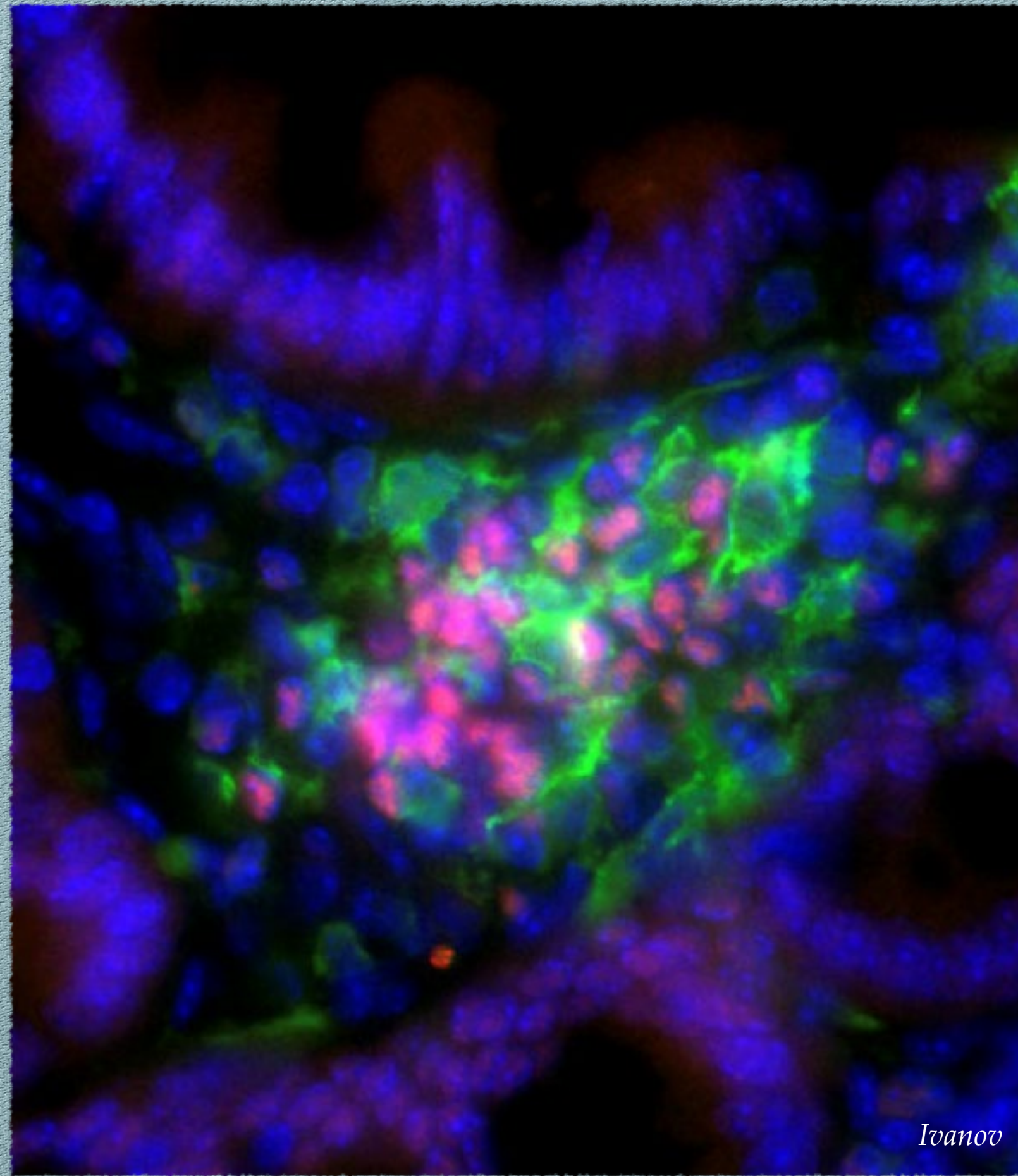
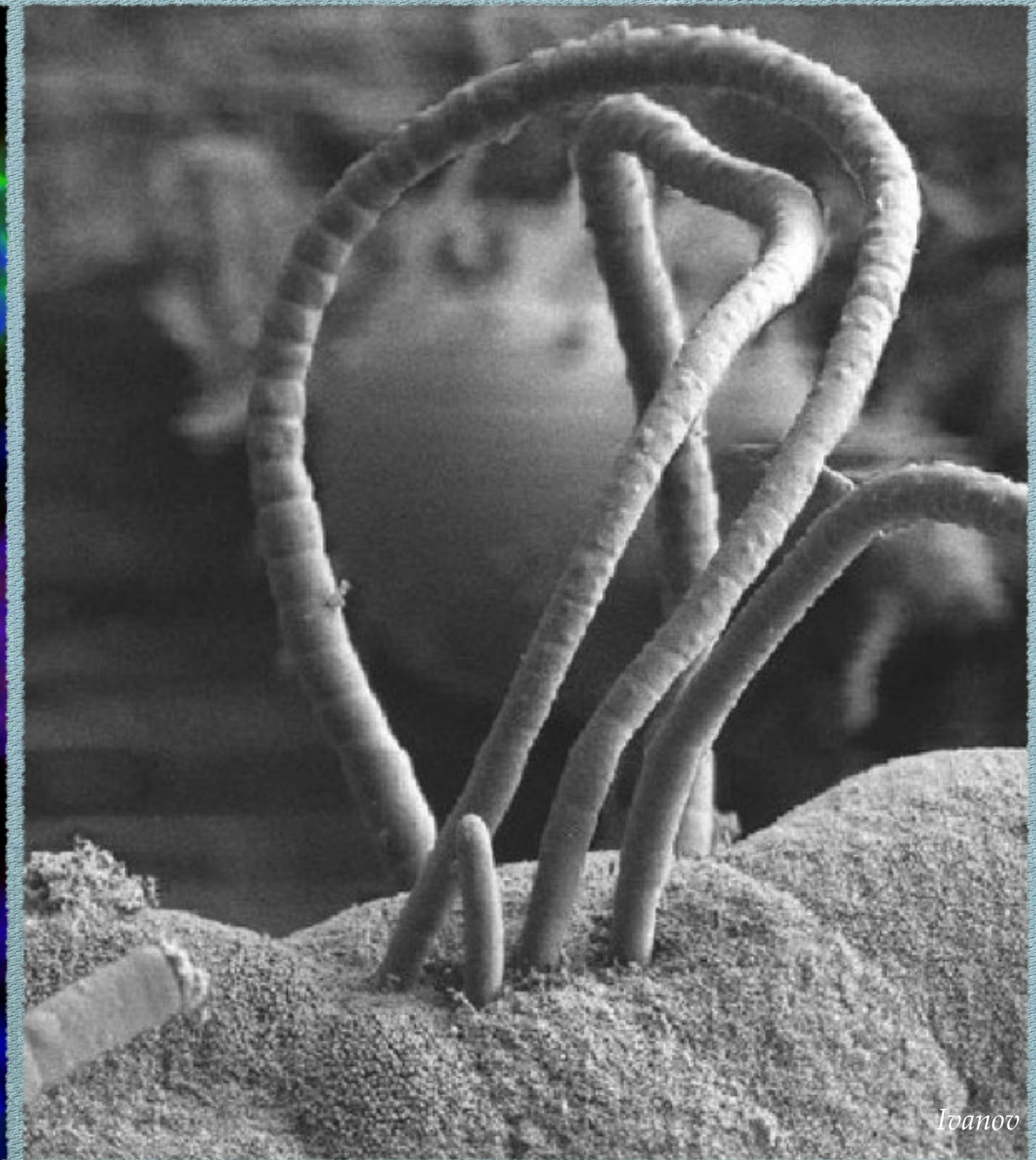


Ivanov



Ivanov



Ivanov

Fecal Microbiota Transplantation in Allogeneic Stem Cell Transplantation, Acute Myeloid Leukemia, and Acute Graft-Versus-Host Disease

David Kazadi, MD, PhD

Fellow - Department of Medicine, Division of Hematology, Oncology, and Transplantation

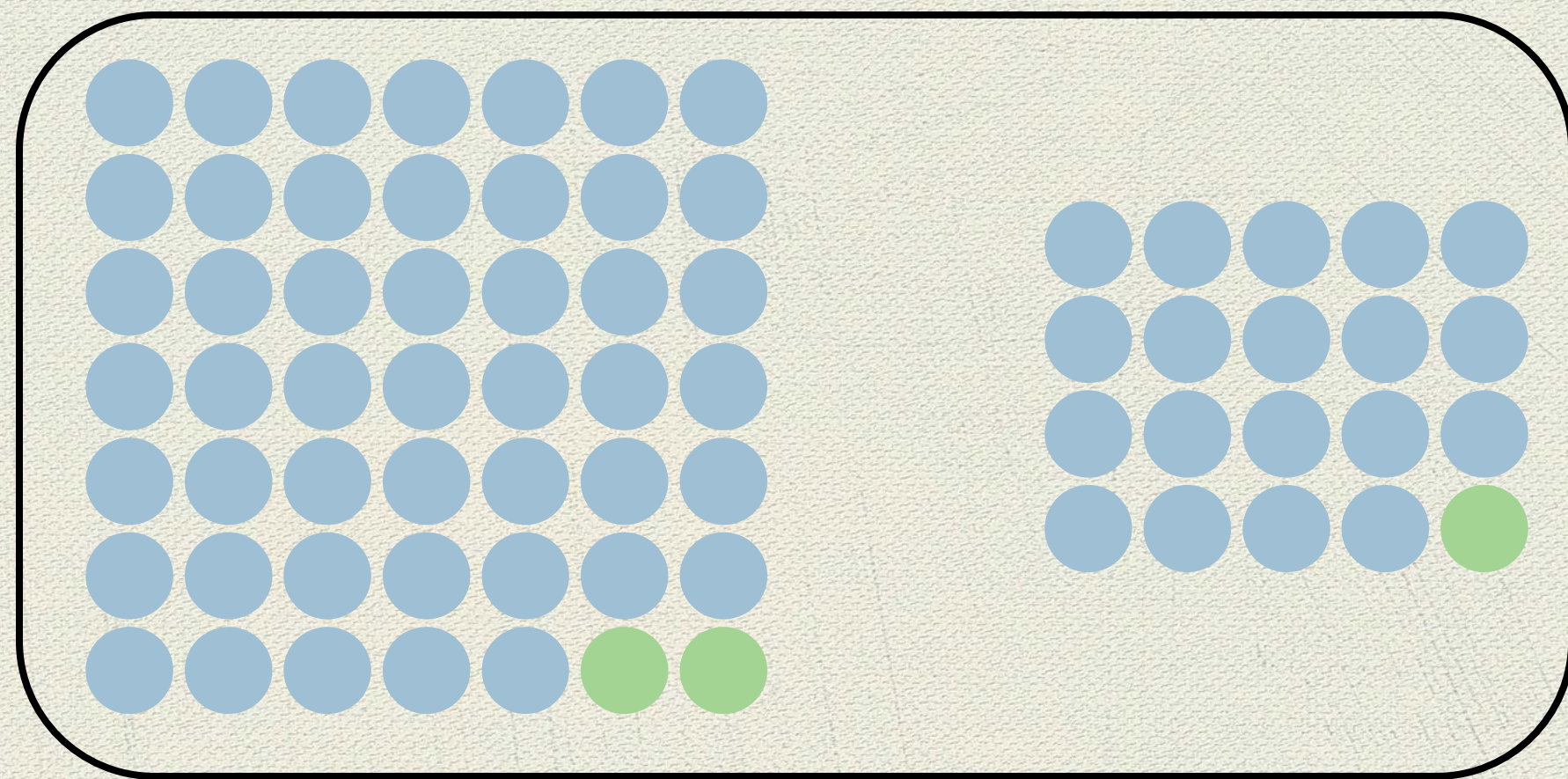
Minnesota Society of Clinical Oncologists Spring Meeting 2024

Conflicts

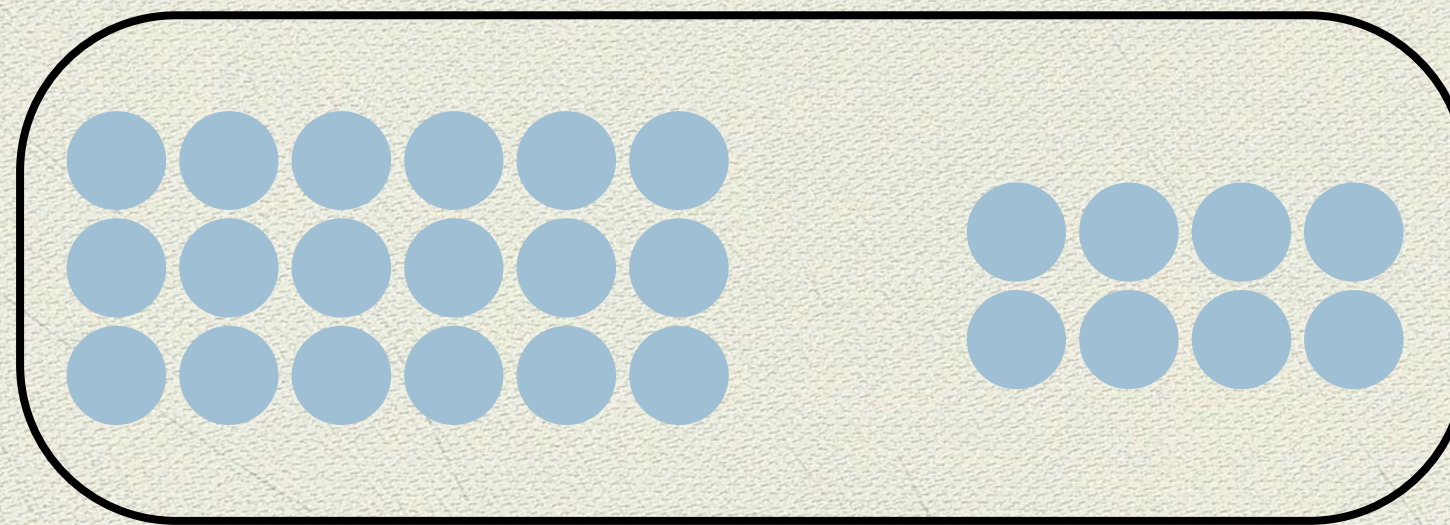
- ◆ No conflicts of interest

Trial Design

HCT Cohort



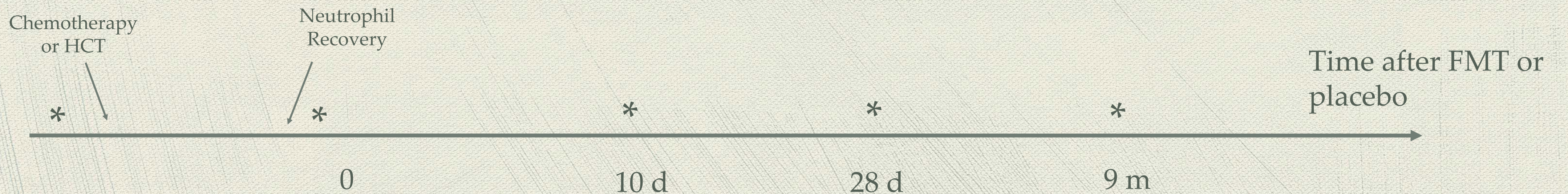
AML Cohort



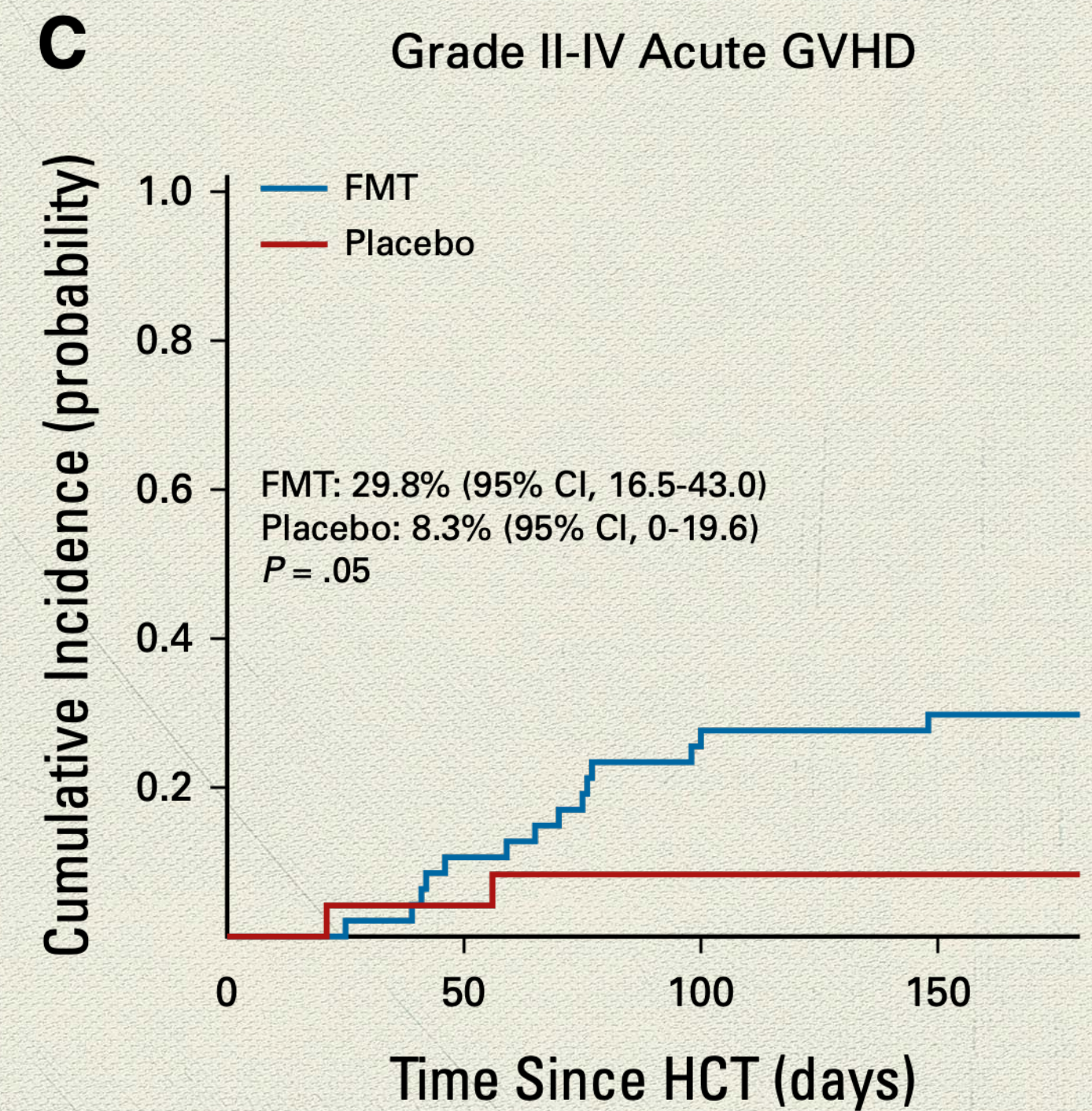
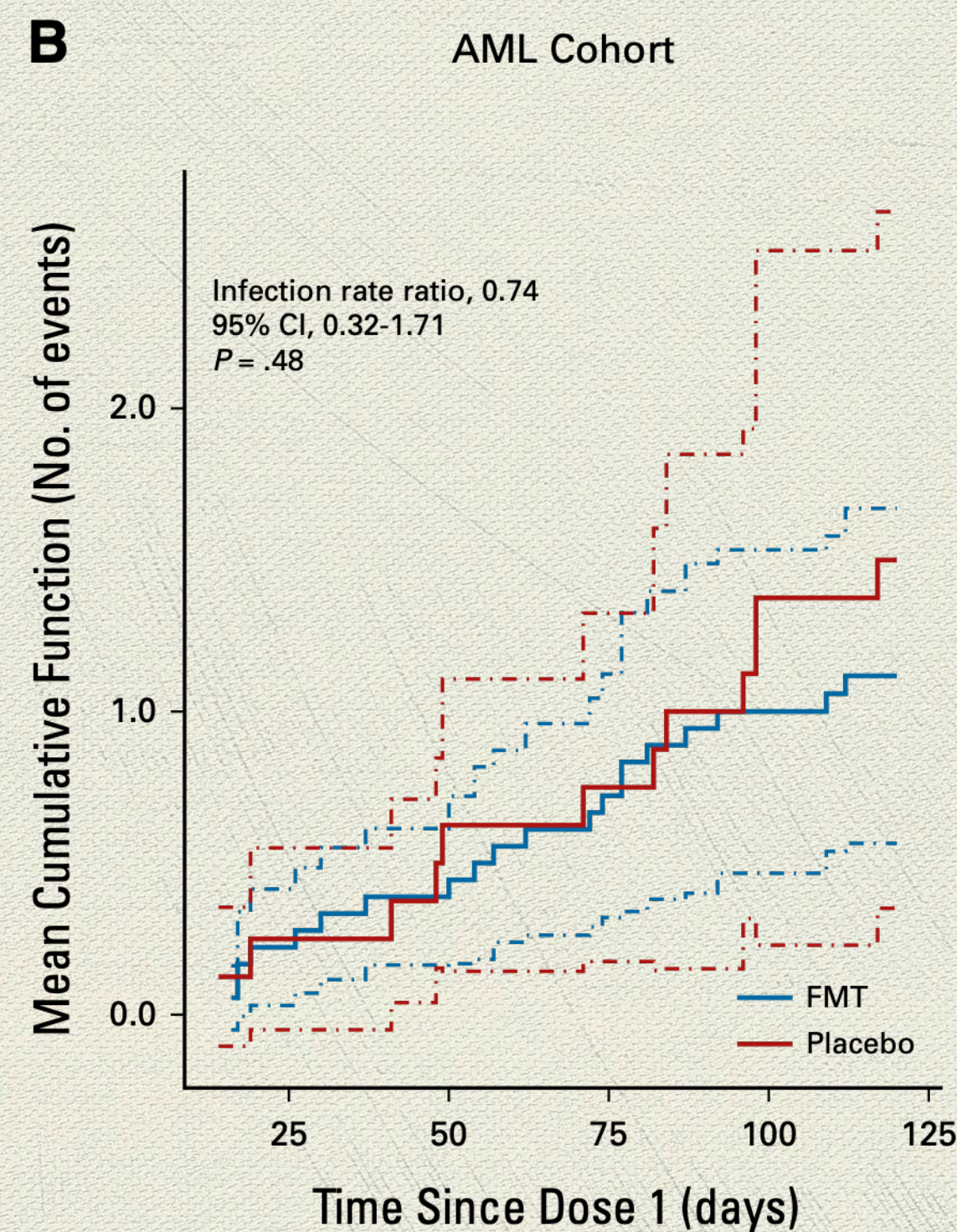
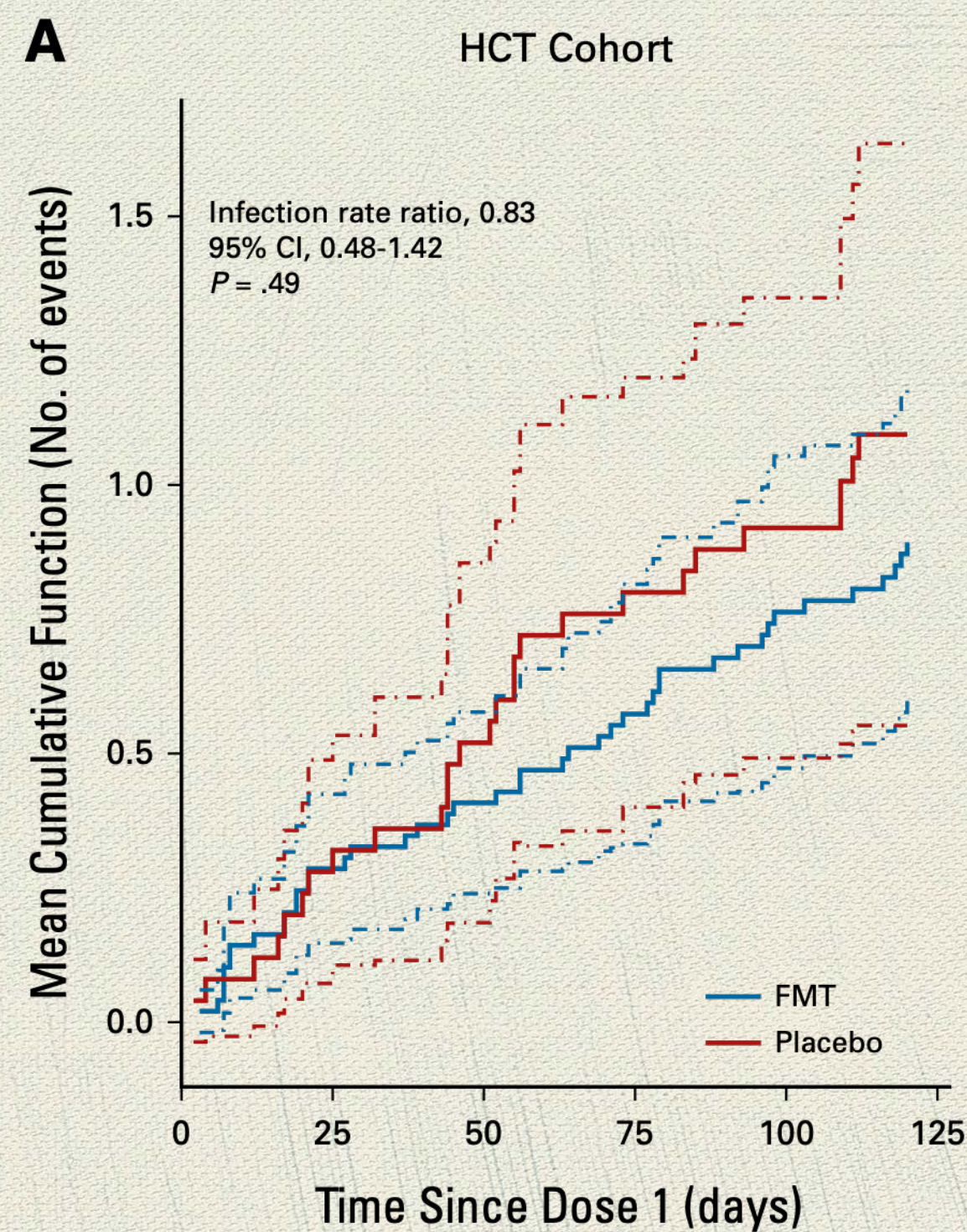
Primary endpoint: all infections within 4 months

Secondary endpoints:

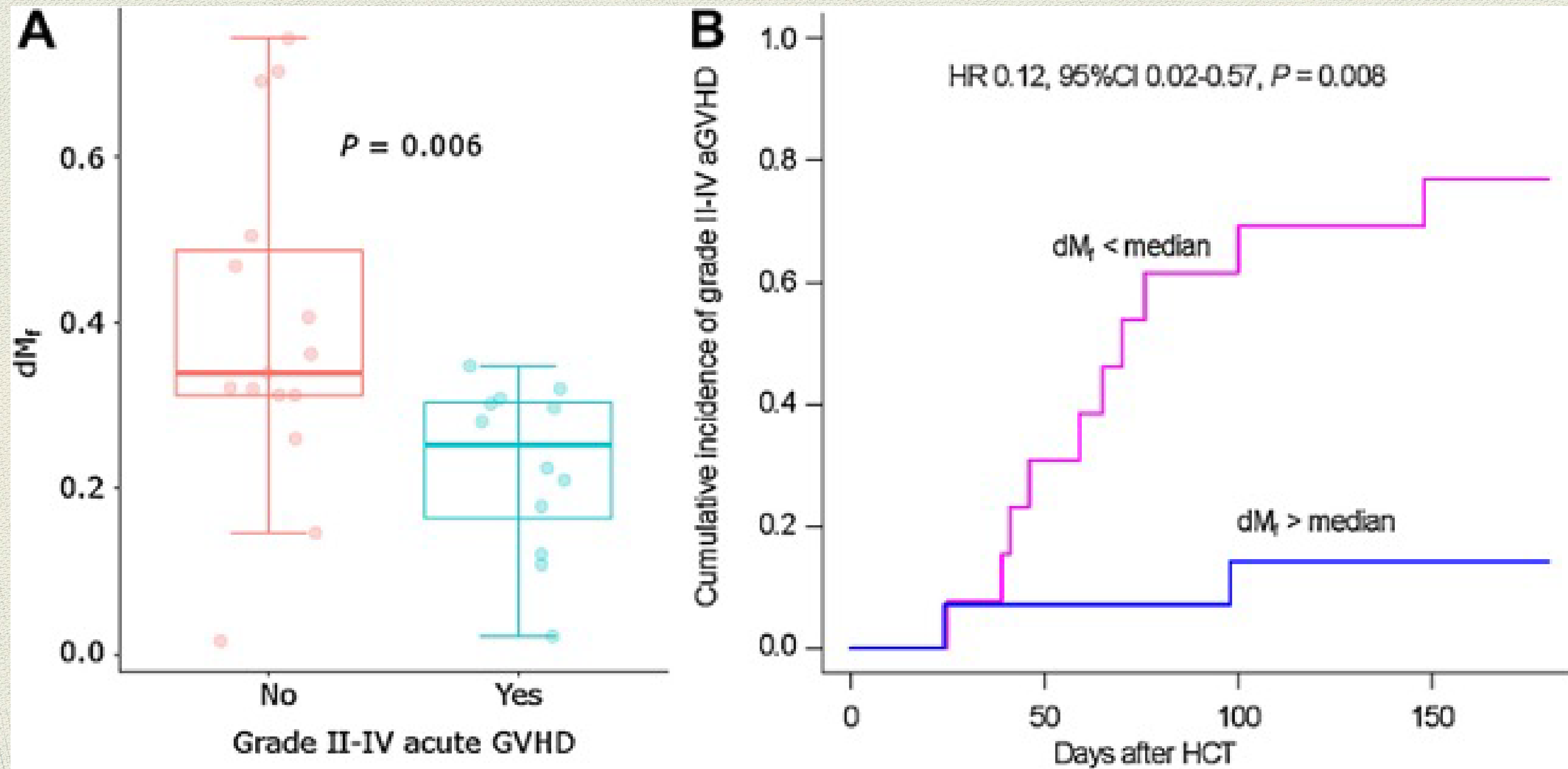
- specific type of infection
- grade II-IV a GVHD
- BSI within 7 days of dose



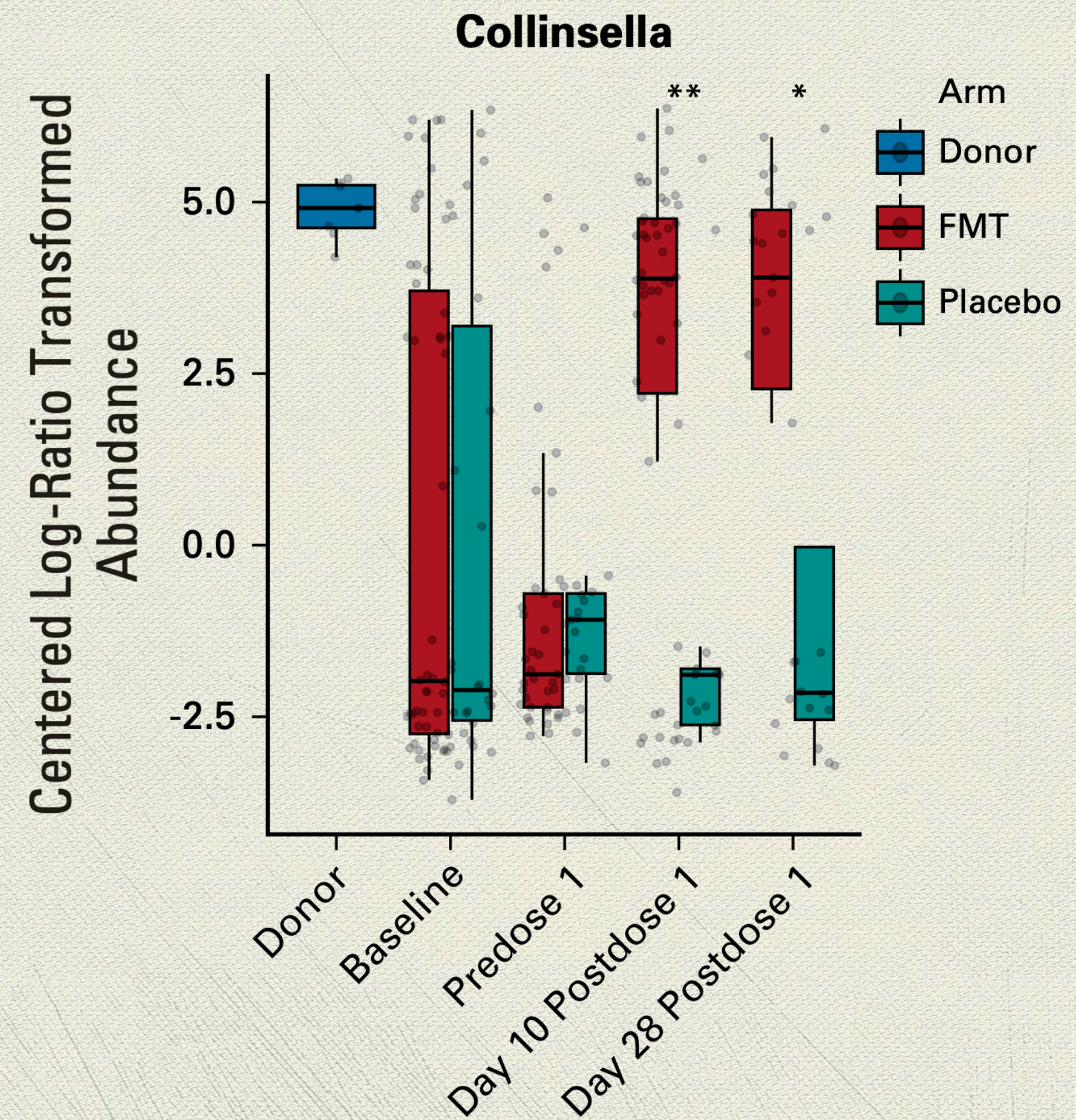
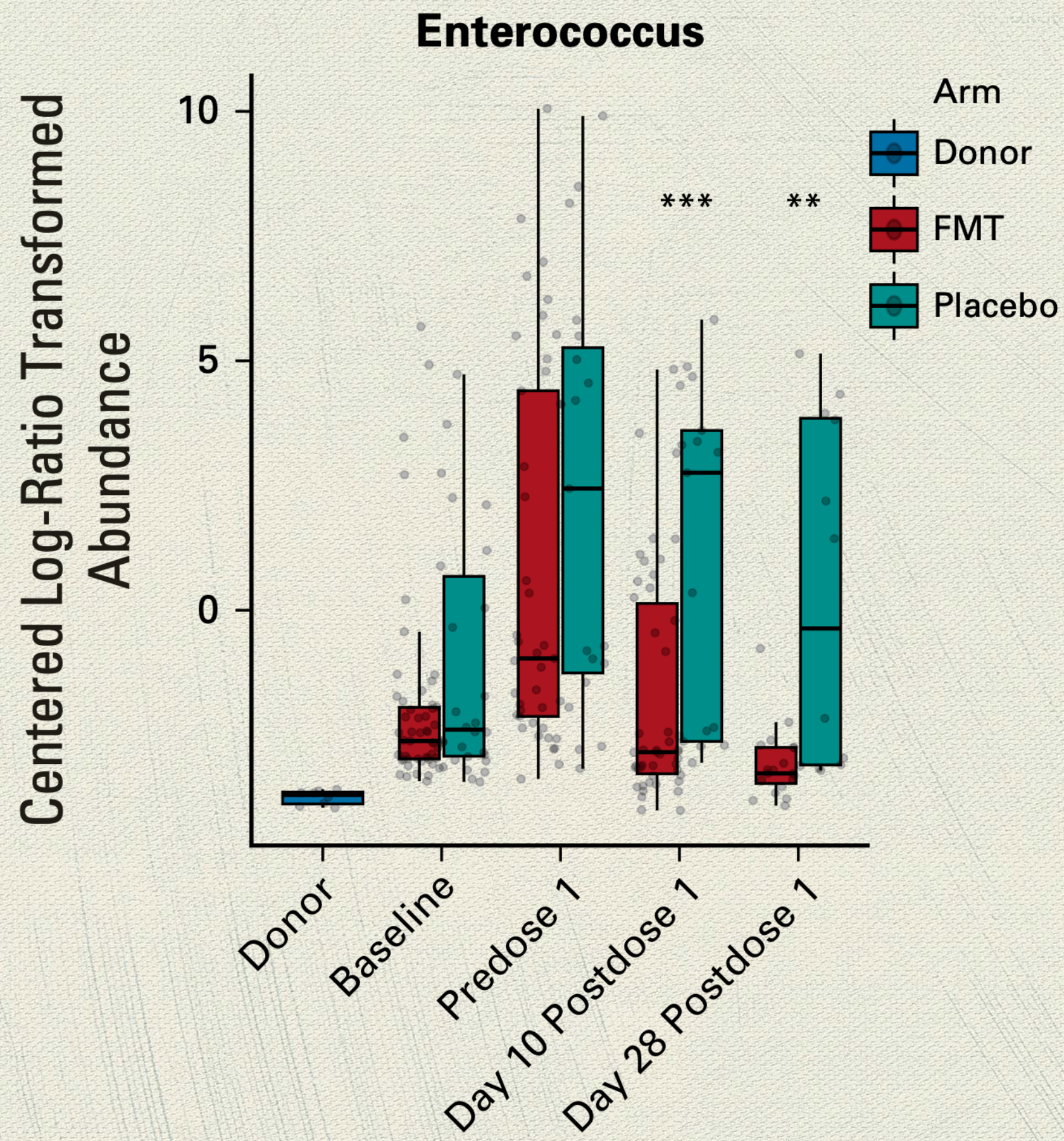
Infection Events and aGVHD Incidence after FMT



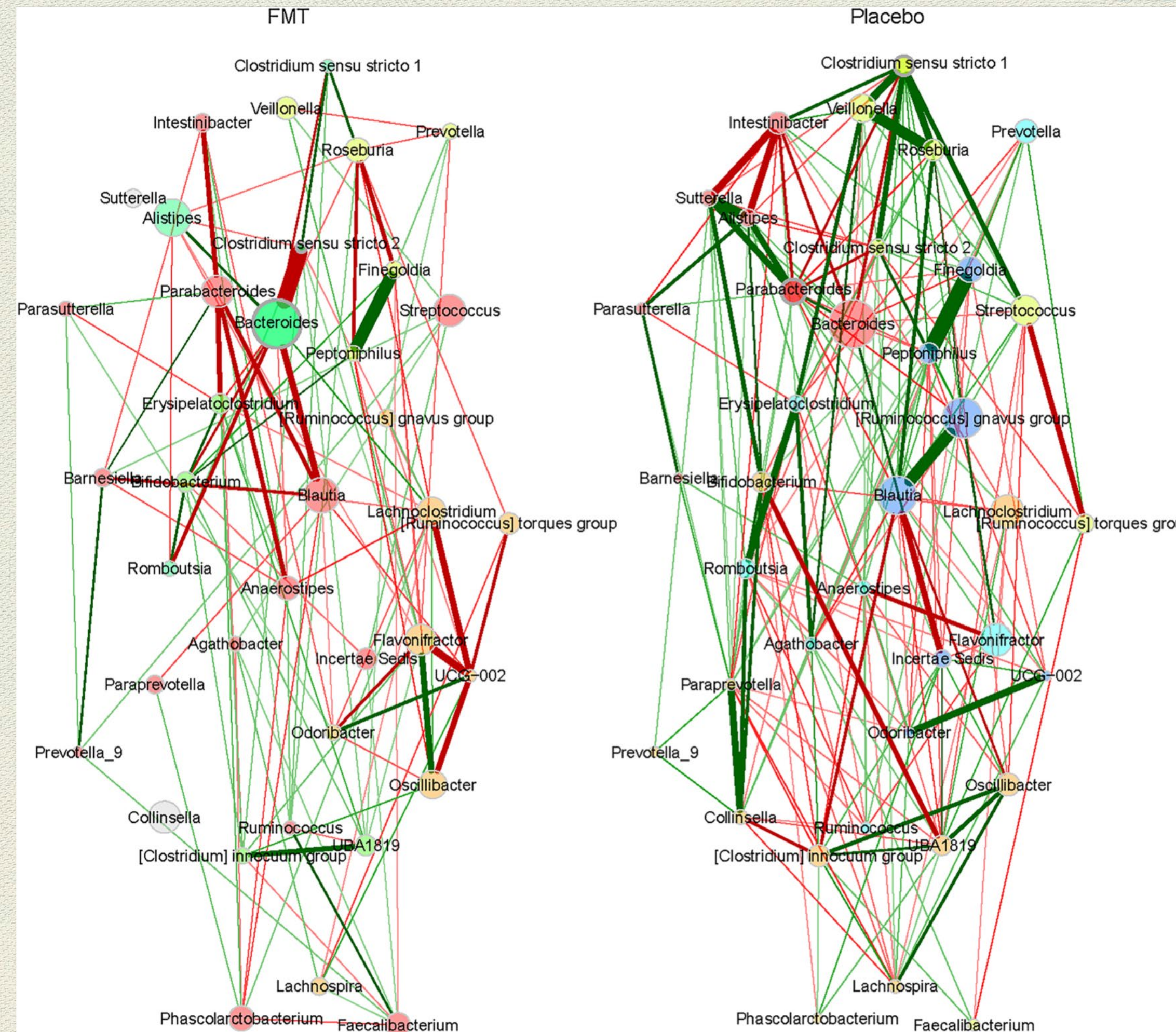
High FMT engraftment may protect against aGVHD



FMT decreases pathogenic and restores commensal genera



FMT alters microbiota networks



Summary points

- ◆ Phase II trial shows safety of FMT in patients with AML and HCT
- ◆ Infection reduction by FMT did not reach statistical significance
- ◆ Patients with greater donor microbiota engraftment had less grade II-IV aGVHD
- ◆ This effect may be mediated via changes in the microbiota networks

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PSTP - Dr Steer, Dr Peterson