ImmuneTesTR

tissue repair

Immune Profiling of the Wound Microenvironment

A Biological Roadmap to Healing

Personalised wound analysis through immunoprofiling

Applications

- Diabetic foot ulcers
- Venous ulcers
- Surgical and traumatic wounds
- Burns
- Chronic wounds

Immune-response analysis

Personalised reporting

Don't Lose Time

Leave the healing process to science, not chance. Ask your clinician about the immunoprofiling test.

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These analyses are performed as part of an R&D service using advanced flow cytometry and cell-stimulation technologies.

How does the process work?

How do we evaluate wound biology?

1

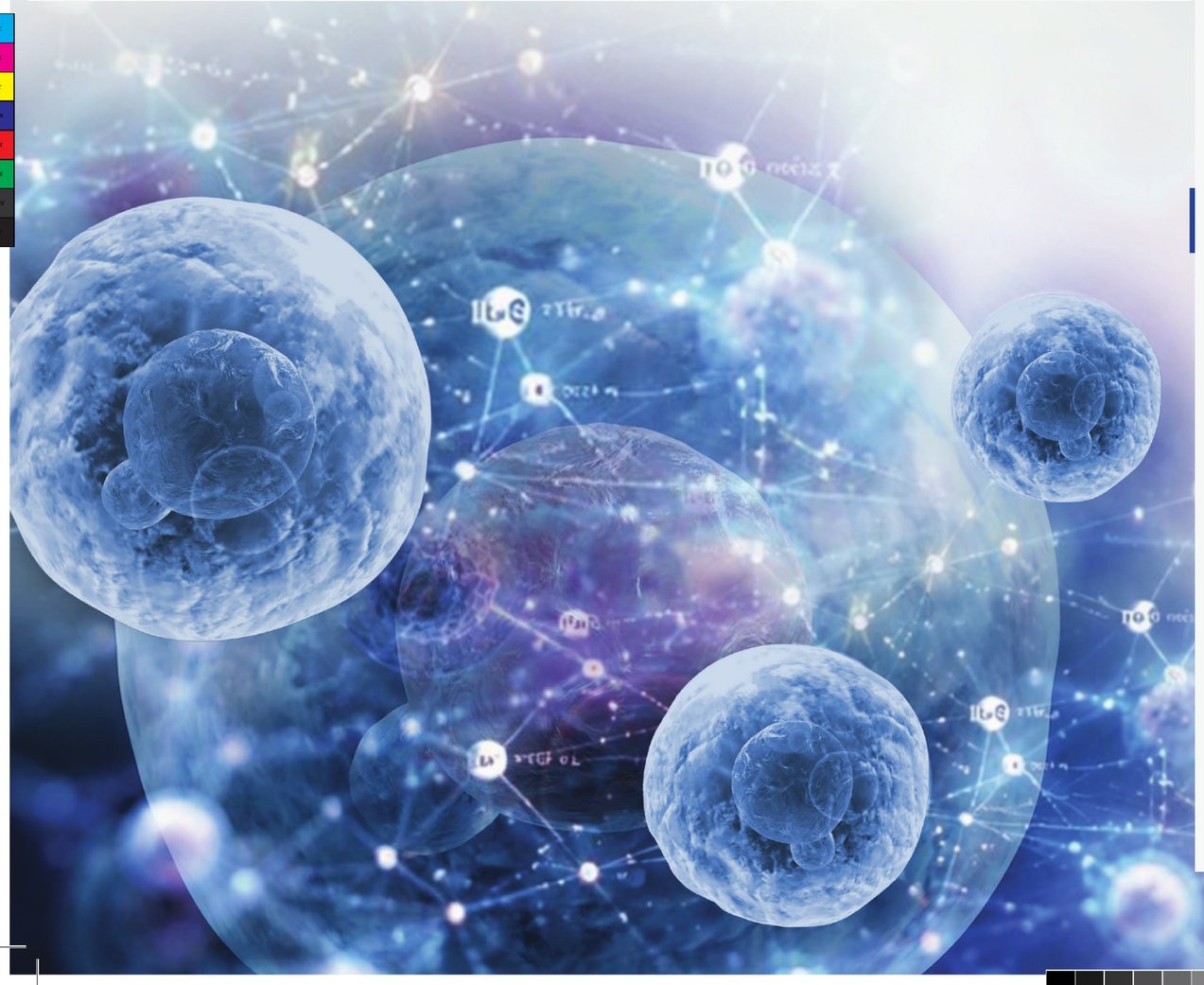
A small wound-tissue sample collected by your clinician is delivered to our laboratory.

2

Using flow cytometry and cell-stimulation methods, the ImmuneTesTR - wound care panel evaluates macrophage, monocyte and neutrophil subsets in the wound, their healing capacity and the adequacy of cellular mechanisms supporting tissue repair. Twenty-one markers secreted by repair cells are assessed.

3

Results are presented to your clinician in a detailed interpretive report.



How Is Healing Progressing - and Why Is the Wound Not Closing?

Wounds that remain open for months, diabetic foot ulcers or tissue that does not heal after surgery... If dressings and medicines have been used but healing has stalled, the problem may not lie only in the wound itself. In some cases, immune balance at the wound site is disrupted. Instead of initiating repair, cells may remain locked in persistent inflammation.

What is Immunoprofiling?

Mapping the Biology of Your Wound

Immunoprofiling uses advanced technology to analyse samples from blood or wound tissue. It evaluates:
• the status of immune cells at the wound site;
• biological processes that support or inhibit healing at cellular and molecular levels.

What Does This Test Tell You?

Information to Guide Treatment

• Silent inflammation: Is a persistent, tissue-damaging inflammatory process continuing beneath the wound?
• Immune capacity: Is the immune response able to support wound healing?
• Repair mechanisms: Are the cells and growth factors needed for tissue repair reaching the wound site?

Conclusion
These findings help your clinician evaluate the treatment plan using biological data and identify appropriate treatment options.