

Special Issue on Anti-Mullerian Hormone: Usefulness in Clinical Practice

Call for Papers

Anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) is a protein that inhibits the development of the Mullerian ducts (paramesonephric ducts) in the male embryo. AMH prevents the development of the Mullerian ducts into the uterus and other Mullerian structures in the first 8 weeks of gestational age. AMH is produced by granulosa cells of the ovary during the reproductive years and controls the formation of primary follicles by inhibiting excessive follicular recruitments by FSH.

Whereas AMH is nearby undetectable in females at birth, the level is very stable in healthy young women from puberty to the age of 30 years.

Some illnesses are correlated with elevated (PCOS) or lower AMH levels (climax praecox). Additionally some studies have shown that the dose of stimulation in assisted reproduction is reverse correlated to the AMH levels. Because of this correlation, some authors stated that the AMH gives a good impression about the follicular reserve of the ovarian.

The aim of this special issue is to summarize the actual view and the clinical aspects of this interesting hormone. It should also show the limits of AMH as a diagnostic tool, especially to avoid wrong therapeutic recommendations to patients.

We would like to invite investigators to contribute original research articles as well as review articles that will give more information about the role of anti-Mullerian hormone in the following. Potential topics include, but are not limited to:

- Embryogenesis
- Ovarian reserve
- PCOS
- Adiposity
- Diagnosis in fertility treatment
- Risk calculation of fertility
- Correlation of early measuring to the diagnosis of climax praecox
- Treatment in assisted reproductive medicine

We appreciate also articles about the pathophysiological background.

Before submission authors should carefully read over the journal's Author Guidelines, which are located at <http://www.hindawi.com/journals/ije/guidelines/>. Prospective authors should submit an electronic copy of their complete manuscript through the journal Manuscript Tracking System at <http://mts.hindawi.com/author/submit/journals/ije/amull/> according to the following timetable:

Manuscript Due	Friday, 10 May 2013
First Round of Reviews	Friday, 2 August 2013
Publication Date	Friday, 27 September 2013

Lead Guest Editor

Kai J. Buhling, Department of Gynecological Endocrinology, Clinic of Gynecology, University Hospital Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany; k.buehling@uke.de

Guest Editors

Volker Ziller, Clinic of Gynecology, Philipps University of Marburg, Marburg, Germany; ziller@med.uni-marburg.de

Petra Stute, Department of Gynecological Endocrinology and Reproductive Medicine, University Hospital Bern, Bern, Switzerland; stutepe@web.de