Patient Name	: Mr.Dummy	Collected	: 08/Jul/2026 01:35AM
Age/Gender	: 28 Y 0 M 0 D /F	Received	: 08/Jul/2026 02:49AM
UHID/MR No	: Dummy.0000000	Reported	: 08/Jul/2026 08:22AM
Visit ID	: Dummy101	Status	: Final Report
Ref Doctor	: Dr.SELF	Client Name	: NRL HYDERABAD LAB
IP/OP NO	:	Patient location	: Dummy Location

DEPARTMENT OF IMMUNOLOGY

Test Name	Result	Unit	Bio. Ref. Interval	Method
ANTI MULLERIAN HORMONE , *SERUM*	**0.634**	ng/mL	0.89 - 9.85	ECLIA

Comment:

- Antimullerian hormone (AMH), also known as mullerian-inhibiting substance is produced by Sertoli cells of the testis in males and by ovarian granulosa cells in females.
- In males, AMH serum concentrations are elevated under 2 years and then progressively decrease until puberty, when there is a sharp decline.
- In females, AMH is produced by the granulosa cells of small growing follicles from the 36th week of gestation onwards until menopause when levels become undetectable.
- Day to day variability of AMH concentration is low, hence AMH can be measured at any day during the menstrual cycle. However, it is best to be measured on day 2-3.
- AMH values are indicative of fertility potential.

Ovarian Fertility Potential	AMH(ng/ml)
Optimal fertility	4.0 – 6.8
Satisfactory fertility	2.2 – 4.0
Low fertility	0.3 – 2.2
Very low/undetectable	0.0 – 0.3
High level	6.8or more

*The above interpretation is based on certain studies, and should be looked at in conjunction with the clinical details, antral follicle counts and other investigation findings.

- The serum levels of AMH positively correlate with the basal antral follicle count that is measured by transvaginal USG. However, many times discordance is seen between the AMH values and the AFC, as AMH represents pre-antral and small follicles, and AFC is based on the follicles visualised during USG.
- AMH values considered "normal" would also vary from age to age. Occasionally, both the normal women and those with diminished reserve have overlapping low to undetectable AMH values.

Indications for monitoring AMH are:

- Ovarian hyper stimulation syndrome- It is suggested in various studies that an AMH level >3.36 ng/mL was able to predict the development of OHSS (sensitivity=90.5% and specificity=81.3%).
- To diagnose and monitor women with PCOS.
- It serves as a sensitive and specific marker for early detection of recurrence in patients with ovarian granulosa cell tumours.
- In males, it is used to distinguish undescended testis, in which normal male AMH concentrations are seen, from anorchia, which have extremely low or undetectable concentrations AMH levels.
- To identify testicular dysgenesis, in which low concentrations of both AMH and testosterone are seen.
- In conjunction with FSH, LH and testosterone AMH is studied to diagnose precocious and delayed puberty.

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***** End Of Report *****

SIN No:Dummyb001

This test has been performed at Apollo Health & Lifestyle Ltd,Diagnostic Lab,Bowenpally,Secunderabad