

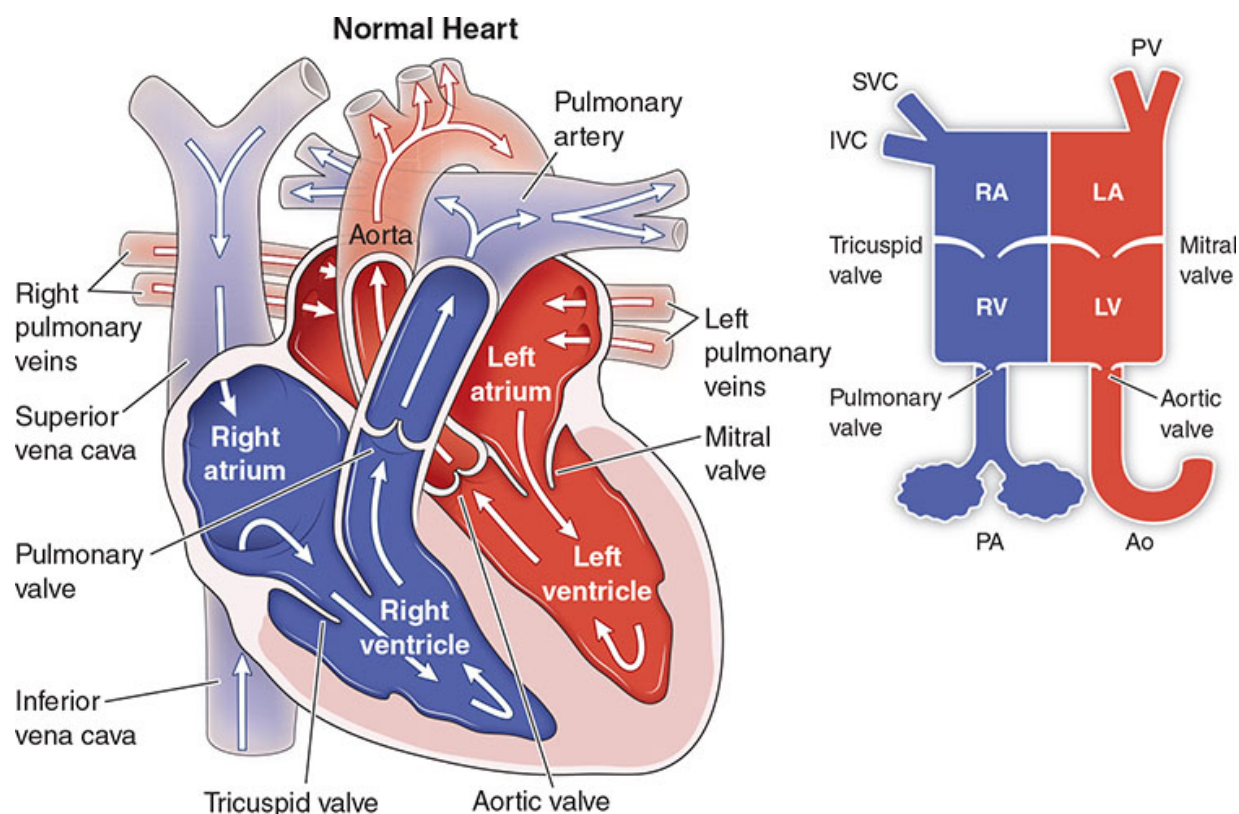


FIGURE 269-1 Normal heart. Understanding of congenital cardiac anatomy and physiology is facilitated by use of box diagrams, displaying passage of blood flow between blood vessels and cardiac chambers. Labeling (e.g., structure names, arrows to denote direction of flow, coloring to represent oxygen saturation, connections or obstructions, chamber or vascular pressures, oxygen saturations) can aid in representation. Ao, aorta; IVC, inferior vena cava; LA, left atrium; LV, left ventricle; PA, pulmonary artery; PV, pulmonary veins; RA, right atrium; RV, right ventricle; SVC, superior vena cava.

■ THE CHANGING LANDSCAPE OF ADULT CHD

A Relatively New Subspecialty in Cardiovascular Disease Over the past decade, the field of caring for adults with CHD (ACHD) has blossomed, and several nationwide initiatives have been initiated in an attempt to standardize care. The American College of Cardiology and American Heart Association developed guidelines for the care of adults with CHD, first published in 2008 and revised in 2018. These guidelines emphasize the need for collaboration among primary care practitioners, cardiologists, and ACHD subspecialty cardiologists. The body of medical knowledge and competencies attendant with ACHD combined with skill acquisition in coordination of complex