

15th International Conference on **Surgical Pathology and Cancer Diagnosis**

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4th International Conference on **General Practice & Primary Care**

April 15-16, 2019 Berlin, Germany

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Microbiota is the ecological community of commensal, symbiotic and pathogenic microorganisms that literally share our body space. All of the bacteria that live inside the human gastrointestinal tract are referred to as the microbiota. The intestinal microbiota consists of more than 1000 species. The healthy microbiota has many functions within the gut as protecting against pathogens, participating in the intake of dietary nutrients, metabolizing certain drugs and carcinogens, influencing the absorption and distribution of fat, synthesis of certain vitamins. Imbalances in the composition of this microbiota can cause intestinal dysfunctions with dysbiosis and chronic disease states. The discovery of antibiotics in the early 20th century had an enormous impact on modern medicine, dramatically reduced mortality associated with infections. However, the emergence of drug-resistant pathogens has occurred due to greater availability and inappropriate use of antibiotics in healthcare and agriculture and has become a global health concern. FMT approach has already been used for treating microbiome diseases such as *Clostridium difficile* associated pathologies, IBD and IBS. The most impressive demonstration of efficacy comes from the first randomized controlled trial of FMT in CDI reported by. In many aspects, FMT is simpler to perform than other organ transplants, without the need for immunological matching of donor and recipient or the need for immune suppression after the procedure. Most fecal donors have been healthy family members or spouses/significant partners who have common genetic and/or environmental factors. Following fecal microbial transplantation, the diversity of the gut microbiota is increased and microbial diversity stabilizes.

Recent Publications

1. Al Asmakh M, Stukenborg J B, Reda A, Anuar F, Strand M L, Hedin L, et al. (2014) The gut microbiota and developmental programming of the testis in mice.
2. Andreu Prados (2017) Review examines the role of oral pathobionts in systemic diseases, Gut Microbiota, Research and Practice. J Ph J Physiol 595(2):465-476.

Biography

Aziz Koleilat has accomplished his premedical studies at The American University of Beirut, Lebanon. He has completed his Graduation at Charles University Prague, Czech Republic- Pediatric Faculty; Postgraduate studies and training at the Teaching Hospital of Charles University, Prague. He has acquired his first and second attestation at the Institute for Postgraduate Medical Studies Prague, Czech Republic. He was appointed as a Chairman and Director of Pediatric Residency Program of the Department of Pediatrics of Berbir Hospital in Beirut, affiliated to Lebanese University & Saint Josef University. After, Chairman and Director of Pediatric Residency Program at the Makassed University Hospital (affiliated to Lille 2 University, France, The American University of Beirut, The Arab University of Beirut and The Lebanese University). He is a clinical professor of The Arab University of Beirut Beirut. Senior consultant of pediatric gastroenterology and asthma at the Makassed University General Hospital and member of the residency program. He was the first one to establish Pediatric Award for the best research paper for pediatric residents in Lebanon. His interest is in Asthma, child development and nutrition & gastroenterology.

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