

IMMUNE AND NON IMMUNE CHANGES FOLLOWING FMT IN EXPERIMENTAL COLITIS: EMERGING PATHWAYS OF FMT-DERIVED MUCOSAL HEALING

Franco Scaldaferri

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Poster

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A murine colitis study found that fecal microbial transplantation from ulcerative colitis patients in remission ameliorated disease activity and improved mucosal integrity markers compared to FMT from active disease patients.

KEY POINTS

- Mice pre-treated with antibiotics and given DSS 3% to induce colitis received two FMT infusions from UC patients with either active or inactive disease over 7 days.
- FMT from inactive UC patients reduced disease activity index, decreased serum LPS, lowered pro-inflammatory cytokines (IFN γ , TNF α , IL17), and increased FOXP3 and MUC2 expression.
- The study authors suggest that fecal suspension from inactive UC patients induces an anti-inflammatory mucosal response and promotes proliferation of bacterial families associated with remission.
- The findings suggest potential for autologous FMT in UC, which may reduce donor-recipient microbial incompatibilities that influence strain engraftment.

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