

### Group 1

#### Simple Congenital Heart Disease

These patients can usually be cared for in the general medical community

##### Native conditions:

Isolated congenital aortic valve disease  
Isolated congenital mitral valve disease (except parachute valve, cleft leaflet)  
Isolated patent foramen ovale or small atrial septal defect  
Isolated small ventricular septal defect (no associated lesions)  
Mild pulmonic stenosis

##### Repaired conditions:

Previously ligated or occluded ductus arteriosus  
Repaired secundum or sinus venosus atrial septal defect without residua  
Repaired ventricular septal defect without residua

### Group 2

**Congenital Heart Disease of Moderate Severity**  
These patients should be seen periodically at adult congenital heart disease centers

Aorto-left ventricular fistulae  
Anomalous pulmonary venous drainage (partial or total)  
Atrioventricular canal defects - (partial or complete)  
Coarctation of the aorta  
Ebstein's anomaly  
Infundibular right ventricular outflow obstruction of significance  
Ostium primum atrial septal defect  
Patent ductus arteriosus - (not closed)  
Pulmonary valve regurgitation (moderate to severe)  
Pulmonic valve stenosis (moderate to severe)  
Sinus of Valsalva fistula/aneurysm  
Sinus venosus atrial septal defect  
Subvalvar or supravalvar aortic stenosis (except HOCM)  
Tetralogy of Fallot  
Ventricular septal defect with  
    Absent valve or valves  
    Aortic regurgitation  
    Coarctation of the aorta  
    Mitral Disease  
    Right ventricular outflow tract obstruction  
    Straddling tricuspid/mitral valve  
    Subaortic stenosis

HOCM = hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

### Group 3

#### Congenital Heart Disease of Great Complexity

These patients should be seen regularly at adult congenital heart disease centers

Conduits, valved or nonvalved  
Cyanotic congenital heart (all forms)  
Double-outlet ventricle  
Eisenmenger syndrome  
Fontan procedure  
Mitral Atresia  
Single ventricle (also called double inlet or outlet, common or primitive)  
Pulmonary atresia (all forms)  
Pulmonary vascular obstructive diseases  
Transposition of the great arteries  
Congenitally Corrected Transposition of the great arteries  
Tricuspid atresia  
Truncus arteriosus/hemitruncus  
Other abnormalities of atrioventricular or ventriculoarterial connection not included above (i.e., crisscross heart, isomerism, heterotaxy syndromes)