

Anti-Mullerian Hormone (AMH)

SAMPLE REQUIRED:

Whole blood in a serum tube,
minimum of 2ml whole blood

BLOOD TUBE REQUIRED:

Serum tube, red top

Indications:

For distinguishing between spayed and intact female dogs, cats and rabbits. This test may also detect females with ovarian remnant syndrome in an animal that was previously spayed.

For distinguishing between castrated and intact male dogs, cats, horses and rabbits. This test may also detect cryptorchid males.

For detection of granulosa cell tumour in mares.

Collection Protocol:

1. A fasted sample is preferred to avoid lipaemia.
2. Collect a minimum of 2mL of blood into a plain (red top) tube.
3. Allow the sample to clot for 30 minutes at room temperature, and then refrigerate until courier collection.

Notes:

- AMH is a hormone involved in gender differentiation in the developing embryo. In sexually mature dogs, cats, rabbits and horses it is produced by the granulosa cells of ovarian follicles and in the sertoli cells of the testicles.
- AMH levels markedly decline following neutering. Testing should be delayed for at least 30 days after spaying/neutering to allow for residual AMH concentrations to decline
- The test is only suitable for animals over 6 months and repeat testing may be needed for animals between 6-12 months
- Negative AMH test results do not rule out the possibility of ovarian remnant syndrome or residual/retained testicular tissue. If clinical signs are consistent with presence of an ovarian remnant or residual/retained testicular tissue but AMH concentrations do not support this, progesterone testing (females) or testosterone testing (males) should be considered. GnRH/hCG stimulation testing may be required in some cases.