

XIX Congresso della Società GITMO

RIUNIONE NAZIONALE GITMO

TORINO, CENTRO CONGRESSI LINGOTTO, 5-6 MAGGIO 2025

Ruolo del trapianto di microbiota fecale nel trattamento della GvHD acuta intestinale

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DA VITA NASCE VITA: PROMUOVERE LA DONAZIONE DI CELLULE STAMINALI EMOPOIETICHE IN ITALIA

Disclosures of Maria Teresa Lupo-Stanghellini

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
Novartis						Х	Х
Mallinckrodt						x	x
Pfizer						X	
Incyte			X				x
Neovii							X
Sanofi			X				X

Agenda



Human GI 100 trilion microorganism.

Human genome 23000 genes.

600.000 microbial genes and 22x10[^]6 genes in human GUT microbiome

2 phyla – Bacteroides & Firmicutes - 90% in healthy people The microbiota and host **coevolve** from birth.

Host–microbiome symbiosis in healthy individuals digestive metabolism, barrier function, prevention of the proliferation of environmental microbes

Essential functions:

stimulation of natural defenses,

development of the intestinal wall,

immune system stimulation

Dysbiosis = alteration of Host / Microbiome symbiosis.

Alteration of GUT barrier \rightarrow uncontrolled immune response and inflammation.

Overall decrease in microbial richness and diversity with a loss of beneficial bacteria



Anti-Inflammatory



GUT GvHD: is every GvHD the same?

TRANSPLANTATION

Novel MAGIC composite scores using both clinical symptoms and biomarkers best predict treatment outcomes of acute GVHD

Yu Akahoshi,¹ Nikolaos Spyrou,¹ Daniela Weber,² Paibel Aquayo-Hiraldo,³ Francis Ayuk,⁴ Chantiya Chanswangphuwana,⁵



Manhattan Risk and MAGIC Composite Score Calculator

Enter aGVHD staging for each target organ at the initiation of systemic treatment

Skin	Liver
Stage 0 - no GVHD rash	 Stage 0 - Total Bilirubin <2.0 mg/dl or non-GVHD hyperbilirubinemia
O Stage 1 - <25% BSA	 Stage 1 - Total Bilirubin 2.0-3.0 mg/dl
Stage 2 - 25-50% BSA	 Stage 2 - Total Bilirubin 3.1-6.0 mg/dl
Stage 3 - >50% BSA	 Stage 3 - Total Bilirubin 6.1-15.0 mg/dl
 Stage 4 - Generalized rash (>50% BSA) with bullous formation and/or desquamation >5% 	 Stage 4 - Total Bilirubin >15.0 mg/dl

Upper GI O Stage 0 - no persistent N/V/A or N/V/A from non-GVHD causes O Stage 1 - persistent N/V/A

Legend/Help Text:

- · N/V/A Nausea, Vomiting, Anorexia
- Persistent N/V/A
- 1. Nausea lasting >3 days and/or
- 2. >2 vomiting episodes per day for at least 2 days and/or
- 3. Anorexia with weight loss
- · If diarrhea is reported in episodes: 1 episode = 200 mL

https://gvhdmagic.com/

Adult 🕥

- Stage 0 Diarrhea <500 ml/day or non-GVHD diarrhea</p>
- Stage 1 Diarrhea 500-999 ml/day

Lower GI

- Stage 2 Diarrhea 1000-1500 ml/day
- Stage 3 Diarrhea >1500 ml/day
- Stage 4 Severe abdominal pain with or without ileus or grossly bloody stool (volume independent)

Dysbiosis & GvHD

DIOIOGY

Intestinal *Blautia* Is Associated with Reduced Death from Graft-versus-Host Disease Jeng R et al, BBMT 2015

Article

Open Forum Infectious Diseases





Nicasio Mancini,^{1,2,a} Raffaella Greco,^{3,a} Renée Pasciuta,¹ Maria Chiara Barbanti,³ Giacomo Pini,¹ Olivia Beatrice Morrow,¹ Mara Morelli,³ Luca Vaco,³ Nicola Clementi,² Fabio Giglio,³ Maria Teresa Lupo Stanghellini,³ Alessandra Forcina,³ Laura Infurnari,¹ Sarah Marktel, Matteo Carrabba.³ Massimo Bernardi.³ Consuelo Corti.³ Roberto Burioni.¹² Jacopo Peccatori.³ Maria Pia Sormani.⁴ Giu: and Massimo Clementi^{1,2,b}

Microbiome markers are early predictors of a in allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transpla

Raffaella Greco,^{1,*} Rosamaria Nitti,^{1,2,*} Nicasio Mancini,^{2,3} Renée Pasciuta,³ Francesca Lorentino,¹ Maria Tere Maria Chiara Barbanti,¹ Nicola Clementi,³ Fabio Giglio,¹ Daniela Clerici,¹ Sarah Marktel,¹ Andrea Assanelli,¹ Massimo Bernardi,¹ Consuelo Corti,¹ Jacopo Peccatori,¹ Massimo Clementi,^{2,3} and Fabio Ciceri^{1,2}

Bacteria and bacteriophage consortia are associated with protective intestinal metabolites in patients receiving stem cell transplantation E T Orberg et al, Nat Cancer 2024

https://doi.org/10.1038/s43018-023-00669-x

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Microbiota as Predictor of Mortality in Allogeneic Hematopoietic-Cell Transplantation

J.U. Peled, A.L.C. Gomes, S.M. Devlin, E.R. Littmann, Y. Taur, A.D. Sung, D. Weber,

CLINICAL TRIALS AND OBSERVATIONS

A phase 2 study of interleukin-22 and systemic corticosteroids as initial treatment for acute GVHD of the lower GI tract

Doris M. Ponce,^{1,2} Amin M. Alousi,³ Ryotaro Nakamura,⁴ John Slingerland,⁵ Marco Calafiore,¹ Karamjeet S. Sandhu,⁴ Juliet N. Barker,^{1,2}

IL-22 is a tissue-protective IL-10–family cytokine - promote mucosal healing and improve intestinal barrier function through non-immunosuppressive mechanisms. Supports enterocyte survival and epithelial regeneration.

ARTICLE OPEN Teduglutide for treatment-refractory severe intestinal acute graft-versus-host disease - a multicenter survey

381 · Volume 31, Issue 2, Supplement , S278-S279, February 2025

The Phase 2 Stargaze Trial of the Glucagon-like Peptide 2 (GLP-2) Analog Apraglutide in Combination with Ruxolitinib for Steroid-Refractory Gastrointestinal (GI) Acute Graft-Versus-Host Disease (aGvHD): Comparisons with a MAGIC Control Cohort

Robert Zeiser, MD 🙁 ¹ · James L.M. Ferrara, MD, DSc ² · Ioannis Evangelos Louloudis, MD ² · ... ·

Beyond Immunosuppression



Α

vs MAGIC control cohort





Back to symbiosis: FMT

The tolerance of beneficial commensal bacteria, living symbiotically with our microbiota, is crucial for the intestinal immune system.

In HSCT, intestinal nicrobiota is damaged (conditioning regimens, antibiotics, chemotherapy, nutritional changes). Loss of microbiota diversity = predictive factor of HSCT outcome and steroidrefractoriness in patients with GIaGvHD.

KujawskaJ, Zeiser R and Gil L, Annals Hem 2025

Upper gut (oral intake, nasogastric tube, esophagogastroduodenoscopy, enteroscopy), Midgut (nasojejunal/enteral tube, jejunostomy, or percutaneous endoscopic cecostomy).

FMT Delivery

Lower gut (enteroscopy, transendoscopic enteral tube, enema, and **colonoscopy**). No insufficient evidence to recommend a specific route of FMT administration.

Back to symbiosis FMT

III capsule form more accessible less invasive

KujawskaJ, Zeiser R and Gil L, Annals Hem 2025

Preservation of the fecal microbiome is associated with reduced severity of GvHD

M Da Burgos Silvas et al, Blood 2022





Patterns of microbial dysbiosis can be detected in fecal samples of GI aGVHD patients periaGVHD onset.

Markers of microbial health pre-GVHD onset are associated with longer survival and lower risk of GVHD related mortality after allo-HCT.

Back to symbiosis Randomized **Double-Blind Phase II Trial of** Fecal **Microbiota** Transplantatio n Versus **Placebo** in Allogeneic Hematopoietic Cell Transplantatio **n and AML** A Rashidi et al, **JCO 2023**



Randomized phase II trial of **oral**, **encapsulated**, thirdparty FMT versus placebo, at the time of neutrophil recovery.

In allogeneic HCT recipients and patients with AML, third-party **FMT** was safe and ameliorated intestinal dysbiosis, but **did not decrease infections**.

Potential of Fecal Microbiota Transplantatio n to Prevent Acute GVHD: Analysis from a Phase II Trial

A Rashidi et al, CCR 2023



Randomized phase II trial of **oral encapsulated,** thirdparty FMT versus placebo, at the time of neutrophil recovery.

The cumulative incidence of grade II–IV aGVHD by day 180 was lower in the group with greater-than-median dMf than the group with less-than-median dMf [14.3% vs 76.9% P 0.008]

Third-party fecal microbiota transplantatio n for high-risk treatmentnaïve acute **GVHD of the lower GI tract**

DeFilipp Z et al, Blood Advances 2024



Open-label, single-arm, pilot study, third-party, singledonor FMT in combination with systemic corticosteroids to participants with high-risk acute LGI GVHD, focus on treatment-naïve case

Participants were scheduled to receive 1 induction dose (15 capsules per day for 2 consecutive days), followed by 3 weekly maintenance doses, consisting of 15 capsules per dose

FMTcombined with ruxolitinib as a salvage treatment for intestinal steroidrefractory acute GVHD

Liu et al, Exp Hem & Onc 2022



21 patients

FMT + ruxolitinib = salvage treatment GUT SR-aGVHD Day 28 ORR 71.4% (95% CI 50.4–92.5%) -10 CR. Day 56 DOR 80%. GVHD relapse rate 33.3% in responders

Pooled allogeneic faecal microbiota MaaT013 for SR-GI-a-GvHD: a single-arm, multicentre phase 2 trial

Malard F et al, Lancet 2023 Failure of GI-aGvHD to respond to steroid therapy is associated with limited further therapeutic options. Safety & efficacy of the first-inhuman use of the pooled allogeneic faecal microbiota, MaaT013, for the treatment of steroid-refractory GI-aGvHD.

MaaT013

Prospective, international, singlearm, phase 2a study + EAP. MaaT013 involved pooling faecal matter from 3 to 8 screened donors.

Compared with single donors → higher microbial richness and reduced variability

Pooled allogeneic faecal microbiota MaaT013 for SR-GI-a-GvHD: a single-arm, multicentre phase 2 trial

Malard F et al, Lancet 2023



	HERACLES 24 PTS	EAP 52 PTS
D28 ORR	38% 5 CR – 2 VGPR – 2 PR	58% 17 cr - 9 vgpr - 4 pr
12M OS	25%	38%

Safety \rightarrow Shotgun sequencing analyses of the identified strains suggest that none were found in MaaT013.

Pooled allogeneic faecal microbiota MaaT013 for SR-GI-a-GvHD: a single-arm, multicentre phase 2 trial

Malard F et al, Lancet 2023



Phase 3 ARES Study Evaluating MaaT013 in acute Graftversus-Host Disease

Preliminary Results – Jan 2025 ARES, a pivotal, single-arm, open-label, multicenter European Phase 3 study evaluating the efficacy and safety of MaaT013 in GI-aGvHD in third-line treatment, meaning refractory to steroids and refractory or intolerant to ruxolitinib

	66 pts (50 Eu	Outcome		
	sites)	Day 28 GI	62%	
F/M	47% / 53%	ORR	CR 38% / VGPR 20%	
Median Age	55y (24- 76)	Day 28 ORR	64% CR 36% / VGPR 18%	
aGvHD G2	9.1%			
aGvHD G3	57.6%	12M OS	54%	
aGvHD G4	33.3%		Resp 67% / NR 28%	
Steroid Refractory	86.4%			
Steroid Dependent	13.6%			
Ruxolitinib	100%			
Refractory Data Safety Mon	itoring Board	d: no safety c	oncern,	
efficacy confirmed	positive ber	nefit/risk ratic).	

A long (interesting and exciting) journey ahead





Advanced Level Bonsai University, March 2025



Stem Cell Programme at San Raffaele Hospital

