



FIG 23-4 Hemodynamics in defects with increased pulmonary blood flow. *LA*, Left atrium; *LV*, left ventricle; *RA*, right atrium; *RV*, right ventricle.

Obstructive Defects

Obstructive defects are those in which blood exiting the heart meets an area of anatomic narrowing (**stenosis**), causing obstruction to blood flow. The pressure in the ventricle and in the great artery before the obstruction is increased, and the pressure in the area beyond the obstruction is decreased. The location of the narrowing is usually near the valve (Fig. 23-5), as follows:

Valvular: At the site of the valve itself

Subvalvular: Narrowing in the ventricle below the valve (also referred to as the **ventricular outflow tract**)

Supravalvular: Narrowing in the great artery above the valve