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

AMH, a hormone made in the ovaries, is used to test for fertility[1]

AMH levels change as women age. Levels peak at around 25 years of age,[2] when women are most fertile[3]

AMH provides a measure of 'ovarian reserve', or how many potential eggs remain within the ovaries[1]

AMH levels decline over time and become undetectable around the time of menopause[3]

Although age has a significant impact on AMH levels, **different women of the same age can have dramatically different AMH levels**[2]

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

AMH levels vary from woman to woman and so does their response to ovarian stimulation from fertility treatment.[4] Unexpected extreme responses can have implications on efficacy and safety[3,5]

AMH can be detected with a simple blood test that can be taken at any time during a woman's menstrual cycle.[6] 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[6]

Low AMH levels suggest the potential for a poor response and high AMH levels suggest the potential for a hyper-response to ovarian stimulation.[7] A hyper-response can cause ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS), an uncomfortable and sometimes serious complication of IVF[8]

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[9]
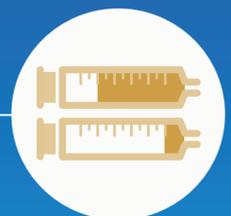
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