

Endometriome™ test
may be beneficial for:

Patients
with Recurrent
Implantation Failure

Patients
with Recurrent
Pregnancy Loss

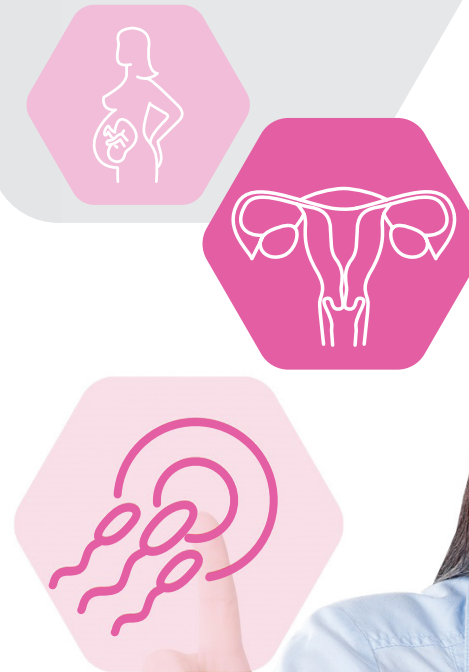
Any patient wishing to
conceive, by assessing the
microbiological environment
of the endometrium



Genetic diagnosis • Clinical genetics • Research

Genesis Genoma Lab is staffed by Geneticists and Biologists with large clinical and laboratory experience in the field of Medical Genetics, thus providing the highest accuracy and credibility in the genetic analyses and clinical genetics services offered.

- Genetic counseling
- Molecular karyotype (aCGH)
- Cytogenetic analyses
- Single gene disorders
- Next Generation Sequencing
- Molecular Oncology
- Whole Exome Sequencing
- Nutrigenetics
- Non Invasive Prenatal Testing
- Preimplantation Genetic Testing (PGT)



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Molecular Microbiology

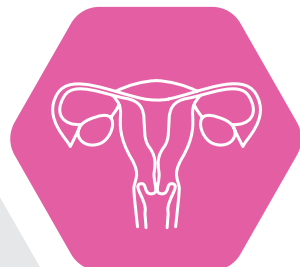
Endometrial microbiome analysis Endometriome™

Assessment of the endometrial microbiome to improve the reproductive outcome of infertile patients

The molecular analysis **Endometriome™**:

- determines the bacterial composition of the endometrium
- assesses whether the uterine microbial environment is suitable for embryo implantation
- aids the clinician to recommend the proper antibiotic and probiotic treatment

Using up to date methods of next generation sequencing, **Endometriome™** analysis is able to detect and calculate the percentage of the bacteria that are present in the endometrium. Certain bacteria have already been linked to the development of chronic endometritis and sexually transmitted diseases.



Molecular typing of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

For the best protection of women from cervical carcinoma

Infections from the HPV virus may cause precancerous alterations. These alterations when left untreated can evolve into cancer, and most commonly into cervical cancer.

HPV types with oncogenic capacity are characterized as “High risk strains”.

Effective screening for HPV can significantly reduce the number of cervical cancer cases and related deaths, since diagnosis can be made at a very early stage, enabling intervention before the cancer develops.

Molecular typing of HPV offers detection of 32 different types of the virus, which are characterized as High and Low risk strains. The analysis includes the detection of HPV 16 and HPV 18 types, that confer the highest risk to cervical cancer development. These two alone are responsible for 71,5% of cervical cancer cases.

Molecular detection of sexually transmitted diseases

The test allows for the molecular detection of the following 10 pathogenic microorganisms that are linked to the development of sexually transmitted diseases.

- Chlamydia trachomatis
- Mycoplasma hominis
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Herpes simplex 1
- Ureaplasma parvum
- Herpes simplex 2
- Ureaplasma urealyticum
- Treponema pallidum
- Mycoplasma genitalium
- Trichomonas vaginalis



Testing for sexually transmitted diseases ensures prompt diagnosis and offers the opportunity to choose the appropriate treatment.