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## Next Generation Fecal Microbiota Transplantation

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Fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) is considered as an effective treatment for *Clostridioides difficile* infection. However, the precise mechanism of FMT is yet to be determined. Human stool consists of the gut microbiota, bacterial debris, and metabolic products. Of these, the intestinal microbiota is the most important factor that exerts therapeutic efficacy in FMT. Fresh donor stool, blended with normal saline, has been employed for traditional FMT. Nevertheless, stool processing is a major impediment in FMT. Frozen stool and capsule formulations have similar efficacy to that of fresh stool. In addition, several novel stool products have been identified. A stool bank that provides stool products with pre-screened donor stool has been established to help physicians and thereby facilitate FMT. Recent next-generation sequencing techniques have been key in facilitating the detailed analysis of the microbiota and gut environment of individual donors and recipients. **Clin Endosc 2021;54:152-156**

**Key Words:** *Clostridioides difficile* infection; Fecal microbiota transplantation; Microbiota

### INTRODUCTION

Fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT) is regarded as an effective treatment for *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI).<sup>1</sup> For recurrent or refractory CDI, the treatment efficacy of FMT is as high as 90%.<sup>1</sup> With growing evidence of the relationship between dysbiosis and various diseases, including gastrointestinal and metabolic diseases, FMT has been investigated in various clinical settings other than CDI.

The process of FMT includes two major components: (1) the pre-FMT process, including donor screening and stool processing, to manufacture the fecal material, and (2) the de-

livery of stool products. Human stool consists of microorganisms, water, bacterial debris, DNA, and metabolic products, including short-chain fatty acids. Microorganisms in the gut consist of bacteria, viruses, fungi, and archaea. FMT has been developed to improve the gut microbial environment. In this article, we reviewed the development of stool processing, formulation, and application of precision medicine in FMT rather than clinical indications.

### FMT WITH CURRENTLY USED STOOL PRODUCTS

#### Fresh stool

Traditionally, fresh stool of patient-directed donors, including families, relatives, or friends, was used for FMT.<sup>2,3</sup> Once the stool was collected, it was homogenized with normal saline using a blender at a 1:3–1:5 ratio. The stool suspension was then filtered through a sterile gauze or stainless-steel sieve to remove the particles. The fresh fecal suspension was administered within 2 to 8 h of evacuation.<sup>2,3</sup> However, the storage period can be extended at a lower temperature. An *ex vivo* study has suggested that fresh stool might be stored up to 24 h in a

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home refrigerator at 4°C.<sup>4</sup> The means of FMT administration include nasogastric tube, enema, upper endoscopy, and colonoscopy.<sup>3</sup>

### Frozen stool

The use of frozen stool was first reported in a 2012 study, which demonstrated the screening and processing of donor stool.<sup>5</sup> The 'ready to use' fecal suspension was stored at -80°C in a refrigerator and thawed prior to FMT administration. The study had reported that the efficacy of FMT for the treatment of recurrent CDI, using frozen stool, was 90% (19/21). Bacterial precipitants are essential for the long-term preservation of microorganisms. Glycerol at 10% concentration is the most commonly used precipitant. A study has investigated the long-term viability of frozen stool.<sup>6</sup> Two formulations were used in the study: (1) normal saline and 10% glycerol and (2) normal saline. The bacterial count was investigated post 2 and 6 months of storage. The results revealed that at two months, the bacterial counts of the two formulations were similar to those at the baseline. However, the bacterial count in the normal saline formulation significantly decreased at 6 months compared to that at the baseline. The bacterial count of the 10% glycerol formulation was similar to that of the baseline at 6 months. Further, the durability of frozen stool suspensions depends on the storage temperature. Frozen stool can be stored without depletion in viability, for 1 month at -20°C and 6 to 12 months at -80°C.<sup>4,6,7</sup>

The treatment efficacy of frozen stool is reportedly comparable to that of fresh stool.<sup>5,7</sup> A randomized controlled trial (RCT) showed that the efficacy of frozen stool is comparable to that of fresh stool in FMT administered via enema (frozen, 76/91 [83.5%] vs fresh, 74/87 [85.1%]).<sup>7</sup> Additionally, frozen stool has several advantages over fresh stool.<sup>5</sup> Foremost, the foul odor of stool suspension is amended in frozen stool as compared to the fresh stool. Second, the FMT can be performed with a reduced latency time with frozen stool. The development of frozen stool has facilitated the establishment of a non-profit stool bank.

### Stool bank

The dirty aspect of stool preparation is a critical barrier to FMT. Furthermore, it is challenging to process the stool in a hospital owing to hygiene considerations. Here, the service of a stool bank can eliminate the time and effort required to screen and process stool material for physicians. As the procedure for stool processing is standardized, the volume of feces and fecal suspension provided by the stool bank is reliable. Techniques for manufacturing frozen stool are essential to run a stool bank.<sup>8</sup> Healthy, unrelated donors (known as universal

donors) voluntarily donate their stool compared to patient-directed donors, including families, relatives, or friends. Volunteers of stool donation are screened through interviews, blood tests, and stool tests.<sup>8</sup> The donors are also regularly screened for their suitability to perform stool donation. Furthermore, the universal donors can donate their stools repeatedly within 2-3 months that enables reduction in the cost of screening.<sup>9</sup> In addition, the lead time to conduct FMT could be considerably reduced using FMT products provided by the stool bank as compared to that required in stool processing by a physician. The stool product of donors, provided for FMT, should be traceable in terms of success for FMT and adverse events.<sup>8</sup> Openbiome (Cambridge, MA, USA) is the first non-profit stool bank in the world, which was founded in 2012. In Korea, two non-profit stool banks (Bioeven, Seoul; Microbiotics, Seoul, Korea) have been established till date.

## FMT WITH NEXT GENERATION STOOL FORMULATIONS

### Liquid capsule

Conventional FMT infuses fresh or frozen liquid fecal suspensions (200 to 500 mL) to the recipients. Frequently, FMT has been attempted through endoscopic infusion. Large amounts of liquid infusion, especially through upper endoscopy, have a risk of aspiration, which is often fatal.<sup>10</sup> Youngster et al. have reported the use of frozen capsules.<sup>11</sup> Production of the capsules involved the concentration of fecal suspension by centrifugation and the volume reduction to 1/10 of the initial volume. The final volume of the capsule was 0.65 mL and one capsule contained 1.6 g of stool. The patients were subjected to ingestion of 30 capsules during two consecutive days, which was comparable to ingestion of 48 g of stool. The success rate of FMT for the treatment of CDI using the frozen capsules was found to be 90%. An RCT reported that FMT using the capsules was not inferior to that using colonoscopic infusion in patients with recurrent CDI (capsule, 96.2% [51/53] vs colonoscopic infusion, 96.2% [50/52]; risk difference, 0%).<sup>12</sup> Further, the capsule-mediated FMT was used for eradication of Carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* (CPE) colonization.<sup>13</sup> A total of 30 oral capsules, containing 25 to 30 g stool in total, were ingested during two consecutive days. The results revealed that of the 13 patients who finished the course of 30 capsules, CPE was eradicated in 9 (69.2%, 9/13) one month after the FMT. The conditions for storage of liquid capsules, including the duration and temperature, are similar to those of frozen stool.<sup>6,7,11</sup> Additionally, FMT using capsules can be performed by the patients themselves without the help of

physicians. However, capsule FMT is not available for patients with swallowing difficulties.

### Lyophilized capsule

Feces can be further concentrated and dehydrated to make a powdered formulation for preservation. The lyophilization process can concentrate the volume of the final product. The final lyophilized product weighs 1.5 to 4.9 g from 100 g of donated stool.<sup>14,15</sup> Lyophilized capsules can be stored at a higher temperature of 4°C for up to 12 months.<sup>16</sup> In a RCT that compared the efficacy of fresh, frozen, and lyophilized formulations for CDI, the FMT was performed with colonoscopy in three groups.<sup>17</sup> The lyophilized stool product was mixed with 250 mL of normal saline and infused using colonoscopy. The cure rates in the fresh, frozen, and lyophilized formulations were 100% (25/20), 83% (20/24), and 78% (16/23), respectively. Evidently, the treatment efficacy of the lyophilized group was lower than that of the fresh group ( $p = 0.022$ ). Bacterial diversity of FMT recipients assessed post 7 and 14 days of FMT was found to be lowest in the lyophilized group among the three groups. However, cryoprotectants were not supplemented when fecal powder was produced in this study. Furthermore, re-FMT was not attempted in patients who initially demonstrated FMT failure. The same research group supplemented cryoprotectants during the manufacturing of lyophilized capsules, in another RCT that compared lyophilized capsules and enema using frozen stool for the treatment of CDI.<sup>14</sup> The results of the trial revealed that after 2 months of FMT, CDI did not recur in 84% of the patients administered lyophilized capsules and 88% of those administered enema ( $p = 0.73$ ). In summary, the efficacy of lyophilized FMT for the treatment of CDI is 78%–87.5%, which is comparable to that of FMT using frozen or fresh stool.<sup>14,15,17</sup> However, the amount of stool used for lyophilized FMT differed between the studies (50–200 g).

### Specific bacterial product

Pathogen transmission is one of the most important adverse events associated with FMT. Lately, antibiotic-resistant bacterial transmission has been reported, which has resulted in the death of FMT recipients.<sup>18</sup> Rigorous screening cannot perfectly eliminate the possibility of pathogen transmission. In this regard, techniques for eliminating pathogens and isolating beneficial microorganisms have gained interest. Petrof et al. isolated 33 commensal bacterial species that are sensitive to antimicrobials.<sup>19</sup> Each of the isolated microbes was cultured on anaerobic agar individually. A mixture of bacterial suspension, named RePOOPulate, was used as a stool substitute formulation (synthetic stool). Two patients with recurrent CDI were

cured with colonoscopic infusion of RePOOPulate.

### Sterile fecal filtrate

The exact mechanism of FMT has not yet been completely elucidated. Although microbiota is the most important component of human stool, the remaining components of human stool, such as the bacterial debris or short chain fatty acids, might also exert therapeutic efficacy in FMT. Ott et al. hypothesized that stool components, other than living microorganisms, have clinical efficacy for CDI therapy.<sup>20</sup> In this study, the fecal suspension was centrifuged post homogenization and blending. The supernatant was filtered through a fine paper filter (5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  pore size) to remove living microorganisms. The sterile filtrate was then transferred to the recipient using a nasojejunal tube. The results revealed that all the five patients with CDI recovered after FMT. Thus, transferring sterile fecal filtrate can be a good alternative to traditional FMT, especially for immunocompromised patients, to reduce the risk of pathogen transmission. Despite this impressive study, till date, sterile fecal material has not been investigated for non-CDI diseases.

### Anaerobic processing

Most gut bacteria are anaerobes. Consequently, stool processing under aerobic conditions results in the loss of bacterial diversity and reduced biosynthesis of butyrate, a short-chain fatty acid that is essential for homeostasis.<sup>21</sup> In addition, the viability of bacteria is lower in aerobic processing than in frozen–thawed suspension in anaerobic processing. For patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), FMT employing anaerobically processed stool resulted in a higher remission rate as compared to that with an autologous FMT, wherein aerobically processed stool was employed ( $p = 0.03$ ).<sup>22</sup> However, the remission rate in the anaerobically processed FMT was 32% (12/38), which was comparable to that in previous studies wherein stool was processed under aerobic conditions.<sup>23</sup> Because of the high efficacy of aerobically processed FMT in CDI, anaerobic processing of stools for FMT has not been attempted for CDI. As a result, anaerobic processing is not mandatory for CDI in the current guidelines.<sup>24</sup> However, the efficacy of anaerobic processing for FMT should be investigated in future studies, especially for non-CDI diseases such as metabolic disorders and inflammatory bowel disease.

### Spore formulation

The spores of intestinal microbiota have been investigated for CDI and UC.<sup>25–27</sup> In order to prepare spore formulation, the centrifuged fecal suspensions are mixed with ethanol to eradicate live gram-negative bacteria. The spore formulation

is then converted into capsules. Once ingested, the spores of the donor's microbiota get engrafted and replicate in the recipient. Engrafted microbiota can suppress CDI recurrence and improve dysbiosis. Furthermore, the spores can be manufactured from a single strain (non-toxicogenic *Clostridioides difficile* M3 strain) or a combination of the Firmicutes phylum.<sup>25,26,27</sup> The process safety is a major advantage of spore formulation because the purification process of spores selectively eliminates vegetative bacteria, fungi, and viruses. Although spore formulation results in favorable primary efficacy for CDI and UC, the dosage and duration of ingestion of spore formulation should be tested in future studies.

## PRECISION MEDICINE

Treatment to restore and modulate the human intestinal microbial environment includes FMT, probiotics, and prebiotics. Recent next-generation sequencing techniques can be used to analyze the microbiota at the species and strain levels, which is known to have functional and clinical relevance.<sup>28</sup> Moreover, accumulating evidence suggests that dysbiosis can be corrected by FMT.<sup>28,29</sup>

Studies have shown that the diversity of the intestinal microbiota of FMT recipients increases post FMT. In addition to diversity, FMT can also alter the microbial composition. Changes in specific microbial taxa have been suggested as important factors for the efficacy of FMT, especially for non-CDI diseases. For instance, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* abundance has been reported to increase after FMT for CPE.<sup>13</sup> However, the bacterial composition after FMT differed between those who showed remission (FMT responders) and lack of remission (non-responders) in UC patients.<sup>29</sup> Compared to non-responders, *Eubacterium hallii*, *Roseburia inulinivorans*, and *Ruminococcus bromii* have been reported to be enriched in patients who show remission after FMT. A recent study proposed the term 'super-donor' that is defined as a donor whose stool shows favorable clinical efficacy in FMT.<sup>30</sup> The possibility of a super-donor may provide insights into donor-recipient interaction and specified microbiome identification.

## CONCLUSIONS

The development of various stool formulations could enhance physician convenience, thereby eliminating obstacles to FMT. Traditional FMT is conceptually the transfer of whole microbiota of the donor to the patient. Studies on predefined, selected microbiota transfer for specific diseases are currently

in progress. Efforts have been devoted to identify the factors contributing to the success of FMT, especially in non-CDI diseases, to enhance the success rate of FMT in these diseases. Thus, individualized therapy of patients that employs (1) matched donor selection or (2) defined microbial consortia, holds great potential for management of not only CDI but also non-CDI-related diseases in the future.

### Conflicts of Interest

The authors have no potential conflicts of interest.

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