



femoflor.online



FEMOFLOR®DeltaScreen

FEMOFLOR®II

Line of new tests for women microbiota assessment

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What's new?

Expanded and optimized panel of detectable microorganisms enables to provide clinically significant description of microbiota composition

- More informative evaluation of normobiota state for women of different ages;
- Quantitative assessment of Group B Streptococcus – especially important during pregnancy planning and gestation;
- Control of obligate pathogens presence to exclude asymptomatic and subclinical infections;
- Detection of viruses relevant to reproductive health.

System of visual markers for convenient clinical interpretation

- Test report with personalized comments and infographics;
- Specialized online platform **femoflor.online** – result interpretation support via personal QR-code from the report.

New types of biomaterial

- Cervical swabs collected in transport medium for liquid-based cytology;
- Self-collected vaginal samples

Expanded line of FEMOFLOR® test kits

- **FEMOFLOR®II** – universal test for assessment women microbiota state with the most comprehensive capabilities;
- **FEMOFLOR®DeltaScreen** – a complex test for diagnostics of infectious and inflammatory urogenital diseases.



Comparing of FEMOFLO[®] tests

	FEMOFLO [®]			
	FF [®] 16	FF [®] II	Screen	Delta Screen
Number of tubes	16	16	8	8
Indicators				
Human genomic DNA	•	●	•	✿
Total bacterial load	•	●	•	✿
Normobiota				
<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	•	●	•	✿
<i>L. crispatus</i>		●		
<i>L. jensenii</i> / <i>L. mulieris</i>		●		
<i>L. gasseri</i> / <i>L. paragasseri</i>		●		✿
<i>L. iners</i>		●		✿
<i>L. non-iners</i>				
<i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp.		●		
Aerobes				
<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	•	●		✿
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	•	●		✿
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>		●		✿
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	•	●		
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.		●		✿
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp.		●		✿
Anaerobes				
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	•	●	•	✿
<i>Fannyhessea vaginae</i> (<i>Atopobium vaginae</i>)	•	●		✿
<i>Mobiluncus</i> spp.	•	●		✿
<i>Anaerococcus</i> spp.		●		
<i>Peptostreptococcus</i> spp.	•	●		

	ФФ®16	ФФ®II	Скрин	Дельта Скрин	
<i>Bacteroides</i> spp./ <i>Porphyromonas</i> spp./ <i>Prevotella</i> spp.	•	●			
<i>Sneathia</i> spp./ <i>Leptotrichia</i> spp./ <i>Fusobacterium</i> spp.	•	●			
<i>Megasphaera</i> spp./ <i>Veillonella</i> spp./ <i>Dialister</i> spp.	•	●			
BVAB1 / BVAB2 / BVAB3		●			
Mycoplasmas					
<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	spp.	●	spp.	✿	
<i>Ureaplasma parvum</i>	•	●	•	✿	
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	•	●	•	✿	
Yeast fungi					
<i>Candida</i> spp.	•	●	•	✿	
<i>Candida albicans</i>		●		✿	
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI)					
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>		●	•	✿	
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	•	●	•	✿	
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>		●	•	✿	
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>		●	•	✿	
Herpesviruses					
HSV-1		●	•	✿	
HSV-2		●	•	✿	
CMV		●	•	✿	
Human papillomaviruses					
HPV 16		●			
HPV 18		●			
HPV 45		●			
HPV 31/ 33/ 35/ 39/ 51/ 52/ 56/ 58/ 59/ 66/ 68		●			

FEMOFLO[®]R II – more clinically relevant information for the same price



How to choose test?

Clinical situation	FEMOFLO [®] R				
	FF [®] 16	FF [®] II	Screen	Delta Screen	
Infectious diseases of reproductive system					
Inflammatory symptoms	•	•	•	✿	
Symptoms of BV	•	•			
Asymptomatic cases					
Preparation for pelvic surgery	•	•	•	✿	
Preventive screening	•	•	•	✿	
Treatment monitoring					
Treatment of infection diseases	•	•	•	✿	
BV treatment	•	•		✿	
Obstetrics					
Pregnancy planning, ART	•	•	•	✿	
Prophylactic examinations during pregnancy	•	•	•	✿	
Infertility, miscarriage	•	•	•	✿	



Types of biomaterial

- Vaginal swab. The sample can be collected by a healthcare specialist or self-collected by woman using special devices.
- Cervical swab collected in transport medium, including transport medium for liquid cytology.



Sample collection and preparation

Common recommendations

- PCR analysis is a direct method of laboratory research; therefore, the biological material needs to be collected from the foci of infection. The biomaterial type is selected by the physician based on the collected anamnesis and clinical picture of the disease.
- The quality of sampling, sample storage, transport and pretreatment are crucial for obtaining correct results. Incorrect sampling may lead to unreliable results and, therefore, to the need to repeat the sampling procedure.
- Sample collection is performed using specialized medical devices.
- After sample collection put the swab into the tube with transport medium and rinse it thoroughly. Remove the swab from solution, press it to the wall of tube and squeeze the rest of the liquid.
- Throw out the swab. Use a new swab if you need to repeat sampling or to take sample from another biotope.

Sample collection and preparation

Women must not perform hygiene procedures or syringing prior the sampling procedure. To interpret results successfully and robustly, sample must contain the largest possible number of epithelial cells with minimum amounts of mucus and blood. Before obtaining an epithelial cell swab from the posterior vaginal vault and cervical canal, the free-flowing secretion should be removed with a sterile cotton swab.

! Most microorganisms are localized on the epithelial surface in the form of biofilm. Therefore, the sample should include a scaring of the epithelial surface with adherent microbial layer, not the contents of the organ lumen.

BEFORE THE TEST, IT IS NOT ALLOWED TO	IF THE GUIDELINES ARE NOT FOLLOWED, biomaterial can be collected no sooner than
Perform syringing and vaginal douching with antiseptics Use tampons Use PCR-inhibiting substances, such as ultrasound gel, heparin, chlorhexidine and other chlorine-containing medicinal products Undergo transvaginal ultrasound examination Engage in protected sexual contacts	24 hours

Undergo colposcopy	48 hours
Engage in unprotected sexual contacts	72 hours
Take and/or use antibacterial medications, probiotics	2 weeks after the therapy 4 weeks after the therapy of <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i> , <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> , <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> , <i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>

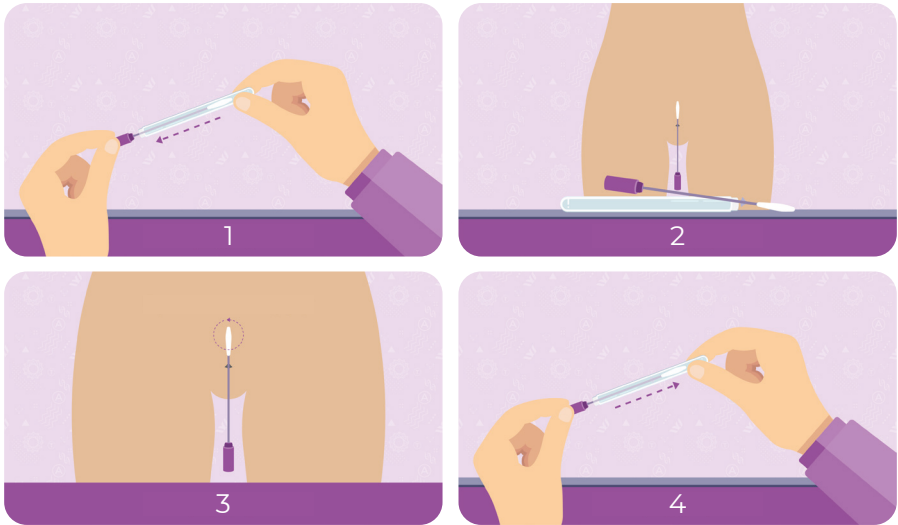
The test can be prescribed to patients on antibiotic therapy (for instance, for therapy monitoring purposes). However, antibiotics can influence the outcome of the test. Test results should be interpreted by the doctor based on the purpose of testing and the patient's medical history.

Vaginal sampling

The sample must be taken prior to physical examination. Speculum can be treated with warm water before the procedure. Antiseptics and oil-based lubricants (like Vaseline) must not be used for speculum treatment. The sample must be taken from the lateral or posterolateral vaginal wall.

Self-sampling

Self-sampling is performed using specialized medical devices. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for correct use.



- 1 Open the package and remove the swab
- 2 Take a comfortable position and insert the swab into the vagina up to the marked line
- 3 Rinse the swab for 10-30 second
- 4 Remove the swab and place it into the sterile container provided in the kit
- 5 Deliver the sample to the laboratory

Cervical sampling

Insert the swab 0,5–1,5 cm into the cervical canal.

Avoid any contact with the vaginal walls.



New test report

Indicator icon color code – traffic light system

	PATHOGENS		
	Yes	No	
		Viruses or Mycoplasmas* ≥ 4 Ig GE/ml or Candida** ≥ 4 Ig GE/ml	
		Yes	No
Eubiosis			
Moderate dysbiosis			
Severe dysbiosis			

* *Ureaplasma urealyticum*
Ureaplasma parvum
Mycoplasma hominis

** *Candida spp.*
Candida albicans

- 1 Indicator icon – visual summary of the microbiota status and presence of pathogens, based on the traffic light system (see table below)
- 2 Linear histogram – a graphical representation of the proportion of normobiota, anaerobes, aerobes and mycoplasmas in the microbiota composition. Color indicate the total quantity of microorganisms in each group
- 3 Columnar histogram – microorganisms profile showing details distribution of conditionally pathogenic microorganisms within their groups
- 4 QR-code – access to personal interactive report on the femoflor.online website (available for FEMOFLOR@II)

FEMOFLO[®] II

Female microbiota assessment

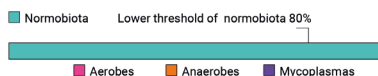
Name: _____
 Age: _____
 Date of collection: _____
 Locus of biomaterial collection: V _____
 Container ID: _____
 Doctor: _____

Control biomaterial parameters	Ig GE/ml	Reference
Human genomic DNA	4,9	≥ 3,5
Total Bacterial Load	6,2	≥ 4,0

Conclusion



- Microbiota state – **eubiosis: predominance of normal microbiota, relative quantity of *Lactobacillus* spp. 100%** (*L.crispatus*, *L.iners*, *L.jensenii*/*L.mulieris*), *Bifidobacterium* spp. <1%.
- Pathogens are not detected.



Microbiota state

	Ig GE/ml	%	Reference	
NORMOBIOTA, total proportion		99,8%	≥80%	
<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. ¹	6,2	99,8%		
<i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp.	1,7	<1%		
AEROBES, total proportion		< 1%		
<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp. ²	—	—		
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	—	—		
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp.	2,4	<1%		
ANAEROBES, total proportion		< 1%		
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	—	—		
<i>Fannyhessea (Atopobium) vaginae</i>	—	—		
<i>Mobiluncus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Anaerococcus</i> spp.	2,9	< 1%		
<i>Peptostreptococcus</i> spp.	2,6	< 1%		
<i>Bacteroides</i> spp. / <i>Porphyromonas</i> spp. / <i>Prevotella</i> spp.	3,3	< 1%		
<i>Sneathia</i> spp. / <i>Leptotrichia</i> spp. / <i>Fusobacterium</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Megasphaera</i> spp. / <i>Veillonella</i> spp. / <i>Dialister</i> spp.	2,4	< 1%		
BVAB1 / BVAB2 / BVAB3	—	—		
MYCOPLASMAS, total proportion		< 1%		
<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig	
<i>Ureaplasma parvum</i>	< 4,0	< 1%	< 4,0 Ig	
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig	

¹ <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	Ig GE/ml	Proportion of species in <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp., %
<i>L.crispatus</i>	5,9	50%
<i>L.gasseri</i> / <i>L.paragasseri</i>	—	—
<i>L.jensenii</i> / <i>L.mulieris</i>	4,2	1%
<i>L.iners</i>	4,7	3%

Yeast fungi	Ig GE/ml	Reference
<i>Candida</i> spp.	—	< 4,0
<i>Candida albicans</i>	—	< 4,0
² Group B streptococcus		
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	—	—

FEMOFLO[®]R II

Female microbiota assessment

Name: _____

Container ID: _____

PATHOGENS

	Result	Ig GE/ml	Reference
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI)			
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	—	—	—
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	—	—	—
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	—	—	—
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	—	—	—
HERPESVIRUSES			
HSV-1	—	—	—
HSV-2	—	—	—
CMV	—	—	—
HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES (HPV)			
HPV 16	—	—	—
HPV 18	—	—	—
HPV 45	—	—	—
HPV 31/33/35/39/51/52/56/58/59/66/68	—	—	—

NOTE:

Automated conclusion is only formed if the locus of biomaterial collection (V or C) is specified. Result interpretation is carried out by the physician.

Date of report 2025-08-13

Assay performed by

Name

Signature

Laboratory Manager

Name

Signature

4

Note

Reference for *Streptococcus agalactiae*:

Gestational age over 37-38 weeks – negative result, all other cases – <4,0 Ig GE/ml.

Types of Infographics in the test report

- Color indicator – overall assessment of the microbiota state (eubiosis / moderate or severe dysbiosis);
- Linear histogram – display of the proportions of normobiota, aerobes, anaerobes, and mycoplasmas in the microbiota;
- Column histogram – individual profile of microorganisms.

Terminology and Designations

Aerobes – facultative anaerobic opportunistic microorganisms. Anaerobes – obligate anaerobic opportunistic microorganisms. Mycoplasmas – opportunistic genital mycoplasmas.

HPV 31-68 (11 types) – total detection of HPV 31/33/35/39/51/52/56/58/59/66/68 without differentiation.

A dash (–) means a negative result; a listing separated by a “/” indicates pooled detection.



Test results
in interactive format
is on the website
femoflor.online



Variants of microbiota states according to FEMOFLOR®II test results



Eubiosis – normal condition of the reproductive system microbiota

FEMOFLOR®II

Female microbiota assessment

Name: _____
 Age: _____
 Date of collection: _____
 Locus of biomaterial collection: V _____
 Container ID: _____
 Doctor: _____

Control biomaterial parameters	Ig GE/ml	Reference
Human genomic DNA	4,9	≥ 3,5
Total Bacterial Load	6,2	≥ 4,0

Conclusion



- Microbiota state – eubiosis: predominance of normal microbiota, relative quantity of *Lactobacillus* spp. 100% (*L. crispatus*, *L. iners*, *L. jensenii*/*L. mulieris*), *Bifidobacterium* spp. <1%.
- Pathogens are not detected.



Microbiota state

	Ig GE/ml	%	Reference	
NORMOBIOTA, total proportion		99,8%	≥80%	
<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. ¹	6,2	99,8%		
<i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp.	1,7	<1%		
AEROBES, total proportion		< 1%		
<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp. ²	—	—		
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	—	—		
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp.	2,4	<1%		
ANAEROBES, total proportion		< 1%		
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	—	—		
<i>Fannyhessea</i> (<i>Atopobium</i>) <i>vaginae</i>	—	—		
<i>Mobiluncus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Anaerococcus</i> spp.	2,9	< 1%		
<i>Peptostreptococcus</i> spp.	2,6	< 1%		
<i>Bacteroides</i> spp. / <i>Porphyromonas</i> spp. / <i>Prevotella</i> spp.	3,3	< 1%		
<i>Sneathia</i> spp. / <i>Leptotrichia</i> spp. / <i>Fusobacterium</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Megasphaera</i> spp. / <i>Veillonella</i> spp. / <i>Dialister</i> spp.	2,4	< 1%		
BVAB1 / BVAB2 / BVAB3	—	—		
MYCOPLASMAS, total proportion		< 1%		
<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig	
<i>Ureaplasma parvum</i>	< 4,0	< 1%	< 4,0 Ig	
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig	

¹ <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	Ig GE/ml	Proportion of species in <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp., %
<i>L. crispatus</i>	5,9	50%
<i>L. gasseri</i> / <i>L. paragasseri</i>	—	—
<i>L. jensenii</i> / <i>L. mulieris</i>	4,2	1%
<i>L. iners</i>	4,7	3%

Yeast fungi	Ig GE/ml	Reference
<i>Candida</i> spp.	—	< 4,0
<i>Candida albicans</i>	—	< 4,0

² Group B streptococcus	Ig GE/ml	Reference
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	—	—

FEMOFLOR® II

Female microbiota assessment

Name: _____

Container ID: _____

PATHOGENS

	Result	Ig GE/ml	Reference
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI)			
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	—	—	—
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	—	—	—
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	—	—	—
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	—	—	—
HERPESVIRUSES			
HSV-1	—	—	—
HSV-2	—	—	—
CMV	—	—	—
HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES (HPV)			
HPV 16	—	—	—
HPV 18	—	—	—
HPV 45	—	—	—
HPV 31/33/35/39/51/52/56/58/59/66/68	—	—	—

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Date of report 2025-08-13

Assay performed by

Name

Signature

Laboratory Manager

Name

Signature

Note

Reference for *Streptococcus agalactiae*:

Gestational age over 37-38 weeks – negative result, all other cases – <4,0 Ig GE/ml.

Types of Infographics in the test report

- Color indicator – overall assessment of the microbiota state (eubiosis / moderate or severe dysbiosis);
- Linear histogram – display of the proportions of normobiota, aerobes, anaerobes, and mycoplasmas in the microbiota;
- Column histogram – individual profile of microorganisms.

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Aerobes – facultative anaerobic opportunistic microorganisms. Anaerobes – obligate anaerobic opportunistic microorganisms. Mycoplasmas – opportunistic genital mycoplasmas.

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Test results
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is on the website

femoflor.online



Severe aerobic dysbiosis – microbiota state typical for aerobic vaginitis

FEMOFLO[®] II

Female microbiota assessment

Name: _____
Age: _____
Date of collection: _____
Locus of biomaterial collection: V _____
Container ID: _____
Doctor: _____

Control biomaterial parameters	Ig GE/ml	Reference
Human genomic DNA	< 3,0	≥ 3,5
Total Bacterial Load	5,7	≥ 4,0

Conclusion



NB! The sample has a low amount of human genomic DNA.

- Microbiota state – **severe aerobic dysbiosis**: normobiota is decreased to 0%, **relative amount of opportunists is increased**
- Pathogens are not detected



Microbiota state

	Ig GE/ml	%	Reference
NORMOBIOTA, total proportion		0%	≥80%
<i>Lactobacillus spp.</i> ¹	—	—	
<i>Bifidobacterium spp.</i>	—	—	
AEROBES, total proportion		73-99%	
<i>Staphylococcus spp.</i>	—	—	
<i>Streptococcus spp.</i> ²	5,5	52-70%	
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	—	—	
<i>Enterococcus spp.</i>	—	—	
<i>Haemophilus spp.</i>	5,1	20-28%	
ANAEROBES, total proportion		12-16%	
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	—	—	
<i>Fannyhessea (Atopobium) vaginae</i>	—	—	
<i>Mobiluncus spp.</i>	—	—	
<i>Anaerococcus spp.</i>	—	—	
<i>Peptostreptococcus spp.</i>	—	—	
<i>Bacteroides spp.</i> / <i>Porphyromonas spp.</i> / <i>Prevotella spp.</i>	4,3	3-5%	
<i>Sneathia spp.</i> / <i>Leptotrichia spp.</i> / <i>Fusobacterium spp.</i>	4,4	4-6%	
<i>Megasphaera spp.</i> / <i>Veillonella spp.</i> / <i>Dialister spp.</i>	4,5	4-6%	
BVAB1 / BVAB2 / BVAB3	3,5	< 1%	
MYCOPLASMAS, total proportion		0%	
<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig
<i>Ureaplasma parvum</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig

¹ <i>Lactobacillus spp.</i>	Ig GE/ml	Proportion of species in <i>Lactobacillus spp.</i> , %
<i>L. crispatus</i>	—	—
<i>L. gasseri/L. paragasseri</i>	—	—
<i>L. jensenii/L. mulieris</i>	—	—
<i>L. iners</i>	—	—

Yeast fungi	Ig GE/ml	Reference
<i>Candida spp.</i>	—	< 4,0
<i>Candida albicans</i>	—	< 4,0

² Group B streptococcus	Ig GE/ml	Reference
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	—	—

FEMOFLOR® II

Female microbiota assessment

Name: _____

Container ID: _____

PATHOGENS

	Result	Ig GE/ml	Reference
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI)			
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	—	—	—
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	—	—	—
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	—	—	—
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	—	—	—
HERPESVIRUSES			
HSV-1	—	—	—
HSV-2	—	—	—
CMV	—	—	—
HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES (HPV)			
HPV 16	—	—	—
HPV 18	—	—	—
HPV 45	—	—	—
HPV 31/33/35/39/51/52/56/58/59/66/68	—	—	—

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Name

Signature

Laboratory Manager

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Severe anaerobic dysbiosis – microbiota state typical for women with bacterial vaginosis

FEMOFLOR® II

Female microbiota assessment

Name: _____
Age: _____
Date of collection: _____
Locus of biomaterial collection: V _____
Container ID: _____
Doctor: _____

Control biomaterial parameters	Ig GE/ml	Reference
Human genomic DNA	3,8	≥ 3,5
Total Bacterial Load	7,3	≥ 4,0

Conclusion



- Microbiota state – **severe anaerobic dysbiosis**: normobiota is decreased to 6%, relative amount of *Lactobacillus* spp. 4% (*L.iners*, *L.crispatus*, *L.jensenii*/*L.mulieris*, *L.gasseri*/*L.paragasseri*), *Bifidobacterium* spp. 2%, relative amount of anaerobes is increased
- Detected: HPV 16, HPV 31-68 (see the note)



Microbiota state

	Ig GE/ml	%	Reference
NORMOBIOTA, total proportion		5-7%	≥80%
<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. ¹	5,9	3-5%	
<i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp.	5,6	1-3%	
AEROBES, total proportion		< 1%	
<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	—	—	
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp. ²	3,3	<1%	
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	—	—	
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	—	—	
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp.	3,0	<1%	
ANAEROBES, total proportion		80-100%	
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	6,9	32-44%	
<i>Fannyhessea (Atopobium) vaginae</i>	4,2	< 1%	
<i>Mobiluncus</i> spp.	—	—	
<i>Anaerococcus</i> spp.	—	—	
<i>Peptostreptococcus</i> spp.	4,3	< 1%	
<i>Bacteroides</i> spp. / <i>Porphyromonas</i> spp. / <i>Prevotella</i> spp.	6,1	5-7%	
<i>Sneathia</i> spp. / <i>Leptotrichia</i> spp. / <i>Fusobacterium</i> spp.	6,8	25-35%	
<i>Megasphaera</i> spp. / <i>Veillonella</i> spp. / <i>Dialister</i> spp.	5,5	1-3%	
BVAB1 / BVAB2 / BVAB3	6,6	16-22%	
MYCOPLASMAS, total proportion		< 1%	
<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig
<i>Ureaplasma parvum</i>	< 4,0	< 1%	< 4,0 Ig
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig

¹ <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	Ig GE/ml	Proportion of species in <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp., %
<i>L.crispatus</i>	4,4	2%
<i>L.gasseri</i> / <i>L.paragasseri</i>	3,4	<1%
<i>L.jensenii</i> / <i>L.mulieris</i>	4,2	1%
<i>L.iners</i>	6,1	97%

Yeast fungi	Ig GE/ml	Reference
<i>Candida</i> spp.	—	< 4,0
<i>Candida albicans</i>	—	< 4,0

² Group B streptococcus	Ig GE/ml	Reference
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	—	—

FEMOFLOR® II

Female microbiota assessment

Name: _____

Container ID: _____

PATHOGENS

	Result	Ig GE/ml	Reference
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI)			
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	—	—	—
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	—	—	—
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	—	—	—
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	—	—	—
HERPESVIRUSES			
HSV-1	—	—	—
HSV-2	—	—	—
CMV	—	—	—
HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES (HPV)			
HPV 16	—	—	—
HPV 18	—	—	—
HPV 45	—	—	—
HPV 31/33/35/39/51/52/56/58/59/66/68	—	—	—

NOTE:

Automated conclusion is only formed if the locus of biomaterial collection (V or C) is specified. Result interpretation is carried out by the physician.

Date of report 2025-08-13

Assay performed by

Name

Signature

Laboratory Manager

Name

Signature

Note

Reference for *Streptococcus agalactiae*:

Gestational age over 37-38 weeks – negative result, all other cases – <4,0 Ig GE/ml.

Types of infographics in the test report

- Color indicator – overall assessment of the microbiota state (eubiosis / moderate or severe dysbiosis);
- Linear histogram – display of the proportions of normobiota, aerobes, anaerobes, and mycoplasmas in the microbiota;
- Column histogram – individual profile of microorganisms.

Terminology and Designations

Aerobes – facultative anaerobic opportunistic microorganisms. Anaerobes – obligate anaerobic opportunistic microorganisms. Mycoplasmas – opportunistic genital mycoplasmas.

HPV 31-68 (11 types) – total detection of HPV 31/33/35/39/51/52/56/58/59/66/68 without differentiation.

A dash (–) means a negative result; a listing separated by a "/" indicates pooled detection.



Test results
in interactive format
is on the website

femoflor.online



Severe mixed dysbiosis – microbiota state of women with mixed-infection typical for women with non-specific vaginitis

FEMOFLO[®] II

Female microbiota assessment

Name: _____
Age: _____
Date of collection: _____
Locus of biomaterial collection: V _____
Container ID: _____
Doctor: _____

Control biomaterial parameters	Ig GE/ml	Reference
Human genomic DNA	4,0	≥ 3,5
Total Bacterial Load	6,6	≥ 4,0

Conclusion



- Microbiota state – **severe mixed dysbiosis**: normobiota is decreased to 20%, relative amount of *Lactobacillus* spp. 20% (*L.crispatus*, *L.iners*, *L.jensenii*/*L.mulieris*, *L.gasseri*/*L.paragasseri*), relative amount of opportunists is increased
- **Detected**: HPV 16, HPV 31-68 (see the note)



Microbiota state

	Ig GE/ml	%	Reference	
NORMOBIOTA, total proportion		17-23%	≥80%	
<i>Lactobacillus</i> spp. ¹	5,9	17-23%		
<i>Bifidobacterium</i> spp.	—	—		
AEROBES, total proportion		42-58%		
<i>Staphylococcus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp. ²	6,3	42-56%		
<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	—	—		
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp.	4,6	< 1%		
ANAEROBES, total proportion		25-35%		
<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	5,2	3-5%		
<i>Fannyhessea</i> (<i>Atopobium</i>) <i>vaginae</i>	—	—		
<i>Mobiluncus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Anaerococcus</i> spp.	—	—		
<i>Peptostreptococcus</i> spp.	3,3	< 1%		
<i>Bacteroides</i> spp. / <i>Porphyromonas</i> spp. / <i>Prevotella</i> spp.	5,7	10-14%		
<i>Sneathia</i> spp. / <i>Leptotrichia</i> spp. / <i>Fusobacterium</i> spp.	4,0	< 1%		
<i>Megasphaera</i> spp. / <i>Veillonella</i> spp. / <i>Dialister</i> spp.	4,6	< 1%		
BVAB1 / BVAB2 / BVAB3	5,7	10-14%		
MYCOPLASMAS, total proportion		< 1%		
<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig	
<i>Ureaplasma parvum</i>	< 4,0	< 1%	< 4,0 Ig	
<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	—	—	< 4,0 Ig	

¹ <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp.	Ig GE/ml	Proportion of species in <i>Lactobacillus</i> spp., %
<i>L.crispatus</i>	7,2	92%
<i>L.gasseri</i> / <i>L.paragasseri</i>	3,6	< 1%
<i>L.jensenii</i> / <i>L.mulieris</i>	5,2	< 1%
<i>L.iners</i>	6,1	7%

Yeast fungi	Ig GE/ml	Reference
<i>Candida</i> spp.	—	< 4,0
<i>Candida albicans</i>	—	< 4,0

² Group B streptococcus	Ig GE/ml	Reference
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	—	—

FEMOFLOR® II

Female microbiota assessment

Name: _____

Container ID: _____

PATHOGENS

	Result	Ig GE/ml	Reference
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI)			
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	—	—	—
<i>Mycoplasma genitalium</i>	—	—	—
<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	—	—	—
<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	—	—	—
HERPESVIRUSES			
HSV-1	—	—	—
HSV-2	—	—	—
CMV	—	—	—
HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUSES (HPV)			
HPV 16	—	—	—
HPV 18	—	—	—
HPV 45	—	—	—
HPV 31/33/35/39/51/52/56/58/59/66/68	DETECTED	< 3,0	—

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Assay performed by

Name

Signature

Laboratory Manager

Name

Signature

Note

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femoflor.online



Main technological features

- All-in-one solution – from sample collection to interpretation the test report;
- Two PCR setup formats – automated (384-well) and manual (96-well);
- Fast nucleic acid extraction, optimized for Allsheng Auto-Pure 96 and KingFisher Flex (PREP-MB-RAPID II);
- 5-channel PCR instruments DTprime, DTLite

Biomaterial

epithelial swab from the mucous membrane of cervical canal, vagina

Transport medium

STOR-F

STOR-M

Transport medium for liquid cytology

PreservCyt®, Hologic Inc., USA

BD SurePath™ Liquid-Based Pap Test, Becton, Dickinson and Company, USA;

EASYPREP, YD Diagnostics, South Korea;

CellPrep, CP Biodyne, South Korea;

Cell Preservative Solution, Human Lituo Biotechnology Co.Ltd, China

Sample pretreatment

PREP-PK (for scrapes taken in the transport & fixation medium for liquid cytology BD SurePath™ Liquid-Based Pap Test и CellPrep)

NA extraction kit

Manual extraction

PREP-NA PLUS

PREP-GS PLUS

Automatization

PREP-MB-RAPID II

recommended!

NA extraction kit	
PREP-MB MAX	PREP-MB MAX
PREP-MB RAPID	PREP-MB RAPID
PREP-MB-RAPID II	
Variants of package	
Manual extraction package S, strips	Automatization Packages for automated dosing (A and A-TL)
Equipment	
Manual extraction Amplification DTprime 5M* DTlite 5S*	Automatization Amplification DTprime 5X* Dosing of samples and PCR mix DTstream *M4
Time of analysis	
From 2,5 hours (with sample pretreatment)	
Number of samples	
12 (24)** tests for package S, including control samples	
24 (48)** tests for package A and A-TL, including control samples	
Storage conditions	
+2 °C ... 8 °C – packages S, A, A-TL	
-18 °C ...-22 °C – TechnoTaq MAX polymerase (part of package A)	
12 months	

**for FEMOFLO®@DeltaScreen

DNA-TECHNOLOGY



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dna-technology.com

RIDACOM

info@ridacom.com

www.ridacom.com

More information in
interactive test report
on **Femoflor.online** website

