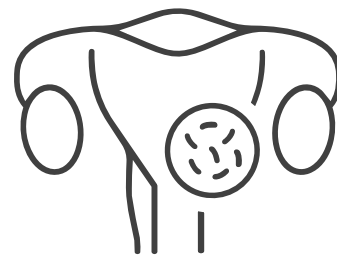


CentoBiome:

Minimally Invasive Endometrial Microbiome test



Endometrial microbiome testing to support personalized fertility care.

CentoBiome is a minimally invasive molecular test that detects and quantifies clinically relevant microorganisms in endometrial fluid, providing actionable information to support personalized reproductive care.

Growing evidence suggests that alterations of the endometrial microbiome may contribute to implantation failure, recurrent pregnancy loss and other adverse reproductive outcomes^{1,2}

Who can benefit from this test?

This test is especially indicated for women wishing to conceive, particularly those with:

Recurrent implantation failure (RIF)

Recurrent pregnancy loss (RPL)

Previous pregnancies complicated by intrauterine infections

Suspected endometrial dysbiosis or chronic endometritis

Limited embryo number available

Provides clinically relevant microbiological information to complement the evaluation of the endometrial factor and support individualized reproductive management.

How to collect the Sample?

Aspiration of endometrial fluid (~50 µl) using an embryo transfer catheter, reducing patient discomfort and minimizing impact on the uterine environment or ART timeline.

When to collect the sample?

During the secretory phase, when the endometrial microbiota is most stable and the endometrium is naturally receptive to embryo implantation.

Why CentoBiome?

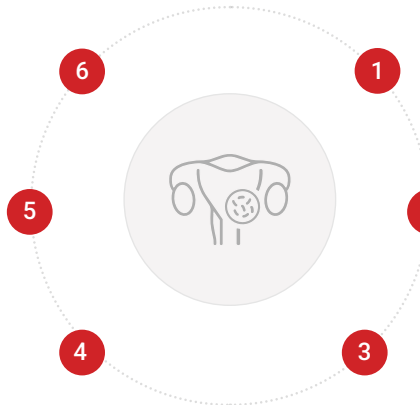
CentoBiome provides standardized, clinically interpretable results to improve women's reproductive healthcare.

Clinically meaningful result categories

with actionable reporting to facilitate result interpretation and support therapeutic decision-making.

Evidence-based microorganism panel specifically designed for female reproductive health.

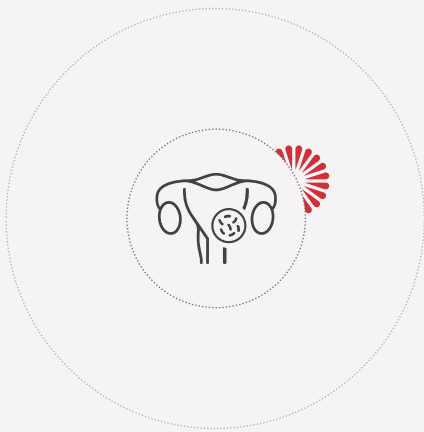
Species-level quantitative detection.



Minimally invasive endometrial fluid sampling.

Faster Turnaround Time
7 business days.

Optimized clinical workflow
room-temperature sample transport and standardized laboratory analysis.



Targeted & Quantitative Microorganism Profiling

Comprehensive profiling of clinically relevant microorganisms, including those associated with endometrial dysbiosis, chronic endometritis, sexually transmitted infections, and beneficial *Lactobacillus* species.

Result Categories



Eubiosis

Lactobacillus-dominated profile consistent with endometrial microbial balance. No microbiological intervention is indicated.



Low microbial signal

Low bacterial signal with no evidence of microbial dysbiosis. Depending on the clinical context, probiotic strategies may be considered.



Dysbiosis

Predominance of potentially pathogenic microorganisms, consistent with an altered endometrial microbial balance. Personalized management may include targeted antimicrobial therapy and/or probiotics according to clinical judgement.

