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Autore	Semrad Michal
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Imaging and Diagnosis; 2.5.3 Treatment; 2.5.4 Prognosis; 2.6 Atrioventricular Septal Defect; 2.6.1 Pathophysiology; 2.6.2 Treatment; 2.7 Tetralogy of Fallot; 2.7.1 Causes, Incidence, and Symptoms 2.7.2 Palliative Surgery 2.7.3 Total Surgical Repair; 2.7.4 Prognosis; 2.8 Transposition of the Great Vessels; 2.8.1 Dextro-Transposition of the Great Arteries; 2.8.2 Levo-Transposition of the Great Arteries; 2.8.3 Causes, Incidence, and Symptoms; 2.8.4 Treatment; 2.8.5 Prognosis; 2.9 Tricuspid Atresia; 2.9.1 Treatment; 2.9.2 Prognosis; 2.10 Total Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Return; 2.10.1 Variations; 2.10.2 Pathophysiology; 2.10.3 Treatment; 2.11 Truncus Arteriosus; 2.11.1 Treatment; 2.12 Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome; 2.12.1 Symptoms; 2.12.2 Treatment; 2.12.3 Prognosis 2.13 Pulmonary Atresia 2.13.1 Treatment; 2.13.2 Prognosis; 2.14 Ebstein's Anomaly; 2.14.1 Symptoms; 2.14.2 Treatment; 2.14.3 Prognosis; 2.15 Vascular Rings ; 2.15.1 Incidence and Causes; 2.15.2 Symptoms; 2.15.3 Treatment; 3 Valvular Heart Disease; 3.1 Aortic Valve Disease; 3.1.1 Anatomy; 3.1.2 Aortic Stenosis ; 3.1.3 Aortic Regurgitation ; 3.1.4 Prosthesis Selection; 3.1.5 Technique of Operation ; 3.1.6 Operative Mortality ; 3.1.7 Long-Term Survival ; 3.1.8 Valve-Related Complications ; 3.2 Mitral Valve Disease; 3.2.1 Anatomy; 3.2.2 Mitral Stenosis; 3.2.3 Mitral Regurgitation 3.3 Tricuspid Valve Disease

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### Sommario/riassunto

The history of surgical approaches to many diseases spans several centuries. However, the last century, and particularly its second half, witnessed an establishment of specialized surgical fields, such as urology surgery, neurosurgery and thoracic surgery, as a result of the rapidly growing knowledge of physiology, pathophysiology, blood transfusion, infection control as well as thanks to excellent new diagnostic methods and technological discoveries. After the Second World War, successful cardiac surgeries were carried out and later, in the 1960's, these were followed by vascular surgeries.

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