Table 1. Study Population Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

	FMTgr (n =20)	**FMTcr (n = 31)**	**All (n = 51)**
Demographics			
Age (years) Mean (SD) Median (range)	59 (18) 62 (24 – 81)	 63 (15) 63 (28 – 95)	61 (17) 63 (24 - 95)
Female (n, %)	14 (70%)	21 (68%)	35 (68%)
Race (n, %) White African America	19 (95%) 1 (5%)	31 (100%) 0 (0%)	50 (98%) 1 (2%)
Baseline rCDI Characteristics			
On non-CDI antibiotic prior to most recent CDI recurrence (n, %)	14 (70%)	16 (52%)	34 (67%)
Any prior CDI recurrence requiring hospitalization (n, %)	4 (20%)	16 (52%)	20 (40%)

Table 2. Treatment Emergent Serious and Non-Serious Adverse Events in the Intention to Treat Population (n=51)

AE Type	Cohort A N=20	Cohort B N=31	Overall N=51
Any	5 (25%)	18 (58%)	23 (45%)
TEAE	5 (25%)	17 (55%)	22 (43%)
TEAE related to study drug*	5 (25%)	11 (35%)	16 (31%)
SAE&	0	1 (3.2%)	1 (1.9%)
SAE related to study drug	0	0	0
SAE leading to death	0	0	0

Abbreviations: SAE, serious adverse event; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

* Related AEs were those that were determined by the investigator to be either possibly or probably related to the study drug.

& There was 1 SAE of a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation requiring a hospitalization that was felt by the investigator to be unrelated to the study drug.