Assessment of the endometrial microbiome to improve the reproductive outcome of infertile patients
The importance of assessing the endometrial microbiome

The balance of bacteria in the endometrium is a key factor for successful embryo implantation. In normal conditions, in the endometrium are mainly present different bacterial species of the Lactobacillus genus. The presence of dysbiotic or pathogenic bacteria may alter the endometrial microbiome and can disrupt the uterine environment, causing implantation failure and pregnancy loss.

**Pathogenic bacteria**
- Staphylococcus
- Streptococcus
- Enterococcus
- Mycoplasma
- Ureaplasma
- Enterobacteria (Escherichia, Klebsiella)
- Chlamydia
- Neisseria

These bacteria cause infection, which is linked to implantation failure and recurrent miscarriage.

**Dysbiotic bacteria**
- Bifidobacterium
- Prevotella
- Sneathia
- Atopobium
- Veillonella

**Optimal microbiome**
- Lactobacillus

A balanced microbiome improves the reproductive prognosis, resulting in increased chance of pregnancy and live births.

Microbial imbalance is linked to embryo implantation failure.

The most prominent example of a pathology caused by an altered endometrial microbiota is chronic endometritis (CE). CE is characterized by the persistent inflammation of the endometrial mucosa, caused by the presence of bacterial pathogens in the uterine cavity. Because CE is usually asymptomatic and undetectable through vaginal ultrasound, it is often overlooked. The prevalence of CE in infertile patients has been estimated to be approximately 39%; it has been reported as high as 60% and 66% in patients with recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL) and repeated implantation failure (RIF), respectively.

A new dimension of endometrial assessment that may improve your patient’s reproductive outcome

Endometriome™ is a screening test that evaluates the endometrial microbiome, to improve clinical management of infertile patients.

Endometriome™ test provides a complete view of the endometrial bacterial composition, reporting the most represented bacteria in the endometrium, as well as identifying the 8 most common pathogens causing chronic endometritis (CE).

Endometriome™ test can determine whether the uterine microbial environment is optimal for embryo implantation. Depending on the results, the physician may recommend embryo transfer to restore an optimal microbiome.

Endometriome™ test also detects chronic endometritis causing bacteria and helps clinicians to recommend appropriate antibiotic and probiotic treatments.

Endometriome™ can determine the percentage of lactobacillus present in the endometrium, to improve the patient's reproductive outcome.

Endometriome™ will determine whether the uterine microbial environment is optimal or not for embryo implantation.

Endometriome™ also detects the most common pathogenic bacteria causing endometritis.
**Indications for testing**

*Endometriome™* test may be beneficial for:

- Patients with Recurrent Implantation Failure (RIF)
- Patients with Recurrent Pregnancy loss (RPL)
- Any patient wishing to conceive, by assessing the microbiological environment that the embryo will encounter at implantation.

**Methodology**

*Endometriome™* test uses the latest *Next Generation Sequencing* (NGS) technology to determine the complete *endometrial microbiome profile* from endometrial tissue or endometrial fluid. It also provides information on the detection and percentage of specific bacteria causing CE.

The technology is based on DNA extraction followed by amplification and barcoded sequencing of 7 *hypervariable regions* (V2, V3, V4, V6, V7, V8, and V9) of the *bacterial 16S ribosomal RNA* (rRNA) gene.

This bacterial gene, conserved in all bacteria, presents nine variable regions with species-specific DNA sequences. This enables the taxonomic assignment and relative quantification of each bacteria present in a sample.

How Endometriome™ works

Endometriome™ test requires only a small endometrial sample

1. Endometrial Sample (tissue biopsy or endometrial fluid)
2. DNA Extraction
3. Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) analysis
4. The report provides information on the endometrial microbiome
5. Embryo transfer into a favorable microbiome

Endometriome™ test can be performed from a small endometrial biopsy or endometrial fluid.

Endometriome™ test can be performed between days 15 and 25 of the natural cycle, or during the uterine secretory phase in a HRT cycle.

The Endometriome™ test report will provide information about the overall microbial environment of the uterine cavity. It includes:

• Percentage of Lactobacilli in the endometrial sample.
• Percentages of the most represented bacteria detected in the endometrial sample.
• Whether the endometrial microbiome is normal or abnormal.
• Detection and percentages of specific bacteria causing CE (Enterococcus spp., Enterobacteriaceae, Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp., Mycoplasma spp, and Ureaplasma spp).
• Detection and percentages of pathogens associated with sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia and Neisseria spp).
Understanding Endometriome™ results

5 EASY STEPS

Order the Endometriome™ shipping kit

Fill in all the required TRF information and enclose the informed consent signed from the patient

Collect the sample (endometrial biopsy or endometrial fluid)

Ship the sample to Genoma Lab

Receive results in as little as 10 days

POSITIVE RESULTS

Identification of dysbiotic or pathogenic bacteria, with a non-Lactobacillus dominated (<90%) endometrial microbiota. Detection of specific bacteria causing CE (Enterococcus spp., Enterobacteriaceae, Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp., Mycoplasma spp, and Ureaplasma spp) or pathogens associated with sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia and Neisseria spp). This test results is significantly correlated with adverse reproductive outcomes (reduced implantation rate and increased miscarriage rate).

NEGATIVE RESULTS

The endometrial microbiome is normal (Lactobacillus dominated endometrium, with high percentage of Lactobacilli, ≥90%).

POSITIVE RESULTS

Identification of dysbiotic or pathogenic bacteria, with a non-Lactobacillus dominated (<90%) endometrial microbiota. Detection of specific bacteria causing CE (Enterococcus spp., Enterobacteriaceae, Streptococcus spp., Staphylococcus spp., Mycoplasma spp, and Ureaplasma spp) or pathogens associated with sexually transmitted infections (Chlamydia and Neisseria spp). This test results is significantly correlated with adverse reproductive outcomes (reduced implantation rate and increased miscarriage rate).

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advanced molecular diagnostics solutions in reproductive genetics using state-of-the-art technologies

Test performed in Italy (Rome or Milan)

Fast TAT: 10 days

20 years experience in molecular diagnostics

Personalized genetic counseling with genetic counselors experts in discussing genetic test results and familial risks.

Laboratories ISO 17025 accredited with groundbreaking technologies

Test available worldwide

Over 200,000 genetic tests/year

Dedicated R&D team Numerous peer-reviewed papers published in renowned international journals

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