



fertisuisse

Centre for fertility treatment
Women's and men's medicine

Genetic examination of the embryos: PGT-A and PGT-M Informational brochure

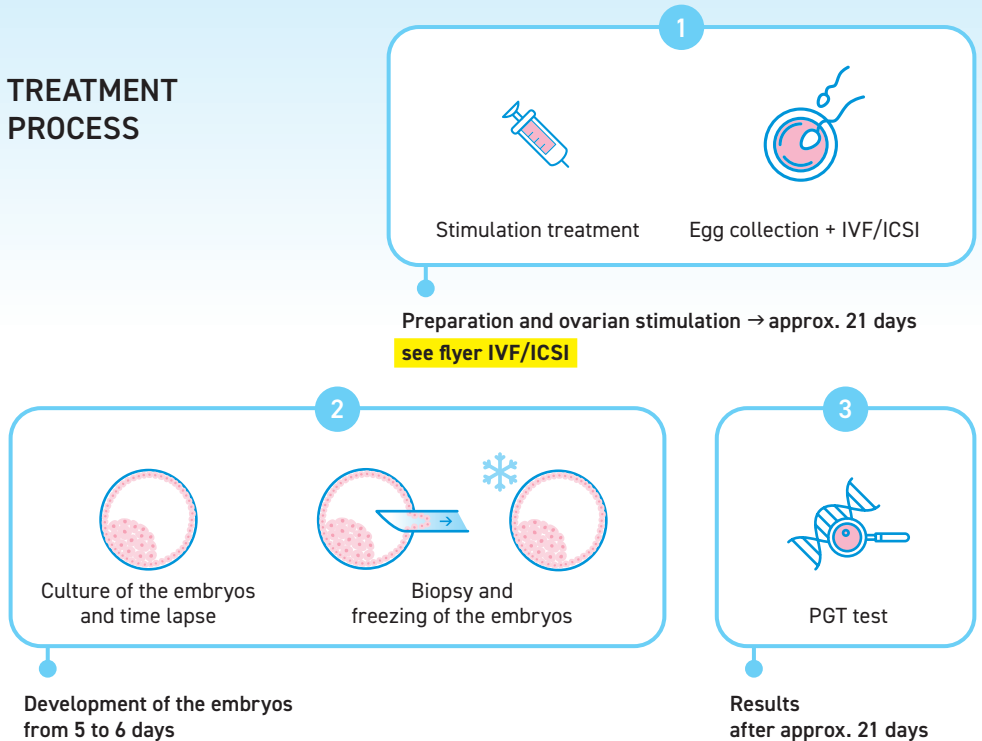
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SERVICES
★★★★★

PGT (preimplantation genetic testing) is a laboratory technique that can detect genetic changes before an embryo is implanted. Artificial insemination (IVF/ICSI therapy) is a prerequisite for carrying out genetic testing on embryos.

The two most common forms of genetic testing of embryos are:

- PGT-A to check for abnormalities in the number and structure of chromosomes of an embryo (aneuploidies, structural changes of chromosomes such as translocations).
- PGT-M to search for a specific change (mutation) in a gene in the genetic material of an embryo. This examination is often combined with PGT-A.

TREATMENT PROCESS



Reasons for performing PGT-A

(preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidies):

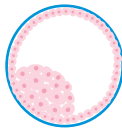
- Recurrent miscarriages
- Recurrent failure of the embryo to implant in the course of IVF/ICSI treatment
- Advanced maternal age (> 37 Jahre)
- Previous pregnancy in which fetal aneuploidy occurred (e.g. trisomy 13, 18, 21)

Reasons for PGT-M (preimplantation genetic testing for monogenic disorders):

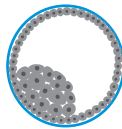
- Presence of a genetic change (gene mutation) in the maternal and/or paternal genome that can cause a serious and incurable disease in the child. The gene mutation must be known. Evaluation and counselling by a human genetics specialist is essential.

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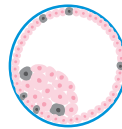
PGT-A results



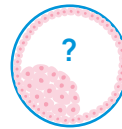
Euploid



Aneuploid



Mosaic



Inconclusive/unclear

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Thawing cycle and transfer



Transfer of a genetically tested embryo

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Pregnancy check-up and prenatal diagnosis as per individual recommendation

In the following months
see flyer Thawing cycle

CHECKLIST:

- Declaration of consent to PGT
- Order form for genetic testing

Please use the checklist to make sure that you have received and signed all the documents for the treatment.

NOTES:

