

ACCEPTABILITY OF INNOVATIVE MICROBIOME-DERIVED THERAPIES IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES: A QUESTIONNAIRE-BASED CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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A survey of 324 inflammatory bowel disease patients found that 76.5% were willing to try chemically modified bacteria and 65% genetically modified bacteria, with probiotics ranking as most acceptable (35.5%) followed by chemically modified bacteria (24.1%).

KEY POINTS

- Among 324 IBD patients surveyed at Saint-Antoine Hospital from April to July 2024, 76.5% were willing to try chemically modified bacteria (CMB) delivering antioxidant enzymes, while 65% were open to genetically modified bacteria (GMB).
- When ranking four microbiome-based treatments by acceptability, probiotics ranked first (35.5%), followed by CMB (24.1%), fecal microbiota transplant (12.3%), and GMB (6.5%), with 22% unable to give an opinion.
- The majority of surveyed patients (83.0%) found their current IBD treatment effective; 63.9% had Crohn's disease and 36.1% ulcerative colitis.
- Qualitative responses revealed that safety concerns, satisfaction with current treatments, and unfamiliarity with newer approaches were the main reasons for reluctance, while probiotics were preferred for their perceived naturalness and simplicity.
- This study provides insight for clinicians and researchers developing microbiome-based IBD therapies regarding patient perspectives on novel bacterial modification approaches.

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