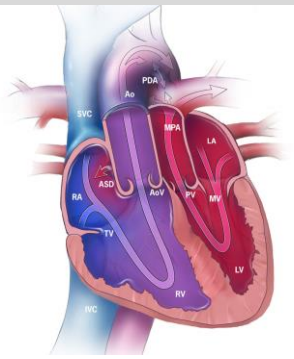
Transposition of the Great Arteries (TGA)

(Core Condition)

Description	Transposition of the aorta and the pulmonary artery such that the aorta arises from the right ventricle (instead of the left) and the pulmonary artery arises from the left ventricle (instead of the right).



Inclusions	Complete or "dextro" transposition (d-TGA without a VSD) Corrected, or "levo"transposition (l-TGA) (but exclude for CCHD screening) Incomplete transposition (d-TGA with a VSD) Transposition of the Great Arteries (TGA), not otherwise specified Transposition of the Great Vessels (TGV)
Exclusions	Cases with codes for both DORV and TGA are counted in the DORV category. DORV subtype with malposed/"transposed" great arteries (CDC/BPA 745.14 are also counted in the DORV category , along with 745.13, and 745.15.
ICD-9-CM Codes **For CCHD Screening**	745.10, 745.12, 745.19 745.10 (d-TGA only)
ICD-10-CM Codes **For CCHD Screening**	Q20.3, Q20.5 Q20.3 only
CDC/BPA Codes **For CCHD Screening**	745.10 – 745.12, 745.18 – 745.19 745.10 (TGA complete, no VSD), 745.11 (TGA incomplete, with VSD), 745.18 (Other specified TGA), 745.19 (Unspecified TGA)
Diagnostic Methods	d-TGA is conclusively diagnosed through direct visualization of the heart by cardiac echo (echocardiography), catheterization, surgery, or autopsy.
Prenatal Diagnoses Not Confirmed Postnatally	These conditions may be included as cases when only diagnosed prenatally. However, if it is possible to ascertain the degree of certainty of the prenatal diagnosis, this should factor into the decision as to whether or not to include an individual case in the surveillance data. Live-born children who survive should always have confirmation of the defect postnatally.

Additional Information:

In order for a child with d-TGA to survive, a communication must be present between the pulmonary and systemic circulations to allow oxygenated blood from the lungs to reach the right ventricle for distribution to the rest of the body through the abnormally placed aorta. In most instances, this communication is through a ventricular septal defect (incomplete TGA). If a VSD is not present, oxygenated blood from the lungs is returned directly to the lungs without being distributed to the rest of the body (complete TGA).