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Maternal anti-mullerian hormone levels can predict fetal gender and pregnancy outcome

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Sexually dimorphic response pattern of maternal anti-mullerian hormone (AMH) levels during pregnancy can help us predict fetal gender and adverse birth outcomes such as preterm delivery. The objective of this study was to examine maternal AMH levels throughout the gestational period and determine the influence of fetal sex and pregnancy outcome. This was a retrospective analysis conducted on Pakistani population. Banked serum samples were used for analyses of maternal AMH levels which were collected during first, second and third trimesters of pregnant females. Demographic and pregnancy outcome data was collected. Maternal AMH levels were lower in the first trimester for women carrying a male (3.0 ng/ml) vs. female fetus (3.6 ng/ml). Levels declined during second and third trimester: women carrying male (2.4ng/ml and 2.0 ng/ml) vs. female (2.9 ng/ml and 2.5 ng/ml), respectively. The levels were found to be lower in preterm male and female fetuses when compared to full term babies. It was observed that preterm females had significantly higher levels of maternal AMH. We concluded that maternal AMH levels in pregnancy display a sexually-dimorphic pattern that cannot only predict fetal gender but can also suggest a better survival with female fetus.

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