



**GYNECOLOGICAL
ENDOCRINOLOGY**
THE 18TH WORLD CONGRESS
7-10 MARCH 2018 FLORENCE, ITALY

Study of the endometrial microbiota to improve ART outcomes

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The recent technological advances in next generation sequencing have facilitated the study of the bacterial structure and composition of low biomass microbiome of tissues and organs that had been historically believed to be sterile, as the uterine cavity. Using this approach, the endometrial microbiota has been investigated, showing that similar to that on the vagina, the uterine microbiome is commonly made of *Lactobacillus* species. However, pathological modification of this profile may be associated with implantation failure, pregnancy loss, as well as other gynaecological and obstetrical conditions, adding a novel microbiological dimension to the reproductive process. This talk will focus on the current knowledge of the endometrial microbiome and the importance of assessing the endometrial microbiome as a future tool for improving reproductive outcomes in infertile patients.

[1] Igenomix, Paterna

