Appendix 1: Methodology

We performed a systematic search on PubMed, MEDLINE (OvidSP), Embase (OvidSP) and Web of science for articles from inception to 31st May 2019. Search strategies included PubMed, Ovid (Medline, Embase) using the below keywords: (fecal or faecal or feces or faeces or stool) and (microbiota or microflora or flora) and (enema or infusion or instillation or reconstitution or transplant or donor) or (fecal or faecal or feces or faeces or stool) and (bacteriotherapy). Search was also performed on Web of Science using the below keywords in combination (fecal OR faecal OR feces OR faeces OR stool) AND (microbiota OR microflORa OR florA) AND (enema OR infusion OR instillation OR reconstitution OR transplant OR donOR) OR (fecal OR faecal OR feces OR faeces OR stool) AND (bacteriotherapy). Our search included studies of any design that have included the use of FMT, and included both clinical and pre-clinical studies. Additional articles including review articles or published abstracts from major conferences such as Digestive Disease Week and United European Gastroenterology Week using non-standard descriptors for FMT were identified from hand-searching reference lists and included in the paper. Detailed search strategies are outlined in below. After removing duplicates, 4,027 articles were screened by title and abstracts. A total of 2,581 articles not related to FMT were excluded. Following the exclusion of clinical and pre-clinical studies that did not involve mechanisms of FMT or analysis of donor/recipient microbial factors, as well as review, opinion, editorial or reply articles, a total of 91 articles that are related to the five central topics of FMT were selected and reviewed by panel members and experts who presented their views during a roundtable meeting in Hong Kong in June 2018. Figure 1 shows the flow diagram of studies included in this paper.
Appendix 2: References in tables

Appendix 3: References in figures


