

Table
A brief description of the veterinary studies in which fecal microbiota transplantation was utilized

No.	Animal Species	Subject of the research	Clinical effects	FMT scheme	Number of procedures	Observation period	Delivery route*	Source
1	Dogs (puppies)	Parvovirus enteritis	Faster recovery	FMT + standard therapy	1	1 week	RE	[17]
2	Dogs	Inflammatory bowel disease	A decreased proportion of <i>Proteobacteria</i> and an increased proportion of <i>Fusobacteria</i>	FMT	9	6 months	RE	[18]
3	Dogs	Acute diarrhea	Fecal indicators have improved significantly, dysbiosis index shows a downward trend	FMT	1	1 month	RE	[19]
4	Dogs	Acute hemorrhagic diarrhea syndrome	An increased proportion of bacteria typical for healthy gut	FMT	1	1 month	Col	[13]
5	Dogs	Unresponsive enteropathy	Clinical and pathological abnormalities resolved	FTM + chlorambucil	1	10 months	Col	[21]
6	Dogs	Recurrent chronic diarrhea	Alleviated bloating and bowel movement-related pain	FMT + prednisolone	5	18 months	O	[24]
7	Dogs	<i>Clostridium difficile</i> diarrhea	Tests for <i>C. difficile</i> antigen, A&B toxin genes and proteins were negative	FMT	1	6 months	O	[26]
8	Dogs (puppies)	Post-weaning diarrhea	No puppies showed diarrhea	FMT	5	1 month	O	[27]
9	Dogs	Atopic dermatitis	Severe atopic dermatitis significantly relieved	FMT	1	2 months	O	[25]
10	Cats	Ulcerative colitis	Stools returned to normal	FMT	2	11 months	RE	[30]
11	Cats	Chronic digestive problems	Health conditions of recipients improved; changes in fecal microbiota	FMT	50	1.5 months	O	[31]
12	Horses	Acute colitis	Diarrhea and fever disappeared within 24 hours after the procedure	FMT	1	6 months	NGT	[22]
13	Horses	Metronidazole-caused dysbiosis	Dysbiosis is still observed	FMT	5	1 month	NGT	[23]
14	Preterm piglets	Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC)	NEC frequency reduced; bacterial diversity increased	FMT	4	5 days	NGT + RT and RT	[32]
15	Preterm piglets	NEC	Protection against NEC in colon	FMT and FMT + antibiotics	4	9 days	RT	[33]
16	Preterm piglets	NEC	No NEC cases	FMT	4	4 days post FMT	RT	[15]
17	Pigs, piglets	Physiology of digestion	Higher feed conversion ratio in offspring	FMT + antibiotic therapy	2	140 days	NGT	[34]
18	Pigs	Circovirus infection and porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome	Reduced morbidity and mortality	FMT	7	42 days	O	[35]
19	Chickens	Disrupted circadian rhythms	An increase in the number of mtDNA copies; normalized cell cycle-dependent gene expression	FMT	7	50 days	O	[36]
20	Chickens	Lipid metabolism	Significantly reduced fat mass	FMT	14	28 days	O	[37]
21	Chickens	Growth and immune balance	Chicken growth increased, inflammatory processes reduced	FMT	28	1 month	O	[38]
22	Chickens	Intestinal infections caused by <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	A significant reduction in <i>C. jejuni</i> colonization (oral administration of the pathogen). Minimal effect (infection via contact with patients)	FMT	1	15 days	O	[39]
23	Calves	Diarrhea	Diarrhea symptoms significantly improved	FMT	5	12 months	O	[40]
24	Calves	Diarrhea (multifactorial causes)	70% of calves were successfully cured	FMT	20	7 days	RE	[16]

25	Carp koi	Gut dysbiosis induced by florfenicol	Restoration of intestinal microbiota	FMT	7	28 days	O	[41]
26	Fish <i>Nothobranchius furzeri</i>	Age-related changes	Increased life expectancy	FMT	1	2 months	O	[42]
27	Common marmoset <i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	Changes in the gut microbiota	An increase in the proportion of <i>Actinobacteria</i> and <i>Bifidobacteriaceae</i> family	FMT	3	6 months	NGT	[43]
28	Mice	Changes in the gut microbiota	Increase in beneficial bacteria and metabolites	FMT + fiber	7	2 months	NGT	[44]

*RE – retention enema; Col – colonoscopy; O – oral; NGT – nasogastric tube; RT – rectal tube.