Across

4. **HALLUXVARUS**—Condition where the big toe is bent inward/away from the midline of the foot; most commonly develop after failure from previous bunion surgery, or can be from trauma, or some form of arthritis

7. **OMPHALOCELE**—Rare birth defect where the intestines, liver & other abdominal organs protrude outside the abdomen & into the base of the umbilical cord; a thin layer of tissue (sac) covers the protruding organs
10. **SYNDACTYLY**—Congenital condition that occurs when 2 or more digits are fused together; most common congenital limb malformation; classification: simple, complex, complete, incomplete, & fenestrated.

11. **HYDROCEPHALUS**—“Hydrodynamic Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) Disorder”; water on the brain; characterized by disturbance of CSF formation, flow, or absorption causing increase CFS volume in the CNS; some s/s: Macewen’s sign, Sun-setting sign, enlargement of head, headache, gait disturbance; classified as congenital or acquired, communicating or non-communicating; creation of Ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunt is the most common treatment.

12. **ANOPHTHALMIA**—Absence of one or both eyes; rare disorder that develops during pregnancy; associated with other birth defects (i.e. albinism).

16. **PECTUS CARINATUM**—“Pigeon chest”; condition where the breast bone/rib cartilage protrudes from the chest; chest is bowed out; can occur with or without associated with other genetic disorders.

18. **HERMAPHRODITISM**—Individual having both testicular & ovarian tissues.

20. **TETRALOGY OF FALLOT**—Most common cyanotic congenital heart disorder characterized by ventricular septal defect (VSD), right ventricular hypertrophy, right ventricular outflow obstruction, & trans/dextroposition of the aorta; higher incidence is some prenatal factors like alcoholism, maternal age >40 y/o, maternal rubella; some s/s: cyanosis, “tet” spells, difficulty feeding, failure to thrive, dyspnea on exertion.

21. **BILIARY ATRESIA**—Blockage in the bile duct (tube that carries bile from the liver to the gall bladder) causing build up of bile in the liver leading to liver damage; life threatening conditions in newborns; most common cause of chronic liver disease in newborns, most common reason for liver transplants in children; jaundice is the first symptom to appear between 2-6 weeks after birth.

22. **HYPOPSPADIAS**—Congenital/birth defect where the urethral opening is located on the underside of the penis instead at the top; cause is unknown; s/s depends on the severity of the problem.

23. **POLYDACTYLY**—Congenital condition where the individual has extra fingers &/or toes; most common congenital hand problem; may occur with some genetic disorders or can be inherited.

24. **PECTUS EXCAVATUM**—“Hollowed or funnel chest”; congenital abnormality characterized by a caved-in/sunken rib cage/breast bone; most common congenital abnormality of the anterior chest wall.

25. **HIRSCHSPRUNGDISEASE**—“Congenital aganglionic megacolon”; congenital condition due to the absence of nerves (ganglia) in some parts or all of the colon leading to problems in passing stools (intestinal blockage); rectal biopsy is the gold standard test & treated by surgery; associated with other inherited conditions like Down's Syndrome.

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**Down**

1. **MACROGLOSSIA**—“Enlarged or giant tongue”; disorder where the tongue is larger than normal; can be present at birth (congenital), or secondary to a congenital disorder (i.e. Down's Syndrome), or can be acquired (from trauma or malignancy).

2. **GASTROCHISIS**—Rare birth defect of the abdominal wall where intestines stick out of the body through a hole on one side of the umbilical cord; this is a type of hernia; maternal risk factors include younger maternal age, alcohol & tobacco use; surgery is the form of treatment.

3. **MICROCEPHALUS**—“Small head”; condition where the person's head is smaller than the normal based on the standard charts for his age & sex; genetic disorders & infections can affect the brain growth; types: primary (inherited trait or no identified cause) & secondary (due to infections, radiation/chemical exposures, or metabolic disorders).

5. **DOWN SYNDROME**—“Trisomy 21”; most common genetic condition where the individual has extra chromosome (47 instead of the normal 46); most common genetic chromosomal disorders & cause of learning disabilities in children; common physical s/s: upward slaning eyes, Brushfield spot, wide short hands with short fingers; single palm crease of the hand, web neck, wide short hands & short fingers, decrease muscle tone.

6. **PATENT DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS**—Condition occurring soon after birth wherein the Ductus Arteriosus (blood vessel allowing blood to flow around the baby's lungs before birth) doesn't close leading to abnormal flow between the 2 major arteries (Aorta & Pulmonary artery); most common in premature infants & babies with congenital heart problems; s/s may range from none to shortness.
of breath, rapid pulse, poor feeding, poor growth

8. **Situs Inversus**—Very rare genetic condition causing the organs in the chest and abdomen to be positioned in a mirror image from their normal positions; may occur alone without any other abnormality, or can be part of a syndrome with various defects

9. **Choanal Atresia**—Characterized by narrowing or blockage of one or both nasal passages leading to breathing difficulty or failure & cyanosis; most common nasal abnormality in newborns; some s/s: noisy breathing, cyclic respiratory distress relieved by crying, feeding difficulties, inability to pass a catheter in the nose or nasopharynx

13. **Pseudohermaphroditism**—Congenital condition where the individual possesses the internal reproductive organ of one sex while exhibiting some external physical characteristics of the opposite sex; types: female (with ovaries but with ambiguous male external genitalia) & male (with testes but with ambiguous female external genitalia)

14. **Aniridia**—Inherited/congenital eye disorder characterized by complete absence of the iris (colored part of the eye) leading to decrease in visual acuity & increase light sensitivity (photophobia)

15. **Spina Bifida**—“Cleft/split spine”; characterized by improper development or closure of a portion of the neural tube (embryonic structure that develops into brain, spinal cord & meninges) causing defect in the spinal cord/column; cause is unknown but genetic, environmental & nutritional factors play a role; insufficient folic acid intake has been shown in studies to play a causative key factor; 4 types: occulta, closed neural tube defect, meningocele, myelomeningocele

17. **Phocomelia**—“Seal limb”; rare birth defect where the bones of the arms &/or legs maybe extremely shortened or absent & appearing attached directly to the body; e.g.- seen in exposure to thalidomide

19. **Hallux Valgus**—Condition where the big toe is bent outward (towards the midline of the foot) overlapping the 2nd toe; can be accompanied by a bunion; most often caused by an inherited faulty mechanical structure of the foot; this is a progressive disorder