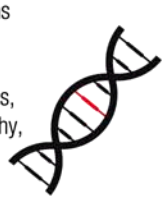
GDP
Genetical diagnosis prior to implant

This technique's objective is to prevent the transmission of inherited diseases.

It is useful when there are previous chromosomal or genetic disorders in the family and within the context of in vitro fertilization programs.

CAN BE PERFORMED EITHER ON THE EGGS OR ON THE EMBRYOS, THE LATTER DELIVERING THE BEST RESULTS

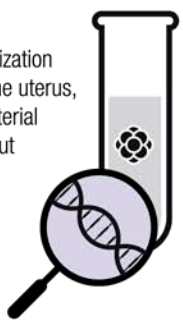
Looking for the genetic alterations that affect a particular gene, one can avoid the transmission of diseases such as cystic fibrosis, thalassemia or muscular dystrophy, among others.



Chromosomal alterations affect either the number or the structure of chromosomes. This technique allows their detection as well as the detection of other alterations, such as, Turner and Down syndromes.

A **Genetic study**

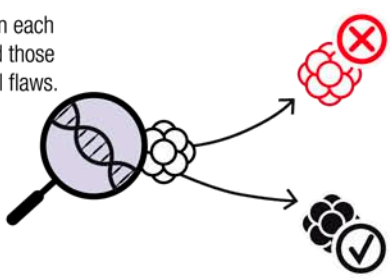
Following the in vitro fertilization and before transfer into the uterus, a study of the genetic material of the embryo is carried out to detect possible genetic defects.



It can be performed when the embryos are at the 6-8 cell stage, which is usually on the 3rd day of their development, or at the blastocyst stage, which is on the 5th day of their development, depending on the case.

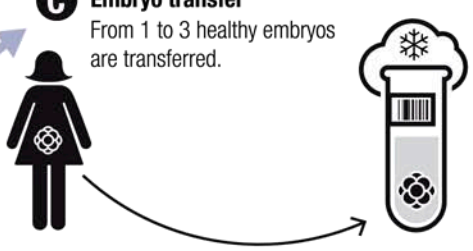
B **Embryo Biopsy**

A biopsy is performed on each of the embryo to discard those with concrete congenital flaws.



C **Embryo transfer**

From 1 to 3 healthy embryos are transferred.



The embryos that are not transferred can be frozen.

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