

Congenital Heart Disease Worksheet

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Congenital heart disease refers to:
 - A) Heart disease developed in adulthood
 - B) Heart defects present at birth
 - C) Only high blood pressure
 - D) A temporary heart infection

2. Cyanotic lesions cause:
 - A) High cholesterol
 - B) Bluish tint to skin and lips due to low oxygen
 - C) Increased oxygen in the blood
 - D) Faster bone growth

3. Cyanosis occurs because:
 - A) Blood sugar is too low
 - B) Oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor blood mix
 - C) The lungs stop functioning completely
 - D) The heart beats too slowly

4. An atrial septal defect (ASD) is:
 - A) A hole between the upper chambers of the heart
 - B) A hole between the lower chambers of the heart
 - C) A blocked artery
 - D) A valve infection

5. A ventricular septal defect (VSD) is:
 - A) A hole in the aorta
 - B) A hole between the lower chambers of the heart
 - C) A defect in the lungs
 - D) A fast heartbeat

6. Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) occurs when:
 - A) A fetal blood vessel connection fails to close after birth
 - B) The atria fuse together
 - C) The ventricles shrink
 - D) The heart stops pumping

Free Response Questions

1. Explain what cyanotic congenital heart defects are and why they cause cyanosis.
2. Compare atrial septal defect (ASD) and ventricular septal defect (VSD).
3. Describe what happens in patent ductus arteriosus (PDA).
4. Why can mixing oxygen-rich and oxygen-poor blood be dangerous for the body?
5. Explain how congenital heart disease differs from acquired heart disease.

Answer Key

MCQ Answers: 1-B, 2-B, 3-B, 4-A, 5-B, 6-A

FRQ answers may vary; key concepts include cyanosis, septal defects, PDA, and oxygen delivery.