

transplant is the inoculation of bacteria in stools from healthy donors in patients with pathogenic native microorganisms. The most common stool microbiota transplant consists in the direct stool material transfer with minimum processing (first generation) from a healthy donor for a patient. In accordance with the success of outcomes obtained for the treatment of diseases caused by microorganisms, stool microbiota transplants were started from donor sample banks (second generation) and later the fully characterized microbial consortium (third generation) including culture in a laboratory.

In conclusion, nontraditional antimicrobial therapy is an alternative for the treatment and prevention of bacterial infections, slowing down the development of antibiotic resistance not only in pathogenic microorganisms but also in bacteria considered commensal, as in the case of *E. coli*. Infections are currently treated solely with antibiotics and abundantly in hospitals, and the implementation of this therapy and other types thereof will require significant changes in the pharmaceutical industry, and regulatory agencies.

## Further Reading

### Antibodies

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