

INTRODUCTION

The sequence of diagnostic investigations applicable to patients with congenital heart diseases in general and ventricular septal defects in particular can be divided into 3 successive stages.

The first consists of the clinical history and physical examination.

The second stage of the diagnostic assessment employs radiography and electrocardiography.

Echocardiography being a non-invasive technique is becoming established in the diagnostic process as a means of obtaining additional information on intracardiac architecture.

The third stage in the process consists of cardiac catheterization and angiocardiology to provide detailed information and sure diagnosis.

The aim of this work is to evaluate the diagnostic value of M-mode Echocardiography, as a non-invasive technique, in cases of ventricular septal defects and to compare its results with the results of cardiac catheterization and angiocardiology (which is invasive technique), to give an answer on the question: Can we depend only on M-mode echocardiography in the diagnosis of cases of ventricular septal defects without the need for cardiac catheterization and angiocardiology.
