INTRODUCTION: The interventricular communication is a "hole" in the interventricular septum creating a communication and a passage of blood from the left ventricle to the right ventricle.

OBJECTIVE: Determine the sensitivity and specificity of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of interventricular communication, through anatomical-ultrasound confrontation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Retrospective study conducted at the Maternity and Neonatal Center of Tunis in the Embryo-Foetopathology department, referencing all cases of congenital heart diseases, in particular, cases of ventricular septal defect (VSD), over a period of 2 years, from January 2011 to December 2012.

RESULTS: Ninety-five cases of congenital heart disease, which represents a frequency of 5.73 %, were recorded in 1482 foeto-pathologic examinations. Out of the 85 detected heart diseases, 42 were ventricular septal defect, which represents a frequency of 49 %. The sensitivity of ultrasound in the detection of VSD was 40.47 % and specificity was 97.67 %. Ultrasound has a good positive predictive value in the detection of VSD of 94.44 %. Its negative predictive value was 62.68 %. In our series, the combination of VSD and other heart diseases was found in 43% of cases. It was mainly represented by the truncus arteriosus in 4 cases and the ASD in 4 cases. The extracardiac malformations associated with VSD were noticed in 83% of cases, mainly craniofacial anomalies in 3 % of cases and anomalies of the extremities in 36 % of cases.

DISCUSSION: Ventricular septal defects mainly occur in membranous and muscular intervals or at their border. The most common ventricular septal defects in the neonatal period occur in the region of the muscular septum. The five heart transverse planes according to Yagel et al.’s description allows diagnosis of congenital heart disease (CHD).

CONCLUSION: The ventricular septal defect is a common congenital heart disease. The antenatal diagnosis can lead to look for other associated abnormalities or chromosomal aberrations and allows us to determine a therapeutic strategy.
