gutflix
GI learning, personalised

Summary

Boosting therapy with FMT

Gianluca Ianiro

UEG Week Barcelona 2026 | Presentation

Digestive Oncology | Mechanisms & Personalised Medicine | Immunology | Gut Microbiota

October 18, 2026

The speaker presented a randomised trial showing faecal microbiota transplantation combined with immune checkpoint inhibitors tripled progression-free survival to 24 months versus 9 months with placebo in renal cell carcinoma patients.

KEY POINTS

- The speaker reported that FMT from a donor who responded well to cancer immunotherapy, given by colonoscopy then oral capsule, improved progression-free survival from 9 months to 24 months in renal cell carcinoma patients receiving immunotherapy.
- All patients in the FMT arm achieved successful microbial engraftment, but engraftment quantity alone did not discriminate responders from non-responders, indicating engraftment is necessary but not sufficient for clinical response.
- Patients with higher madcam levels seven days after FMT had 26 months progression-free survival versus 9 months in those with lower levels, and this difference was attributed to FMT rather than immunotherapy.
- The speaker stated that loss of detrimental recipient bacteria such as E. coli in responders was as important as acquisition of donor bacteria for clinical outcomes.
- The speaker noted FMT is not scalable or precise, requiring screening of more than 100 donor batches for quality controls, and identified future microbial therapeutics such as microbial consortia or engineered probiotics as potential solutions.
- In discussion, the speaker stated the data are too preliminary and more than one randomised trial is needed before implementation in guidelines.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

https://gutflix.eu/search/d/fea7333a-d14f-11f1-8762-daaa6dbee0a2

AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.