



ANTI-MULLERIAN HORMONE - Test Code 1000



Turnaround Time: 3-5 business days



Specimen Type: 1x SST
Blood

Description

Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) is produced in the testes of males during childhood years and by the ovaries in females, playing a vital role in the development and regulation of the reproductive system (Durlinger et al., 2002). In females, AMH levels significantly increase during puberty, peaking throughout the reproductive years before gradually declining (Moolhuijsen & Visser, 2020). By menopause, AMH levels may become very low or undetectable (Moolhuijsen & Visser, 2020).

The measurement of AMH in blood tests is an important tool for fertility assessment. Since AMH is secreted by the cells in developing follicles, it can serve as an indicator of a woman's "ovarian reserve," reflecting the number and quality of eggs remaining in her ovaries (Moolhuijsen & Visser, 2020). Elevated AMH levels may also indicate certain hormonal conditions, such as polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), which can impact fertility (Moolhuijsen & Visser, 2020).

Understanding AMH levels is crucial for evaluating a woman's fertility potential, especially as these levels decline with age. Regular monitoring of AMH can provide valuable insights into reproductive health and assist in making informed decisions regarding fertility treatments or family planning.

Whats included?

- Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH)

Conditions and Symptoms

- Infertility, subfertility, or difficulty conceiving
- Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS)
- Irregular menstrual cycles
- Assessment of ovarian reserve
- Amenorrhoea (Absence of Menstrual Periods)

Complementary Testing

- Advanced Hormones Dried Urine (Test code 1501)
- Female Cycle (28 Day) Hormone profile (Test code 1004)

Accreditations Include:

- NATA ISO 15189 – Requirements for Quality and Competence in Medical Laboratories*
- CLIA – Clinical Laboratories Improvement Amendments*



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