

FECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSPLANTATION DONOR SCREENING: IS DIENTAMOEBEA FRAGILIS A VALID CRITERION FOR DONOR EXCLUSION? A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF A SWISS COHORT

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Poster

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A single-center cohort study found that *Dientamoeba fragilis* can be transmitted from donor to recipient during fecal microbiota transplantation for recurrent *Clostridioides difficile* infection without affecting treatment efficacy or safety.

KEY POINTS

- Among 53 FMT procedures, 43% used stool from *D. fragilis*-positive donors (4 of 10 donors were positive), and 18.2% of initially negative recipients who received positive-donor FMT became positive by day 15 and remained positive at week 8.
- No recipients who received FMT from *D. fragilis*-negative donors tested positive for the organism.
- No significant differences in CDI cure rates, adverse events, or serious adverse events were observed between recipients of *D. fragilis*-positive versus negative donor FMT, including in severely immunocompromised patients.
- The authors suggest these findings argue for reconsidering the exclusion of *D. fragilis*-positive donors and support the view that *D. fragilis* lacks pathogenicity.

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