2ND WORLD CONGRESS OF GASTROENTEROLOGY & DIGESTIVE DISEASES

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Abstract:
Fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) is effective in the treatment of recurrent Clostridioides difficile infection (rCDI), and its use is recommended in this setting.FMT is also performed in France as part of several ongoing clinical trials.

The pharmaceutical preparation status in France requires the preparation of microbiota transplants for FMT to be carried out under the responsibility of the hospital pharmacist.

Since 2015, a specialised preparation unit has been set up in our hospital. It was expanded in 2020 with the creation of the donor center and will be relocated and designed to be even more functional next year.

The transplant preparation process has evolved over the last 10 years. The addition of a cryoprotectant allowed the storage at −80°C for up to 2 years, solving many practical and safety issues and providing ready-to-use transplants for each route of administration.

However, the process of preparing fecal transplants immediately after donation remains complex and time-consuming. A proportion (up to 50%) is destroyed following abnormal screening results.

We retrospectively compared two processes, frozen fecal preparation (FFP) and fresh native frozen preparation (FNFP), for clinical efficacy in the treatment of rCDI. FFP and FNFP were similarly effective with clinical success rates of 76.7% and 86.7% respectively (P = 0.32). FNFP is an efficient procedure that saves resources while maintaining clinical efficacy in rCDI.

Keywords: fecal microbiota transplantation, Clostridioides difficile, preparing process, frozen preparation

Biography: Dr Anne-Christine Joly is a pharmacist in charge of the pharmacotechnics department at Saint Antoine Hospital. Since 2014, she has been actively contributing to the development of faecal microbiota transplantation as a medicine, in the overall management of faecal donation, including reception, preparation, release, and storage. This activity ranges from clinical practice for cases of recurrent Clostridioides difficile infection to participating in clinical trials involving the transplantation.