The heart is a large, muscular pump that is located in the middle of the chest. It consists of four chambers, two atria and two ventricles, and a network of blood vessels called the blood vessels. The heart is responsible for transporting blood throughout the body, delivering oxygen and nutrients to cells and removing waste products. It is made up of four chambers: two atria and two ventricles, each with a separate inlet and outlet. The atria receive blood from the body and the ventricles pump it out. Blood flows from the right side of the heart to the lungs, where it is oxygenated, and from the left side of the heart to the rest of the body. The heart is constantly working to ensure that the body receives the necessary oxygen and nutrients. The heart is also responsible for maintaining the blood pressure and ensuring that the heart rate is sufficient for the body to function correctly. The heart is a vital organ that requires proper care and attention to ensure its continued function.
Anencephaly and spina bifida are the most common neural tube defects, affecting about 0.3% of all births. These conditions result from a failure of the neural tube to properly close during the early stages of fetal development. Congenital Anomalies of the Heart are among the most common and serious birth defects, affecting about 8 out of 10,000 live births. These defects can range from simple to complex and can affect any part of the heart. Congenital Heart Defects (CHDs) are also common, affecting about 1 in 100 live births.

Adult Congenital Heart Disease (ACHD) is a growing field of study, focusing on the care of patients with CHDs who have reached adulthood. This field has seen significant advancements in recent years, with new surgical techniques, imaging modalities, and medical treatments being developed. Congenital Heart Disease and Neurodevelopment: Understanding and Improving Outcomes is a comprehensive reference that covers the latest research and clinical developments in this field.

Clinical Management of Congenital Heart Disease from Infancy to Adulthood is another important resource in this field. This book covers the latest advances in the understanding and treatment of congenital heart disease, including recent developments in genetics, imaging, and surgical techniques. It is a valuable resource for cardiologists, cardiac surgeons, and other professionals involved in the care of patients with congenital heart disease.

Practical Cardiology is a practical resource for clinicians involved in the care of patients with heart disease. It covers all aspects of cardiology, from basic clinical facts to advanced imaging and intervention techniques. This book is a valuable resource for both beginners and experienced clinicians.

In summary, there is a wealth of resources available for those interested in the field of congenital heart disease. From basic clinical facts to advanced imaging and intervention techniques, these books provide a comprehensive overview of the latest advancements in this field.