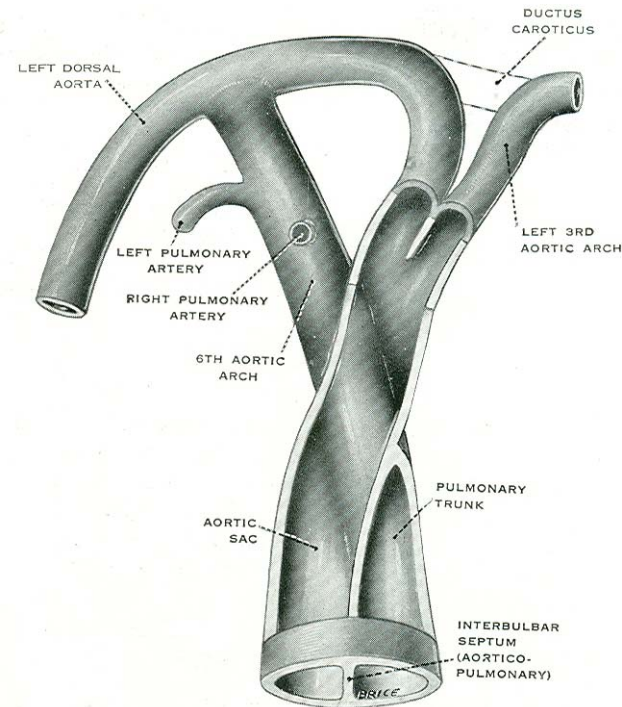
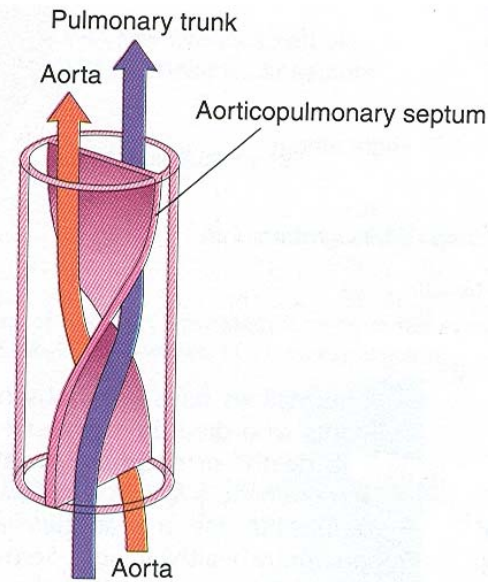
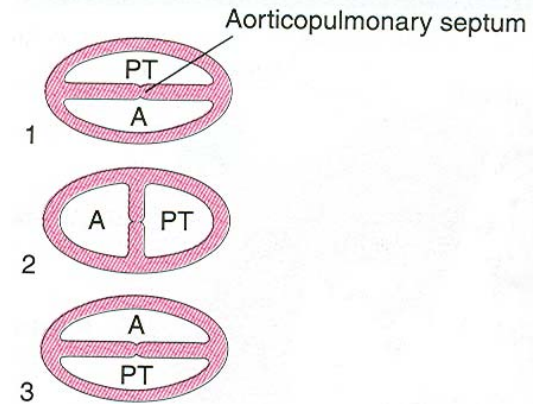
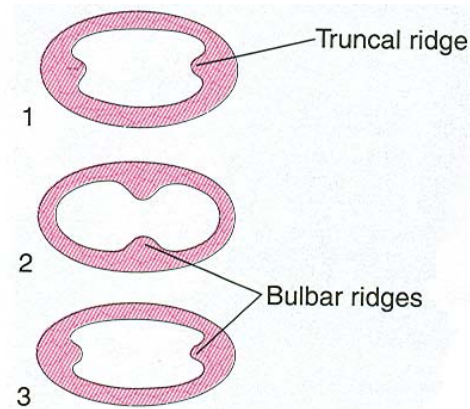
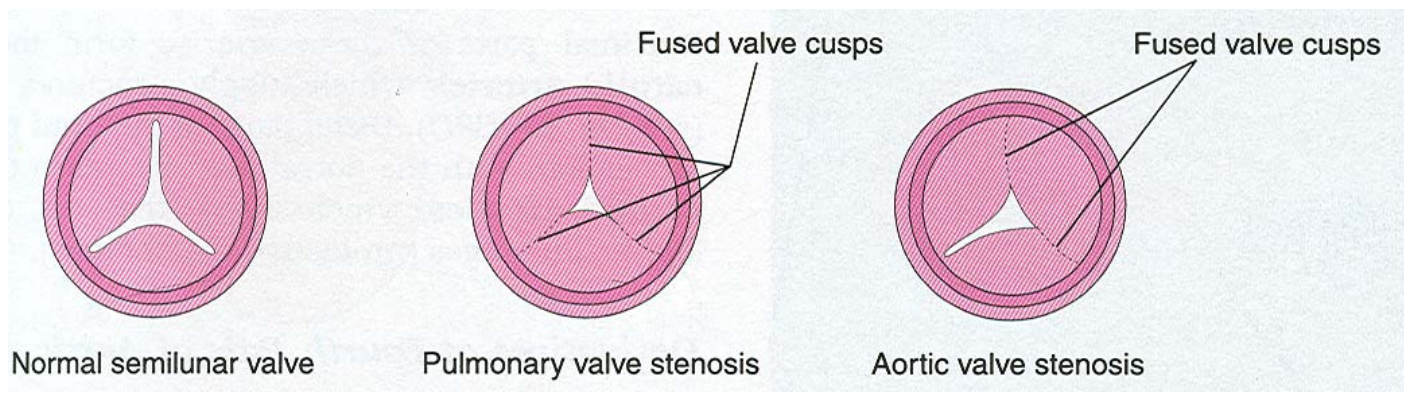
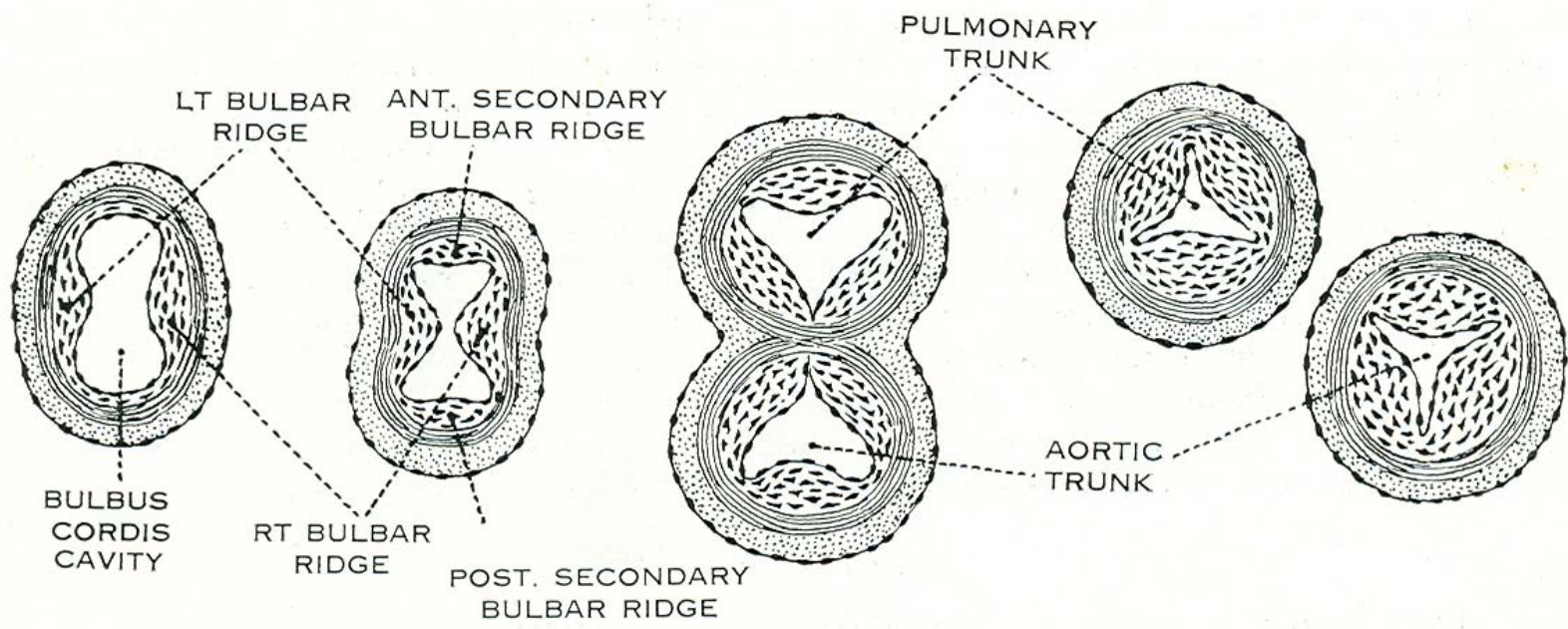


**Bulbus cordis** elongates and this part can be divided into:

1. Proximal **bulbus cordis**,
2. Middle **conus cordis** and
3. Distal **truncus arteriosus**.

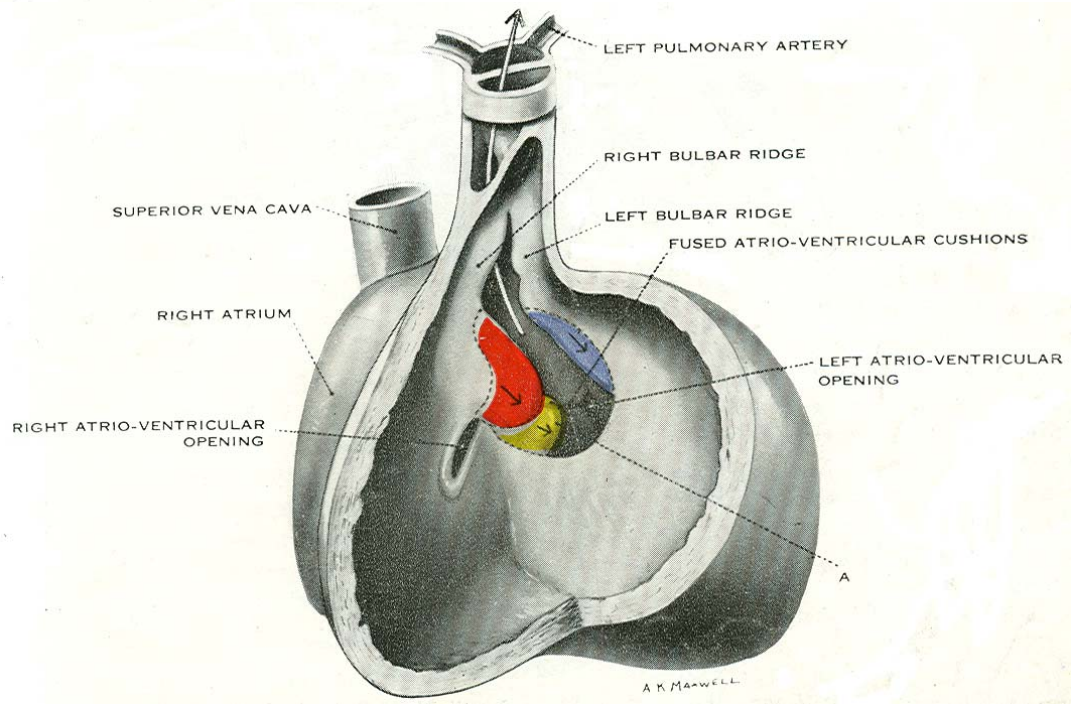
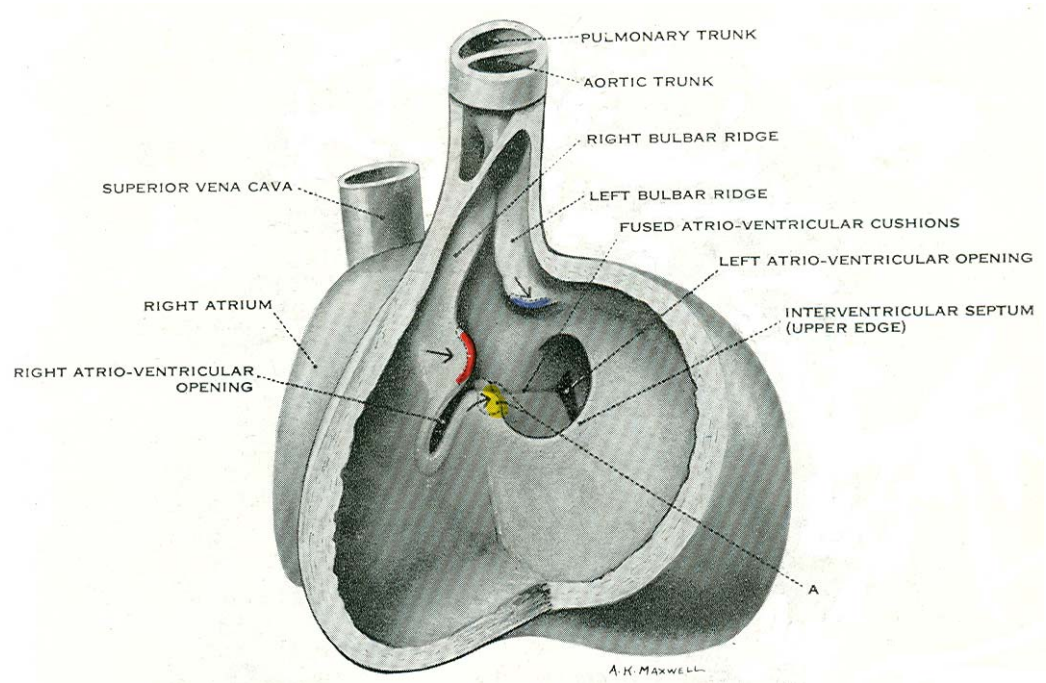
# Formation of aortico-pulmonary septum (spiral septum)

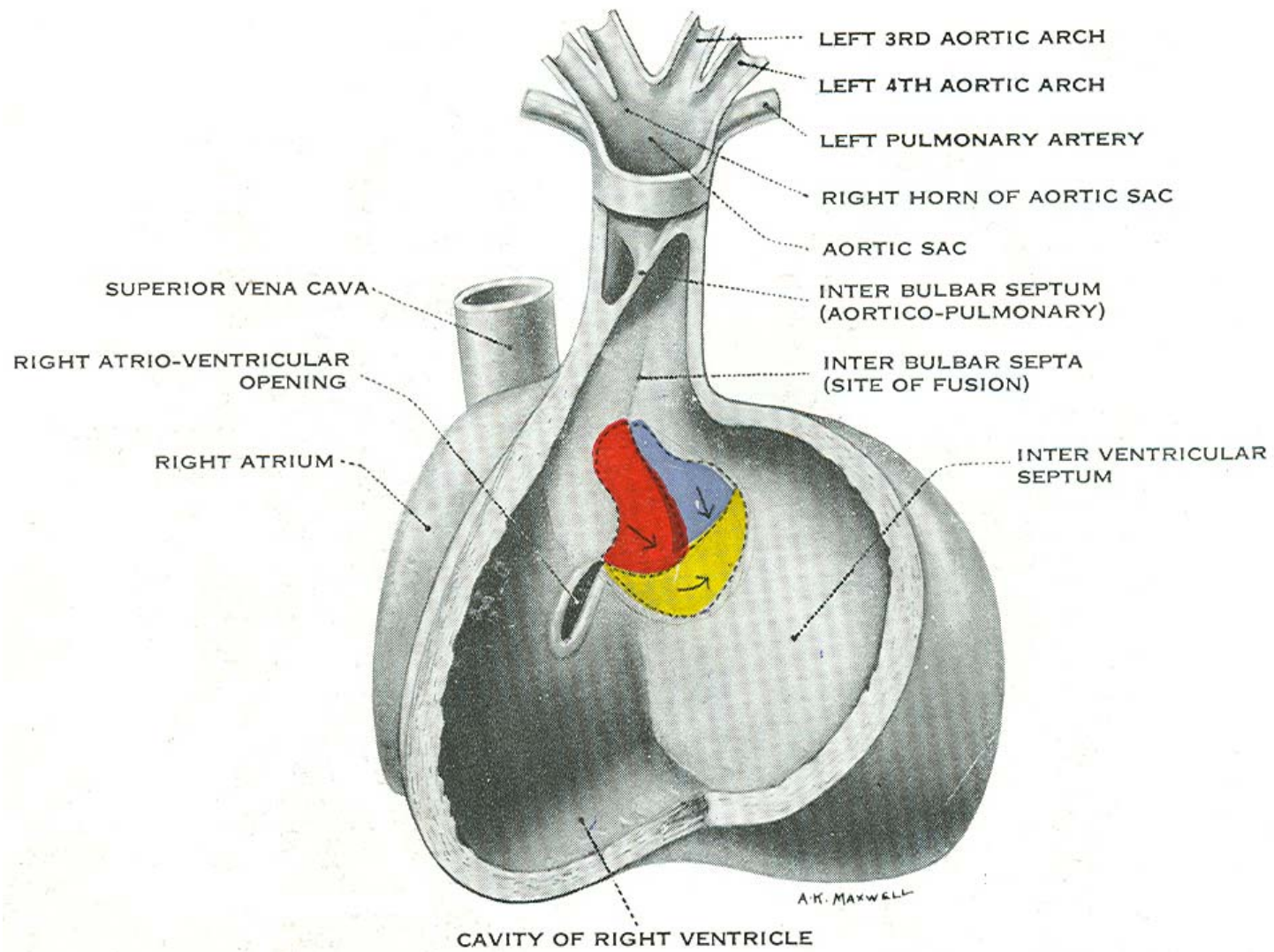


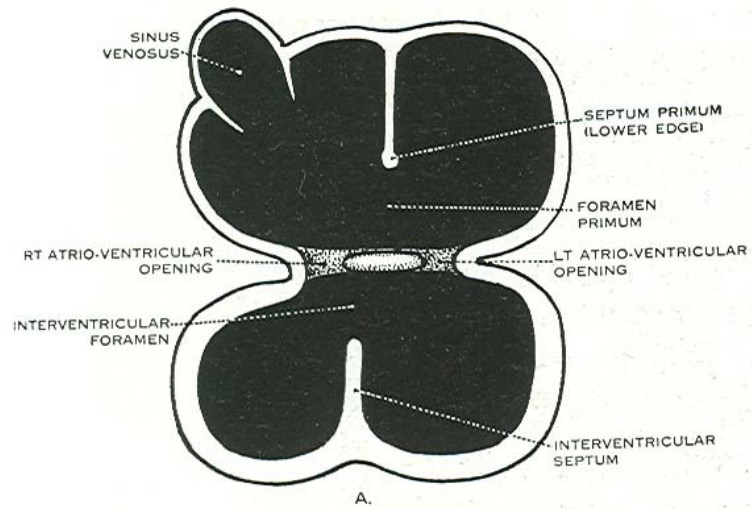


# Fate of bulbus cordis

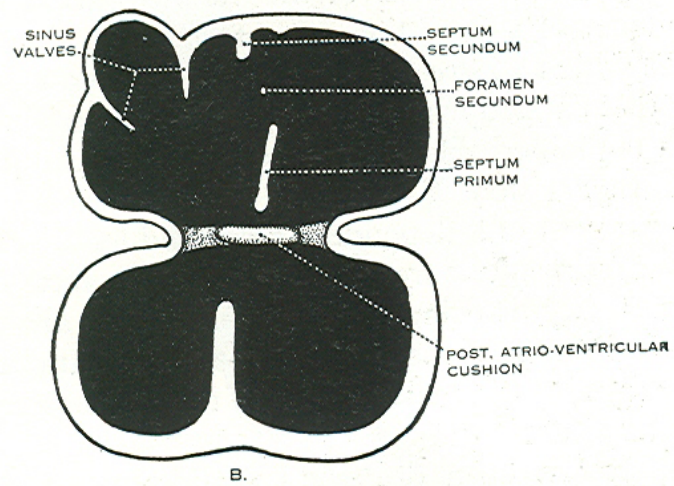
- Truncus arteriosus- aortico-pulmonary septum divides it in to Aorta and Pulmonary trunk
- Conus cordis- left half of conus cordis gets incorporated in left ventricle to form the *aortic vestibule*
- right half of conus cordis gets incorporated in right ventricle to form the *pulmonary infundibulum*
- Proximal part- gets incorporated in right and left ventricles



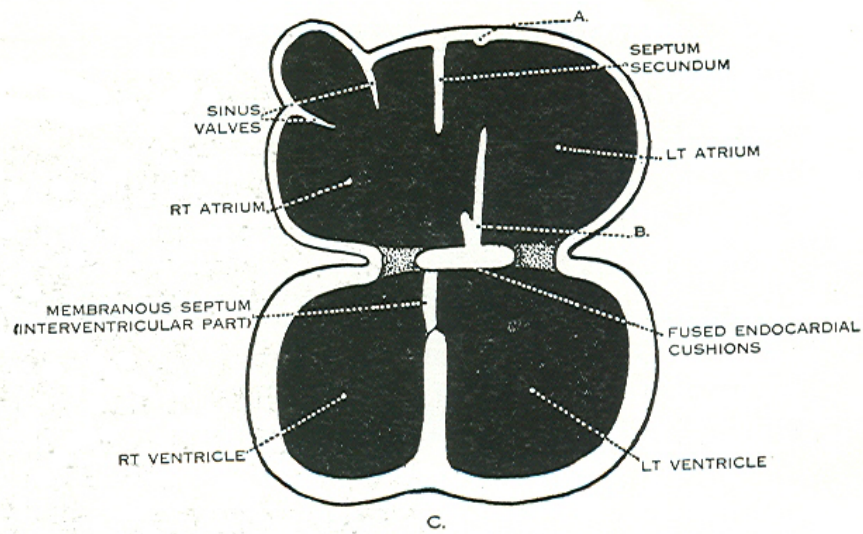




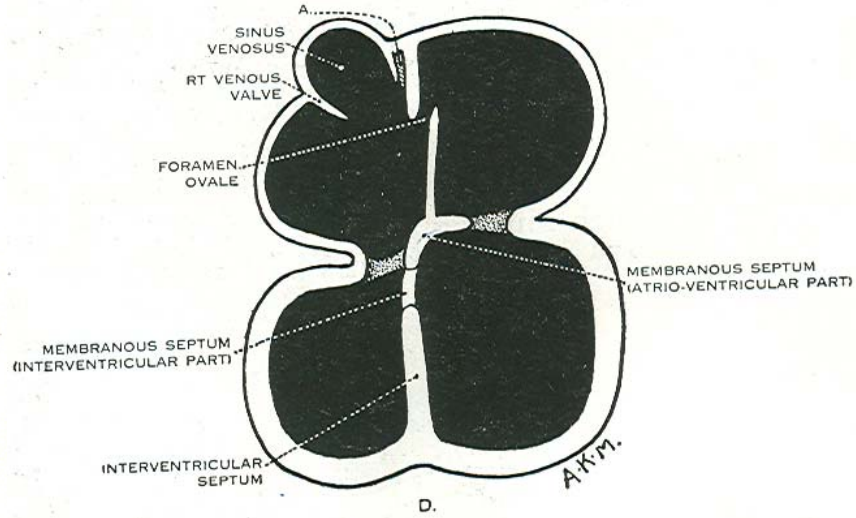
A.



B.



C.



D.

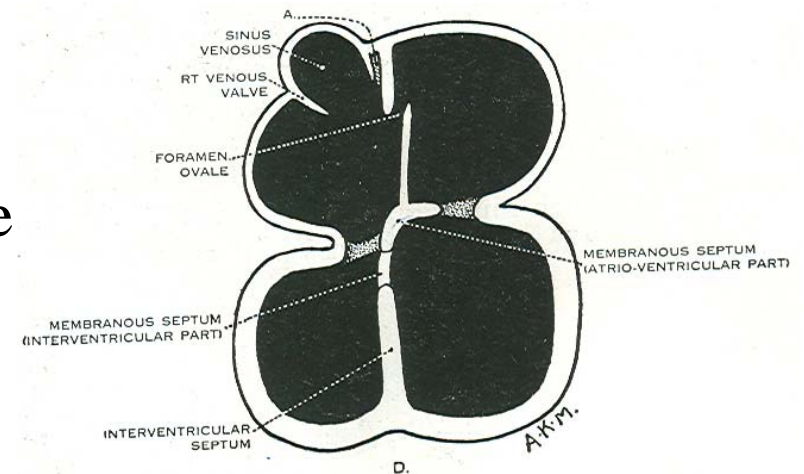
A.K.M.

# INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM

1. Lower, **fleshy** part of IV septum is formed by growth from the **ventricular wall**
2. Upper, **membranous** part is formed below by **fused endocardial cushions** and above by the fused right and left **bulbar ridges**.

The membranous part of IV septum separates

right ventricle from left ventricle  
and also left ventricle from  
right atrium.



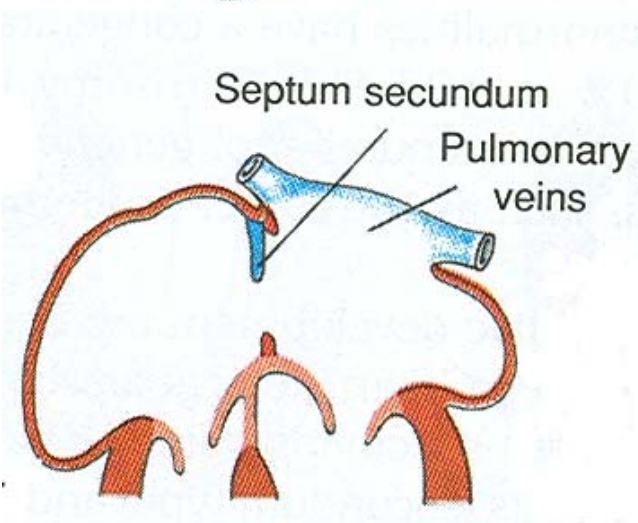
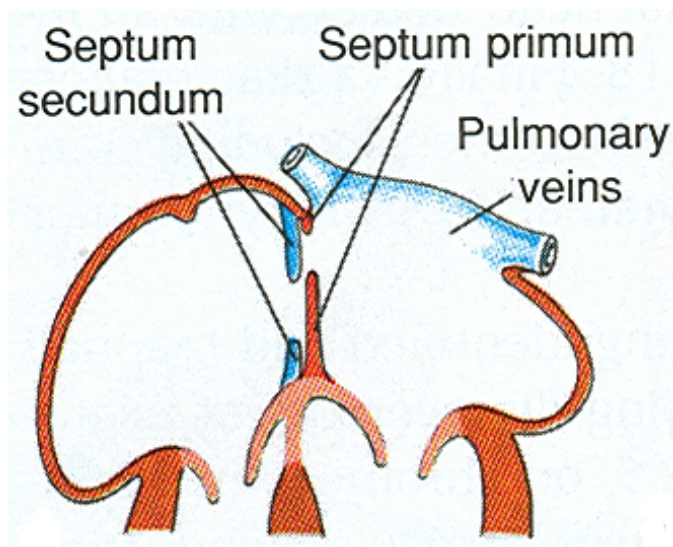
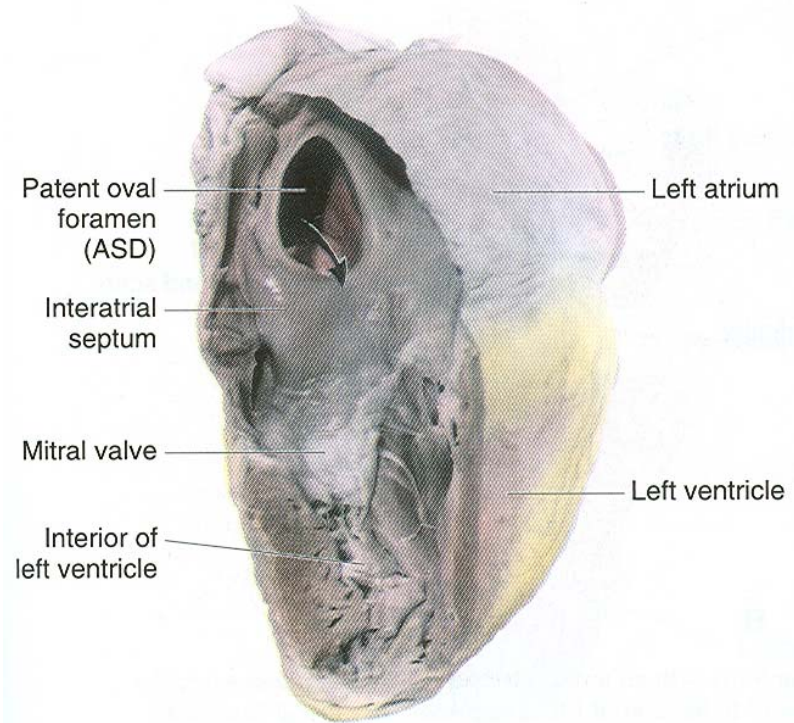
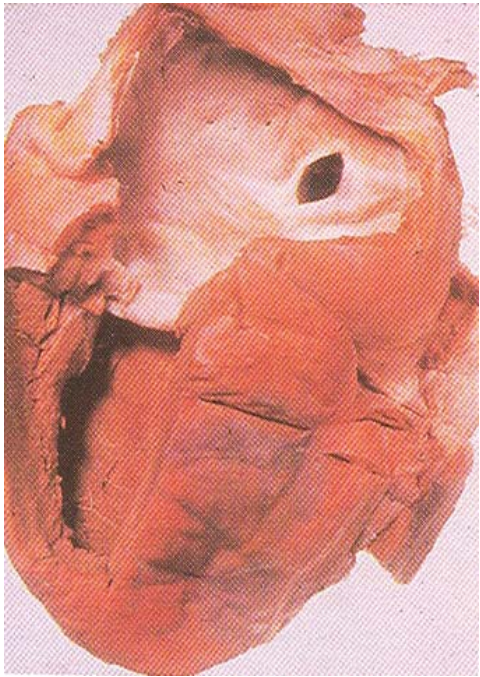


## DEVELOPMENT OF RIGHT VENTRICLE

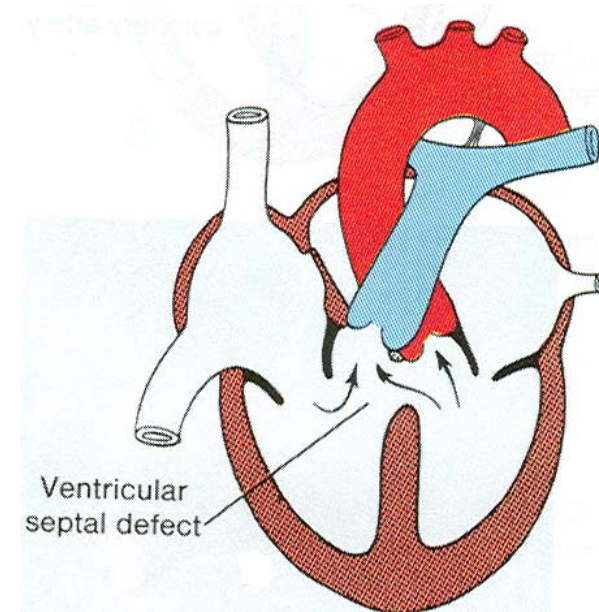
- i) By the right half of primitive ventricular chamber & proximal bulbus cordis and
- ii) Its outflow part (**infundibulum**) is formed by right half of conus cordis.

## DEVELOPMENT OF LEFT VENTRICLE

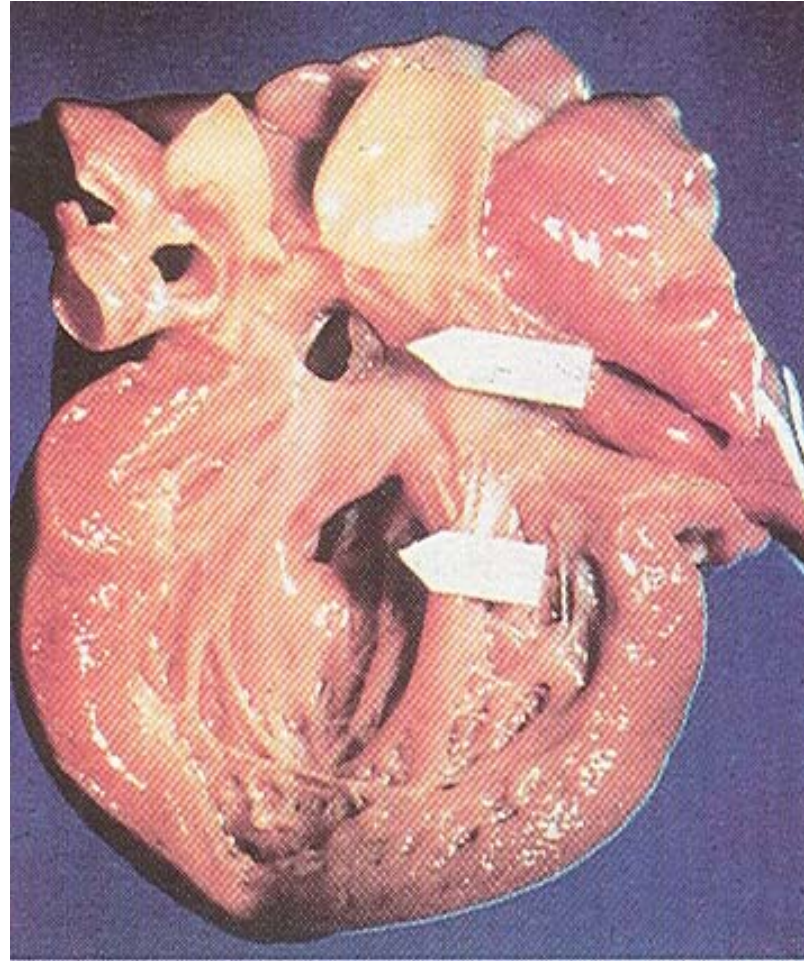
- i) By the left half of primitive ventricular chamber & proximal bulbus cordis and
- ii) Its outflow part (**vestibule**) is formed by left half of conus cordis.



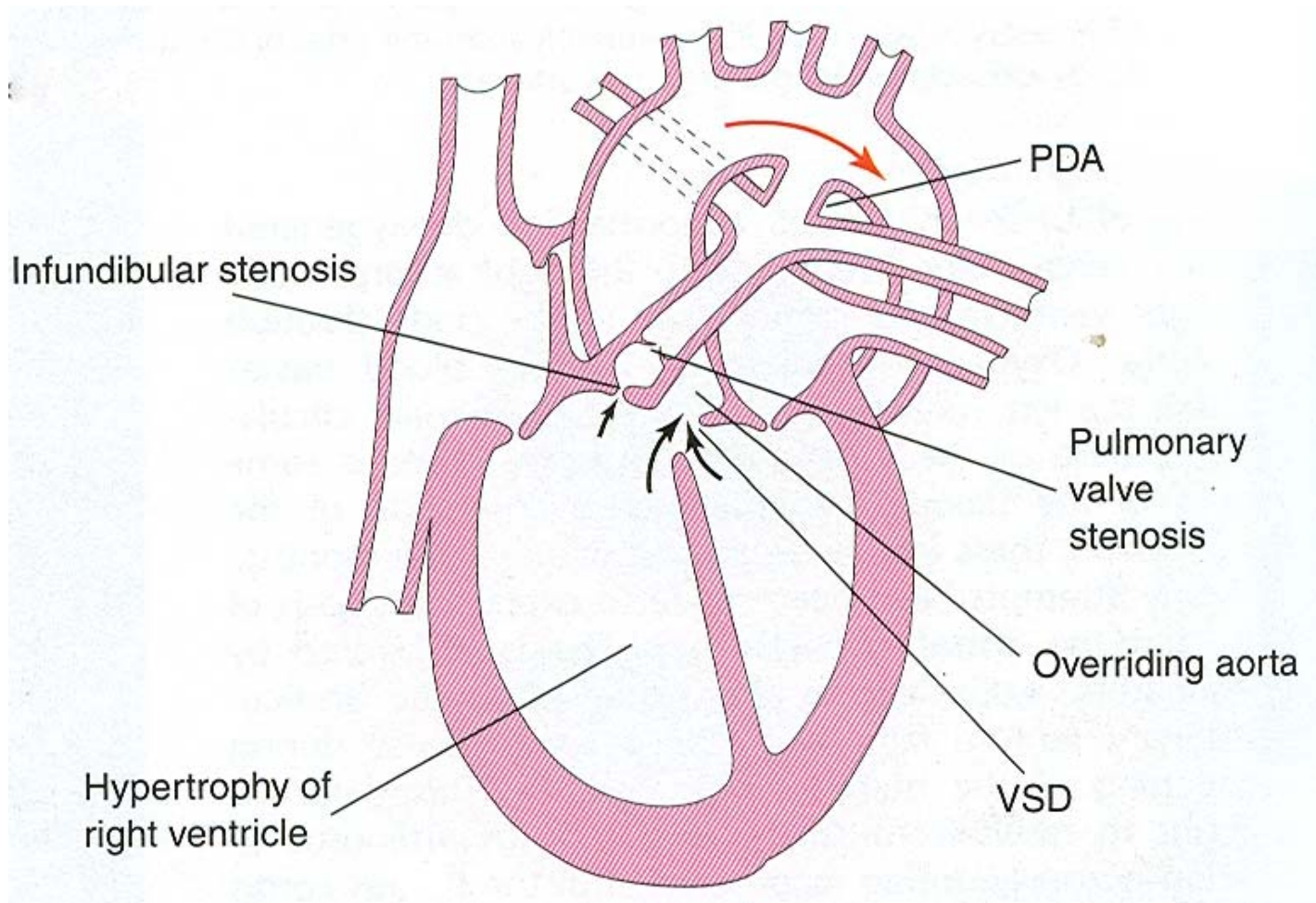
## PATENT FORAMEN OVALE



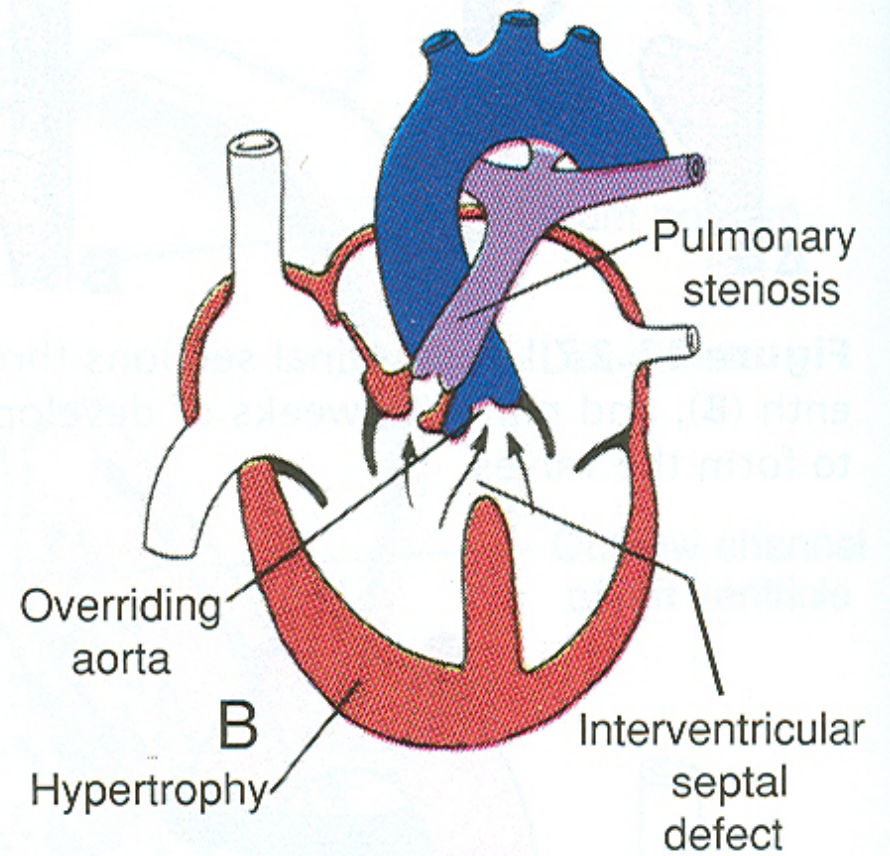
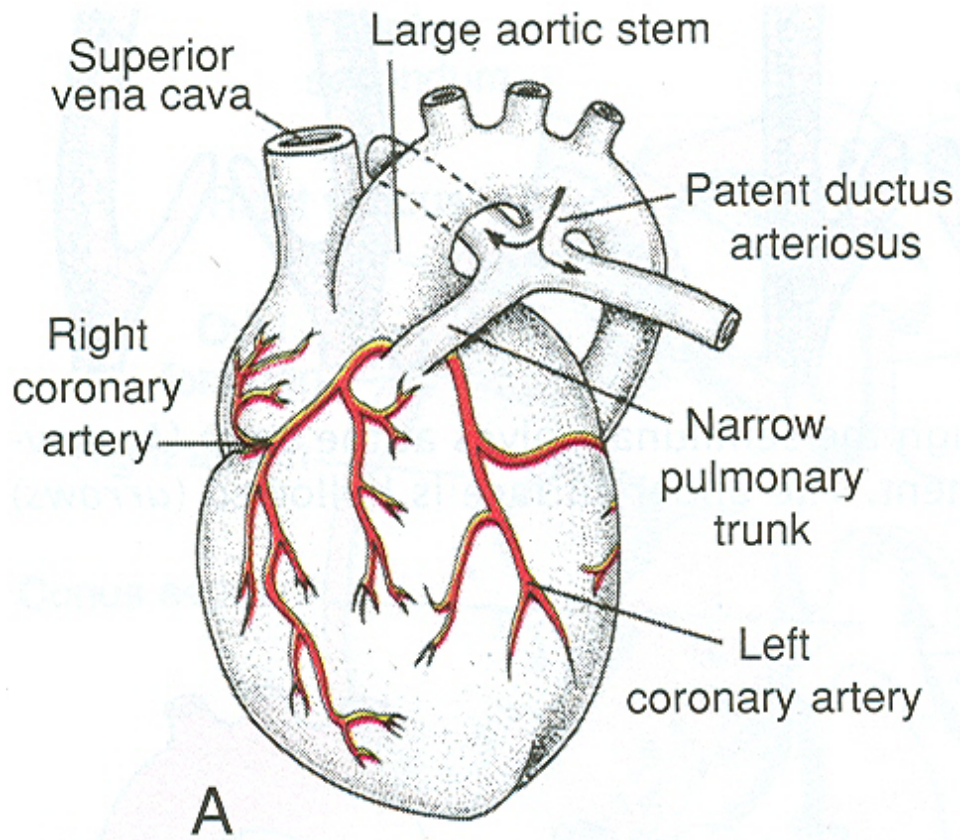
VSD (MEMBRANOUS PART)

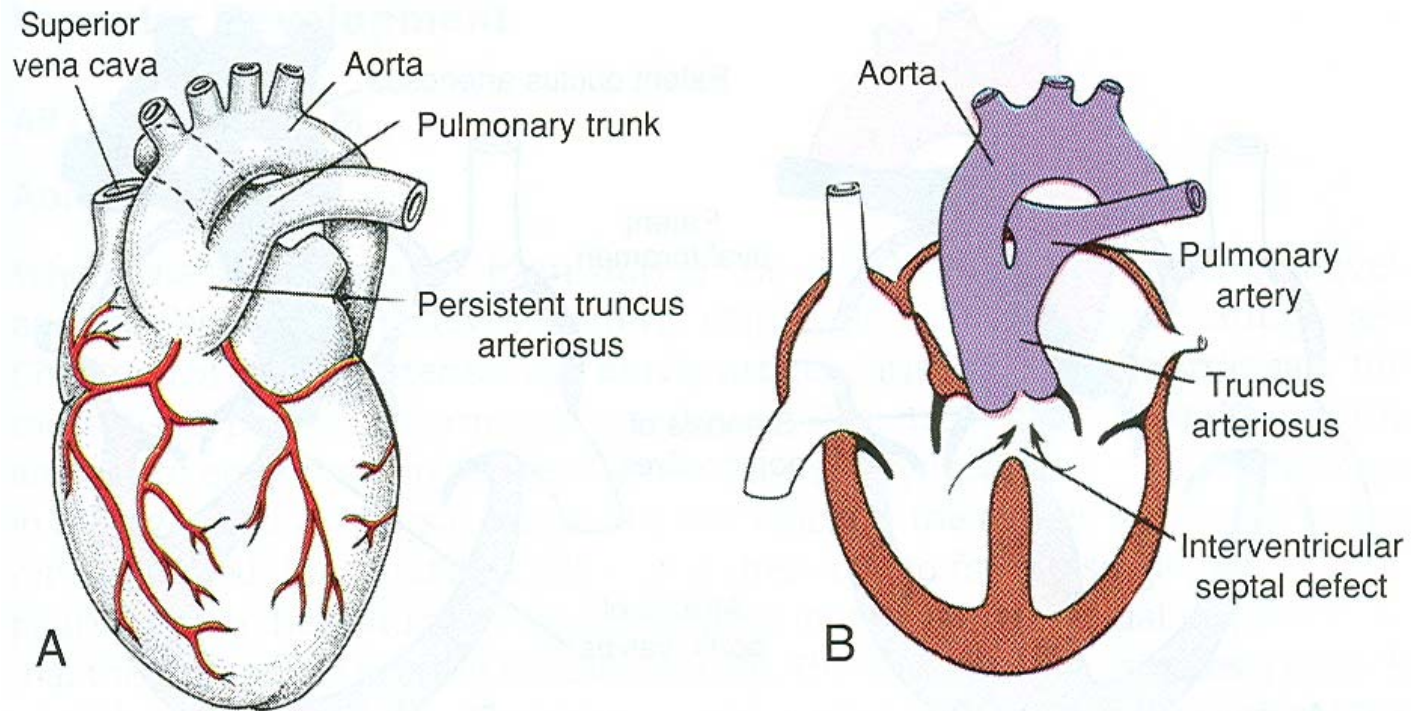


COBINED ASD & VSD

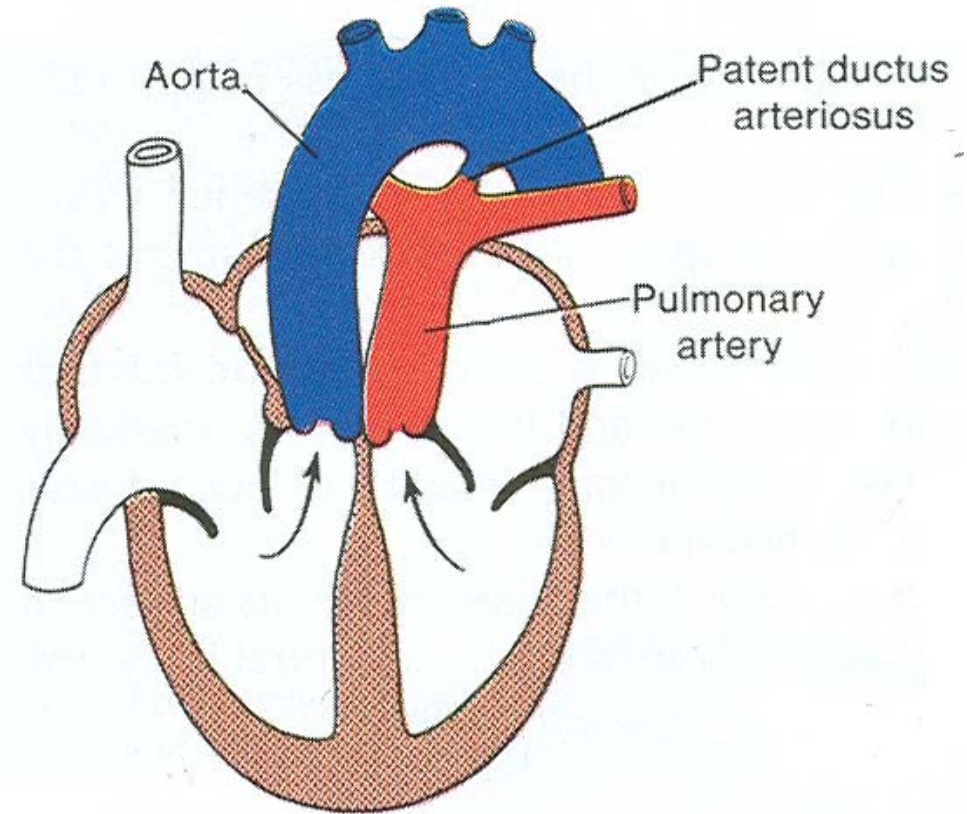
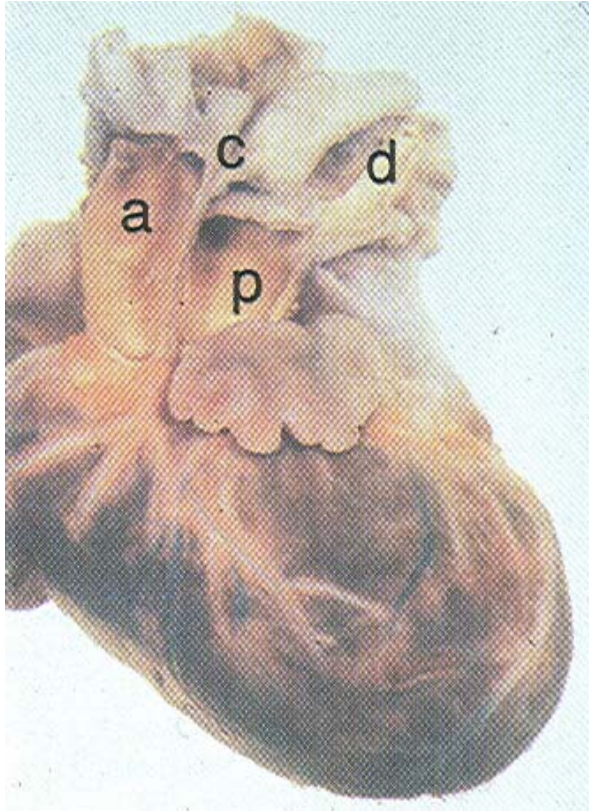


**FALLOT'S TETRALOGY**



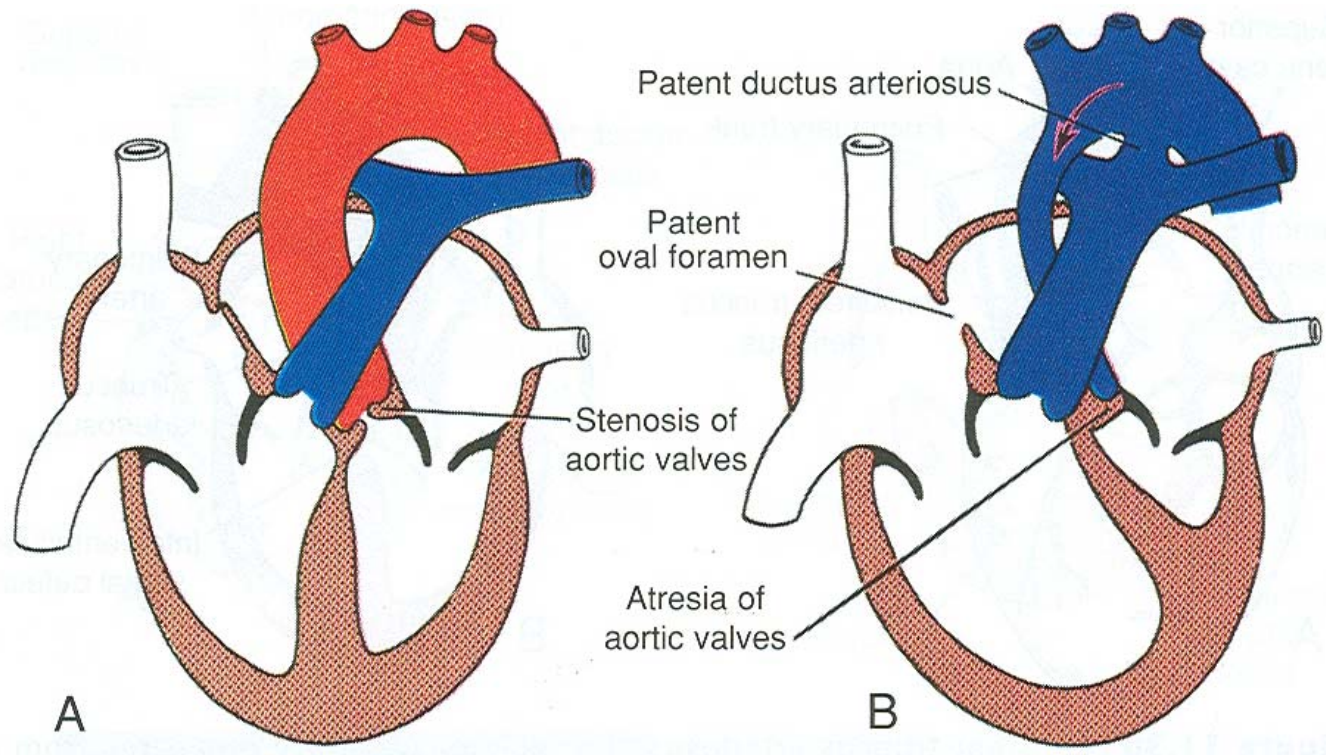


## PERSISTENT TRUNCUS ARTERIOSUS



TRANSPOSITION OF GREAT VESSELS





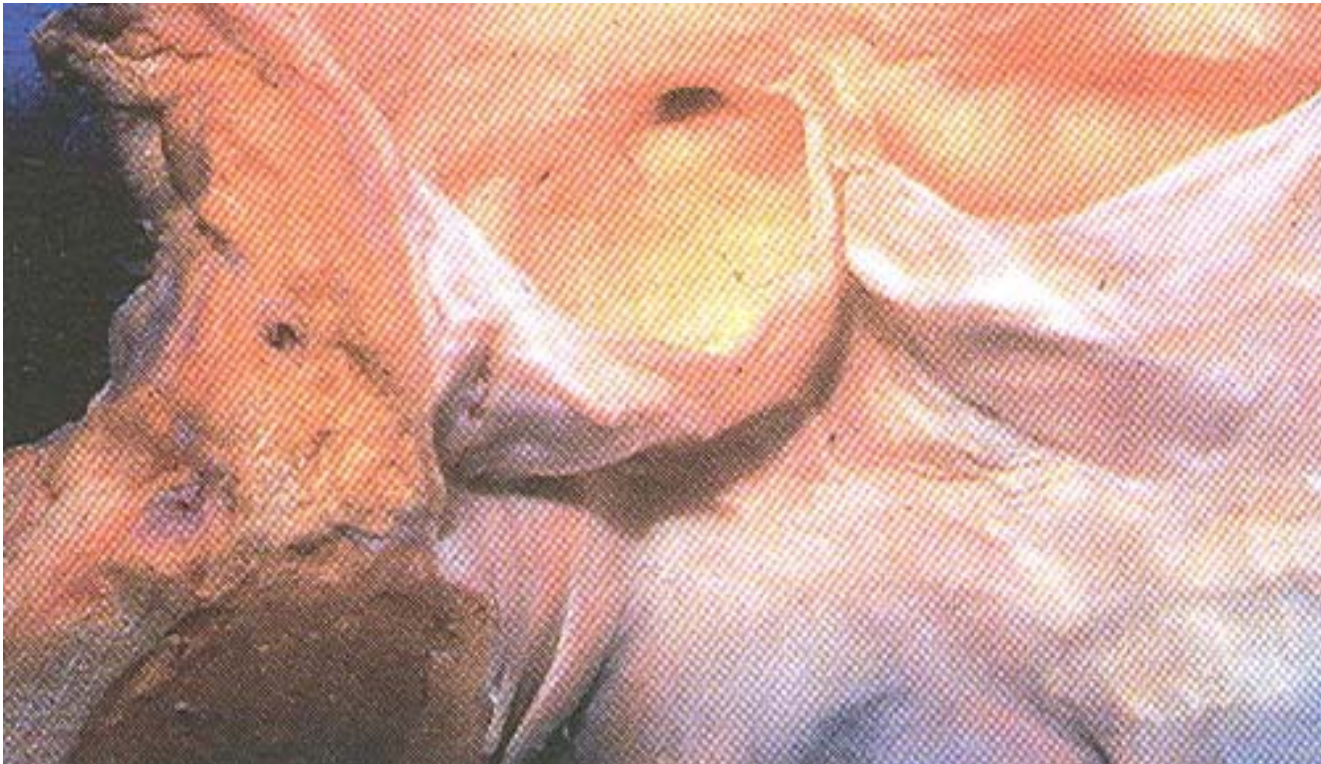
AORTIC VALVULAR  
STENOSIS

AORTIC VALVULAR  
ATRESIA



## ECTOPIA CORDIS

(CLEFT STERNUM WITH BILATERAL  
CLEFT LIP)



BICUSPID AORTIC VALVE

# CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF HEART

## I. Anomalies of **position**:

- i). Dextrocardia (generally associated with situs inversus)
- ii). Ectopia cordis (failure to fusion of two sternal plates)

## II. Anomalies of **interatrial septum**:

- i). Probe patency (20-25% cases)
- ii). Persistent foramen secundum
- iii). Persistent foramen ovale
- iv). Premature closure of foramen ovale
- v). Three chambered heart (failure of formation of inter atrial septum)  
cor triloculare biventriculare

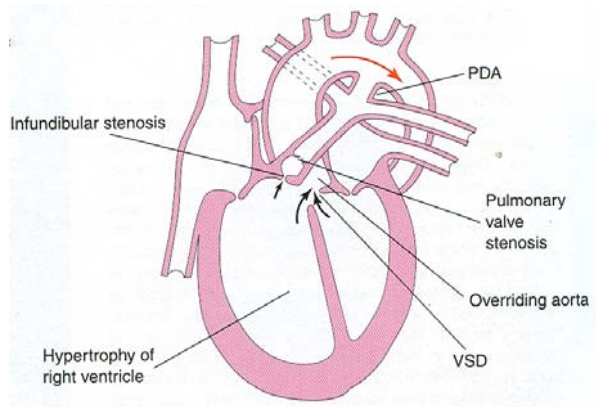
## III. Anomalies of **interventricular septum**:

- a. ventricular septal defect
- b. absence of ventricular septum-cor triloculare biatriale

# CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF HEART (contd.)

## IV. Anomalies of **truncus arteriosus** and **bulbus cordis**:

i). Fallot's tetralogy comprises



a) Pulmonary stenosis

b) Overriding aorta

c) Persistent IV foramen (VSD in membranous IV septum)

d) Hypertrophy of right ventricle

ii). Persistent truncus arteriosus

iii). Transposition of great vessels

## V. Anomalies of **valves**:

Stenosis/ atresia of pumonary, aortic, mitral or tricuspid valves