



Foreword

The number of patients with congenital heart disease who are surviving until adulthood is growing, due to advancements in surgical technique and perioperative management. Tetralogy of Fallot is the most common form of cyanotic congenital heart disease, with a prevalence of 3,000 per one million births and the outcomes of young patients have steadily improved to the point that in many countries are more adults living with Tetralogy of Fallot. There are many challenges to the management of adult patients with Tetralogy of Fallot, thus it is important for adult cardiologists to understand several medical and surgical aspects of the disease.

In this issue of the Journal Englert R et al report a case based update that assess the clinical presentations. Diagnosis and management of adult patients with Tetralogy of Fallot.