



PRENITA

ADVANCED GENETIC TESTING FOR YOUR EMBRYOS

PRENITA PGS

Preimplantation Genetic Screening (PGS) is a genetic test performed on embryos developed by IVF. PRENITA PGS help your Embryologist choose the best embryo for transfer and increase your chance of having a healthy pregnancy.

PGS offers data about the genetic health of embryos and it is also called as PGT-A, Preimplantation genetic testing for Aneuploidy.





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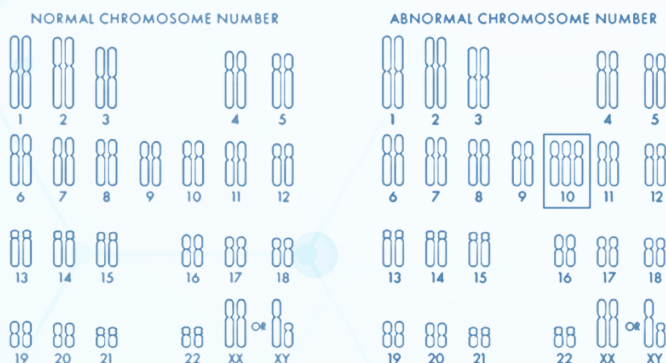
HOW PGS IS HELPFUL?

Human have 23 pairs of chromosomes and PGS happens in identifying the embryos with correct number of chromosome or genetic material.

Typically, embryos with the wrong number of chromosomes (also referred to as aneuploid embryos) do not contribute to a healthy pregnancy or may contribute to the birth of a child with a genetic disorder.

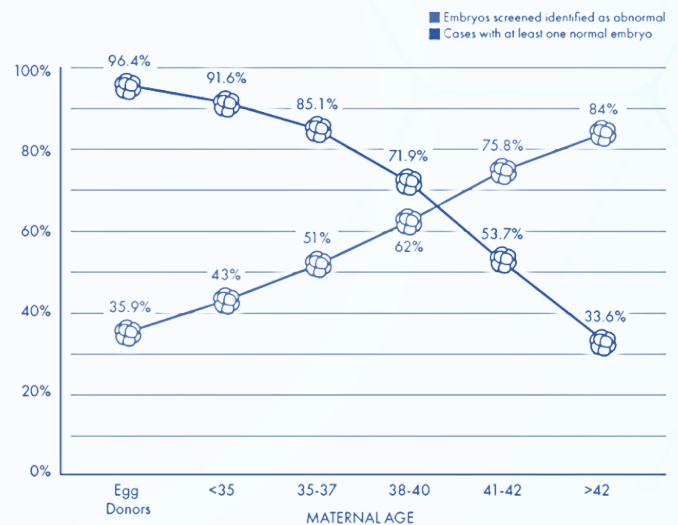
Embryos with the right number of chromosomes have a higher chance of leading to a healthy pregnancy (also called euploid embryos).

Employing PGS helps the embryologists to select the embryos with the right number of chromosomes thus resulting in successful pregnancy.



WHO SHOULD GO FOR PGS?

- Couples opting for IVF
- Patients of any age who have had repeated implantation failures
- Positive history of chromosomal defects in family
- Carriers with chromosome aberrations



BENEFITS OF PGS?

- Gives higher implantation rates and successful pregnancy
- Reduces the chance of miscarriages
- Increases success rate of single-embryo transfer
- Increases the rate of reproductive success in women over 35 years old
- Positive history of chromosomal defects in family
- Carriers with chromosome aberrations diagnosed



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WHAT DOES PGS SCREEN FOR?

PGS screens for all 23 pair of chromosomes along with most common aneuploidies below..

- Down syndrome (Trisomy 21): affects 1 in 1,000 live births
- Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18): affects 1 in 3,000-6,000 live births
- Patau syndrome (Trisomy 13): affects 1 in every 5,000 live births

The test can also detect abnormalities of the sex chromosomes:

- Turner syndrome (Monosomy X)
- Klinefelter syndrome (XXY)
- Jacobs syndrome (XYY)
- Triple X syndrome (XXX)

Bioserve incorporates the most sophisticated technologies available for embryo screening, offering the most complete image of chromosomal health.

PGS findings will fall into one of three classifications for each embryo tested: euploid, aneuploid, or mosaic. This knowledge will help your embryologists to pick the best embryos for transfer.

	Euploid	Aneuploid	Mosaic
Number of chromosomes per cell	Normal	Abnormal	Mixed (some normal & some abnormal)
Probability of delivering a healthy pregnancy	High	Very unlikely	Low, but possible
Recommended for transfer	Yes	No	No; provider may consider transfer if no euploid embryos available

PGS WORKFLOW

PGS can be added to your IVF treatment plan. This is how it works here:



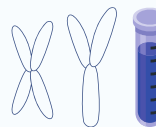
IVF CYCLE

Embryos are produced through an IVF cycle.



EMBRYO BIOPSY

The section of the embryo that will form the placenta is carefully separated from a few cells. Samples are sent to the laboratory while your embryos at your IVF centre remain healthy.



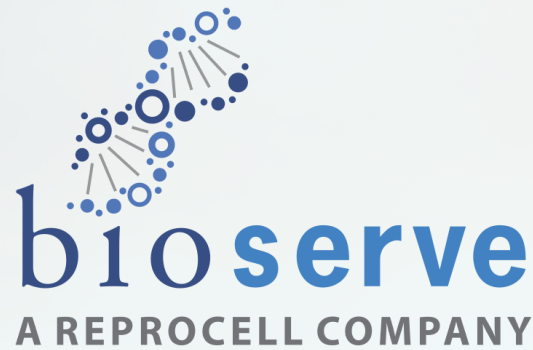
PGS

To examine the genetic material found within each embryo, Bioserve uses cutting edge NGS technology.




TRANSFER & IMPROVED CHANCES OF SUCCESS

For transfer, embryos most likely to lead to success are chosen or can be frozen for future use.



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