DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL APPROACHES BASED ON ANTI-MULLERIAN HORMONE AND ANTRAL FOLLICLE COUNT IN QUEENS WITH OVARIAN REMNANT SYNDROME

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- ✓ Queen
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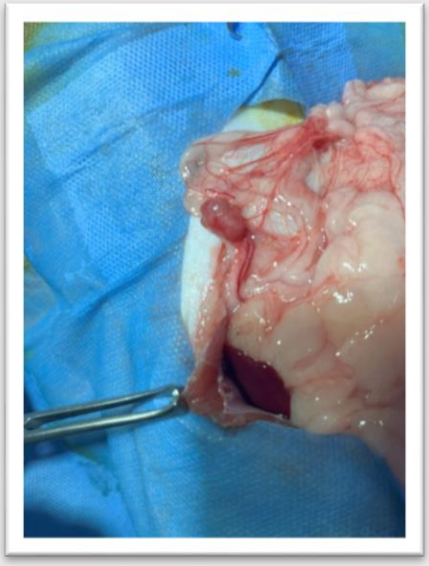

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THESIS ABSTRACT

Ovarian Remnant Syndrome (ORS) is a clinical condition that develops due to the presence of functional ovarian tissue remaining in the body after a spaying operation and is typically characterized by estrus-like behaviors. In this study, 28 queens diagnosed with ORS and 24 healthy queens presented for spaying were comparatively evaluated. Serum Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) concentrations were measured, ovarian tissues were examined histopathologically, their volumes were calculated, and antral follicle counts (AFC) were performed.

The findings indicated that AMH concentrations were significantly lower in the ORS group, while AFC values were higher in the control group. A relationship was also observed between AMH concentration and parameters reflecting follicular activity. In addition, follicular cysts, cystic corpora lutea, and other adnexal pathologies were frequently detected in ORS cases.

In conclusion, ORS in queens should be considered a multifactorial condition that involves not only hormonal changes but also adnexal pathologies. Although AMH appears to be a reliable biomarker, it should be interpreted together with behavioral, clinical, and hormonal findings to achieve accurate diagnosis.

APPLICATION AREAS OF THE THESIS RESULTS

Hormonal data were obtained by evaluating Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) concentrations for the diagnosis of Ovarian Remnant Syndrome (ORS) in cats. It was observed that the combined use of AMH with other diagnostic methods may enhance diagnostic reliability.

In addition, its evaluation together with antral follicle count and adnexal pathologies is considered to contribute to a better understanding of the multifactorial nature of the syndrome. These findings are expected to provide guidance for both clinical applications and future research.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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