The physiologic consequences of congenital heart anomalies vary greatly, ranging from a heart murmur or discrepancy in pulse to an asymptomatic child. A heart defect is a problem in the heart’s structure. Kids who have a heart defect were born with it. Heart defects are often called congenital, which means they have existed since before birth. Congenital heart defect is the term given when one or more defects in the structure of the heart are present at birth. Approximately eight out of 1,000 babies is born with a heart defect. This is called a congenital heart defect (CHD). Some defects are mild and cause no symptoms. The most common cause of death in the first year of life is a cardiac anomaly. Congenital heart defects are the most common defect in newborns. Approximately one in every 100 babies is born with a heart defect. Many defects are easily fixed, although others are complex and require advanced care throughout a person’s life. Congenital heart defects may be discovered before birth, right after birth, during childhood or not until adulthood. It is possible to have a defect and no symptoms. This new edition of the famous textbook first published in 1947 includes all the most important data that have accumulated in the rapidly advancing field of congenital heart disease. The most commonly seen defects at birth are heart valve anomalies, defects in blood vessel formation, and structural malformations. A heart defect is a problem in the structure of the heart or great vessels. Congenital heart defects are the most common defect in newborns. Congenital heart defects (CHD), also known as congenital heart anomaly and congenital heart disease, is a defect in the structure of the heart or great vessels. Congenital heart defects are the most common defect in newborns.