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88 **Epidemiologic Burden and Treatment of Chronic Symptomatic Functional Bowel Disorders in the United States: A Nationwide Analysis**

C. Ma, S. E. Congly, K. L. Novak, P. J. Belletrutti, M. Raman, M. Woo, C. N. Andrews, and Y. Nasser

This analysis of national-level survey data (2007-2015) identified over 4 million ambulatory encounters accounting for over $350 million USD annually in clinic visits for chronic symptomatic functional bowel disorders. <20% of these visits were associated with non-pharmacological management strategies.

99 **Worldwide Prevalence and Burden of Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders, Results of Rome Foundation Global Study**

A. D. Sperber, S. I. Bangdiwala, D. A. Drossman, U. C. Ghoshal, M. Simren, J. Tack, W. E. Whitehead, D. L. Dumitrascu, X. Fang, S. Fukudo, J. Kellow, E. Okeke, E. M. M. Quigley, M. Schmulson, P. Whorwell, T. Archampong, P. Adibi, V. Andresen, M. A. Benninga, B. Bonaz, S. Bor, L. B. Fernandez, S. C. Choi, E. S. Corazziari, C. Francisconi, A. Hani, L. Lazebnik, Y. Y. Lee, A. Mulak, M. M. Rahman, J. Santos, M. Setshedi, A. F. Syam, S. Vanner, R. K. Wong, A. Lopez-Colombo, V. Costa, R. Dickman, M. Kanazawa, A. H. Keshteli, R. Khatun, I. Maleki, P. Poitras, N. Pratap, O. Stefanyuk, S. Thomson, J. Zeevenhooven, and O. S. Palsson

Functional gastrointestinal disorders, such as irritable bowel syndrome, are common worldwide, have negative effects on quality of life, and are a substantial economic burden; further research and new treatment strategies are needed.

115 **A Phase 1b Safety Study of SER-287, a Spore-Based Microbiome Therapeutic, for Active Mild to Moderate Ulcerative Colitis**

M. R. Henn, E. J. O'Brien, L. Diao, B. G. Feagan, W. J. Sandborn, C. Huttenhower, J. R. Wortman, B. H. McGovern, S. Wang-Weigand, D. I. Lichter, M. Chafee, C. B. Ford, P. Bernardo, P. Zhao, S. Simmons, A. D. Tomlinson, D. N. Cook, R. J. Pomerantz, B. K. Misra, J. G. Auninš, and M. Trucksis

The authors identified a community of bacteria that are reduced in the intestinal microbiomes of patients with UC but when given orally (in spore form) induces remission in about 40% of patients.

128 **From Birth to Overweight and Atopic Disease: Multiple and Common Pathways of the Infant Gut Microbiome**

K. Vu, W. Lou, H. M. Tun, T. B. Konya, N. Morales-Lizcano, R. S. Chari, C. J. Field, D. S. Guttman, R. Mandal, D. S. Wishart, M. B. Azad, A. B. Becker, P. J. Mandhane, T. J. Moraes, D. L. Lefebvre, M. R. Sears, S. E. Turvey, P. Subbarao, J. A. Scott, and A. L. Kozyrskyj

Being born by cesarean section or after prolonged labour increases the chance of developing allergies or obesity. Abnormalities in gut bacteria of babies, including finding *C difficile*, could be the reason for this.

145 **Fecal Microbiota Transplantation Reduces Symptoms in Some Patients With Irritable Bowel Syndrome With Predominant Abdominal Bloating: Short- and Long-term Results From a Placebo-Controlled Randomized Trial**

T. Holvoet, M. Joossens, J. F. Vázquez-Castellanos, E. Christiaens, L. Heyerick, J. Boelens, B. Verhasselt, H. van Vlierberghe, M. De Vos, J. Raes, and D. De Looze

See editorial on page 15.

FMT reduces symptoms in some patients with IBS, but effects decrease with time. Studies are needed to identify which patients are most likely to respond and which components of the fecal material are responsible for the therapeutic effects.

158 **Effects of Diet-Modulated Autologous Fecal Microbiota Transplantation on Weight Regain**

E. Rinott, I. Youngster, A. Yaskolka Meir, G. Tsaban, H. Zelicha, A. Kaplan, D. Knights, K. Tuohy, F. Fava, M. U. Scholz, O. Ziv, E. Reuven, A. Tirosh, A. Rudich, M. Blüher, M. Stumvoll, U. Ceglarek, K. Clement, O. Koren, D. D. Wang, F. B. Hu, M. J. Stampfer, and I. Shai

See editorial on page 17.

This study found that participants who lost weight on a healthy diet and were then fed capsules containing fecal material collected during the diet period for months after the maximal weight loss, regained less weight than participants given placebo tablets, by modulating the intestinal microbiota. A plant-based diet (in participants) or Mankai diet (in mice) produced the optimal fecal microbiome for preventing weight regain and for retaining glycemic control.

Clinical—Liver

Basic and Translational—Alimentary Tract

Basic and Translational—Liver

Basic and Translational—Pancreas

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