

Index

- ABCC6* gene mutations, 218
 absent commissure, 126, 128*f*
 acardiac twins, 277, 277*f*
 acute cellular rejection, 311, 314–316, 315*f*, 316–317*f*
 acute pericarditis, 246, 247–248*f*
 adipose lesions, 290–292, 292*f*
 African Americans with myocardial calcification, 161*f*, 161, 162*t*
 Alagille syndrome, 259
 allograft rejection, 313–314, 314*t*
 ambiguous atrioventricular connections, 39
 American Heart Association (AHA), 164
 anastomosis, 68–69
 Anderson-Fabry disease, 223–224, 225*f*, 228–229, 229*f*
 aneurysms
 of arterial duct, 86, 92*f*
 coronary arteries, 212
 left atrial aneurysm, 133, 134*f*
 of left ventricle, 137*f*, 137–138
 of left ventricular diverticulum, 137–138, 138*f*
 of sinuses of Valsalva, 134–135, 136*f*
 anomalous pulmonary venous connection, 121–123, 122–123*f*
 anterior interventricular artery, 17*f*
 anti-neutrophilic cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA), 213
 antibody mediated rejection (AMR), 312, 317–319, 318–319*f*, 320*t*
 antiphospholipid syndrome (APS), 160–161, 160*f*
 aorta and pulmonary trunk, 24, 27–28*f*
 aortic dissection and sudden cardiac death, 333
 aortic samples, 47, 48*f*
 aortic stenosis
 as congenital heart disease, 92–105
 subvalvar stenosis, 95, 103–104*f*
 supravalvar aortic stenosis, 96, 104–105*f*
 valvar stenosis, 93–95, 101–103*f*
 aortitis, 197
 aorto-left ventricular tunnel, 135–136
 aorto pulmonary septum, 65
 apical biopsy, 44, 48*f*
 arrhythmia, fetal, 254–255, 266
 arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), 128, 177–179, 179*f*, 305–306, 308*f*
 artefacts and variants of normal, 314–315, 315*f*
 arterial (semilunar) valves, 21–22, 22*f*
 arterial duct
 abnormalities, 83–86
 absence of, 84, 91*f*
 aneurysm of, 86, 92*f*
 fetal circulation and, 70–71
 normal closure, 84
 persistent patency of, 85–86, 91–92*f*
 premature closure, 84–85
 arterial switch operation, 101–107, 101–112*f*, 146*f*, 148
 arterial system development, 66–68, 69*f*, 70*t*
 arterial valve obstruction, 79, 86*f*
 arterial valves, 12–14, 13–14*f*
 arteriohepatic dysplasia, 259
 arteritis, 196*f*, 197–199, 212
 assessments in surgical operations, 150–152, 151*f*
 Association for European Cardiovascular Pathology, 42
 atresia in coronary arteries, 209
 atrial isomerism
 congenital heart disease, 128–131
 heart transplantation, 310, 313*f*
 juxtaposition of atrial appendages, 131, 132*f*
 left atrial isomerism, 130–131*f*, 130, 131*f*, 131*t*
 occurrence of, 128, 129*f*
 right atrial isomerism, 128–129, 130*f*
 atrial myocardium, 26–27, 56
 atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP), 26
 atrial-right ventricular connection, 61
 atrial septal defect, 82–83, 89–91*f*, 255–257
 atrial septation, 61–63, 65–66*f*
 atrial septum, 5*f*
 atrioventricular connections, 39
 atrioventricular cushion, 61–62
 atrioventricular junctions, 6, 60, 63–65, 67*f*
 atrioventricular nodal artery, 17*f*
 atrioventricular node, 23
 atrioventricular septal defect (AVSD), 78–84, 84–89*f*, 255
 atrioventricular valve, 8–9, 21–22, 22*f*, 48
 autonomic nerves, 25
 bacterial myocarditis, 192–193, 193*f*
 Barth Syndrome, 177, 237, 238*f*
 Berlin Heart, 301
 bicuspid aortic valve, 95
 bidirectional Glenn shunt, 142*f*, 146
 biological grafts, 47, 48–49*f*
 biopsy site in heart transplantation, 317, 318*f*
 blood cysts, 22, 23*f*, 289
 brain natriuretic peptide (BNP), 26
 bronchial arteries, 138–139
 calcified amorphous cardiac tumour, 295
 cardiac conduction system, 11–12, 12*f*
 cardiac failure from atrioventricular septal defect, 80–81
 cardiac jelly, 60
 cardiac lymphatics, 24, 27*f*
 cardiac transplantation, 33
 cardiac tumours, 46
 cardiac veins
 great cardiac vein, 15–16
 middle cardiac vein, 16
 in normal heart, 15–17, 17*f*, 24, 26*f*
 small cardiac vein, 16
 cardinal veins, 68–70
 cardiomyopathy
 arrhythmogenic
 cardiomyopathy, 177–179, 179*f*
 arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy, 128, 305–306, 308*f*
 dilated cardiomyopathy, 164, 170–173, 171–174*t*, 170–174*f*, 175*f*, 263, 302, 303–304*f*, 330–331
 endomyocardial disease, 175–176, 177*f*
 in fetus, 262–263
 Friedreich's ataxia, 169
 general pathological features, 301–302, 301–303*f*
 heart transplantation, 301–307
 histiocytoid cardiomyopathy, 181, 181–182*f*, 292
 hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, 164–168, 167–169*f*, 205, 263, 303–304, 305–306*f*, 331
 hypertrophic phenotype, 168–169, 169*t*
 introduction to, 164, 165*f*, 166–168*t*
 mitochondrial
 cardiomyopathy, 176–177, 178*f*, 305, 308*f*
 mitogenic cardiomyopathy, 172–173, 175*f*
 myocarditis, 263–266, 271*f*

Index

- non-compaction of ventricular myocardium, 179–180, 180–181f
 Noonan's syndrome, 169–170, 170f
 restrictive cardiomyopathy, 164, 173–175, 176–177f, 304, 307f, 333
 sudden cardiac death, 330–333
 cardiovascular disease. *See* fetal cardiovascular disease
 Carney complex, 261
 carnitine acyl-carnitine translocase deficiency, 235f, 235
 carnitine deficiency, 234
 carnitine palmitoyl transferase 2 (CPT-2) deficiency, 235
 catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome, 160, 160f
 cephalopagus conjoined twins, 275
 Chagas disease, 193–194, 194f
 CHARGE syndrome, 259
 CHD7 gene mutations, 259
 Chiari network, 5, 6f, 136
 Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, 286
 chromosomal abnormalities
 Alagille syndrome, 259
 Carney complex, 261
 CHARGE syndrome, 259
 Down syndrome (trisomy 21), 255–257, 257f
 Ehlers Danlos syndrome, 261
 Holt–Oram syndrome, 261–280
 homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia, 261, 262f
 Loeys-Dietz syndrome, 261, 262–280f
 Marfan Syndrome, 260, 261f
 22q11.2 microdeletion syndrome, 259f, 259
 Noonan syndrome, 260f, 260
 rates of, 255
 triploidy, 257–258, 258f
 trisomy 13 defect, 257, 257f
 trisomy 18 defect, 257, 257f
 Turner syndrome, 258, 258f
 VACTERL association, 261f, 261
 Williams syndrome, 260f, 260
 chronic allograft vasculopathy, 312, 320–321, 321–322f
 coarctation of aorta, 86, 93f
 Coenzyme Q10 deficiency, 177
 COL3A gene mutations, 261
 common arterial trunk, 109–114f, 109–110, 211, 212f
 commotio cordis, 339
 complete transposition of great arteries, 100–101, 109–110f
 concordant atrioventricular connections, 39
 conduction tissue, 23, 24–25f, 66
 congenital coronary fistula, 206–209, 210f
 congenital defects of pericardium, 243–244f, 243
 congenital disorders of glycosylation, 235–236, 236f
 congenital heart disease
 absence of pulmonary valve, 92–100, 100f
 absent commissure, 126, 128f
 aneurysm of left ventricle, 137f, 137–138
 aneurysm of left ventricular diverticulum, 137–138, 138f
 aortic stenosis, 92–105
 arterial duct abnormalities, 83–86
 atrial isomerism, 128–131
 atrial septal defect, 82–83, 89–91f
 atrioventricular septal defect, 78–84, 84–89f
 in children, 252
 coarctation of aorta, 86, 93f
 common arterial trunk, 109–114f, 109–110
 double inlet ventricle, 118f, 118–119, 119–120f
 double outlet ventricle, 120–121, 121f
 Ebstein anomaly, 124–125, 124–126f
 ectopic cordis, 133, 134f
 heart transplantation, 307–311
 hypoplastic left heart, 96–100, 96–106f, 105–108f, 309, 310f
 introduction to, 75, 75t
 Kommerell's diverticulum, 132–133, 133f
 left atrial aneurysm, 133, 134f
 persistent left superior caval vein, 131, 132f
 pulmonary atresia, 87–88, 93–95f
 pulmonary stenosis, 88–92, 96–99f
 pulmonary vascular disease, 138–145
 pulmonary vein abnormalities, 121–124
 right subclavian artery anomaly, 131–132, 132–133f
 sudden cardiac death, 327–329
 surgical operations, 145–150
 transposition of great arteries, 100–108
 tricuspid atresia, 125–126, 126–127f
 Uhl's anomaly, 127–128, 127–128f, 128–129t, 128–129f
 unguarded tricuspid orifice, 126, 127f
 venous duct anomalies, 134–137
 ventricular septal defect, 75–78, 77–81f
 congenitally corrected transposition, 107–108, 211, 310, 312–313f
 conjoined twins, cardiovascular disease, 273–277f, 274–277
 constrictive pericarditis, 248–249f, 249
 contractions of developing heart, 57
 Cor triatriatum, 136–137, 136f
 Cori disease, branching enzyme, 223–229
 coronary arteries
 abnormal variants in normal heart, 206
 anomalous origin from pulmonary artery, 206, 207–208f
 common arterial trunk, 211, 212f
 congenital coronary fistula, 206–209, 210f
 congenitally corrected transportation, 211
 dissection procedure, 34, 35f
 double outlet right ventricle, 211, 212f
 eosinophilic granulomatosis with eosinophilia, 214–215, 215f
 epicardial coronary artery abnormalities, 204–209
 fibromuscular dysplasia, 216–217, 217t, 217f
 fistula, 206–209, 210f
 heart development, 66, 68f
 hypoplasia and atresia, 209
 hypoplastic left heart syndrome, 211, 213f
 idiopathic arterial calcification, 217–218, 218f
 introduction to, 203
 Kawasaki disease, 212–213, 214–215f
 normal structure, 203
 normal variants, 203–205, 204–205f
 origin abnormalities and sudden cardiac death, 329
 pathological anomalous origins of, 206, 208–210f
 polyarteritis nodosa, 213–214, 215f
 segmental arterial mediolysis, 217
 structure in normal heart, 13–15, 15–17f, 23–24, 26f
 Tetralogy of Fallot, 209–210, 210–211f
 thrombosis and embolism, 215–216, 216f
 transposition of great arteries, 210–218, 211f
 coronary atherosclerosis, 157, 158f
 costal cartilages, 1
 craniopagus conjoined twins, 275
 curvature of the heart, 61
 cyanosis, 81
 cystic tumours of atrioventricular node, 289, 291f
 cysts in pericardium, 244f, 244
 Dallas Criteria for diagnosis of myocarditis, 189–191t, 189–190, 191f, 191t
 Damus Kaye Stansell (DKS) procedure, 97, 107f, 143f, 145–146
 Danon disease, 223
 diaphragm, 1
 DiGeorge syndrome, 180, 259f, 259
 dilated cardiomyopathy, 164, 170–173f, 170–173, 171–174t, 171–174f, 175f, 263, 302, 303–304f, 330–331
 discordant atrioventricular connections, 39
 dissecting microscope, 36
 dissection. *See also* heart (normal) examination/ dissection
 fixation during, 33
 heart transplantation and, 307–309, 309f
 right atrium, 33
 sudden cardiac death and, 333
 tricuspid valve, 33
 diverticula in pericardium, 244f, 244
 dorsal aortae, 67
 double inlet ventricles, 39, 118f, 118–119, 119–120f
 double outlet right ventricle (DORV), 211, 212f
 double outlet ventricles, 120–121, 121f
 Down syndrome (trisomy 21), 255–257, 257f
 Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule (DSCAM) gene, 257
 dysplastic valves, 21–22, 22f
 early (perioperative) ischaemic injury, 316, 318f
 Ebstein anomaly, 124–125, 124–126f, 253–254, 310, 313f

Index

- Ebstein-Barr virus (EBV), 319
 ectopic cordis, 133, 134f
 effusions in pericardium, 244t, 244, 245f
 Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, 134, 261
 elastic vanGieson stain, 42, 302
 elastin gene (ELN), 96, 260
 electron microscopy, 25–27, 28f, 48–50
 embolism, 215–216, 216f
 embryonic heart development, 53–54, 56–57
 endocardial cushion, 62
 endocardial fibroelastosis, 171, 180
 endocardial fibrosis, 170–171
 endocarditis
 infectious endocarditis, 197–199f, 199–200
 Libman Sacks endocarditis, 194
 thrombotic endocarditis, 199f, 200
 endocardium, 20–21, 21f
 endomyocardial biopsy, 42–44, 47f
 endomyocardial disease, 175–176, 177f
 endovascular closure of VSD, 77, 80f
ENPP1 gene mutations, 218
 eosinophilic endomyocarditis, 191–192, 192–193f
 eosinophilic granulomatosis with eosinophilia, 214–215, 215f
 epicardial coronary artery abnormalities, 204–209, 230, 232f
 epicardial haemorrhage, 245, 245f
 epithelioid
 haemangioendothelioma, 289
 European League against Rheumatism (EULAR), 197
 European Society of Cardiology Classification, 164
 eustachian valve, 5, 6f
 extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), 300
 failed atrial switch operation, 310, 311–312f
 fatty acid metabolism disorders, 230–235
 carnitine acyl-carnitine translocase deficiency, 235f, 235
 carnitine deficiency, 234
 carnitine palmitoyl transferase 2 (CPT-2) deficiency, 235
 introduction to, 230–231, 232f
 long chain 3-hydroxyacyl co-A dehydrogenase deficiency, 233–234
 medium chain acyl co-A dehydrogenase deficiency, 231–233, 233–234f
 trifunctional protein deficiency, 233–234
 very long chain acyl co-A dehydrogenase deficiency, 233
 fatty acid oxidation disorders, 335–337
 fatty lesions, 290–292, 292f
 fetal arrhythmia, 254–255, 266
 fetal bradycardia, 268–272
 fetal cardiomyopathy, 262–263
 fetal cardiovascular disease
 arrhythmia, 254–255, 266
 bradycardia, 268–272
 cardiomyopathy, 262–263
 chromosomal abnormalities, 255–261
 in conjoined twins, 273–275f, 274–277, 276–277f
 fetal hydrops, 253–255, 254–274t, 263
 introduction to, 252
 Long QT syndrome, 272
 maternal lupus, 255, 256f, 271f
 premature shunt closure, 254–255f, 254
 structural heart disease, 262–267f, 262
 tachycardia, 254–266
 tumours, 271f, 272–274
 twin-twin transfusion syndrome, 272f, 274
 fetal circulation changes at birth, 70–71f, 70–72
 fetal hydrops
 arrhythmia, 254–255
 cardiovascular cause of, 253–255, 254–274f, 263
 maternal lupus, 255, 256f
 premature shunt closure, 254–255f, 254
 fetal myocarditis, 263–266, 271f
 fetal tachycardia, 254–266
 fibroelastic tissue, 6
 fibroma tumours, 284–285, 285–286f
 fibromuscular dysplasia, 216–217, 217t, 217f
 fixation during dissection, 33
 Fontan procedure, 144f, 147, 311, 314f
 foregut endoderm, 56
 four-chamber view, 39–41f, 40
 fresh-state opening of heart, 40
 Friedreich's ataxia, 169
 gap junctions, 26–27
 gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GCMS) analysis, 237
 Gaucher disease, 229
 gene coding deficits, 176–177
 gene mutations
 ABCC6 gene mutations, 218
 CHD7 gene mutations, 259
 COL3A gene mutations, 261
 dilated cardiomyopathy, 171–172, 171–174t
 ENPP1 gene mutations, 218
 N-glycosylation and, 236
 PMM2 gene mutations, 236
 Gerbode defect, 81, 89f
 giant cell myocarditis, 190, 191–192f
 Glenn shunt, 97–98, 107f, 142f, 146
 Glucose-6-phosphate, 221
 glycogen branching enzyme (GBE1), 221
 glycogen storage disorders (GSD)
 Andersen disease, 223–224, 225f
 Cori disease, 223–229
 Danon disease, 223
 glycogen synthase deficiency, 226
 glycogenin deficiency, 225–226, 226f
 metabolic and storage disease, 221, 224f
 phosphorylase b kinase deficiency, 224–225
 polyglucosan storage disease, 227
 Pompe disease, 221–223, 224–225f
 PRKAG2 deficiency, 226–227, 227–228f
 glycogen synthase (GYS1), 221
 glycogen synthase deficiency, 226
 Glycogenin 1 (GYG1), 221
 glycogenin deficiency, 225–226, 226f
 glycosylation, 235–236, 236f
 glyoxylate metabolism errors, 238f, 238–239
 GoreTex shunt, 49f
 graft dysfunction in heart transplantation, 311, 321–322, 323f
 great cardiac vein, 15–16
 haemangioma, 288–289, 289–290f
 Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome, 159–160, 160f
 haemopericardium in pericardium, 245, 246f
 haemorrhagic tissue, 156
 hamartoma of mature cardiac myocytes, 294–295, 295f
 heart (normal) anatomy
 aorta and pulmonary trunk, 24, 27–28f
 arterial valves, 12–14, 13–14f
 atrioventricular valve, 8–9
 autonomic nerves, 25
 cardiac conduction system, 11–12, 12f
 cardiac lymphatics, 24, 27f
 cardiac veins, 15–17, 17f, 24, 26f
 conduction tissue, 23, 24–25f
 coronary arteries, 13–15, 15–17f, 23–24, 26f
 electron microscopy, 25–27, 28f
 endocardium, 20–21, 21f
 fetal heart, 252–253, 253f
 histology, 18–24
 interventricular septum, 9–11, 11f
 introduction to, 1
 left atrium, 6, 7–8f
 left ventricle, 6–7, 8–9f
 myocardium, 18–20, 18–20f
 pericardium, 1–3, 2–3f, 18f, 18
 right atrium, 3–5f, 3–6, 6–7f
 right ventricle, 8f
 situation, 1, 1–2f
 terminology, 1
 weights and measures, 28–31, 29–30t
 heart (normal) examination/
 dissection
 aortic samples, 47, 48f
 apical biopsy, 44, 48f
 atrial appendages, 46
 cardiac tumors, 46
 dissection of, 33–36, 34–35f
 endomyocardial biopsy, 42–44, 47f
 fresh-state opening of heart, 40
 introduction to, 33
 myectomy, 44, 47f
 native valves, 48–50, 50f
 photography in, 50–51, 51f
 sampling for histology, 40–42, 44–47t
 sequential segment analysis, 36–40
 simulated echocardiographic views, 39–41f, 40, 42–44f
 vascular grafts, 47–49, 49f
 heart development
 arterial system, 66–68, 69f, 70t
 atrial septation, 61–63, 65–66f
 atrioventricular junctions, 60, 63–65, 67f
 brief summary of, 54–55t, 54
 chambers and septation, 58–61, 62–64f
 conduction tissue, 66
 contractions of, 57
 coronary arteries, 66, 68f
 early development, 54
 early embryonic development, 53–54
 fetal circulation changes at birth, 70–71f, 70–72
 heart fields, 54–56, 57f
 heart tube, 56–57, 58–59f
 interventricular septum, 63

Index

- introduction to, 53*f*, 53
 looping of heart tube, 57–62*f*, 57–58
 nomenclature, 53
 outflow tract, 65, 67*f*
 pericardium, 66, 68*f*
 venous system, 68–70, 70*f*
 heart disease. *See* fetal cardiovascular disease
 heart failure, 80–81
 heart fields, 54–56, 57*f*
 heart rhythm disorders, 337
 heart transplantation
 acute cellular rejection, 311, 314–316, 315–317*f*
 allograft rejection, 313–314, 314*t*
 antibody mediated rejection, 312, 317–319, 318–319*f*, 320*t*
 arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy, 305–306, 308*f*
 artefacts and variants of normal, 314–315, 315*f*
 atrial isomerism, 310, 313*f*
 cardiomyopathy, 301–307
 chronic allograft vasculopathy, 312, 320–321, 321–322*f*
 congenital heart disease, 307–311
 congenitally corrected transposition, 310, 312–313*f*
 dissection and, 307–309, 309*f*
 early (perioperative) ischaemic injury, 316, 318*f*
 Ebstein anomaly, 310, 313*f*
 failed atrial switch operation, 310, 311–312*f*
 Fontan procedure, 311, 314*f*
 general features of explanted heart, 300–301, 301*f*
 general pathological features, 301–302, 301–303*f*
 graft dysfunction, 311, 321–322, 323*f*
 hyperacute rejection, 311
 hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, 303–304, 305–306*f*
 hypoplastic left heart, 309, 310*f*
 introduction to, 300
 microscopic features, 302, 303–304*f*
 mitochondrial cardiomyopathy, 305, 308*f*
 myocarditis, 307, 309*f*
 non-compaction of ventricular myocardium, 302–303, 305*f*
 post-mortem in, 322–323, 323–324*f*
 post-transplant endomyocardial biopsy, 313
 post-transplant infection of myocardium, 319
 post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder, 319, 320*f*
 previous biopsy site, 317, 318*f*
 Quilty effect, 316, 318*f*
 recurrent disease after, 321–322, 323*f*
 restrictive cardiomyopathy, 304, 307*f*
 specimen handling, 314
 Tetralogy of Fallot, 309–310, 311*f*
 ventricular assist device, 307
 heart tube, 56–58, 57–62*f*
 HeartWare device, 301
 Heath Edwards grading scheme, 140, 141–142*t*
 hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stain, 42, 46
 hereditary hemochromatosis, 236
 histiocytoid cardiomyopathy, 181, 181–182*f*, 292
 Holmes' heart, 119
 Holt-Oram syndrome, 261–280
 homocystinuria, 239, 239*f*
 Homograft, 48–49*f*
 homozygous familial hypercholesterolaemia, 261, 262*f*
 hyperacute rejection in heart transplantation, 311
 hyperaemic tissue, 156
 hypercholesterolaemia, 157, 158*f*, 261, 262*f*
 hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, 164–168, 167–169*f*, 205, 263, 303–304, 305–306*f*, 331
 hypoplasia in coronary arteries, 209
 hypoplastic left heart, 96–100, 96–108*f*, 309, 310*f*
 hypoplastic left heart syndrome, 211, 213*f*
 hypoxic cell death, 155
 iatrogenic effusions in pericardium, 244
 idiopathic arterial calcification, 217–218, 218*f*
 immunofluorescence (IF), 42
 immunosuppressive regimes, 313
 indomethacin, 85
 infectious aortitis, 199
 infectious endocarditis, 197–199*f*, 199–200
 inferior caval vein, 1
 inflammatory diseases of the myocardium
 aortitis, 197
 endocarditis, 199–200
 infectious aortitis, 199
 introduction to, 187
 juvenile idiopathic arthritis, 196
 myocarditis, 187–194
 rheumatic heart disease, 194, 195*f*
 sarcoidosis, 196*f*, 196–197
 systemic inflammatory diseases, 194
 systemic lupus erythematosus, 194–195*f*, 194
 systemic sclerosis, 194–195, 196*f*
 takayasu arteritis, 196*f*, 197–199
 inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour, 289–290, 291–292*f*
 infracardiac connection, 122
 intact interventricular septum in pulmonary atresia, 87–88, 93–95*f*
 interatrial septum, 4–5, 21
 intercalated discs, 27, 28*f*
 International Society for Heart and Lung Transplantation (ISHLT) Registry, 300, 313
 interventricular septum, 9–11, 11*f*, 15, 63
 iron metabolism disorders, 236–237
 ischaemia and infarction
 antiphospholipid syndrome, 160–161, 160*f*
 coronary atherosclerosis, 157, 158*f*
 dating of injury, 158–159, 159*f*
 Haemolytic Uraemic Syndrome, 159–160, 160*f*
 introduction to, 155*t*, 155
 macroscopic appearance, 155–157
 microscopic appearance, 158, 159*f*
 myocardial calcification, 161*f*, 161, 162*t*
 papillary muscle rupture, 156, 157–158*f*
 regional infarction, 156–157, 158*f*
 subendocardial necrosis, 155–156, 156*f*
 ischiopagus conjoined twins, 275
 isolated critical aortic stenosis, 95
 juvenile idiopathic arthritis, 196
 juvenile xanthogranuloma, 290–292, 292*f*
 Kawasaki disease, 212–213, 214–215*f*
 Kearns-Sayre syndrome, 176
 Kommerell's diverticulum, 132–133, 133*f*
 Lake Louise Criteria, 190
 lateral mesoderm, 54
 left atrial aneurysm, 133, 134*f*
 left atrial appendage, 8*f*
 left atrial isomerism, 130–131*f*, 130, 131*f*, 131*t*
 left atrium, 6, 7–8*f*, 16, 34
 left ventricle, 6–7, 8–9*f*, 16, 34
 left ventriculaneurysm, 137*f*, 137–138
 left ventricular diverticulum aneurysm, 137–138, 138*f*
 Libman Sacks endocarditis, 194
 ligament of the left caval vein, 3
 lipoma and fatty lesions, 290–292, 292*f*
 Loeys-Dietz syndrome, 261, 262–280*f*
 long-axis view, 40, 42–43*f*
 long chain 3-hydroxyacyl co-A dehydrogenase deficiency (LCHAD), 233–234
 Long QT syndrome, 272, 337
 low density lipoprotein (LDL), 157
 low density lipoprotein receptor gene (LDLR), 261
 lungs, 1
 lupus erythematosus, 194–195*f*, 194, 255, 256*f*, 271*f*
 lymphangioma, 289, 290*f*
 lysosomal-associated membrane protein 2 (LAMP2) gene, 223
 lysosomal storage disorders
 Anderson-Fabry disease, 228–229, 229*f*
 congenital disorders of glycosylation, 235–236, 236*f*
 fatty acid metabolism disorders, 230–235
 Gaucher disease, 229
 hereditary hemochromatosis, 236
 iron metabolism disorders, 236–237
 mucopolysaccharidoses, 229–230, 230*f*, 230–232*f*, 230*t*
 neonatal haemochromatosis, 236–237, 237*f*
 Niemann-Pick disease, 229
 organic acidaemias, 237–239
 major aorto-pulmonary collateral arteries (MAPCA), 92, 100*f*, 109
 Marfan Syndrome, 260, 261*f*
 Masson-trichrome stain, 41–42
 mast cells, 20*f*, 20
 maternal lupus, 255, 256*f*, 271*f*
 medium chain acyl co-A dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD), 231–233, 233–234*f*
 MELAS (myopathy, encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, stroke), 176

Index

- Melnick-Needles syndrome, 180
 membranous septum, 11*f*
 mesothelial/monocytic incidental cardiac excrescences (MICE), 295–296, 296*f*
 metabolic disease
 glycogen storage disorders, 221–227
 introduction to, 221, 222–223*t*
 lysosomal storage disorders, 227–235
 sudden cardiac death, 334–335
 methylglutaconic aciduria, 237, 238*f*
 methylmalonic aciduria, 237
 MICE (mesothelial/monocytic incidental cardiac excrescences), 295–296, 296*f*
 22q11.2 microdeletion syndrome, 259*f*, 259
 middle cardiac vein, 16
 mild acute cellular rejection, 315
 mitochondria, 26
 mitochondrial cardiomyopathy, 176–177, 178*f*, 305, 308*f*
 mitochondrial disorders with sudden cardiac death, 337
 mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK) pathway, 169
 mitogenic cardiomyopathy, 172–173, 175*f*
 mitral valve, 10*f*, 12, 76, 97
 moderate acute cellular rejection, 315–316
 modified Blalock-Taussig shunt, 146
 mucopolysaccharidoses (MPS), 229–230, 230*f*, 230–232*f*, 230*t*
 muscle bundles, 12*f*, 14*f*
 muscular pulmonary arteries, 138
 Mustard arterial switch operation, 101–107, 111*f*, 147*f*, 149
 myocardial calcification, 161*f*, 161*t*
 myocardial fibrosis, 170
 myocardial necrosis, 155, 155*t*
 myocarditis
 bacterial myocarditis, 192–193, 193*f*
 Chagas disease, 193–194, 194*f*
 Dallas Criteria for diagnosis, 189–191*t*, 189–190, 191*f*, 191*t*
 defined, 187–188, 187*t*
 eosinophilic endomyocarditis, 191–192, 192–193*f*
 fetal myocarditis, 263–266, 271*f*
 giant cell myocarditis, 190, 191–192*f*
 heart transplantation, 307, 309*f*
 macroscopic pathology, 188, 188–189*f*
 microscopic pathology, 188–189, 189–190*f*
 sudden cardiac death, 333–334
 toxoplasma infection, 193*f*, 193
 myocardium. *See also*
 inflammatory diseases of the myocardium
 atrial myocardium, 26–27, 56
 measurements of, 28–31
 in normal heart, 18–20, 18–20*f*, 58–60, 253, 253*f*
 Pompe disease, 223–226
 post-transplant infection, 319
 myocyte damage in acute cellular rejection, 315*f*, 315
 myocyte disarray, 167–168, 169*f*
 myocytes, 18, 25, 27
 myxoma, 287–288*f*, 287
 N-glycosylation, 236
 naevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (Gorlin-Goltz Syndrome), 284
 native valves, 48–50, 50*f*
 neonatal haemochromatosis, 236–237, 237*f*
 nerve fibres, 19
 Niemann-Pick disease, 229
 nodal triangle, 80
 non-compaction of ventricular myocardium, 179–180, 180–181*f*, 302–303, 305*f*
 Noonan's syndrome, 169–170, 170*f*, 260*f*, 260
 normal closure of arterial duct, 84
 Norwood procedure, 97, 100, 144*f*, 146–147
 oblique vein of the left atrium, 16
 oesophagus, 1
 omphalopagus conjoined twins, 273*f*, 275
 organic acidaemias
 homocystinuria, 239, 239*f*
 as lysosomal storage disorders, 237–239
 methylglutaconic aciduria, 237, 238*f*
 methylmalonic aciduria, 237
 oxalosis, 238*f*, 238–239
 propionic acidaemia, 237
 tyrosinaemia, 237–238
 “ostium primum” atrial septal defect, 79, 85*f*
 outflow tract, 65, 67*f*
 outlet perimebraneous VSDs, 77
 oval fossa, 4*f*, 7*f*, 82–83, 89–91*f*
 oxalosis, 238*f*, 238–239
 papillary fibroelastoma, 296, 296*f*
 papillary muscle rupture, 156, 157–158*f*
 parapagus conjoined twins, 275, 275*f*
 parasitic twins, 277
 parent-of-origin effect, 258
 partial anomalous pulmonary venous connection, 122
 Pediatric Cardiomyopathy Register, 221
 Pediatric Rheumatology European Society (PRES), 197
 pericarditis
 acute pericarditis, 246, 247–248*f*
 constrictive pericarditis, 248–249*f*, 249
 other causes of, 246–249
 in pericardium, 246–249
 tuberculous pericarditis, 246, 248*f*
 uraemic pericarditis, 249
 pericardium
 congenital defects, 243–244*f*, 243
 cysts and diverticula, 244*f*, 244
 development of, 66, 68*f*
 dissection, 33
 effusions and tamponade, 244*t*, 244, 245*f*
 epicardial haemorrhage, 245, 245*f*
 haemopericardium, 245, 246*f*
 heterotopia, 244
 introduction to, 243
 pericarditis, 246–249
 pneumopericardium, 245, 247*f*
 post pericardiectomy syndrome, 249
 structure in normal heart, 1–3, 2–3*f*, 18*f*, 18
 tumours of, 249, 249*f*
 persistent left superior caval vein, 131, 132*f*
 persistent patency of arterial duct, 85–86, 91–92*f*
 persistent patency of venous duct, 134, 135*f*
 phosphorylase b kinase deficiency, 224–225
 photographic records during dissection, 33
 photography in normal heart examination, 50–51, 51*f*
 PMM2 gene mutations, 236
 pneumopericardium in pericardium, 245, 247*f*
 polyarteritis nodosa (PAN), 213–214, 215*f*, 249
 polyglucosan storage disease, 227
 Pompe disease, 221–223, 224–225*f*
 post-mortem in heart transplantation, 322–323, 323–324*f*
 post pericardiectomy syndrome, 249
 post-transplant endomyocardial biopsy, 313
 post-transplant infection of myocardium, 319
 post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD), 319, 320*f*
 posterior vein of the left ventricle, 16
 postnatal adaptation, 72
 premature closure of arterial duct, 84–85
 premature shunt closure, 254–255*f*, 254
 Prichard's structures, 21*f*
 primary malignant tumours, 293, 293–294*f*
 PRKAG2 deficiency, 226–227, 227–228*f*
 proepicardial organ (PEO), 66, 68*f*
 propionic acidaemia, 237
 prosthetic heart valve, 150–151*f*, 150
 pseudo-neoplasms, 294
 pseudoxanthoma elasticum, 218
 PTCH1 tumor suppressor gene, 284
 PTPN11 gene mutations, 169
 pulmonary artery, 12, 206, 207–208*f*
 pulmonary artery band, 149, 149*f*
 pulmonary atresia, 87–88, 92, 93–95*f*, 99–100*f*
 pulmonary hypertension, 122, 140, 141–142*t*, 141–142*f*
 pulmonary stenosis, 88–92, 96–99*f*
 pulmonary valve, 7, 12, 13*f*, 13, 92–100, 100*f*
 pulmonary vascular disease
 congenital heart disease, 138–145
 normal histology, 138–140, 139–140*t*, 139*f*, 139*t*
 pulmonary hypertension, 140, 141–142*t*, 141–142*f*
 pulmonary vein stenosis, 142*f*, 144–145
 pulmonary venous hypertension, 144
 pulmonary vein abnormalities
 anomalous pulmonary venous connection, 121–123, 122–123*f*
 congenital heart disease, 121–124
 pulmonary vein stenosis, 123–124*f*, 123–124
 terminology of, 121
 pulmonary vein stenosis, 123–124*f*, 123–124, 142*f*, 144–145

- pulmonary veins
 development of, 69–70
 in dissection, 33
 myocardium of, 20f
 in normal heart, 1
- pulmonary venous hypertension, 144
- pyopagus conjoined twins, 275
- Quilty effect, 316, 318f
- rachipagus conjoined twins, 275
- Rastelli operation, 107, 112–113f, 147f, 148
- regional infarction, 156–157, 158f
- repair of atrioventricular septal defect, 81, 87–89f
- restrictive cardiomyopathy, 164, 173–175, 176–177f, 304, 307f, 333
- retro-oesophageal right subclavian artery, 33
- rhabdomyoma, 271f, 272–274, 283, 283f, 284–285f
- rheumatic fever, 248
- rheumatic heart disease, 194, 195f
- right atrial appendage, 4f, 33
- right atrial isomerism, 128–129, 130f
- right atrium
 dissection procedure, 33
 myocardium of, 20f, 20
 in normal heart, 3–6, 3–7f
- right subclavian artery anomaly, 131–132, 132–133f
- right ventricle, 8f
- right ventricular-coronary artery sinusoids, 87
- Ross-Konno procedure, 145f, 147–148
- sarcodosis, 196f, 196–197
- sarcomeres, 25, 28f
- sarcomeric protein gene mutations, 165
- sarcoplasm, 25
- scimitar syndrome, 122
- secondary tumours, 294–295f, 294
- secundum ASD, 82, 90f
- segmental arterial mediolysis, 217
- Senning arterial switch operation, 101–107, 112f, 148–149, 148f
- septal leaflet of tricuspid valve, 10–11
- septomarginal trabeculation, 7, 8–9f
- sequential segment analysis
 atrioventricular connections, 39
 during dissection, 36–40
 identification during, 37
- segmental connections, 37, 38f
 situs, 36–37f, 37
 topology, 37, 37f
 ventriculoarterial connections, 39–40
- severe acute cellular rejection, 315–316
- Shiga-toxin, 159
- short-axis view, 40, 43–44f
- silent cardiac involvement, 212
- simulated echocardiographic views, 40, 39–44f
- sino atrial node, 23, 24f
- sinus venosus remnants, 4–6, 7f
- situs in sequential segment analysis, 36–37f, 37
- skeletal muscle, 19
- small cardiac vein, 16
- Society for Cardiovascular Pathology, 42
- Solitary Arterial Trunk, 109
- specimen handling in heart transplantation, 314
- Staphylococcus aureus*, 192, 193f, 200
- sternum, 1
- structural heart disease in fetus, 262–267f, 262
- subaortic fibrous curtain, 10f
- subendocardial ischaemic necrosis, 180
- subendocardial necrosis, 155–156, 156f
- subvalvar stenosis, 95, 103–104f
- sudden cardiac death
 aortic dissection, 333
 cardiomyopathy, 330–333
 commotio cordis, 339
 congenital heart disease, 327–329
 coronary artery origin abnormalities, 329
 fatty acid oxidation disorders, 335–337
 heart rhythm disorders, 337
 introduction to, 327
 investigation of, 327, 328t, 328–338f, 328f
 metabolic disease, 334–335
 mitochondrial disorders, 337
 myocarditis, 333–334
 sudden infant death syndrome, 337–339, 339t
 tumours, 339
- sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), 337–339, 339t
- supracardiac connection, 122
- supravalvar aortic stenosis, 96, 104–105f
- supraventricular tachycardia (SVT), 254–266
- surgical operations
 arterial switch operation, 146f, 148
 assessment of, 150–152, 151f
- bidirectional Glenn shunt, 142f, 146
- for congenital heart disease, 145–150
- Damus Kaye Stansell (DKS) procedure, 143f, 146
- Fontan procedure, 144f, 147
- modified Blalock-Taussig shunt, 146
- Mustard arterial switch operation, 101–107, 111f, 147f, 149
- Norwood procedure, 97, 100, 144f, 146–147
- prosthetic heart valve, 150–151f, 150
- pulmonary artery band, 149, 149f
- Rastelli operation, 107, 112–113f, 147f, 148
- Ross-Konno procedure, 145f, 147–148
- Senning arterial switch operation, 101–107, 112f, 148–149, 148f
- tissue patches, 145
- synthetic grafts, 48, 49f
- systemic hypertension, 164
- systemic inflammatory diseases, 194
- systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), 194–195f, 194
- systemic sclerosis, 194–195, 196f
- takayasu arteritis, 196f, 197–199
- tamponade in pericardium, 244t, 244, 245f
- Taussig-Bing heart, 101, 110f, 121
- teratoma, 285–286, 286–287f
- terminal crest, 4f
- Tetralogy of Fallot
 absence of arterial duct, 84, 91f
 arterial valve obstruction, 79, 86f
 coronary artery abnormalities, 209–210, 210–211f
 Down syndrome and, 255–257
 heart transplantation, 309–310, 311f
 pulmonary stenosis, 88–92, 96–99f
- thoracic aorta, 1
- thoracopagus conjoined twins, 275–276, 276–277f
- thoracotomy, 86
- thrombosis, 215–216, 216f
- thrombotic endocarditis, 199f, 200
- thymus, 1
- tissue patches, 145
- total anomalous pulmonary venous connection, 122
- toxoplasma infection, 193f, 193
- transposition of great arteries
 arterial switch operation, 101–107, 101–112f
 complete transposition, 100–101, 109–110f, 110f
 congenital heart disease, 100–108
 congenitally corrected transposition, 107–108
 coronary artery abnormalities, 210–218, 211f
 Rastelli operation, 107, 112–113f
- triangle of Koch, 12f
- tricuspid atresia, 125–126, 126–127f
- tricuspid valve
 congenital heart disease, 76
 dissection procedure, 33
 in normal heart, 3, 5, 10f, 12
 pulmonary atresia, 87
 septal leaflet of, 10–11
- trifunctional protein deficiency, 233–234
- triploidy, 257–258, 258f
- trisomy 13 defect, 257, 257f
- trisomy 18 defect, 257, 257f
- trisomy 21 defect (Down syndrome), 255–257, 257f
- tuberculous pericarditis, 246, 248f
- tumours
 of atrioventricular node, 289, 291f
 calcified amorphous cardiac tumour, 295, 295f
 cardiac tumours, 46
 fetal cardiac tumours, 271f, 272–274
 fibroma, 284–285, 285–286f
 hamartoma of mature cardiac myocytes, 294–295
 histiocytoid cardiomyopathy, 292
 inflammatory myofibroblastic tumour, 289–290, 291–292f
 introduction to, 283
 juvenile xanthogranuloma, 290–292, 292f
 lipoma and fatty lesions, 290–292, 292f
 mesothelial/monocytic incidental cardiac excrescences, 295–296, 296f
 myxoma, 287–288f, 287
 papillary fibroelastoma, 296, 296f
 of pericardium, 249, 249f
 primary malignant tumours, 293, 293–294f
 pseudo-neoplasms, 294
 rhabdomyoma, 283
 283–285f
 secondary tumours, 294–295f, 294

Index

- tumours (cont.)
 sudden cardiac death, 339
 teratoma, 285–286, 286–287f
 vascular tumours, 288–289, 289–290f
tunica adventita, 203
tunica media, 203
Turner syndrome, 258, 258f
twin-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS), 272f, 274
tyrosinaemia, 237–238

Uhl’s anomaly, 127–128, 127–128f, 128–129t, 128–129f
umbilical veins, 68, 134
unguarded tricuspid orifice, 126, 127f
unicommissural valve, 93
United States Registry for Fibromuscular Dysplasia, 216
uridyldiphosphate (UDP), 221

VACTERL association, 261f, 261
valvar heart disease, 164
valvar stenosis, 93–95, 101–103f

valves. *See also* tricuspid valve
 arterial valve obstruction, 79, 86f
 arterial valves, 12–14, 13–14f, 21–22, 22f
 atrioventricular valve, 8–9, 21–22, 22f, 48
 bicuspid aortic valve, 95
 dysplastic valves, 21–22, 22f
 eustachian valve, 5, 6f
 measurements of, 31
 mitral valve, 10f, 12, 76, 97
 native valves, 48–50, 50f
 prosthetic heart valve, 150–151f, 150
 pulmonary valve, 7, 12, 13f, 13, 92–100, 100f
 septal leaflet of tricuspid valve, 10–11
 subvalvar stenosis, 95, 103–104f
 supravalvar aortic stenosis, 96, 104–105f
 thebesian valve, 5, 6f
 unicommissural valve, 93
vascular grafts, 47–49, 49f

vascular tumours, 288–289, 289–290f
venous duct (ductus venosus)
 absence of, 134, 135f
 aneurysms of sinuses of Valsalva, 134–135, 136f
aorto-left ventricular tunnel, 135–136
congenital heart disease, 134–137
Cor triatriatum, 136–137, 136f
fetal circulation and, 70, 71f
persistent patency of venous duct, 134, 135f
venous system development, 68–70, 70f
ventricular assist device (VAD), 300, 301–303f, 307
ventricular non-compaction, 179–180, 180–181f, 302–303, 305f
ventricular septal defect (VSD)
 cardiomyopathy and, 181
 congenital heart disease, 75–78, 77–81f
 Down syndrome and, 255–257

pulmonary artresia, 92, 99–100f
pulmonary stenosis and, 88–92, 96–99f
 Taussig-Bing heart, 101, 110f
ventriculoarterial connections, 39–40
vertebral column, 1
very long chain acyl co-A dehydrogenase deficiency (VLCHAD), 233
video assisted thorascopic surgery (VATS), 86
viral pericarditis, 246
viridans Streptococci, 200
vitamin D deficiency and cardiomyopathy, 173–175, 175f
vitelline veins, 68

Waterston’s groove, 6, 7f
weights and measures of normal heart, 28–31, 29–30t
Williams syndrome, 96, 260f, 260
Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome, 125