

## Prof. Carlos Simón. M.D. Ph.D.



Spanish Gynecologist and Researcher, born in 1961. Board Certified and Full Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Valencia, Spain; Adjunct Clinical Professor, Department of Ob/Gyn, Stanford University School of Medicine, CA. USA; Adjunct Professor, Department of Ob/Gyn, Baylor College of Medicine, TX. USA; Scientific Director of Instituto Valenciano de Infertilidad (IVI) and Igenomix.

Since 1991, his basic and clinical research have contributed to the advance of Reproductive Medicine, specially pioneering work in the study of human endometrial receptivity (Ruiz-Alonso, et al., *Biochim Biophys Acta*. 2012) embryo viability (Thouas, et al., *Endocr Rev*. 2015) and the mechanisms that regulate human embryonic implantation (Cha, et al., *Science*, 2013).

His work has been awarded by the American Society of Reproductive Medicine, Society for Gynecological Investigation, Spanish Society of Obstetrics & Gynecology, Spanish Fertility Society and Prize Jaime I, 2011 in Medical Investigation for his pioneering work in human endometrial receptivity disorders.

Prof. Carlos Simón is author of **408** publications with an accumulated impact factor of **1,827.122**, all publications add up to a total of **14,096** cites with an average of **35** citations/publication. His H-Index is 65, he is editor of **18** books. He has been Director of **33** PhD Thesis.

**Pubmed Publication List:** [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/myncbi/simon\\_c](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/myncbi/simon_c)

### Translational applications of his work

His research has originated 13 Patent Applications that have made possible the creation of Igenomix SL in 2009 (<http://www.igenomix.com>) devoted to professional services in advance genetics in human reproduction, being Prof Simon his Scientific Director and Founder, is located in Valencia (Spain), Miami, Los Angeles and New York (USA), New Delhi (India), Sao Paulo (Brazil), Dubai. (UAE) and Mexico DF (Mexico)

He discovered the transcriptomic signature of human endometrial receptivity (Ruiz-Alonso et al., *Fertil Steril* 2011). Clinical translation of this work resulted in a patent for the creation of a customized endometrial receptivity array (ERA). Recently, he has created a prediction model for aneuploidy in early human embryo development revealed by single cell analysis. (Vera-Rodriguez, et al., *Nat Commun*. 2015), together with a new mitochondrial DNA score, named mitoscore as a viability index in human euploid embryos (Diez-Juan, et al., *Fertil Steril* 2015).

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