REF TERM CODE	REF TERM DESCRIPTION	RATIONALE/NOTES
405752007	Congenital atrial septal defect	Parent ID: 447874007 Congenital abnormality of atrial septum An atrial septal defect arises when the normal closure of the passage between the left and right atria fails to occur. This includes various types of defects, whether they involve the actual septal wall or other openings that permit communication between the atria (Menillo et al., 2023).
1237074000	Congenital anomaly of atrioventricular septum	Parent ID: 737156006 Congenital anomaly of atrioventricular septum The atrioventricular septal defect is a congenital heart condition marked by differing extents of gaps in the walls between the atria and ventricles, alongside a shared or partially separated opening between the atria and ventricles (Ahmed & Anjum, 2023)
7305005	Coarctation of aorta	Parent ID: 59877000 Congenital anomaly of aorta Coarctation of the aorta refers to a constriction of the aorta, typically found immediately after the left subclavian artery (Law & Tivakaran, 2023).

7484005	Double outlet right ventricle	Parent ID:871668002 Congenital right ventricular anomaly. Double outlet right ventricle (DORV) is a condition where both major arteries are primarily and entirely connected to the morphologically right ventricle, constituting an abnormal ventriculoarterial connection (Goo, 2021)
204357006	Ebstein's anomaly	Parent ID: 447830005 Congenital abnormality of tricuspid leaflet Ebstein anomaly is an uncommon birth defect affecting the heart, characterized by the tricuspid valve being displaced towards the apex, along with the fusion of the septal and posterior leaflets to the heart muscle, leading to the right ventricle's inlet area resembling that of the atrium (Singh et al., 2023)
62067003	Hypoplastic left heart syndrome	Parent ID: 93262004 Congenital hypoplasia of heart Hypoplastic left heart syndrome (HLHS) is a congenital heart condition

		characterized by the incomplete development of the left-sided heart structures, such as the mitral valve, left ventricle, aortic valve, ascending aorta, and aortic arch (Kritzmire & Cossu, 2023)
218728005	Interrupted aortic arch	Patent ID: 79439001 Congenital anomaly of aortic arch . Interrupted aortic arch refers to the complete absence of connection between the ascending and descending segments of the aorta and is commonly accompanied by other heart abnormalities. functional interruption in the continuity of the aorta between its ascending and descending segments. IAA relies on the ductus arteriosus for blood flow beyond the point of interruption, making it dependent on this vessel for circulation to areas distal to the disruption (Silva et al., 2017)
86299006	Tetralogy of Fallot	Parent ID: 253511007 Congenital abnormality of ventricles and ventricular septum Tetralogy of Fallot is a congenital heart condition characterized by pulmonary stenosis, a ventricular septal defect, the aorta arising from

		both ventricles, and enlargement of the right ventricle. It represents the most prevalent cyanotic heart defect in children who have passed the neonatal period without intervention, making up 7 to 10 percent of congenital heart abnormalities (Diaz-Frias & Guillaume, 2022)
61959006	Common arterial trunk (truncus arteriosus)	Parent ID: 234122004 Persistence of primitive artery Common arterial trunk (CAT) is an infrequent congenital heart condition often classified among conotruncal heart defects. CAT is seldom linked with functionally univentricular hearts, and only a handful of cases have been documented. In this study, we outline the anatomical features of CAT in association with a univentricular heart observed in children and fetuses referred to our facility. Additionally, we augment the anatomical depiction of this uncommon condition by extensively reviewing existing literature (Chatila et al., 2021)
111323005	Total anomalous pulmonary venous return	Parent ID: 59631007 Anomalous pulmonary venous drainage Total and partial anomalous pulmonary venous connection encompass a range of congenital heart abnormalities in which one or multiple

		pulmonary veins do not directly empty into the left atrium as they should, but instead return to the right atrium or systemic venous circulation (Konduri & Aggarwal, 2023)
83330001	Patent ductus arteriosus	Parent ID: 297218007 Congenital abnormality of arterial duct The frequency of Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA) decreases with increasing gestational age and weight, particularly prevalent among premature infants. While the presence of an open ductus arteriosus (DA) is crucial for fetal development, in neonates, its persistence is linked with considerable health risks and mortality. Typically, at birth, the DA constricts, causing intraluminal ischemic hypoxia, ultimately leading to its closure and restructuring. (Dice & Bhatia, 2007)
204354004	Congenital tricuspid atresia and stenosis	Parent ID: 63042009 Congenital atresia of tricuspid valve Tricuspid atresia (TA) is an uncommon congenital heart disease (CHD) characterized by cyanosis, with an approximate occurrence rate of 79 cases per million live births. TA is categorized into three main types based on the positioning of the great arteries and the severity of pulmonary stenosis,

		using the modified Edward-Burchell classification system. In some cases of TA, there may be a persistent left superior vena cava (LSVC), which, if combined with an unroofed coronary sinus, can lead to continued arterial desaturation even following corrective surgical interventions (Velamakanni et al., 2021)
10930001	Congenital atresia of pulmonary artery	Parent ID: 31570000 Congenital atresia of artery pulmonary artery atresia is a condition believed to result from the embryonic sixth aortic arch's inability to merge with the pulmonary trunk during fetal development. Although frequently identified in pediatric patients with cardiac anomalies, it is sometimes discovered incidentally in adults or more frequently during evaluations for hemoptysis (Smith et al., 2019)
253283000	Double inlet left ventricle	Parent ID: 871660009 Congenital anomaly of left ventricle Double inlet left ventricle (DILV) is predominantly observed in cases of univentricular atrioventricular connections. In DILV, a single ventricle operates, typically structured as a left ventricle, accepting both atrioventricular

		valves and linking to an outlet chamber resembling the right ventricle in morphology. Frequently, there's transposition of the great vessels, and approximately two-thirds of patients exhibit pulmonary stenosis (Rao, 2022)
218728005	Interrupted aortic arch	Parent ID: 79439001 Congenital anomaly of aortic arch A rare congenital heart condition known as interrupted aortic arch (IAA) affects around 1.5% of individuals with congenital heart disease. It can be considered the most severe manifestation of aortic coarctation. IAA involves a structural and luminal discontinuity between the ascending and descending aorta. This condition relies on the ductus for blood flow beyond the interruption. Additionally, there's a posterior misalignment of the Conal septum accompanying the interrupted aortic arch, resulting in a ventricular septal defect as a related anomaly (Alcantara & Mendez, 2023)

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