

Beta-hCG (β-hCG) is a test that measures the amount of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) in the blood. This hormone is produced as soon as 10 days after conception. In healthy pregnancies, levels of hCG increase rapidly in early pregnancy. An above-normal level can confirm pregnancy. Serial beta-hCG tests done over time can show if hCG levels are increasing, which is a sign that a pregnancy is proceeding normally.

FSH (follicle-stimulating hormone), this hormone is responsible for making sure that an egg is properly developed and ready for release through ovulation.

Luteinizing hormone (LH) is an important hormone both men and women produce. This hormone is known as a gonadotropin, and it affects the sex organs in both men and women. For women, it affects ovaries, and in men, it affects the testes. LH plays a role in puberty, menstruation, and fertility. The amount of **LH** in your blood can indicate underlying problems associated with a variety of reproductive health issues.

: The Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (**TSH**) plays a very vital role in our bodies – and is just as important as the thyroid hormones in the body.

AMH is an important fertility test to tell us about a woman's ovarian reserve as it stands today. Higher AMH values (greater than 1 ng/mL) usually signify that a woman has a normal ovarian reserve. Lower numbers (less than 1 ng/mL) may indicate a woman with diminished ovarian reserve (DOR).

PRL It's important for both male and female reproductive health. The specific function of prolactin in men is not well-known. However, prolactin levels have been used to measure sexual satisfaction in both men and women. A prolactin level test can reveal other issues caused by the hormone.

PRG(ng/mL) Primary Response Genes (PRGs) are genes that are rapidly activated in response to external stimuli, such as stress, injury, or hormonal signals. These genes are involved in various cellular processes, including growth, differentiation, inflammation, and immune response. Understanding the role of PRGs in PCOS may provide new insights into the underlying mechanisms of the disorder and could lead to the development of novel therapies.

RBS(mg/dl) Random blood sugar refers to a measurement of the glucose (sugar) level in the bloodstream taken at any time during the day, regardless of when the person last ate. This is different from a fasting blood sugar test, which is taken after a person has fasted for a certain period of time, typically overnight.

BP _Systolic (mmHg)

Blood pressure (BP) is measured in millimeters of mercury (mmHg) and consists of two values: systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure.

Systolic blood pressure is the higher value, and it represents the pressure in the arteries when the heart contracts and pumps blood out to the body. This value is measured during the first sound heard when taking a blood pressure reading. It is typically written first when expressing blood pressure measurements, such as "120/80 mmHg", where 120 is the systolic blood pressure and 80 is the diastolic blood pressure.

Normal systolic blood pressure is typically considered to be below 120 mmHg. Elevated systolic blood pressure is between 120-129 mmHg, while high blood pressure (hypertension) is generally defined as systolic blood pressure of 130 mmHg or higher.

High systolic blood pressure can increase the risk of various health problems, such as heart disease, stroke, kidney disease, and vision problems. It is important to monitor blood pressure regularly and to seek medical attention if it is consistently high or if other symptoms are present.

BP _Diastolic (mmHg)

Blood pressure (BP) is measured in millimeters of mercury (mmHg) and consists of two values: systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure.

Diastolic blood pressure is the lower value, and it represents the pressure in the arteries when the heart is resting between beats. This value is measured during the last sound heard when taking a blood pressure reading. It is typically written second when expressing blood pressure measurements, such as "120/80 mmHg", where 120 is the systolic blood pressure and 80 is the diastolic blood pressure.

Normal diastolic blood pressure is typically considered to be below 80 mmHg. Elevated diastolic blood pressure is between 80-89 mmHg, while high blood pressure (hypertension) is generally defined as diastolic blood pressure of 90 mmHg or higher.

High diastolic blood pressure can increase the risk of various health problems, such as heart disease, stroke, and kidney disease. It is important to monitor blood pressure regularly and to seek medical attention if it is consistently high or if other symptoms are present.

Follicle No. (L)

Follicle number refers to the number of mature follicles present in the ovaries of a woman. A follicle is a small fluid-filled sac that contains an immature egg. During a menstrual cycle, several follicles begin to grow, but usually only one follicle will fully mature and release an egg during ovulation.

Endometrium (mm)

The endometrium is the inner lining of the uterus in women. It is a layer of tissue that grows and thickens each month in preparation for a potential pregnancy. If a fertilized egg implants in the

endometrium, the lining provides nourishment and support for the developing embryo. If a pregnancy does not occur, the endometrium is shed during menstruation and the cycle starts again.