



MicroVE

TEST
TO ASSESS THE
MICROBIOTA
PRESENT IN
THE VAGINA

DIAGNOSIS
GENETIC

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The health of female reproductive system is a fundamental part of women's wellbeing. The vagina hosts multiple microorganisms. The balance of these bacteria populations, as well as the absence of pathogenic groups, is essential to maintain the health and proper functioning of the reproductive system.

75% of women have experienced vaginal infections at least once in their lifetime, and more than 30% of women experiencing infertility issues or repetitive implantation failure show pathogens in their reproductive system. Also, low representation of homeostatic microorganisms and population equilibrium loss increase the chances of opportunistic infections and lower pregnancy chances.

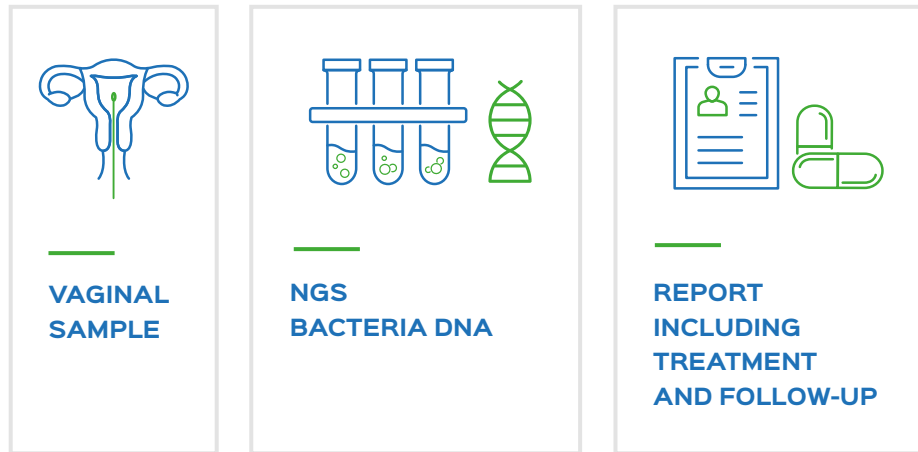
What is the vaginal microbiome?

The vaginal microbiome refers to the diversity of microorganisms present in the vagina. The equilibrium of these populations is associated to the female reproductive system's health and its ability to achieve a successful pregnancy.

What is MicroVE?

With 1 non-painful vaginal sample obtained in the gynecologist's office, MicroVe provides essential information regarding the composition of homeostatic microorganisms and evaluates the presence of pathogens associated with conditions such as discomfort, infertility, implantation failures, or failure to achieve stable pregnancy.

How does MicroVE work?



RESULTS IN 15 WORKING DAYS



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

Fertibiome assesses 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 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.

Bibliography

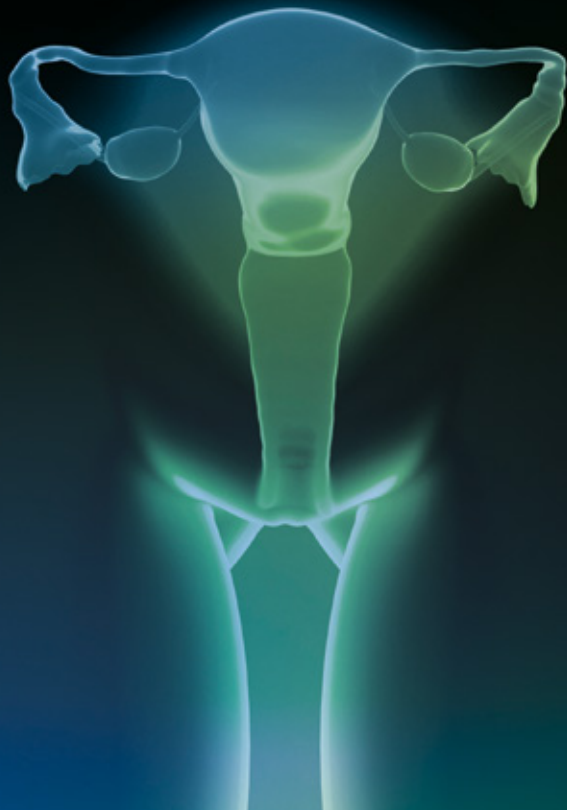
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