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Summary

FAECAL MICROBIOTA TRANSPLANTATION FOR RECURRENT AND REFRACTORY CLOSTRIDIOIDES DIFFICILE INFECTION - A REAL-WORLD LONG-TERM ANALYSIS

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Colorectal

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A single-centre retrospective study of 47 patients treated with faecal microbiota transplantation for recurrent or refractory Clostridioides difficile infection reported 91.4% short-term efficacy and only one late recurrence over a median 27.5-month follow-up.

KEY POINTS

- Among 47 patients (median age 78.5 years) who received 54 FMT infusions for CDI, short-term efficacy defined as resolution without recurrence within 2 months was 91.4%, with three cases requiring more than one administration.
- Only one late recurrence occurred at 7 months post-FMT in a patient who had received broad-spectrum antibiotics again, and no adverse events were reported during follow-up.
- The study included 23 patients with recurrent CDI and 24 with refractory infection; 8 were immunosuppressed and 43 had prior antibiotic exposure; 92.6% of infusions were delivered by esophagogastroscopy.
- The authors characterize this as the largest Portuguese hospital cohort of FMT for CDI and state it demonstrates high effectiveness with a good safety profile in real-world practice.

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