AMH, a hormone made in the ovaries, is used to test for fertility


An AMH test can help predict how ovaries will respond to fertility treatment

AMH levels change as women age. Levels peak around 25 years of age, when women are most fertile

AMH provides a measure of ‘ovarian reserve’, or how many potential eggs remain within the ovaries

AMH levels decline over time and become undetectable around the time of menopause

Although age has a significant impact on AMH levels, different women of the same age can have dramatically different AMH levels

AMH can be detected with a simple blood test that can be taken at any time during a woman’s menstrual cycle. It provides a robust prediction of how a woman will respond to gonadotropins and the approximate number of eggs that will be produced when her ovaries are stimulated

Low AMH levels suggest the potential for a poor response and high AMH levels suggest the potential for a hyper-response to ovarian stimulation. A hyper-response can cause ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS), an uncomfortable and sometimes serious complication of IVF

A woman’s AMH level, along with other individual characteristics, can help to guide the dosing of fertility treatment, with the aim of avoiding extreme ovarian responses

Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH)
What is it and what does it mean for female fertility?

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