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AMH-Pregnancy prediction

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Anti-müllerian hormone (AMH) is a dimeric glycoprotein and a member of transforming growth factor β (TGF- β) that encoded by the AMH gene (1). It is secreted from the granulosa cells of antral follicles and concentrations have shownto be proportional to the numberof developing follicles in the ovaries.AMH is an effective measurement of quantitative ovarian reserve that can predict ovarian response to controlled stimulation (2). The role of AMH in the prediction of pregnancy remains controversial. A majority of studies have concluded that AMH was not a good predictor of pregnancy in *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) cycles (3,4,5,6,7,8,9).Our previous studies have shown that AMH was a good pregnancy prediction marker in normal responders and those with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) (11,12). Non-infertile population studies for the evaluation of the relationship of serum AMH with fecundity is also controversial. AMH is an effective measure of quantitative ovarian reserve and can predict ovarian response to controlled stimulation but is a poor predictor for pregnancy outcome after assisted reproductive cycles(ART). Measurement of AMH and other markers may support ovarian response, but by itself, AMH seems not a suitable predictor of IVF outcome.

Biography

Begum Aydogan completed her Obstetrics and Gynecology residency at Istanbul University, Cerrahpasa School of Medicine. During her residency she had experience in gynecologic oncology, perinatal care with a focus on reproductive medicine. Since 2009,she followed up many patients as a resident in the Reproductive Endocrinology Infertility (REI) unit of our department. She is also trained in *ın vitro* fertilization (IVF) cycles, gained knowledge on IVF protocols, performed ovulation induction, intrauterine insemination (IUI), oocyte pick-up and embryo transfer. She was involved in many studies conducted in our REI unit. Currently she is doing her mandatory government service in Istanbul, Sisli Etfal training and Research Hospital as a gynaecologist. She is also currently studying Principles and Practice of Clinical Research (PPCR) at Harvard Medical School.

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