Improve the chances of reproductive success with Next-Generation Sequencing for PGS

Preimplantation Genetic Screening (PGS) allows us to identify chromosomally normal embryos from amongst the embryos obtained through IVF.

What is PGS by NGS?

Our technology, Next-Generation Sequencing, allows us to analyze all 24 chromosome types. Chromosomal abnormalities are detected prior to embryo transfer to enable informed decisions and increase pregnancy success.

NGS is the digital, sequence-based alternative to analog techniques for DNA analysis.

NGS provides a new approach to PGS with advantages including:

- **Validated NGS protocol comparing the results with Array CGH technology**, which will remain as a back-up technology in our labs.
- **High flexibility, scalability and best cost-efficiency**. NGS enables the screening of 2 to 24 samples per analysis, minimizing the need to batch embryos and significantly driving down the cost per sample.
- **New diagnostic possibilities**. NGS allows for embryo screening together with mitochondrial DNA screening (MitoScore).
- **Robust technology detects whole chromosome aneuploidies, mosaicism and segmental aneuploidies**.
- **Faster technology allows Fresh Embryo Transfer (DS/D6)**.

www.igenomix.com
Indications to perform PGS

1. Advanced maternal age
2. Recurrent miscarriage
3. Previous aneuploid conception
4. Implantation failure
5. Male factor infertility

Employing PGS for aneuploidy screening in IVF can double ongoing pregnancy rates.

2.5x higher Advanced maternal age
2.3x higher Implantation failure
1.7x higher Recurrent miscarriage
1.6x higher Male factor infertility

Ongoing pregnancy rate per blastocyst transfer

![Graph showing the percentage of ongoing pregnancy rates with and without PGS.]

*Internal IGEMONIX data 2016 based on outcomes and 2015 SART data.

YOUR PGS RESULTS IN ONLY 4 STEPS

1. Biopsy
2. Tubing
3. Transportation
4. Results