

Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) (Dogs, cats, rabbits)

SAMPLE REQUIRED:
Clotted blood (3.0 mL)

BLOOD TUBE REQUIRED:
Plain (red top) tube

Anti-Müllerian Hormone is a hormone involved in gender differentiation in the developing embryo. In sexually mature animals it is produced by the granulosa cells of ovarian follicles and the Sertoli cells of the testicles.

AMH levels markedly decline following neutering.

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 and rabbits. This test may also detect cryptorchid males.

Collection protocol

- The sample should be collected early in the week to ensure that it is received at the laboratory by Wednesday.
- A fasted sample is preferred to avoid lipaemia.
- Collect 3 mL of blood into a plain (red top) tube.
- Allow the sample to clot for 30 minutes at room temperature, and then refrigerate until courier collection.

Notes

- Samples should reach the lab within 2 days of collection as AMH concentrations gradually increase with sample aging due to dissociation of AMH dimers.
- The test is only suitable for sexually mature animals (typically over 6 months of age). Repeat testing may be needed for animals between 6-12 months.
- Testing should be delayed for at least 30 days after spaying/neutering to allow for residual AMH concentrations to decline.
- 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.