

A photograph of a pregnant woman's bare midsection. Her hands are positioned at the bottom of her belly, with fingers interlaced to form a heart shape. The background is a mix of blue and green geometric shapes.

**Micro**VE

TEST  
TO ASSESS THE  
MICROBIOTA  
OF THE  
ENDOMETRIUM

DIAGNOSIS  
GENETIC

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**BA**

BIOARRAY



The health and wellbeing of the female reproductive system is crucial for successful embryo implantation.

The female reproductive system hosts many microorganisms. The equilibrium between these populations and the absence of pathogens are necessary to maintain homeostasis and keep the reproductive system in good health.

Over 30% of women who experience issues with infertility or recurrent implantation failure are found to have pathogenic microorganisms in their reproductive system. Also, low representation of homeostatic microorganisms and population equilibrium loss lower the chances of pregnancy.

## What is the microbiome of the endometrium?

The endometrium is the tissue that covers the uterus, and if conditions are optimal, the embryo will attempt implantation and begin pregnancy. The endometrium's microbiome refers to the diversity of microorganisms present on this tissue. The equilibrium of these populations is associated to the female reproductive system's health and its ability to host the embryo.

## Why choose MicroVE?

MicroVE evaluates the endometrial's microbiome providing essential information regarding the composition of homeostatic microorganisms and evaluating the presence of pathogens associated to conditions such as chronic endometritis, infertility, implantation failures, or failure to achieve stable pregnancy.

## How does MicroVE work?



————— RESULTS IN 15 WORKING DAYS —————

## What results can I expect from **MicroVE**?

Fertibiome assesses the homeostatic populations composition and the presence of pathogenic groups:

Composition of the main species in the genus *Lactobacillus sp.* which are biomarkers of homeostasis or are related to dysbiotic conditions (*Lactobacillus iners*, *Lactobacillus crispatus*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, etc.)

Pathogens that have been related to infertility, implantation failure, pregnancy loss and chronic endometritis:

**Atopobium, Prevotella, Bifidobacterium, Sneathia, Shigella, Gardnerella, Streptococcus, Enterococcus, Staphylococcus, Escherichia, Klebsiella, Neisseria, Chlamydia, Ureoplasma, and Mycoplasma.**

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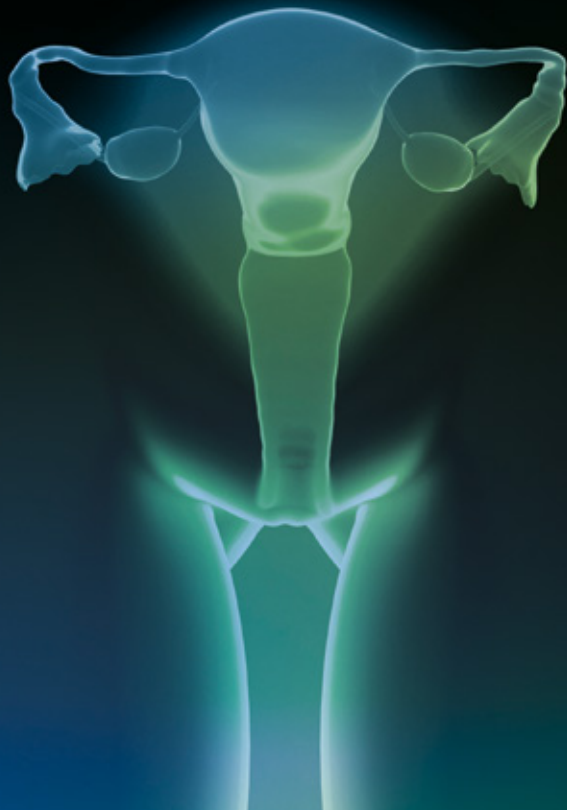
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