**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)**

**RBS(mg/dl)**

**BP \_Systolic (mmHg)**

**BP \_Diastolic (mmHg)**

**Follicle No. (L)**

**Endometrium (mm)**