

# OPENBIOME

## MTP-101LR

Fecal Microbiota Preparation  
For Treatment of Recurrent *C. difficile*  
Administer via Upper or Lower Delivery

## Clinician's Checklist

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# Clinician's checklist for the infusion of MTP-101LR for recurrent *C. difficile*

Note: For fulminant CDI, patients should be treated with MTP-101LF, a more concentrated FMT preparation.

## Important Reminders

- MTP-101LR must be stored in a medical-grade freezer at -20°C or colder at all times, and should never be refrozen.
- After it has been thawed, MTP-101LR material should be administered within 6 hours. Thawed material should not be refrozen.
- Immediately dispose of unused material as biohazardous waste.

## Ingredients

Frozen human microbiota ( $\geq 5 \times 10^{11}$  bacteria) suspended in normal saline with 10% glycerol.

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## General Patient Preparation

### 1. Review Indications & Contraindications

- Confirm that the indication to be treated by Fecal Microbiota Transplantation (FMT) is *C. difficile* infection (CDI) that is not responsive to standard therapy, and rule out alternative diagnoses (e.g., post-infection IBS, inflammatory bowel disease, celiac disease).
  - For fulminant CDI (previously referred to as severe or severe-complicated CDI): Treat patients with MTP-101LF, a high-concentration FMT preparation designed to treat fulminant CDI, through lower delivery.
  - Current evidence suggests that the treatment of fulminant CDI by FMT may require different protocols than those outlined in this document. This may include potential retreatment. We suggest reviewing the protocol outlined in the Investigator's Brochure for MTP-101LF which can be found at <https://www.openbiome.org/umn-fmt>.

## General Patient Preparation (continued)

- Review contraindications specific to the procedure: Lower delivery (i.e., colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, enema) or upper delivery (nasogastric, esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD), push enteroscopy).
- Review contraindications for FMT material, including but not limited to:
  - Severe food allergy (e.g. anaphylaxis or anaphylactoid reaction).
  - Severe adverse event attributable to a previous FMT.
  - Patients with allergies to sodium chloride or glycerol, both ingredients Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS).
  - Ongoing antibiotic use for *C. difficile* infection or non-*C. difficile* indication.
  - Any condition for which the treating physician thinks the treatment may pose a serious health risk (e.g., severely immunocompromised with neutropenia).
  - Pregnancy.

### 2. Obtain Informed Consent

- Inform patients of the potential risks and benefits associated with FMT and treatment alternatives for CDI.
- Inform patients that the use of FMT to treat recurrent *C. difficile* infection (rCDI) is investigational.

## General Patient Preparation (continued)

### 3. Review Medications

- Discontinue anti-rCDI antibiotics (e.g., vancomycin, fidaxomicin) **48 hours** prior to FMT. Concomitant use of other antibiotics could reduce the procedure's efficacy.

### 4. Patient Preparation

- For colonoscopy/sigmoidoscopy**, use a standard bowel preparation for lower gastrointestinal delivery.
- For naso-gastric tube delivery**, a proton pump inhibitor (PPI) the evening before FMT and the morning of the procedure is recommended to minimize the impact of gastric acid on the donor microbiota during FMT.

**Note:** naso-gastric administration (or via gastrostomy) is generally discouraged because of aspiration risk. Infusion of the transplant material past the ligament of Treitz is preferred.

## Warnings and Caution

- May contain food allergens, including nuts. Contraindications include known anaphylactic food allergies and pregnancy. FMT carries the risk of known and unknown infectious disease transmission and potentially microbiome-mediated disease.
- Upper gastrointestinal administration, particularly nasogastric tube delivery, carries a higher risk of aspiration, which is a rare but important procedure-related complication.
- Interactions with other drugs have not been systematically investigated. Consider closely monitoring medication levels for medications potentially impacted by microbiota-mediated drug metabolism by gut microbiota (e.g., warfarin, anti-rejection medications).
- **New Drug**—Limited by Federal (or United States) law to investigational use. **Immediately report any adverse events to <https://www.openbiome.org/adverse-events>.**

## Material Handling and Thawing

- Store immediately at -20°C or -80°C in freezers **without** an auto defrost function. Use before applicable expiration date indicated on product label.
- Remove MTP-101LR cryobag from the freezer and check to make sure that formulation is not expired.
- Thaw before use by placing cryobag into a wet ice bath for at least 30 minutes until preparation becomes a liquid. No additional blending, mixing, or other preparation is required.
- After thawing, samples must be administered within 6 hours of thawing. Discard MTP-101LR after six hours thawed.  
**Note:** Once thawed, MTP-101LR cannot be refrozen and remain active.

## Instructions for Lower Delivery

**Note:** Colonoscopic route has the most accumulated experience and is the preferred route.

**Materials:** You will need the following supplies

- Normal saline
- 30 or 60 ml slip tip syringes
- BD Interlink™ blunt tip plastic cannula: Item number 303345
- A graduated beaker

The blunt cannula will be mounted on the slip tip syringe and used to access the cryobag through one of the two ports. Do not use metal needles to access the cryobag – these do not maintain a seal following puncture of the port and may result in leakage.

- Follow routine pre-procedure preparation for colonoscopy/sigmoidoscopy (e.g. diet/bowel preparation instructions).
- Mount the blunt tip cannula onto the slip tip syringe.

## Instructions for Lower Delivery (Continued)

- Draw out the contents of the cryobag, which comprise 35mL of material (a single 60 mL syringe is sufficient, or you can use two 30 mL syringes. The blunt cannula remains in the port; only the syringes need to be switched).
- Once cryobag is empty, you can inject 30 mL of normal saline into the cryobag and draw out the residual microbiota.
- Fill an additional syringe with normal saline only.
- Inject the microbiota through the biopsy channel of the colonoscope once you're in the desired position (e.g., cecum).
- Flush the biopsy channel with normal saline into the colon. **Avoid aspiration during scope withdrawal.**
- Avoid aspiration during scope withdrawal.

**Note:** The dose is defined as the number of bacteria rather than volume administered or grams of raw stool that went into the manufacturing.

**We recommend the total volume administered into the cecum or terminal ileum to be 60 – 180 mL.**

## Instructions for Upper Delivery

**Note:** Colonoscopic route has the most accumulated experience and is the preferred route. **If the upper route is used, the microbiota should be delivered in a smaller volume (35mL).**

**Materials:** You will need the following supplies

- Normal saline
- 30 or 60 ml slip tip syringes
- BD Interlink™ blunt tip plastic cannula: Item number 303345
- A graduated beaker

The blunt cannula will be mounted on the slip tip syringe and used to access the cryobag through one of the two ports. Do not use metal needles to access the cryobag – these do not maintain a seal following puncture of the port and may result in leakage.

## Instructions for Upper Delivery (Continued)

- Follow standard guidelines on best patient preparation practice for nasoenteric, esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD), or push enteroscopy delivery.
  - Patients should maintain a clear liquid diet the day of FMT administration.
  - Patients should fast (NPO) for a minimum of 2 hours prior to the FMT administration.
- Mount the blunt tip cannula onto the slip tip syringe.
- Draw out the contents of the cryobag, which comprise 35mL of material (a single 60 mL syringe is sufficient, or you can use two 30 mL syringes. The blunt cannula remains in the port; only the syringes need to be switched).
- To reduce the risk of aspiration, we recommend limiting the volume to 35 ml, which is the volume of the suspension in the cryobag. Use the minimal amount of saline to flush out the residual FMT in the scope into the GI tract.**

### **Via nasoenteric tube**

- Position the patient to sit upright at a 45- to 90-degree angle to reduce the risk of aspiration or regurgitation.
- Recommended: Confirm appropriate tube placement by radiograph or fluoroscopy before fecal instillation to minimize procedural risks.
- Infuse **35mL** of material over 2-3 minutes and flush tube with an equal volume of standard saline flush.
- Remove the tube 30 minutes after infusion.

### **Via EGD or push enteroscopy**

- Follow standard guidelines on best practices for conducting an EGD or push enteroscopy.
- Infuse **35mL** of FMT Upper Delivery microbiota preparation under direct visualization in the most distal portion of the small bowel reached by EGD/push enteroscopy, at least beyond the second portion of the duodenum, to minimize aspiration risk.
- Flush the residual FMT remaining in the endoscope into the intestine with a small volume of normal saline ( $\leq 35$  ml).

## Post Administration

### For Lower Delivery

- Observe standard best practices for post-colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy or retention enema care.

### For Upper Delivery

- Patients should fast (NPO) for 1 hour after the administration. (Clear liquids can be resumed after 1 hour.)
- We recommend monitoring the patient for 2 hours post-procedure.
- Patients should sit at 45-90 angle for 2 hours post-procedure.
- Patients may return to a full diet after the post-procedure fasting period.

## Adverse Reactions

This is a summary of adverse reactions reported in peer-reviewed literature; however, it may not be a comprehensive list. Please consult the primary sources listed in the references section of the OpenBiome Clinical Primer for more detailed information. A review of procedure-related adverse events (e.g. perforation, aspiration) are beyond the scope of this document.

- Common, mild adverse events that occur in the first weeks after FMT include:
  - Transient diarrhea (70%)
  - Transient abdominal cramps/discomfort (20%)
  - Nausea (<5%) in 24 hours post-FMT.
  - Transient fever, bloating, belching, vomiting, and borborygmus
  - Constipation (20%)
  - Excess flatulence (25%)

**Sustained diarrhea, especially with fecal urgency and night symptoms should prompt evaluation for recurrence of *C. difficile* infection.**

## Adverse Reactions (continued)

- Rare, serious adverse events: The following risks should be considered:
  - **Infection:** Although this material has been screened for microbial pathogens, there is a risk of transmission of known and unknown infectious organisms contained in the donor stool.
  - **Multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs):** Although this material tested negative for common MDROs, including ESBL, MRSA, VRE, and CRE, there remains a possibility of a systemic infection with an MDRO.
  - **Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) flare** in those with underlying IBD.
  - **Allergy/Anaphylaxis** to antigens in donor stool.
  - **Non-infectious disease transmission:** Although all donors participating in the University of Minnesota's stool donor program meet strict criteria and are healthy, metabolically fit, and take no prescription medications, there remains a theoretical risk of developing disease that may be related to donor gut microbiota. These include obesity, metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular disease, autoimmune conditions, allergic/atopic disorders, neurologic disorders, psychiatric conditions and malignancy.

## Mandatory Clinical Follow-Up

- Complete the mandatory paper-based Material Tracking Log to report use of material.
- Assess patients around 1-2 months after FMT administration (phone/-clinic visit) for clinical cure (e.g., resolution of diarrhea) and occurrence of adverse events.
- Clinicians must report patient outcomes via the online registry at [www.openbiome.org/outcomes](http://www.openbiome.org/outcomes)**
- Send Material Tracking Log by email to [safety@openbiome.org](mailto:safety@openbiome.org) or by fax to (617) 575-2201.

This quality assurance data is critical to our efforts to guard against potential threats to the safety and efficacy of FMT. **Your participation in reporting Material Tracking Log and clinical outcomes via the online registry is a strict condition for receiving future supplies.**

## Post-FMT Patient Counseling

Advise patient to thoroughly clean their home to avoid reinfection after FMT. When cleaning, the patient should:

- Use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered disinfectant with a *C. difficile*-sporicidal label claim, such as household bleach
- Scrub high-touch surface areas such as toilets, faucets, and showers
- Wear disposable gloves when cleaning; wash hands with soap and water thoroughly afterwards
- Consult OpenBiome's Patient Education materials:  
[www.openbiome.org/patient-support](http://www.openbiome.org/patient-support)

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)



Visit [openbiome.org/umn-fmt](https://openbiome.org/umn-fmt) for more clinical guidance and answers to frequently asked questions

# OPENBIOME

## Contact Information

### **Safety & Adverse Events**

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### **General**

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