



Efectividad de los trasplantes de microbiota fecal. Revisión bibliográfica [

2021

text (article)

Analítica

Introduction: Fecal microbiota transplantation has begun to be used as a treatment for intestinal pathologies such as Clostridium Difficile infection. Due to its success in this pathology, it is necessary to investigate if it is also effective in other intestinal pathologies and its degree of security. **Objective:** to find current evidences demonstrating the effectiveness of fecal microbiota transplantation in the treatment of intestinal pathology, showing both potential health benefits and adverse effects, if any. **Method:** Bibliographic review in Medline via Pubmed, Cochrane Library, CINAHL and SciELO. Published between 2014 and 2019. Clinical trials, meta-analysis and systematic reviews. Studies had been conducted concurrent interventions and those that treated Clostridium Difficile infection were excluded Quality assessment by CASPe tool. Manual removal of the results. **Outcomes:** Clinical and endoscopic remission, diversity of intestinal microbiota, serious adverse effects. **Results:** 45 primary studies and 18 reviews were found, of which 4 primary studies and 5 reviews were selected. This reviews provides midlevel evidence for use the fecal microbiota transplantation as treatment of inflammatory bowel disease, hepatic encephalopathy and intestinal constipation. No favorable results were found for its use as treatment of irritable bowel syndrome

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Editorial: 2021

Tipo Audiovisual: Trasplante de microbiota fecal Patología Intestinal Enfermedad Intestinal Inflamatoria
Trasplante Microbiota Fecal Microbiota Transplantation Inflammatory Bowel Disease Intestinal Disease
Transplantation

Documento fuente: NURE investigación: Revista Científica de enfermería, ISSN 1697-218X, N°. 110, 2021

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Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: NURE investigación: Revista Científica de enfermería, ISSN 1697-218X, N°. 110, 2021

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es