

Lower-GI cancer

Gianluca Ianiro

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Presentation

Digestive Oncology

Gut Microbiota

Hepatobiliary

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The speaker presented evidence that fecal microbiota transplantation shows promise for improving cancer immunotherapy outcomes and managing treatment-related complications, though larger studies are needed before routine clinical use.

KEY POINTS

- A randomised trial in renal cell carcinoma reported that FMT improved progression-free survival in patients receiving first-line immunotherapy plus chemotherapy, with the speaker stating 24 months in the FMT group versus 9 months in placebo
- FMT ameliorated diarrhoea to grade one or lower in 85% of patients with immune checkpoint inhibitor-associated colitis, as stated by the speaker's group
- A microbial panel of 21 bacteria called the topo score can predict response to immune checkpoint inhibitors in epithelial cancers including colorectal cancer, according to work from the Zitvogel lab
- The speaker's group is conducting an observational study in FIT-positive patients to identify microbiome signatures that might reduce unnecessary colonoscopies
- In the Q&A, the speaker stated that FMT for cancer indications is not yet ready for routine practice outside clinical trials and emphasised that FMT is not scalable as a long-term therapeutic approach

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