

Bilingual Glossary of CHD Terms for Interpreters

TERM	DEFINITION	TRANSLATION (SPANISH)
Congenital Heart Defect (CHD)	A structural problem with the heart present at birth.	Cardiopatía congénita o defecto congénito del corazón (DCC)
Critical CHD	Severe heart defects that require surgery or catheter intervention in the first year of life.	Cardiopatías congénitas críticas
Cardiologist	A doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating heart diseases.	Cardiólogo
Pediatric Cardiologist	A cardiologist specializing in heart conditions in children.	Cardiólogo pediatra
Pediatric Heart Surgeon	A surgeon who performs heart surgery on infants and children.	Cirujano cardiovascular pediátrico
Cardiovascular Anesthesiologist	An anesthesia specialist with expertise in heart surgeries, especially in children.	Anestesiólogo cardiovascular
Heart Murmur	An unusual sound heard during a heartbeat, sometimes indicating a heart condition.	Soplo cardíaco
Cyanosis	A bluish color in the skin or mucous membranes caused by lack of oxygen in the blood.	Cianosis
Fetal Echocardiogram	An ultrasound test to examine a baby's heart before birth.	Ecocardiograma fetal
Electrocardiogram (ECG or EKG)	A test that records the electrical activity of the heart.	Electrocardiograma (ECG)
Echocardiogram	An ultrasound image of the heart to assess structure and function.	Ecocardiograma

Chest X-Ray	An image used to check the lungs and heart.	Radiografía de tórax
Four-limb Blood Pressure	Measuring blood pressure in all four limbs to detect abnormalities.	Presión arterial en las cuatro extremidades
Atria (Right and Left Atrium)	Upper chambers of the heart that receive blood.	Aurículas (aurícula derecha e izquierda)
Ventricles (Right and Left Ventricle)	Lower chambers of the heart that pump blood.	Ventrículos (ventrículo derecho e izquierdo)
Valves	Structures that control blood flow through the heart.	Válvulas
Aorta	The main artery that carries oxygenated blood to the body.	Aorta
Pulmonary Artery	Carries deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs.	Arteria pulmonar
Patent Ductus Arteriosus (PDA)	A blood vessel that fails to close after birth, causing excess blood flow to the lungs.	Ductus (conducto) arterioso persistente (DAP)
Atrial Septal Defect (ASD)	A hole between the upper heart chambers.	Comunicación interauricular (CIA)
Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD)	A hole between the lower heart chambers.	Comunicación interventricular (CIV)
Tetralogy of Fallot	A combination of four heart defects including VSD and obstruction to blood flow from the right ventricle.	Tetralogía de Fallot
Coarctation of the Aorta	A narrowing of the aorta.	Coartación de la aorta
Aortic Stenosis	A narrowing of the aortic valve.	Estenosis aórtica
Transposition of the Great Vessels	The main arteries are reversed, sending blue blood to the body.	Transposición de los grandes vasos
Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome (HLHS)	Underdevelopment of the left side of the heart.	Síndrome del corazón izquierdo hipoplásico (SCIHP)
Nurse Clinicians / Nurse Practitioners	Assist in care planning and patient management.	Enfermeros especializados / Enfermeros de práctica avanzada

CVICU (Cardiovascular Intensive Care Unit)	Specialized ICU for cardiac patients.	Unidad de terapia intensiva cardiovascular
Intensivist	A physician specialized in intensive care.	Médico intensivista
Child Life Specialist	Helps children and families cope with hospital experiences.	Ludoterapeuta (especialista en terapia de juegos), o terapeuta infantil
Discharge Coordinator	Plans the patient's transition from hospital to home.	Coordinador de altas
Social Worker	Supports families emotionally and with care coordination.	Trabajador o asistente social
ACE Inhibitors	Lower blood pressure by relaxing blood vessels (e.g., Captopril, Enalapril).	Inhibidores de la ECA (enzima convertidora de angiotensina)
Beta Blockers	Lower heart rate and blood pressure (e.g., Metoprolol, Propranolol).	Betabloqueantes
Antiarrhythmics	Treat irregular heartbeats (e.g., Amiodarone, Flecainide).	Antiarrítmicos
Anticoagulants	Prevent blood clots (e.g., Warfarin, Heparin, Xarelto).	Anticoagulantes
Antiplatelets	Prevent clot formation (e.g., Aspirin, Plavix).	Antiplaquetarios
Digoxin	Strengthens heart contractions and treats arrhythmias.	Digoxina
Diuretics	Help reduce fluid overload (e.g., Lasix, Aldactone).	Diuréticos
Sildenafil (Viagra®)	Reduces pulmonary hypertension in heart failure patients.	Sildenafil (Viagra®)

RISKS		RIESGOS
Surgical Risk	The likelihood of complications or negative outcomes from surgery.	Riesgos quirúrgicos
Complications	Unintended and potentially harmful problems that can occur during or after surgery.	Complicaciones
Anesthesia Risk	The potential for adverse reactions to anesthesia, such as breathing difficulties or allergic responses.	Riesgo relacionados con la anestesia
Bleeding	Excessive blood loss during or after surgery, sometimes requiring transfusion.	Hemorragia
Infection	Risk of bacterial or viral infection at the incision site or internally.	Infección
Blood Clot	A clump of blood that may block blood flow, potentially leading to stroke or pulmonary embolism.	Coágulos (de sangre)
Arrhythmia	An abnormal heart rhythm that can occur after surgery and may need treatment.	Arritmia
Stroke	A sudden interruption in blood flow to the brain, which may cause long-term damage.	Derrame cerebral
Heart Failure	The heart's inability to pump blood effectively, which may worsen after surgery.	Insuficiencia cardíaca
Respiratory Complications	Breathing issues that may occur after surgery, sometimes requiring ventilator support.	Complicaciones respiratorias
Need for Reoperation	The possibility that additional surgeries may be needed due to complications or incomplete repair.	Necesidad de una nueva operación
Residual Defect	A small amount of abnormal blood flow or incomplete closure after surgery.	Defecto residual

Death	Although rare, this is discussed as a possible risk, especially in complex cases.	Fallecimiento. Muerte.
Long-Term Follow-Up	Ongoing medical care needed to monitor heart function and growth.	Seguimiento a largo plazo
Neurological Impact	Risk of cognitive or developmental delays related to heart surgery or low oxygen levels.	Impacto neurológico
Intensive Care	Specialized post-operative care often required in a cardiac ICU for monitoring and support.	Cuidados/terapia intensiva



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