

Transposition Of The Great Vessels

Transposition of the great vessels (TGV) is called a cyanotic congenital heart defect (CHD) because the newborn infant turns blue from lack of oxygen. In segmental analysis, this condition is described as ventriculoarterial discordance with atrioventricular concordance, or just ventriculoarterial discordance. d-TGA is often referred to simply as transposition of the great arteries (TGA); however, TGA is a more general term which may also refer to levo-transposition of the great arteries (l-TGA). Another term commonly used to refer to both d-TGA and l-TGA is transposition of the great vessels (TGV), although this term might have an even broader meaning than TGA. In his autobiography, South African cardiac surgeon Christiaan Barnard claims to have been the first to perform the operation, with Mustard only following 'several years later'. The procedure was developed to treat transposition of the great vessels, eponymously known as blue baby syndrome. This is a condition in which the aorta and pulmonary artery are attached to the heart in an opposite order from what is usually present at birth, resulting in the aorta being the outflow tract for the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery serving as the outgoing path for blood from the left ventricle. The technique was adopted by other surgeons and became the standard operation for the dextro variant of transposition. Transposition (logic), a rule of replacement in philosophical logic

William Rashkind worked at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. to treat transposition of the great vessels. Rashkind was born in Paterson, New Jersey, and he attended the University of Louisville School of Medicine William J. Rashkind (February 12, 1922 - July 6, 1986) was an American cardiologist. He introduced the Rashkind balloon atrial septostomy to treat transposition of the great vessels. He is best known for his contributions to the treatment of congenital heart defects

== Logic and mathematics == 69c190f881 == Early life and education == 69c190f881 Simple l-TGA does not produce any visually identifiable features at birth. However, systemic blood pressure then becomes much higher than pulmonary blood pressure. The morphological right ventricle, evolved to handle a low blood pressure, will over a period of years hypertrophy and may fail, because of the high pressure it is forced to work against... 69c190f881

Transposition malformation of any of the major vessels Transposition of teeth Penoscrotal transposition Transposition (horizontal gene transfer), the transfer of genetic Transposition may refer to: 69c190f881

Its development was pioneered by Canadian cardiac surgeon William Mustard and it was named for Brazilian cardiac surgeon Adib Jatene, who was the first to use it successfully. It was the first method of d-TGA repair to be attempted, but the last to be put into regular use because of technological limitations at the time of its conception. 69c190f881 The procedure was developed with support from the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Canada. 69c190f881 == Timing == 69c190f881 == Signs and symptoms == 69c190f881 Inferior vena cava 69c190f881 Aorta 69c190f881 Pulmonary veins 69c190f881

Levo-Transposition of the great arteries simply as transposition of the great arteries (TGA); however, TGA is a more general term which may also refer to dextro-transposition of the great arteries Levo-Transposition of the great arteries is an acyanotic congenital heart defect in which the primary arteries (the aorta and the pulmonary artery) are transposed, with the aorta anterior and to the left of the pulmonary artery; the morphological left and right ventricles with their corresponding atrioventricular valves are also transposed 69c190f881

Use of the term "corrected" has been disputed by many due to the frequent occurrence of other abnormalities and or acquired disorders in l-TGA patients. 69c190f881

Arterial switch operation Its development was pioneered by Canadian cardiac Arterial switch operation (ASO),

arterial switch, or Jatene procedure is an open heart surgical procedure used to correct dextro-transposition of the great arteries (d-TGA). procedure is an open heart surgical procedure used to correct dextro-transposition of the great arteries (d-TGA) 69c190f881

Prior to the development of the Senning procedure in the 1950s, blue... 69c190f881

Transposition of the great vessels Transposition of the great vessels (TGV) is a group of congenital heart defects involving an abnormal spatial arrangement of any of the great vessels: Transposition of the great vessels (TGV) is a group of congenital heart defects involving an abnormal spatial arrangement of any of the great vessels: superior and/or inferior venae cavae, pulmonary artery, pulmonary veins, and aorta. Congenital heart diseases involving only the primary arteries (pulmonary artery and aorta) belong to a sub-group called transposition of the great arteries (TGA), which is considered the most common congenital heart lesion that presents in neonates 69c190f881

Use of the arterial switch is historically preceded by two atrial switch methods: the Senning and Mustard procedures. 69c190f881 Transposition, producing the transpose of a matrix AT , which is computed by swapping columns for rows in the matrix A 69c190f881 Transposition of teeth 69c190f881 Penoscrotal transposition 69c190f881

Transposition (birth defect) Transposition of the great vessels, cardiac Transposition is a group of congenital defects involving an abnormal spatial arrangement of tissue or organ. Transposition is a group of congenital defects involving an abnormal spatial arrangement of tissue or organ 69c190f881

Transposition of the great vessels is a group of congenital heart defects involving an abnormal spatial arrangement of any of the great vessels. 69c190f881 Transposition of the great vessels, cardiac transposition, a congenital heart defect with malformation of any of the major vessels 69c190f881 The Jatene procedure is

ideally performed during the second week of life, before the left ventricle adjusts to the lower pulmonary pressure and... 69c190f881

Dextro-Transposition of the great arteries The primary arteries (the aorta and the pulmonary artery) are transposed. simply as transposition of the great arteries (TGA); however, TGA is a more general term which may also refer to levo-transposition of the great arteries Dextro-transposition of the great arteries (or d-Transposition of the great arteries; abbreviated dextro-TGA or d-TGA) is a potentially life-threatening birth defect in the large arteries of the heart 69c190f881

The atrial switch, which was an attempt to correct the physiology of transposition, had significant shortcomings that the arterial switch improved upon, in particular a reduced kinking of the coronary arteries when combined with the LeCompte maneuver. The end result is that the aorta is repositioned behind the pulmonary arteries, functionally lengthening it and causing less angulation at the coronary origins. 69c190f881 Baffes was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, to Greek immigrant parents, Gustave "Gus" Baffes (1893-) (English attribution for the Greek name Konstantinos) and Tina (née Bores) (1905-). They came from Tripoli, Greece. Thomas had one younger sister, Bessie and one younger brother, Christian. He received his M.D. from Tulane University Medical School. 69c190f881 == Background == 69c190f881 Transposition (mathematics), a permutation which exchanges two elements and keeps all others fixed 69c190f881

Mustard procedure developed to treat transposition of the great vessels, eponymously known as blue baby syndrome. William Mustard at the Hospital for Sick Children. This is a condition in which the aorta and pulmonary The Mustard procedure was developed in 1963 by Dr. It is similar to the previous atrial baffle used with a Senning procedure, the primary difference being that the Mustard uses a graft made of Dacron or pericardium, while the Senning uses native heart tissue 69c190f881

Superior vena cava 69c190f881 Pulmonary arteries 69c190f881 In May of that year, LIFE Magazine profiled

Rashkind and described his procedure on a young boy named Bobby... 69c190f881 == Biography == 69c190f881 Prenatally, a baby with d-TGA experiences no symptoms as the lungs will not be used until after birth, and oxygen is provided by the mother via the placenta and umbilical cord; in order for the red blood to bypass the lungs in utero, the fetal heart has two shunts that begin to close when the... 69c190f881 He is best known for the balloon septostomy procedure. In this technique, a cardiologist feeds a catheter into the heart of a patient with transposition of the great vessels. This catheter is advanced into the patient's right atrium, across a flap known as the patent foramen ovale (PFO) and into the patient's left atrium. There is a balloon on the end of the catheter. The balloon is inflated and then pulled back across the PFO, creating a hole in the heart through which oxygenated and deoxygenated blood can mix. Rashkind introduced his balloon septostomy procedure in 1966. 69c190f881 Rashkind was born in Paterson, New Jersey, and he attended the University of Louisville School of Medicine. He was a physician at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. 69c190f881

Great vessels Aorta Transposition of the great vessels is a group of congenital heart defects involving an abnormal spatial arrangement of any of the great vessels. These are:. Gray's Great vessels are the large vessels that bring blood to and from the heart 69c190f881

Transpose relation, another name for converse relation 69c190f881 == Types == 69c190f881 == Examples == 69c190f881 In segmental analysis, this condition is described as atrioventricular discordance (ventricular inversion) with ventriculoarterial discordance. l-TGA is often referred to simply as transposition of the great arteries (TGA); however, TGA is a more general term which may also refer to dextro-transposition of the great arteries (d-TGA). 69c190f881

Thomas Baffes Baffes (April 3, 1923 – June 15, 1997) was an American surgeon and attorney noted for developing a surgical procedure to repair a heart defect known as transposition of the great vessels, which often caused "blue baby" deaths. developing a surgical procedure to repair a heart defect known as transposition of

the great vessels, which often caused “blue baby” deaths. Baffes was born in Thomas G 69c190f881

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