

LONG TERM EFFICACY ANALYSIS OF FECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSPLANTATION IN 15000 CASES OF INTESTINAL MICROBIOTA DYSBIOSIS RELATED DISEASES IN CHINA

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Poster

Colorectal

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A Chinese cohort study of 15000 patients reports long-term efficacy and safety outcomes of fecal microbiota transplantation across multiple gastrointestinal and extraintestinal conditions over 36 months.

KEY POINTS

- Overall clinical improvement rates at 3, 12, and 36 months were 71.8%, 64.4%, and 58.8% respectively across all 15000 patients treated between May 2017 and September 2024.
- Chronic diarrhea showed highest improvement rates (81.0%, 78.1%, 72.3% at 3, 12, 36 months), followed by CDI (85.8%, 72.3%, 67.3%) and constipation (70.3%, 60.8%, 56.5%).
- Upper gastrointestinal route (nasointestinal infusion for 6 days) was used in 11125 cases, oral capsules in 3597 cases, and colonoscopic delivery in 278 cases, with upper route showing better sustained efficacy.
- No serious adverse reactions occurred; common mild effects included respiratory discomfort (20.4% in upper route), nausea during capsule swallowing (7.6%), and post-colonoscopy diarrhea (47.5%), all resolving after treatment completion.
- During 36-month follow-up, 19 patients reported worsening of pre-existing symptoms and 16 deaths occurred unrelated to FMT, with no new systemic diseases attributed to the procedure.

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