



MicroVE

TEST
TO ASSESS THE
MICROBIOTA PRESENT
IN THE VAGINA AND
ENDOMETRIUM

DIAGNOSIS
GENETIC

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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 female reproductive system?

The female reproductive system microbiome refers to the composition of microorganisms present in the system. The equilibrium of these populations is directly related to the female reproductive system's health and its ability to host the embryo for implantation.

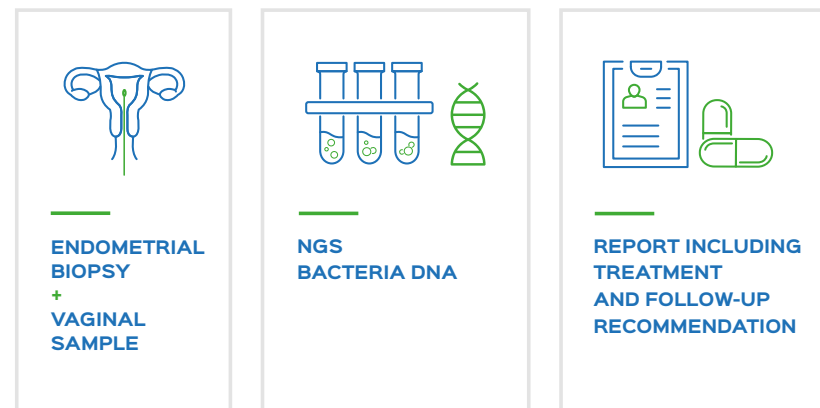
Why is important to evaluate the endometrial and vaginal microbiome?

The endometrium is the tissue that covers the uterus, and if conditions are optimal, the embryo will attempt implantation and begin pregnancy. Bioarray's team of experts has established that the evaluation of the endometrial plus vaginal microbiome is the most reliable approach to assess the equilibrium of bacterial populations and uncover the presence of pathogens that could set up inadequate conditions for embryo implantation.

Why choose MicroVE?

MicroVE is the only test that evaluates both endometrial and vaginal microbiome. MicroVE provides essential information regarding the composition of homeostatic microorganisms and evaluates the presence of pathogens associated to conditions such as chronic endometritis, infertility, recurrent implantation failure or difficulty establishing and maintaining pregnancy.

How does MicroVE work?



RESULTS IN
15 WORKING
DAYS

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

Fertibiome assesses the homeostatic population abundance and composition:

Abundance (%) of *Lactobacillus sp.* and composition of the main species in the genus (*Lactobacillus iners*, *Lactobacillus crispatus*, *Lactobacillus gasseri*, etc.)

Pathogens 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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