TEST: **ANTI-MÜLLERIAN HORMONE**

**PRINCIPLE:**
Anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH) is a protein which in women is exclusively produced by the granulosa cells of the ovaries. The level of AMH in serum or plasma reflects the number of antral follicles, thus serving as an indicator for ovarian reserve (egg supply) and helping predict the response to fertility treatment. Serum AMH level is relatively stable throughout the menstrual cycle, unlike FSH and other hormones. Serum AMH levels peak around age 25 and then decline, but differ greatly between women of the same age, and thus this marker is especially useful in assessing pregnancy potential as well as predicting age at menopause.

An AMH value <0.7 ng/ml has been correlated with reduced (but not negligible) potential for pregnancy. AMH value >3.4 ng/ml is correlated with elevated risk for ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS). With regard to other conditions, patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) have AMH levels 2-5 fold higher than the general population, and IVF patients experiencing OHSS may show a significant drop in AMH as a result of antral follicle maturation.

**SPECIMEN REQUIREMENTS:**
2ml serum collected in a red top tube with no additive or in a serum separator tube (gel barrier). Serum should be separated from the clot as soon as possible to avoid hemolysis. Store samples tightly stopped at room temperature (15 to 30°C) for no longer than 24 hours. If the assay will not be completed within 24 hours refrigerate the samples at 2 to 8°C. If the assay will not be completed within 6 days, or for shipment of samples, freeze at -20°C or colder. Thaw samples, no more than two times. Avoid assaying lipemic or hemolyzed samples.

**METHOD:**
Enhanced Chemiluminescence.

**REFERENCES:**

**NORMAL RANGE:**
Women aged 13-45  0.9-9.5 ng/mL (95% confidence interval)
>45 years  < 1.0 ng/mL

**Turnaround time:** 3 days