Appendix

- :Data collecting sheet

no	Age	Gender	Duration of - Hypertention	Echocardiography findings	Indication	Other investigations
1						

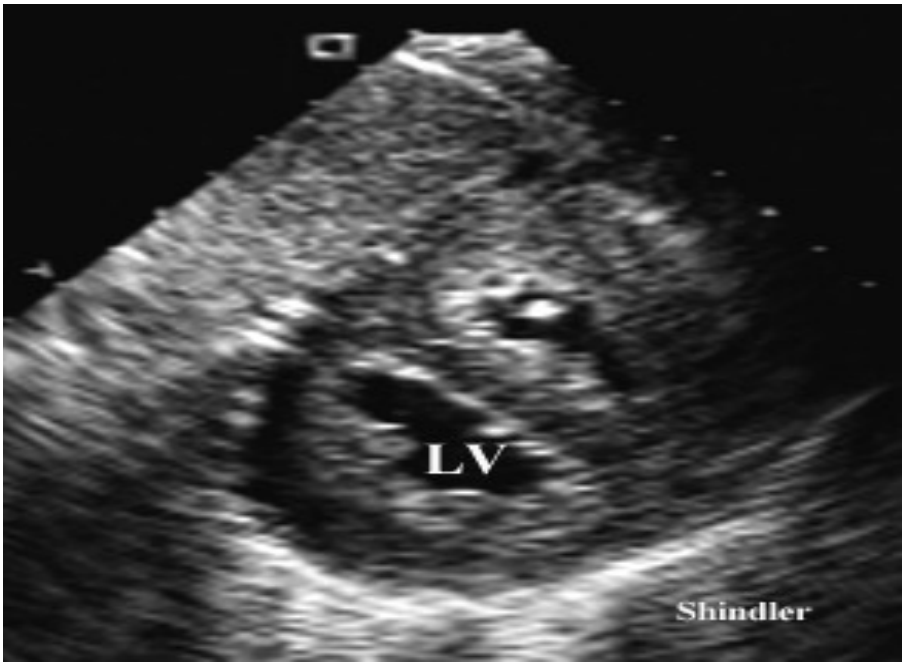


Image No (1) Transgastric transesophageal view 66 years old male , showing left ventricular hypertrophy and abnormal contour of the interventricular septum

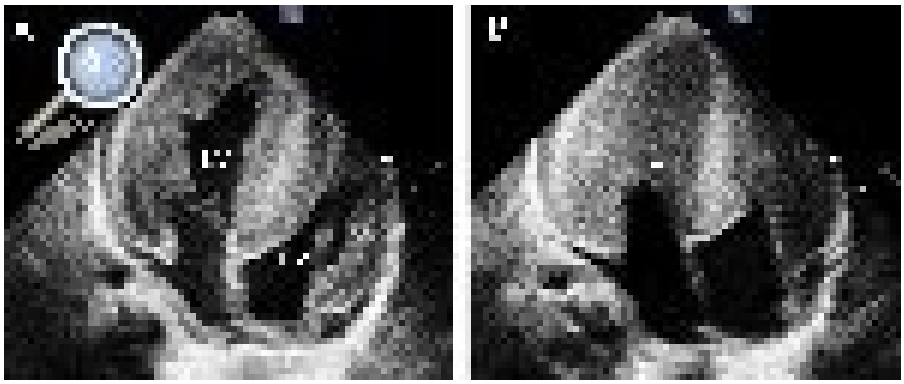
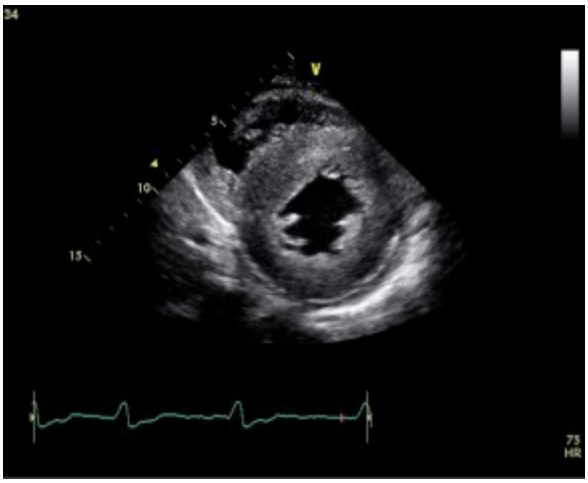


Image No (2) Tran thoracic echocardiogram, apical four-chamber view. LV, left ventricle; RV, right ventricle.54 .years female showing left ventricular hypertrophy

(3) Short axis transthoracic veiw of the right hied & left ventricle. Image No 77 years male Hypertrophy of the right ventricle can also be speckled Hypertrophy seen.s



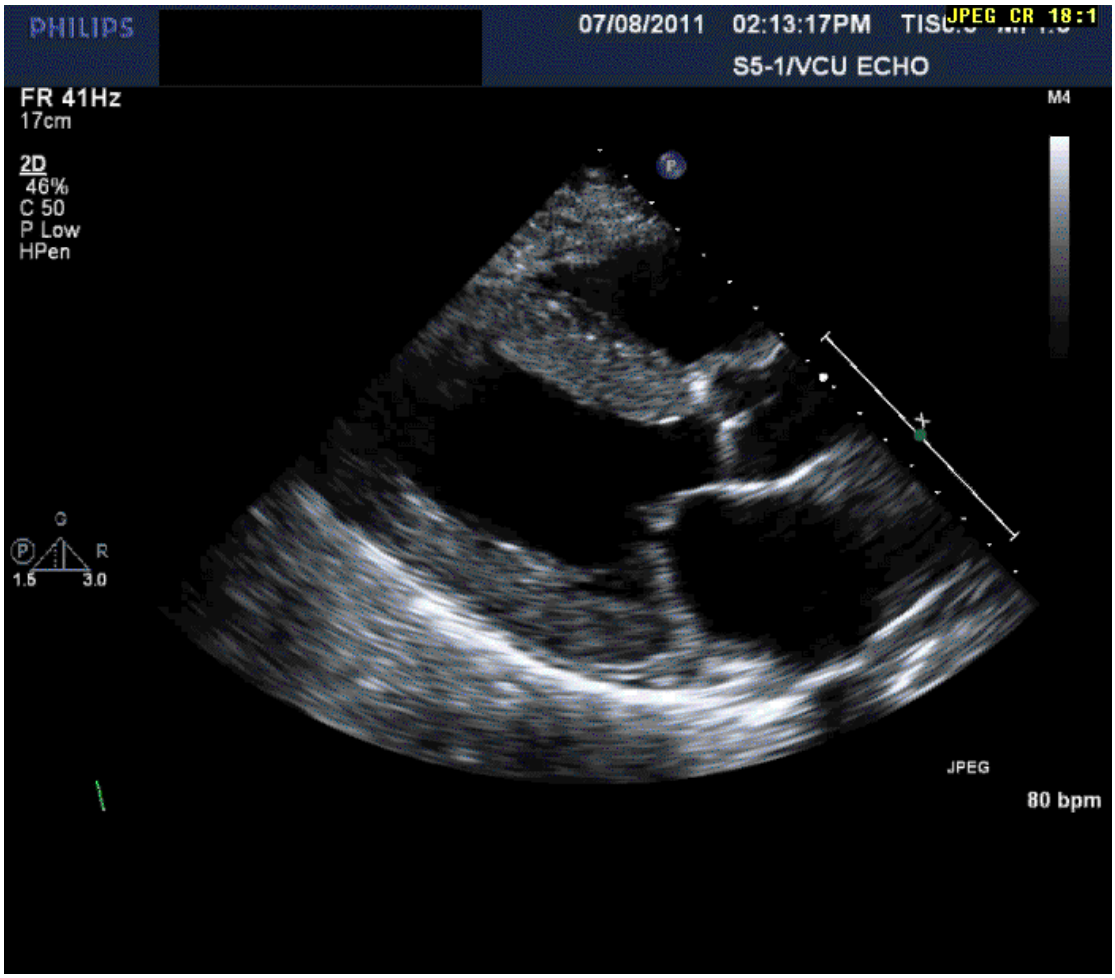


Image No (4) A 56-year-old male ,Normal LV cavity size (LVDD 4.5 cm, septum 1.5 cm, posterior wall 1.5 cm) with severe left ventricular hypertrophy and severe systolic dysfunction (LVEF 40%).

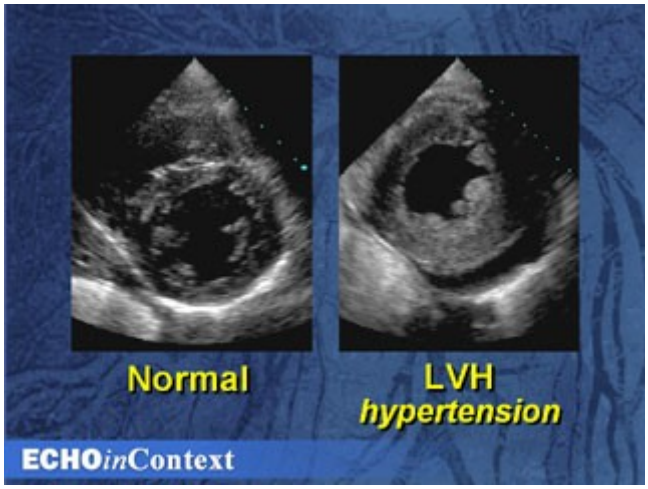


Image No (5) The echo on the right indicates LVH and some form of filling abnormality and diastolic failure is certain.

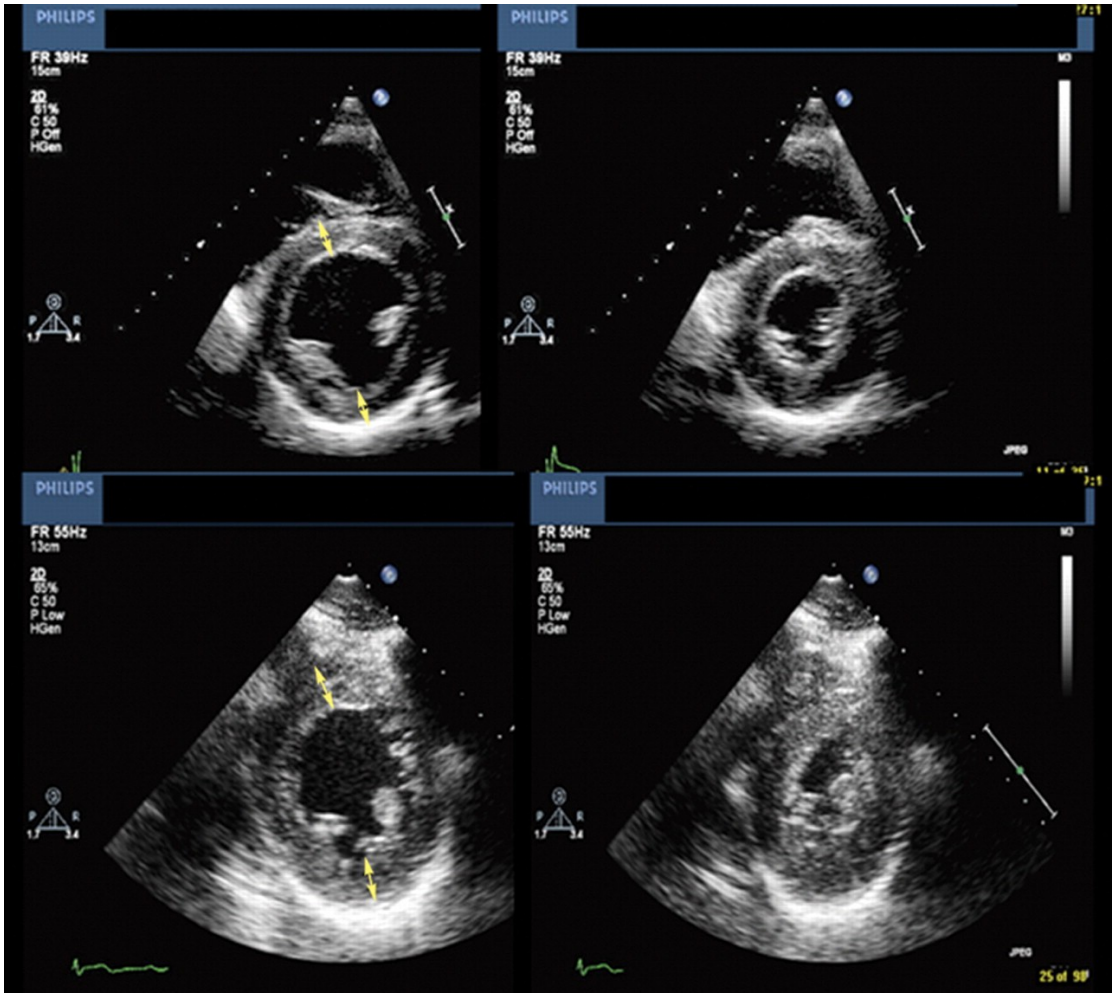


Image No (6) Mid-cavity para-sternal short axis views (diastole and systole) in an international cyclist (top) and a 52 yearsold femle patient with morphologically mild hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (bottom). Showing a left

ventricular wall thickness of 13 mm (arrows) in both individuals. However, note the athlete has an enlarged left ventricular cavity (60 mm) when compared with the patient with HCM (44 mm).

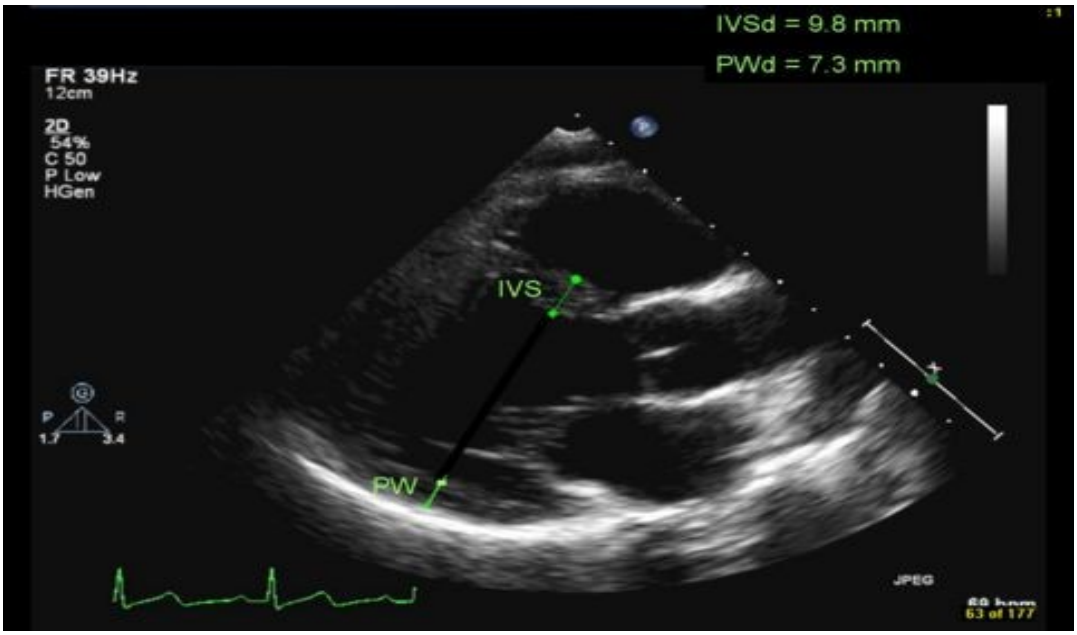


Image No (7) 66 years old male : measure the left ventricle walls thickness in parasternal long axis, at end-diastole, at the same time than you are measuring the left ventricle end-diastolic diameter (LVED) posterior wall (PW).

Image No (8) **MY LAB 50CARDIOVASCULAR XVISION**

Modern echocardiography machine **esaote –ITALY**

with Doppler and M-mode capability is used