**Supplemental Figure 1:** *Pre-Session Survey*

1. How well do you think you understand normal cardiac anatomy?
	1. Very well
	2. Well
	3. Not well at all
2. How well do you think you understand the anatomy of simple cardiac lesions such as atrial septal defect and ventricular septal defect?
	1. Very well
	2. Well
	3. Not well at all
3. How well do you think you understand the anatomy of complex cardiac lesions such as tetralogy of Fallot, transposition, and common arterial trunk?
	1. Very well
	2. Well
	3. Not well at all
4. Do you think your understanding of cardiac anatomy will improve with a two-hour “hands-on” session in which cardiac specimens with specific cardiac lesions are demonstrated?
	1. Yes
	2. No
5. Would you be interested in a two-hour “hands on” session in which cardiac specimens with specific cardiac lesions are demonstrated?
	1. Yes
	2. No

**Supplemental Figure 2:** *Educational Assessment*

Initials:

Year of training (circle one): 1 2 3

Timing of test (circle one): Pre Post

1. What feature best defines atrial morphology?
	1. The veins returning to it
	2. The atrioventricular valve connected to it
	3. The pectinate muscles
	4. External shape of the atrial appendage
2. Which of the following is NOT a type of ventricular septal defect?
	1. Perimembranous
	2. Muscular
	3. Outlet
	4. Fibrous
3. Which atrium is this morphologically?



* 1. Right atrium
	2. Left atrium
1. Which valve is most likely to help “close” or “cover” a ventricular septal defect?
	1. Aortic
	2. Pulmonary
	3. Tricuspid
	4. Mitral
2. Which set of valves usually has “continuity” or some degree of “fibrous connection” with each other?
	1. Aortic and pulmonary
	2. Mitral and aortic
	3. Tricuspid and pulmonary
	4. Tricuspid and mitral
3. What of the following structures does NOT help identify the morphology of the ventricle?
	1. Atrioventricular valve
	2. Thebesian valve
	3. Moderator band
	4. Trabeculations
4. What structure helps identify the location of the atrioventricular node
	1. Atrial septum
	2. Triangle of Koch
	3. Pulmonary valve
	4. Moderator band
5. Which of the following valves has septal connections?
	1. Tricuspid valve
	2. Pulmonary valve
	3. Mitral valve
	4. Aortic valve
6. An outlet type ventricular septal defect is defined by what structure?
	1. Thebesian valve
	2. Septomarginal trabeculation
	3. Aortic valve
	4. Pulmonary valve
7. How many leaflets does the mitral valve have?
	1. 2
	2. 3
	3. 4

**Supplemental Figure 3:** *Post-Session Survey*

1. How well do you think you understand normal cardiac anatomy?
	1. Very well
	2. Well
	3. Not Well at all
2. How well do you think you understand simple cardiac lesions such as ASD and VSD?
	1. Very Well
	2. Well
	3. Not well at all
3. How well do you think you understand complex cardiac lesions such as tetralogy of Fallot and transposition?
	1. Very Well
	2. Well
	3. Not well at all
4. Do you think your knowledge of normal and non-normal cardiac anatomy increased with the hands-on session?
	1. Yes
	2. No
5. Do you think the “hands-on” cardiac session was a good use of lecture time?
	1. Yes
	2. No
6. Would you be interested in having this “hands-on” cardiac lecture continue in the future?
	1. Yes
	2. No