LETTER TO THE EDITOR

do:10.1017/S1041610219000115

Fecal microbiota transplantation in an elderly patient with mental depression

Fecal microbiota transplantation (FMT), in which intestinal microflora from a healthy person is transplants into a patient’s intestinal tract, has been used to reconstruct the intestinal microbial ecology and treat gastrointestinal disease. Here it was applied in a patient with a 6-month history of mental depression after a stressful event. Good results were achieved in this elderly woman, and she remains in remission after almost 12 months of follow-up. Our experience suggests that FMT could be a feasible treatment for mental depression.

Our patient was a 79-year-old woman. After her personal property was stolen, she experienced loss of appetite, constipation, introversion, and drowsiness and stayed in bed all day. During a 6-month period, she lost nearly 25 kg. She was admitted to a psychiatric department, diagnosed with mental depression, the Patient Health Questionnaire score (PHQ-9) was 21, and prescribed escitalopram, Flupentixol and Melitracen Tablets, gastrointestinal dynamics regulators, probiotics, and supplemental digestive enzymes for 6 months. However, no obvious improvement occurred. Seven months after disease onset, we transferred 200 mL of a bacterial solution to the descending duodenum via a gastroscope. The antidepressants were stopped thereafter. The donor was her 6-year-old great-grandson, who had a good appetite, an outgoing personality, and a disciplinary stool. Four days after the FMT, the patient felt less sleepy, her appetite had changed for the better, and she became more talkative. Two weeks after the therapy, she became euphoric. She was able to live independently, and her weight had increased by 1.5 kg. Six months later, her weight had returned to normal and the constipation symptoms had improved, PHQ-9 score descended to 4, meant a normal level.

The result of 16S ribosomal RNA sequencing showed that after the FMT, there was a significant increase in Firmicutes counts, while those of Bacteroidetes were significantly reduced. Much research (Ley et al., 2006; Makarova and Koonin, 2007; Samuel and Gordon, 2006; Tumbaugh et al., 2006) has indicated that Bacteroides and Firmicutes jointly host absorption or energy storage and that an increase or decrease of either may contribute to weight gain. The number of Lachnospiraceae species was quite low before the FMT but much higher thereafter. Lachnospiraceae species break down carbohydrates into short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs). The reduction of Lachnospiraceae would thereby result in the loss of SCFAs (Duncan et al., 2007) and retard the colonic transmission speed. Thus, we speculated that Lachnospiraceae species may be less abundant in patients with gastrointestinal dysfunction. In addition, the reduction of SCFAs can reduce the intestinal production of 5-HT, an important neurotransmitter in the fight against depression.

Our findings indicated that FMT can optimize the intestinal microflora of patients with depression and relieve depression-related symptoms by restoring or reconstructing the constitution of the intestinal microflora. Studies on the treatment and mechanism of FMT in depression are presently lacking, so further explorations in large-sample randomized clinical trials are required to verify our findings.

Conflict of interest statement
None.

Description of authors’ roles
Ting Cai performed the study, collected the data, drafted the manuscript; Xiao Shi collected the data and interpreted the manuscript; Ling-zhi Yuan performed the statistical analysis and revised the manuscript; Dan Tang performed the study; Fen Wang organized the study and revised the manuscript. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

Acknowledgments
This study was supported by The National Key Research and Development Program of China under Grant no. 2016YFC1201800; The National Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant no. 81670509; The Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities of Central South University in 2017 under Grant no. 2017zzts882; and The New Xiangya Talent Projects of the Third Xiangya Hospital of Central South University under Grant no. 20180304. The authors would like to thank Medjaden Bioscience Limited for assisting in the preparation of this paper.
References


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