AMH AND PREDICTION OF IVF RESULTS
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INTRODUCTION
The plasmatic AMH is usually used to predict ovarian response to stimulation. It helps to adapt the starting dose of gonadotrophin and guide the choice of the IVF protocol. However, its predictive value for pregnancy occurrence could be questioned, as well as its use for the inclusion of patients for IVF. The notion of a threshold AMH could also be queried. Should it be used as exclusion criteria for patients?

METHODS
A retrospective study over 5 years (2009-2013) of 4225 cycles in patients with a documented AMH level, and the pregnancy outcome was known. The threshold levels chosen were 0.5 ng/mL and 1 ng/mL.

RESULTS
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1) These two AMH levels show no bias either in the pregnancy outcome or for the exclusion criterion.
2) Pregnancy rates are better for AMH 0.5 vs 0.5 ng/mL.
3) It must also be noted that during the study period, the AMH assays were not consistent due to upgrades.

CONCLUSIONS
1) AMH cannot affect pregnancy rates in patients under 35 years old.
2) For patients up to the age of 42 years, it’s not possible to predict the IVF outcome using the AMH level, despite the positive outcomes for higher AMH levels.
3) An AMH level to 0.5 ng/mL should allow exclusion between 43 to 44 years of age.