal failure 132
- operative care 117–120
 - arterial catheter 118
 - atrial catheters 118
 - chest tubes 120
 - electrocardiogram leads 117
 - empiric corticosteroids 120
 - heart rates after open heart surgery 117
 - intracardiac and intravascular pressures 118
 - nasogastric tube 120
 - near-infrared spectroscopy 119, 119
 - oxygen saturation probe 117–118
 - pacemaker wires 119–120
 - percutaneous venous catheters 118
 - pulmonary artery catheters 119
 - temperature monitoring 117
 - urinary catheter 120
- postoperative care 120–125
- preoperative care 113–117
 - assessment 114
 - children 113
 - ductal-dependent pulmonary blood flow 116
 - ductal-dependent systemic blood flow 115, 115–116
 - noncardiac anomalies 116–117
 - operative approaches 113
 - psychological and emotional effect 114
 - specific considerations, neonate 114–115
 - total anomalous pulmonary venous return 116
 - transposition physiology 116
- Planché's method 550
- polytetrafluoroethylene ventricular outflow tract
 - reconstruction 482–484, 483, 484
- Postanesthesia care unit (PACU) 104
- postoperative care
 - airway and breathing 121, 121–122
 - cardiovascular system 122–123
 - fluid and electrolyte management 123
 - hyperglycemia 123–124
 - infection prophylaxis 125
 - nutrition 124, 124–125
 - renal function 124
 - transport to ICU and handoff 120–121
- post-pericardiotomy syndrome 129–130
- Potts shunt 154, 154–155, 155
- predischARGE transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) 55
- pregnancy and heart disease
 - maternal death 1010
 - maternal risk 1010
 - timing of pregnancy 1011
- preload 126, 126
- preoperative diagnostic evaluation, CHD
 - cardiac catheterization 55, 55–57
 - cardiac surgeries
 - children and adults 49, 72–73
 - in first year of life 48
 - in infancy 50
 - in older infant/child 48, 66–71
 - coronary anomalies 56
 - electrocardiograms (ECG) 51–53, 52
 - extracardiac and genetic evaluation 49–51
 - predischARGE transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) 55
 - rhythm evaluation 51–53, 52
- primary cardiac tumors
 - angiomas 876–877
 - fibromas 874, 874–875
 - hamartomas 877
 - intrapericardial teratomas 876
 - myxoma 875–876
 - rhabdomyomas 873–874, 874
- protein-losing enteropathy
 - following Fontan operations 1031
 - medical treatment 1031–1032
 - medical *vs.* surgical therapy 1033
 - surgical treatment 1032–1033
- pulmonary arterial hypertension
 - advanced therapies 1004
 - BREATHE 5 1003
 - clinical classification 1002
 - clinical manifestations 1002
 - diagnosis of 1002
 - Eisenmenger syndrome 1003
 - evaluation of 1003
 - importance of 1004
 - mechanical complications 1003
 - patients management 1003
 - physical signs 1003
- pulmonary artery conduits
 - allograft conduits 484–485
 - bovine jugular venous valved conduit (BJVC) 487–489, 488
 - double-outlet right ventricle (DORV) 481
 - MAPCAs 481
 - mechanical valves 491
 - nonvalved right ventricular 490
 - percutaneous pulmonary valves 489–490
- polytetrafluoroethylene ventricular outflow tract
 - reconstruction 482–484, 483, 484
- pulmonary allografts in Ross aortic valve replacement
 - patients 486–487
- right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT)
 - bioengineered valved conduits 491–492
 - dysfunction in children and adults 492–493
 - reconstruction 481
 - surgical treatment in patients 486
- stentless and stented xenograft valves 490–491
- STS CHSD 493–494, 494
- valve pathology 481
- valve replacement 482
- pulmonary atresia with intact ventricular septum (PA-IVS)
 - clinical presentation 420–421, 421
 - definition 419
 - etiology 419
 - initial management 420–421
 - initial palliation 421–422
 - interventional/surgical management 421
 - morphology 419–420
 - pathologic specimen, neonate 420, 425
 - repair, outcomes, late survival 422–424
- pulmonary dysfunction 132
- pulmonary hypertensive crisis 130, 130–131

- pulmonary stenosis with intact ventricular septum (PS-IVS)
 - clinical presentation 425
 - definition 424
 - epidemiology 424
 - initial management 425
 - interventional/surgical management 426, 427
 - morphology 424
 - natural history 424–425
 - outcomes, late survival 426–427
 - pathophysiology 424–425
 - pulmonary valvotomy 427
- pulmonary valve replacement (PVR) 73
- Pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR) 38
- pulmonary vein stenosis 795, 795–796, 796
- pulmonary venous inflow 9–10
- pulmonary venous system
 - embryology of 787–788, 788–790
 - pathologic anatomy 790, 790–791, 791
- Rashkind balloon septostomy 155
- Rastelli classification 363, 364
- Rastelli operation 563, 567–568
- Reverse genetics 27
- right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT) 481
 - bioengineered valved conduits 491–492
 - dysfunction in children and adults 492–493
 - reconstruction 481
 - surgical treatment in patients 486
- scimitar syndrome 311, 311–312, 312
- segmental differentiation 5
- septomarginal trabeculation 431
- single coronary artery 850–851
- single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) 27
- Society of Thoracic Surgeons Congenital Heart Surgery Database (STS CHSD)
 - aortic aneurysms 831
 - arrhythmia surgery 913
 - atrioventricular septal defect 379
 - cardiac tumors 878
 - coarctation and aortic arch hypoplasia 270–271
 - common arterial trunk 402–403
 - conduit operations 493–494, 494
 - cor triatriatum 797, 797
 - endocarditis 978–979
 - functionally univentricular heart 623
 - heart transplantation 952–953
 - hypertrophic cardiomyopathy 716–717
 - hypoplastic left heart syndrome 735
 - LVOTO 698
 - mitral valve 766
 - palliative operations 156–157
 - pediatric heart transplantation 935
 - tetralogy of Fallot with MAPCAS 476–477
 - tetralogy of Fallot 455–456
 - total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC) 782–783
 - vascular ring 243–244, 244
- stented and stentless bioprosthetic valve placement 492
- steroids 1032
- subclavian flap aortoplasty 259–262, 261
- subvalvar aortic stenosis
 - clinical features 689
 - diagnosis and indication for intervention 689–690
 - embryology and anatomy 688–689
 - modified Konno–Rastan procedure 690–691
 - natural history reviews 691
 - pathophysiology 689
 - subaortic fibromembranous stenosis 690
 - tunnel-like subaortic stenosis 690
- supravalvular aortic stenosis
 - anatomy 691–692
 - clinical features 692
 - diagnosis 692–693
 - diffuse supravalvular aortic stenosis 695–696
 - discrete form of 696
 - discrete supravalvular aortic stenosis 694
 - embryology 691
 - long-term follow-up 696
 - medical and interventional management 693
 - Myers' aortoplasty 695, 697
 - pathophysiology of 692
 - single-patch technique (McGoon technique) 694–695
 - surgical intervention 693
 - three-patch Brom technique 695
 - two-sinus repair (Doty technique) 695, 695
- tetralogy of Fallot (TOF) 61
 - absent pulmonary valve 452–453
 - anesthetic induction 438
 - annotated operative anatomy 439
 - aortic valve and root problems 451–452, 454–455
 - arrhythmias and sudden death 445–446
 - atrial septal defect (ASD) 431
 - atrioventricular septal defect 453–455
 - bioprosthetic pulmonary valve insertion 450–451
 - blue baby syndrome 431
 - clubbing 434
 - complete repair 438–441
 - diagnostic short list 432
 - early reoperation and reinterventions 445
 - echocardiographic diagnosis 1022
 - echocardiography 434, 435
 - history of surgical management 433–434
 - interrupted suture technique 440, 440–442
 - long-term complications 446–452
 - MAPCAs 476, 476–477
 - median sternotomy 438
 - medical management 435–436
 - morbidity 444–445
 - mortality rate 442–444
 - neurologic outcomes 451
 - palliative procedures 437–438
 - pantaloon pericardial patch 443
 - pathologic anatomy 432
 - percutaneous approach 1025
 - preparatory characteristics 438
 - presentation and diagnosis 434–435
 - primary diagnosis 456
 - primary procedure 456
 - pulmonary atresia 433
 - pulmonary valve annulus 482
 - pulmonary valve restoration 448–450
 - pulmonary valve sinuses of Valsalva 442
 - right ventricular (RV) margins 431
 - right ventricular outflow tract (RVOT) obstruction 444
 - scar sites 1023
 - STS CHSD 445–456
 - surgical repair 436–437
 - timing of intervention 1024
 - total correction 1024
 - transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) 438
 - ventricular septal defect 440, 442
- tetralogy of Fallot with pulmonary atresia (TOF/PA)
 - clinical features 466
 - diagnostic evaluation in neonatal period 466–467
 - prior to final repair 467
 - suitability for repair 467
- imperforate pulmonary valve 464
- intracardiac anatomy 464
- MAPCAs 466
- outcomes 474
- anatomic repair 475

- aortopulmonary collateral
 - arteries 474–475
- ductus-dependent lung
 - circulation 474
 - functional status 475–476
- patent arterial duct 465
- postoperative management
 - bronchospasm 473
 - primary rehabilitation 473
 - prolonged respiratory failure 474
 - pulmonary complications 474
 - reperfusion pulmonary edema 473–474
- prior to final repair 467
- surgical management
 - absent central pulmonary arteries 469
 - central pulmonary vessels
 - distributed to most lung segments 468
 - ductus-dependent lung
 - circulation 468
 - large intrapulmonary
 - lobar/segmental branches 469
 - MAPCAs 467, 468
 - neonates with heart failure 468
 - resemblance to pulmonary vessels 469
 - surgery and surgical strategy 468
 - unifocalization 469–470
- surgical techniques
 - central shunt following the Laks technique 470
 - complete repair 471, 472
 - MAPCAs 472
 - Melbourne shunt 470
 - primary rehabilitation strategy 470
 - primary unifocalization strategy 472, 472–473
 - pulmonary artery conduit 470–471, 471
 - pulmonary artery patching 471, 471
 - reimplantation of the main pulmonary artery 470
 - right ventricular outflow tract patching 470
- systemic-to-pulmonary collateral arteries 465
- ventricular septal defect (VSD) 463
- total anomalous pulmonary venous connection (TAPVC) 64–65
- anesthetic considerations 774–775
- cardiac anatomy, associated lesions 773
- classification 772–773, 773
- congenital heart surgery nomenclature and database project 773
- diagnosis 773–774, 774, 782
- embryology 771
- and genetics 771–772, 772
- mechanisms of obstruction 772
- meta-analysis 779–780, 780
- natural history 773
- operative management 774–775
- postoperative pulmonary vein stenosis 780, 780
- surgical management 780–781, 781
- preoperative optimization 775, 775
- primary procedure 782
- repair of
 - cardiac type 776–777, 778
 - infracardiac type 777–778, 779
 - mixed type 778
 - supracardiac type 775–776, 776, 777
- STS CHSD 782–783
- sutureless technique 782, 782
- vertical vein ligation 778–779
- total cavopulmonary connection 1032
- transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) 93
- transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) 438
- transposition of the great arteries (TGA) 515–522
 - aortic arch obstruction 517–520, 520, 521
 - arterial switch operation 517, 543–545, 544, 553–554
 - atrial baffle procedures 556–557, 557
 - cannulation and cardiopulmonary bypass 546–547
 - cardiac catheterization 542
 - clinical presentation 541–542
 - complications and
 - reoperations 557–564
 - coronary artery excision 548, 548
 - coronary artery translocation 521–522
 - coronary circulation in
 - patients 548–551
 - embryologic and anatomic considerations 539–540
 - functional status and quality of life 566–567
 - future considerations 567
 - interventricular defect closure 520, 522
 - intramural coronary artery 551
 - Kawashima operation 515–517, 516
 - maneuver of Lecompte 549
 - medical management of
 - neonates 542–543, 543
 - myocardial protection 548
 - neo-aortic reconstruction 548
 - neopulmonary artery
 - reconstruction 551–552
 - no aortic arch obstruction 517, 518–520
 - pericardial harvest, evaluation, and dissection 545–546
- physiology 540–541
- results and analysis 552–553
- right ventricular outflow tract
 - obstruction 520–521
- separation from cardiopulmonary
 - bypass 552
- spatial relationships 540, 540
- subcostal sagittal view 541
- surgical management 543
- Taussig–Bing anomaly 555–556
- Taussig–Bing malformation 515
- transthoracic echocardiogram 69
- valve-sparing aortic root replacement 829
- vascular ring
 - aberrant right subclavian artery 228, 228
- adults with 242–243
- arterial ductal sling 229
- clinical presentation and diagnosis
 - barium esophagogram 230, 230
 - bronchoscopy 232–233, 233
 - cardiac catheterization 233
 - chest radiograph 229–230
 - computed tomography 230–231, 231
 - echocardiography 234
 - magnetic resonance
 - imaging 231–232, 232
 - symptoms 229
 - tracheograms 233
- complete vascular rings 226
- double aortic arch 226, 226
- history of 225
- innominate artery
 - compression 227–228, 228
- partial vascular rings 226
- postoperative care 243
- primitive ventral and dorsal aortas 225
- pulmonary artery sling 227, 227
- right aortic arch 226–227, 227
- STS CHSD 243–244, 244
- surgical management of 234
 - double aortic arch 234–235, 235
 - innominate artery compression syndrome 238, 238–239
 - Kommerell diverticulum 237, 237
 - pulmonary artery sling 239–240, 240
 - right aortic arch with left
 - ligament 236, 236–238
 - tracheal stenosis 240–241, 241, 242
- sweeping cervical arch 228–229
- video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) 241–242
- vasculogenesis process 7

- venous destination abnormalities
 - bidirectional cavopulmonary connection 811
 - inferior caval vein to the left atrium 814, 816
 - LSCV to the left atrium without a coronary sinus 810
 - LSCV translocation with interatrial septal repositioning 811
 - partially unroofed midportion of the coronary sinus 812–814, 815
 - repositioning the atrial septum 810–811, 811
 - right superior caval vein to the left atrium 814, 816
 - roofing the coronary sinus 811, 813
 - superior atrial approach 811, 812
 - total anomalous systemic venous drainage 814, 816
 - translocation of the LSCV to the right atrium 811–812, 814
- venous route abnormalities
 - azygos continuation of the inferior caval vein 810
 - hepatic veins into the right atrium 810
 - LSCV to coronary sinus without coronary sinus ostial atresia 809–810
 - LSCV with coronary sinus ostial atresia 809
- ventricular chamber formation and septation 13–15
- ventricular septal defect
 - atrioventricular canal type 324
 - central defect 322
 - central perimembranous defect 325, 326
 - complications 349–352
 - anatomic structures 349
 - cardiopulmonary bypass 350
 - incomplete closure 350
 - operative mortality 350
 - definition 317
 - diagnosis 329–330, 330, 331, 353
 - Eisenmenger defect 322, 323
 - embryology and pathologic anatomy 319, 319–328
 - Gerbode defect 326, 327, 327
 - historical perspectives 317–318
 - inlet defect 324
 - medical management 330–331
 - muscular outlet defects 326, 328
 - natural history 328–329
 - pathophysiology 328
 - patient selection with
 - large defects 331–333, 332
 - pulmonary valve defects 333, 333
 - small defects 333
 - perimembranous defect 326
 - phenotypic features 325
 - prevalence of 317
 - primary procedure 354
 - pulmonary artery bands 349
 - pulmonary atresia 54
 - results 348–349
 - risk of 317
 - STS CHSD 353
 - surgical approach 321
 - surgical closure 351
 - surgical considerations 333–348
 - in anatomically challenging locations 348
 - with aortic insufficiency 345–346, 346
 - with associated lesions – patent arterial duct 345
 - atrioventricular bundle relationship 341
 - central/perimembranous ventricular septal defects 343
 - with Coarctation of the Aorta 346–347
 - conduction system 344
 - with elevated pulmonary artery pressure 347, 347–348, 348
 - Gerbode ventricular septal defects 344
 - left ventricular approach 341, 344
 - muscular posteroinferior rim 341, 343
 - muscular ventricular septal defects 344
 - perimembranous inlet ventricular septal defects 343–344
 - right atrial approach 334, 334
 - right ventricular approach 339–341, 343
 - transaortic approach 338–339, 343, 344
 - transpulmonary arterial approach 337–338, 341, 342
 - tricuspid valve incision 334–337, 337–340
 - tricuspid valve retraction 334, 334–337
- transcatheter/transventricular device closure 352, 352–353
- triangle of Koch 324, 325
- type I defect 320, 321
- type II defect 320, 322, 323
- type III defect 320, 324, 324–325
- type IV 320, 326–327
- ventricular shunting 325, 325
- women with CHD 317
- ventricular septation process 14
- vestibular atrial septal defect 300
- Waterston/Cooley shunt 152–154, 153
- whole-genome sequencing (WGS) 29–31
- Yacoub's method 550