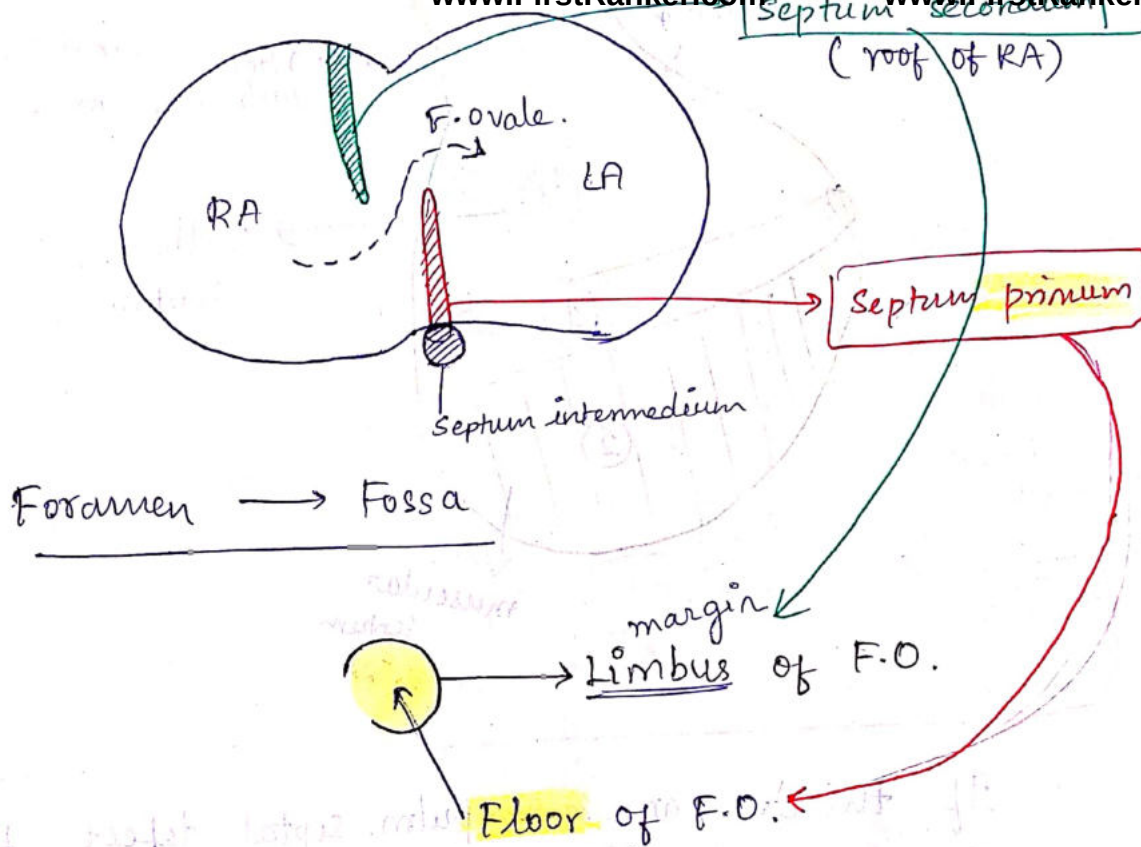




Septum primum → floor of F.O.

Septum secundum → limbus of F.O.

Interventricular Septum

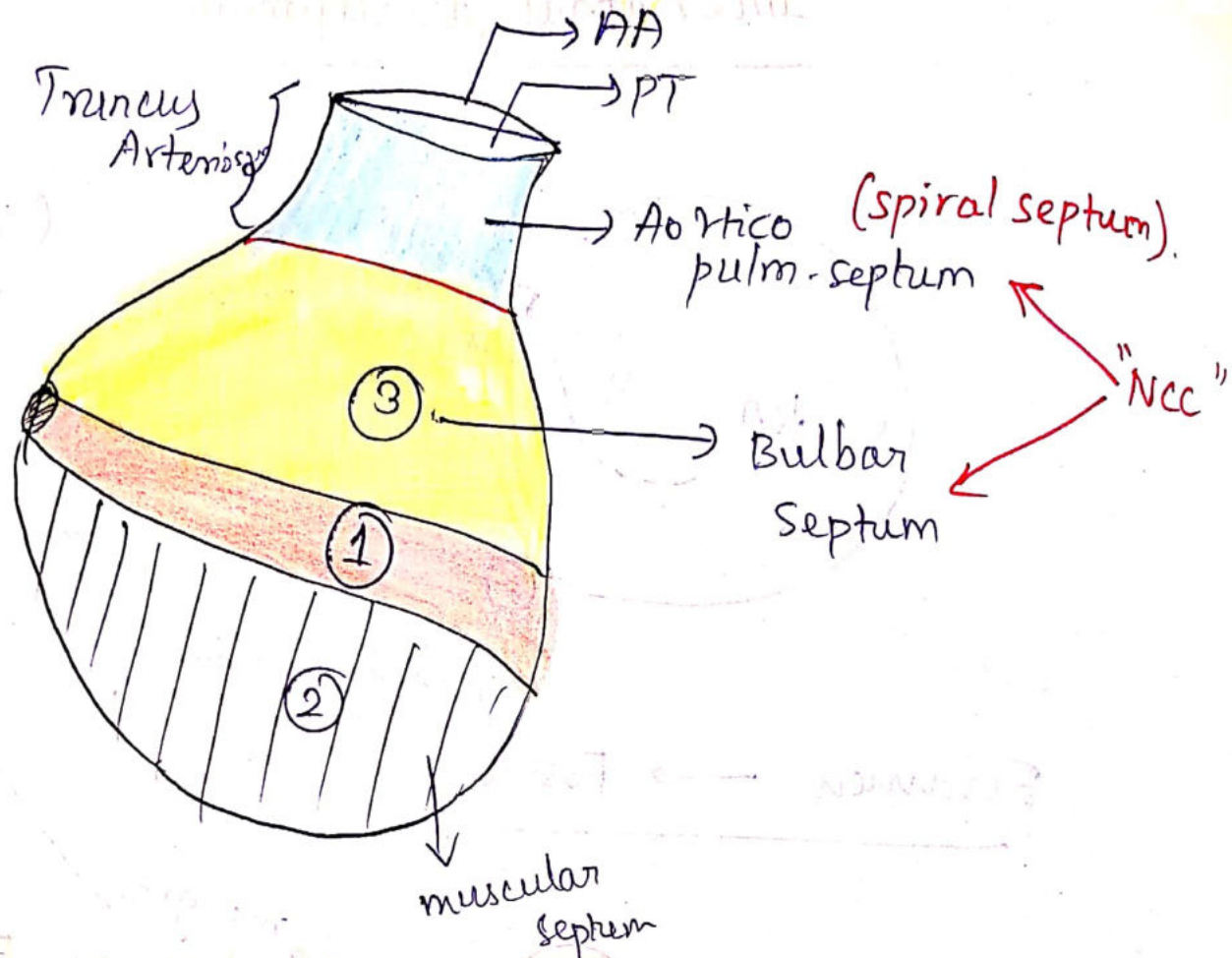
formed from ③ components.

① Endocardial cushion → memb. part
(from Rt. A/V cushion).

② myocardium (cardiac m/s) → m/s part

③ "NCC" → **BULBAR** Septum

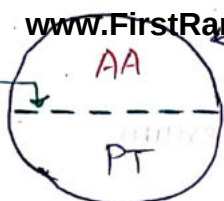
↓
divides the infundibulum (outflowing).



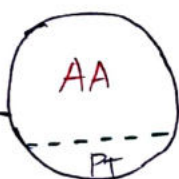
If there's an aortico-pulm. septal defect then
Ventricular septal defect is also observed

⇓
Bcoz bulbar septum & spiral septum
both are derived from "NCC"

Spiral Septum



Ant. displacement
of spiral septum



Tetralogy of
Fallot
(TOF)

sub pulmonary
stenosis

↓ leads to

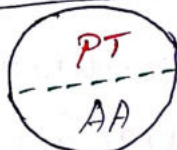
V - VSD

O - Overriding of Aorta

R - (R) vent. Hypertrophy
&
Cyanosis -

VOC

Non spiral
Course of
Spiral septum



TGA
(Transposition
of Great
Arteries)

Absent
Spiral
Septum

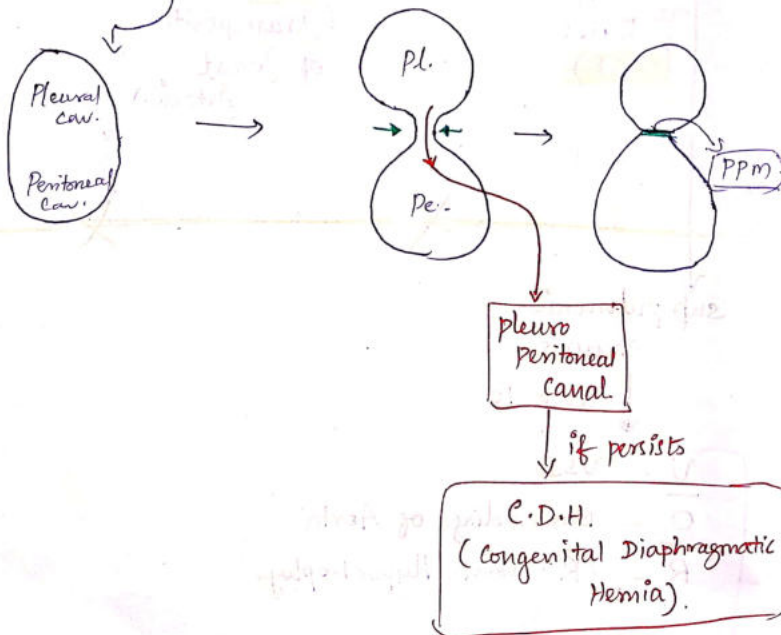


Persistent
Truncus
Aortosus.
(PTA)

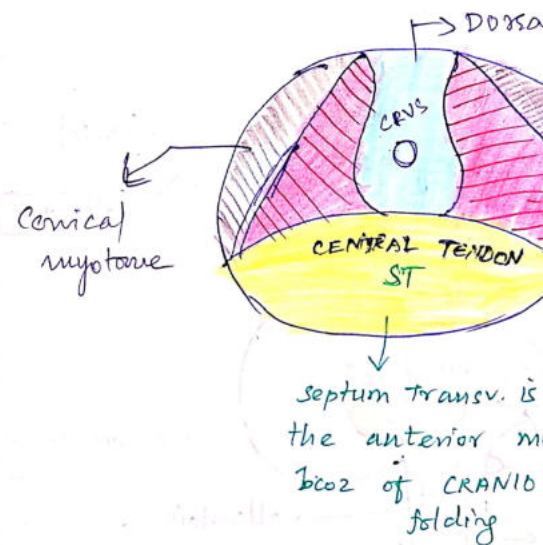
Development of Diaphragm:

- 1) Septum Transversum → Central Tendon
- 2) Cervical myotome → M/s part (Body wall meso).
- 3) Dorsal mesentery of esophagus → CRUS.

4) Pleuro-peritoneal membrane



Diaphragm - parts:



Clinical Failure of proliferation

EVERTRATION OF DIAPHRAGM

Colon will push the diaphragm upwards (due to its thin nature)