

## INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Valvular aortic stenosis rarely occurs on a rheumatic basis, but is usually either congenital or degenerative in origin.

Left ventricular output is maintained by the presence of left ventricular hypertrophy which sustain a pressure gradient across the aortic valve. Estimation of the peak transaortic systolic pressure gradient, is important to determine line of treatment, which is detected by cardiac catheterization or echo-doppler, which can not be available in all medical centers.

Our study aims to evaluate an easy simple non-invasive method, to estimate the peak transaortic systolic pressure gradient in (mmHg) through study of the 12-lead QRS complexes amplitude in (mm).