

DNA-TECHNOLOGY



FEMOFLOR®II
FEMOFLOR®AlphaScreen
FEMOFLOR®DeltaScreen

Line of new tests for women
microbiota assessment

What is important to know about your microbiota?

We, women, are unique!

Due to the ability of fertilization and childbirth the female body is potentially open to infections. But special protection from infections is necessary during the period of preparation for pregnancy and during it. The reliability of this protection affects two lives - the mother's and the baby's. How can this contradiction be resolved? It turns out that it's all about evolution, hormones, glycogen and lactobacilli. At reproductive age, nature has endowed women with a special quality. The cells of the mucous membrane of the reproductive organs under the control of sex hormones are able to synthesize glycogen, a substance that is necessary for the nutrition of lactobacilli. Lactobacilli, consuming glycogen, produce hydrogen peroxide, lactic acid and bacteriocins. All these substances inhibit the activity of opportunistic microorganisms that can appear from the external environment and are normally present in small quantities. This is how lactobacilli take care of us during the most important period of a woman's life. As woman age the level of hormones decreases, «super protection» becomes unnecessary and bifidobacteria may replace lactobacilli. Bifidobacteria also have protective qualities, but not as effective as lactobacilli. At the same time, they are less sensitive to unsuitable environmental conditions. The importance of bifidobacteria increases with a decrease in the production of female sex hormones.

Let's sum it up: main defenders of women microbiota are lactobacilli and bifidobacteria - normal microbiota. The female microflora may also include opportunistic microorganisms (aerobes, anaerobes, mycoplasmas and yeast fungi *Candida*). When the normal microbiota dominates in the microbiota composition, opportunistic microorganisms are under its strict control and do not harm the woman's health. If the control of the normal microbiota is weakened for some reason, opportunistic microorganisms begin to grow rapidly. As a result, symptoms and complaints may appear which worsens the quality of life and affect women's health.

Pathogenic bacteria and viruses (STI) should NOT be present in the female microbiota. Most often, these microorganisms cause unpleasant symptoms, which forces the woman to visit a doctor. Sometimes pathogenic microorganisms can be detected even in the absence of any complaints. That is why information about the presence of pathogens is always very important when it comes to testing for infections, since without treatment they can cause serious harm to the woman herself and her future child.

New tests with a long history



When is it necessary to examine the composition of female microbiota?

- symptoms of inflammation and discomfort in genitals (itching, burning, discharge)
- relapses of gynecological diseases
- ineffective treatment
- preventive examination
- planning and managing pregnancy (prevention of reproductive failures and complications)
- reproductive disorders

What's the difference?

The new line of FEMOFLOR® includes three tests for different clinical situations: FEMOFLOR®II, FEMOFLOR®AlphaScreen and FEMOFLOR®DeltaScreen

FEMOFLOR®II – universal test for assessment women microbiota state with the most comprehensive capabilities;

FEMOFLOR®AlphaScreen – a shortened version of FEMOFLOR®II for diagnostics of bacterial vaginosis;

FEMOFLOR®DeltaScreen – a complex test for diagnostics of infectious and inflammatory urogenital diseases.

How to choose the right test? Consult with your gynecologist, a doctor will select the best option for you.

What biomaterial is used for testing?

Scraping/smear from the vagina or cervical canal. Biomaterial can be taken by a health worker or by the woman herself using special devices (sample from the vagina).



How to prepare for the test?

IMPORTANT! The accuracy of the test result depends on compliance with the rules for preparing for the test. The use of drugs, ultrasound diagnostics, sexual intercourse, deep toilet of the genitals, the use of vaginal tampons - all this affects the composition of the female microbiota, the result obtained may not reflect the real state.

These recommendations are relevant for all methods of studying the female microbiota.

Before taking the biomaterial, it is NOT RECOMMENDED to:

- Use antibiotics, antiseptics, probiotics **14 days or 28 days** prior (if treatment was for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *Mycoplasma genitalium*). If you have used medications, you need to wait and submit the biomaterial for examination after **2 weeks**
- Have unprotected sexual intercourse **3 days prior**
- Undergo a colposcopic examination **2 days prior**
- Perform a transvaginal ultrasound **1 day prior**, perform deep toilet of the intimate area, use vaginal tampons, have protected sexual intercourse

The doctor or health worker performing the biomaterial collection for examination must be notified of any violations of the rules for preparation for the examination.



Does FEMOFLO®II suit me?

The test can be recommended for women of all ages.



Where can I pass the test?

The test is available in most of medical laboratories.



When will I get the results?

Within 1-3 days (depending on the specific laboratory, usually the next day).



What should I do with the results?

Contact your doctor, he will answer all your questions.

