



# ACG 2026

OCTOBER 9-14, 2026 | NASHVILLE, TN

## CALL FOR Abstracts

SUBMISSION SITE OPENS MARCH 2, 2026

**SUBMISSION DATES: MARCH 2 - JUNE 1, 2026**

The American College of Gastroenterology invites you to submit abstracts for presentation at the 2026 Annual Scientific Meeting and Postgraduate Course. Abstracts must be clinical or research-oriented, with a focus on gastroenterology or hepatology.

**IMPORTANT DATES**

- > **MARCH 2**  
Submission Site OPENS
- > **JUNE 1 | 11:59 PM ET**  
Submission Site CLOSES (No Exceptions!)
- > **BY JULY 17**  
Notification of abstract ACCEPTANCE
- > **SEPTEMBER 16**  
Presenting Authors MUST REGISTER as an attendee

**ABSTRACT CATEGORIES**

- Biliary/Pancreas
- Colon
- Colorectal Cancer Prevention
- Diet, Nutrition, and Obesity
- Endoscopy Video
- Esophagus
- Functional Bowel Disease
- General Endoscopy
- GI Bleeding
- IBD
- Infections and Microbiome
- Interventional Endoscopy
- Liver
- Pediatrics
- Practice Management
- Small Intestine
- Stomach and Spleen
- Clinical Vignettes/Case Reports



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[bit.ly/ACG2026\\_Abstracts](https://bit.ly/ACG2026_Abstracts)

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# 2026 ACG SUMMER SCHOOL SERIES:

## WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP COURSE, IBD SCHOOL AND ESOPHAGUS SCHOOL

**JUNE 5-7, 2026** | WASHINGTON MARRIOTT AT METRO CENTER WASHINGTON, DC




Register online: [meetings.gi.org](https://meetings.gi.org)

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# 2026

ACG'S FUNCTIONAL GI & MOTILITY DISORDERS SCHOOL & **ACG/MIGI MIDWEST REGIONAL POSTGRADUATE COURSE**





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# 2026

ACG'S OBESITY AND METABOLIC DISORDERS SCHOOL & **ACG/VGS/MASGNA REGIONAL POSTGRADUATE COURSE**

**AUGUST 28-30, 2026** | WILLIAMSBURG LODGE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA







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## Participating in the Webinar



Moderator:  
Neil H. Stollman, MD, FACP

All attendees will be muted and will remain in "Listen Only Mode"

Type your questions here so that the moderator can see them.  
Not all questions will be answered but we will get to as many as possible.

A handout with the slides and room to take notes can be downloaded from your control panel.

Exit

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## ACG Virtual Grand Rounds

### Join us for upcoming Virtual Grand Rounds!

**Week 18 – Thursday, April 30, 2026** – There will be no ACG Virtual Grand Rounds presentation on Thursday, April 30, 2026.

**Week 19 – Thursday, May 7, 2026** – There will be no ACG Virtual Grand Rounds presentation on Thursday, May 7, 2026.





**Week 20 – Thursday, May 14, 2026**  
 Bowel Urgency in IBD: Understanding and Applying Patient-Reported Outcome Measures  
 Faculty: Jana G. Al Hashash, MD, MSc, FACP  
 Moderator: Tauseef Ali, MD, FACP  
**At Noon and 8pm Eastern**





**Week 21 – Thursday, May 21, 2026**  
 The Art of History and Physical Examination in a Patient With Abdominal Pain  
 Faculty: Lawrence J. Brandt, MD, MACG  
 Moderator: Kenneth R. DeVault, MD, MACG  
**At Noon and 8pm Eastern**

Visit [gi.org/ACGVGR](https://gi.org/ACGVGR) to Register

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Virtual Grand Rounds

## Disclosures

universe.gi.org



**Eamonn M. M. Quigley, MD, MACG:**  
Atmo: Advisory Board, Consultant, Grant/Research Support;  
Biomerica: Grant/Research Support; Carabia: Advisory Board, Consultant; Enterobiotix: Advisory Board, Consultant; FoodMarble: Grant/Research Support; Novonesis: Advisory Board, Consultant; Vibrant: Advisory Board, Consultant, Grant/Research Support.



**Neil H. Stollman, MD, FACG:**  
Amsurg: Advisory Board; Doximity: Stockholder; Nestle Health Sciences: Speaker's Bureau; Provation Medical: Advisory Board; UpToDate: Royalties.

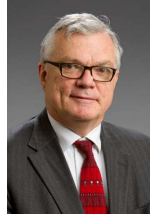
\*All of the relevant financial relationships listed for these individuals have been mitigated

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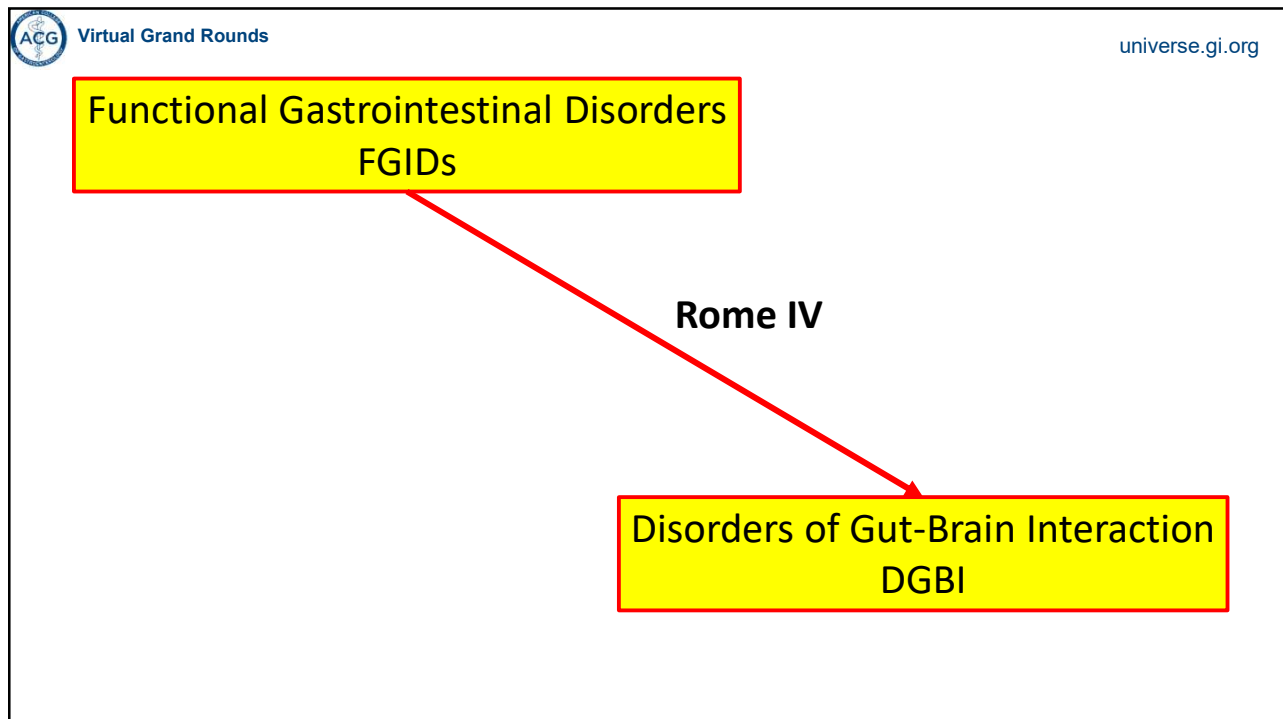
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# The Microbiome in Functional Bowel Disease: How to Answer Patients' Questions About Microbiome Testing, SIBO and Leaky Gut

Eamonn M.M. Quigley, MD, MACG  
Lynda K and David M Underwood Center for Digestive Health  
Houston Methodist Hospital and Weill Cornell Medical College  
Houston, Tx



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## Learning Objectives

- Current understanding of the gut microbiome and metabolome in digestive health
- Value of fecal microbiome testing in DGBI
- What disturbances in the microbiome have been demonstrated in DGBI?
  - Can they explain symptoms in DGBI
- Update our understanding of mucosal integrity/epithelial barrier function and how this may pertain to symptoms in DGBI

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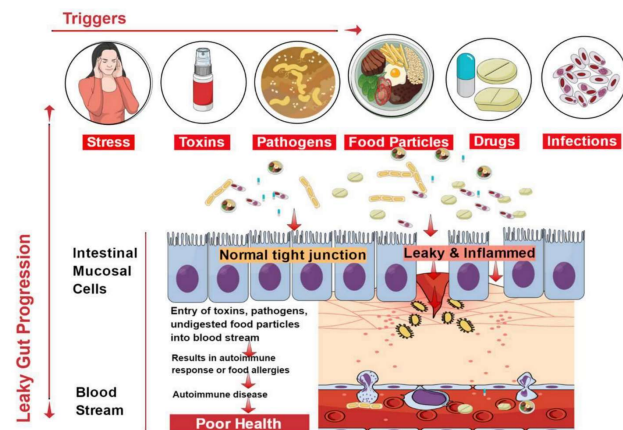
## Microbiome, SIBO and Leaky Gut Media Favorites but Controversial

**SYMPTOMS OF SIBO**  
(Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth)

SIBO, or Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth, is a commonly diagnosed digestive system disorder, much like Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS) and leaky gut. Excessive bacteria in the small intestine can cause malabsorption, malnutrition, and deficiencies in vitamins like B12, K, E, D, and A. Though symptoms can vary, here are some common signs that someone could be dealing with SIBO:

Rosacea	Joint Pain
Depression	Weight Loss
Asthma	Malnutrition
Eczema	Vomiting
Acne	Diarrhea
Rash	Nausea
Fatigue	Bloating

www.DrJayDavidson.com



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# The Microbiome

## An overview

- **Strict definition:**
  - The entire habitat, including the microorganisms (bacteria, archaea, viruses and lower and higher eukaryotes), their genomes and the surrounding environmental conditions
- **But often used to refer to**
  - The collection of microorganisms
  - The collection of genes and genomes of microorganisms

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## Other Commonly Used Terms

- **Microbiota**: The assemblage of microorganisms (bacteria, archaea or lower eukaryotes...) present in a defined environment  

Microbiome and Microbiota often used interchangeably
- **Metagenome**: The collection of genomes and genes from the members of a microbiota  

Microbiome and Metagenome are often used to refer to genomes alone
- **Metabolome**: the metabolic products of the microbiome

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## Putting it Simply! Interpreting the Methods

- High throughput sequencing – what's there (16s)
- Metagenomics – what they could do (shotgun metagenomics)
- Metabolomics, Metatranscriptomics– what they actually produce (MS, NMR, extract total RNA and convert to cDNA)

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## Microbiome Testing

- Several companies offering direct-to-consumer microbiome testing
- Widely used by functional medicine specialists
- Are these tests informative?
- What are the issues?

Patient: Ina Sample      Accession: 0000000-0001  
 Collected: 08/02/2022      Received: 08/15/2022  
 DOB: 07/11/1981      Completed: 8/17/2022  
 Gender: M      Ordered by: Diana Fathi, MD

DNA #STOOLANALYSIS BY QUANTITATIVE PCR

**YOUR PERSONALIZED REPORT**

**PATHOGENS**

The GI-MAPS includes pathogens (bacterial, parasitic and viral) commonly known to cause gastroenteritis. Note that not all individuals with positive findings will present with symptoms. Many factors, including the health of the individual (such as immune health, digestive function, and microbiome balance), the transient nature of most pathogens, and the presence and expression of virulence factors, all contribute to pathogen virulence and individual symptoms.

BACTERIAL PATHOGENS	Result	Reference
<i>Campylobacter</i>	< dl	< 1.00e3
<i>C. difficile</i> Toxin A	1.21e5 High ↑	< 1.00e3
<i>C. difficile</i> Toxin B	2.37e5 High ↑	< 1.00e3
Enterohemorrhagic <i>E. coli</i>	< dl	< 1.00e3
<i>E. coli</i> O157	< dl	< 1.00e3
Enteroinvasive <i>E. coli</i> /Shigella	< dl	< 1.00e2
Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> LT/ST	< dl	< 1.00e3
Shiga-like Toxin <i>E. coli</i> stx1	< dl	< 1.00e3
Shiga-like Toxin <i>E. coli</i> stx2	< dl	< 1.00e3
Salmonella	< dl	< 1.00e4
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	< dl	< 1.00e5
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	4.46e3	< 1.00e5
PARASITIC PATHOGENS		
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	< dl	< 1.00e6
<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	< dl	< 1.00e4
Giardia	< dl	< 5.00e3
VIRAL PATHOGENS		
Adenovirus 40/41	< dl	< 1.00e10
Norovirus GI/II	< dl	< 1.00e7

**KEY:** Results are reported as genome equivalents per gram of stool, which is a standard method for estimating the number of microbes measured per gram of stool, based on qPCR analysis of DNA samples.

Results are expressed in standard scientific notation. For example, a reported result of 3.5e7 is equivalent to 3.5 x 10<sup>7</sup> microbes per gram, which equals 35,000,000 (35 million) microbes per gram of stool.

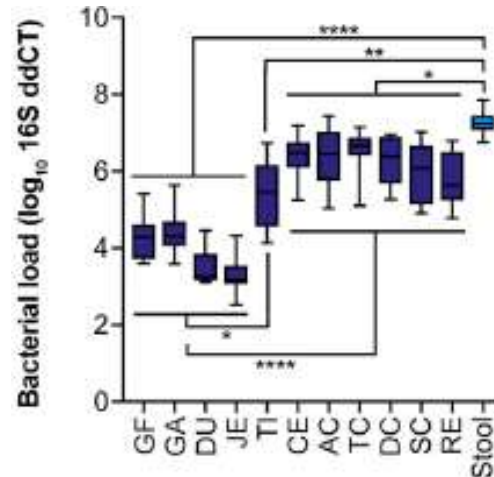
< dl represents results below detectable limit.

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## Sampling and Technical Issues

- **Location**
- Fresh vs frozen
- Technique
  - Culture
  - DGGE
  - 16S – what primers?
  - Shotgun sequencing
- Informatics



Zmora et al. Cell 2018;174:1388-405.

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## Sampling and Technical Issues

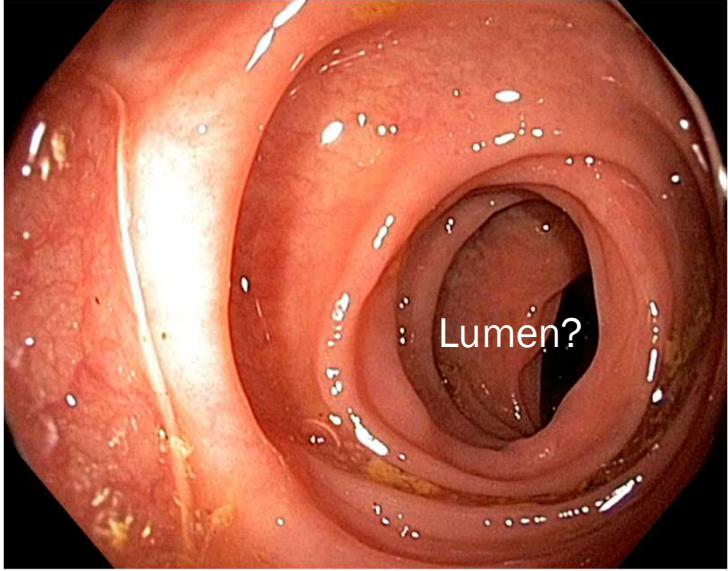
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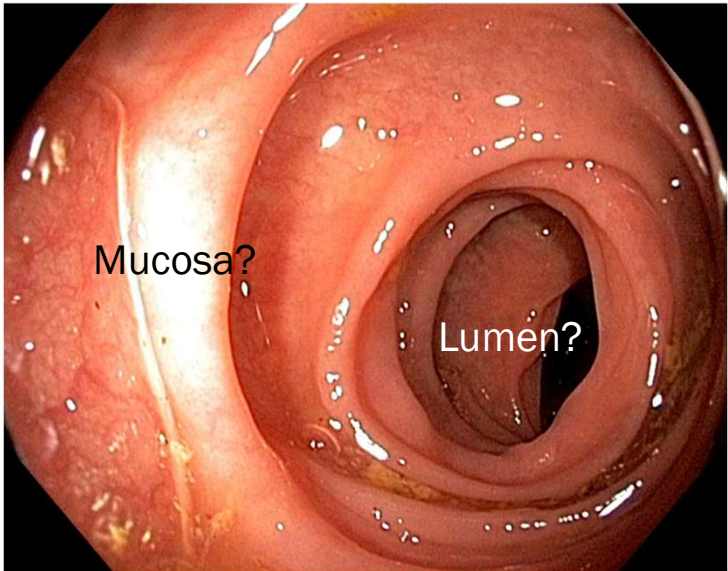


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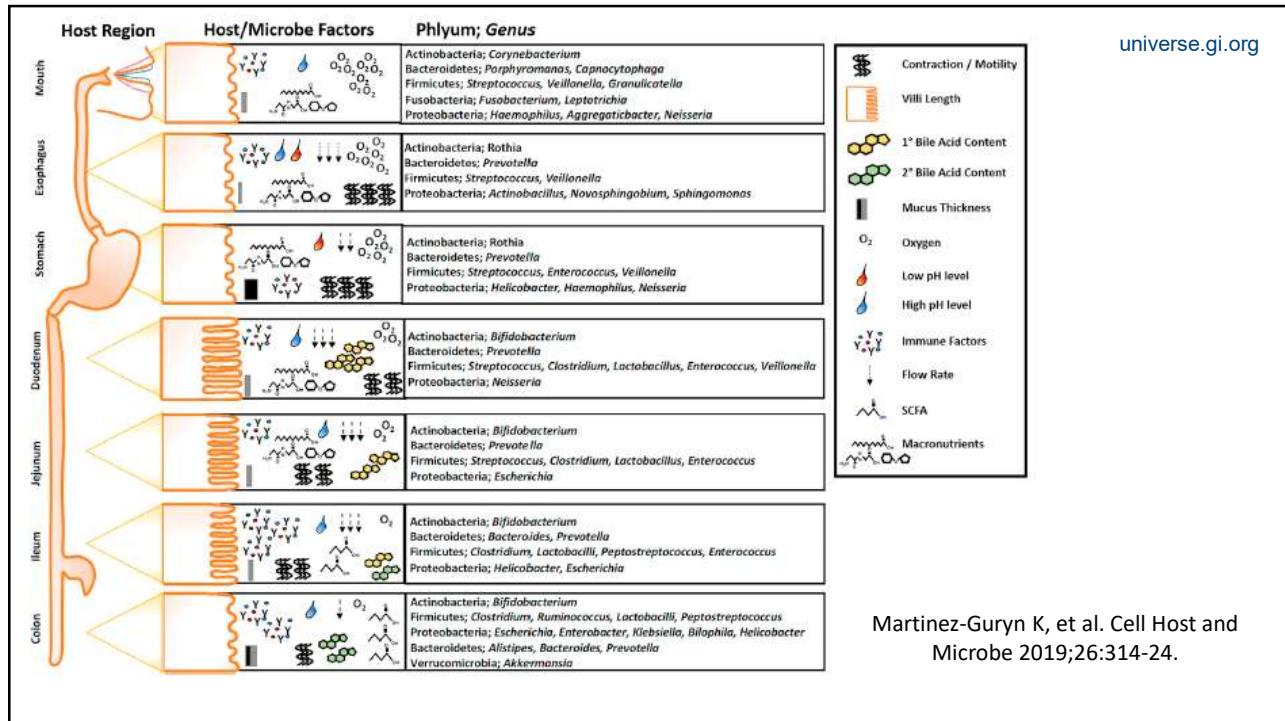
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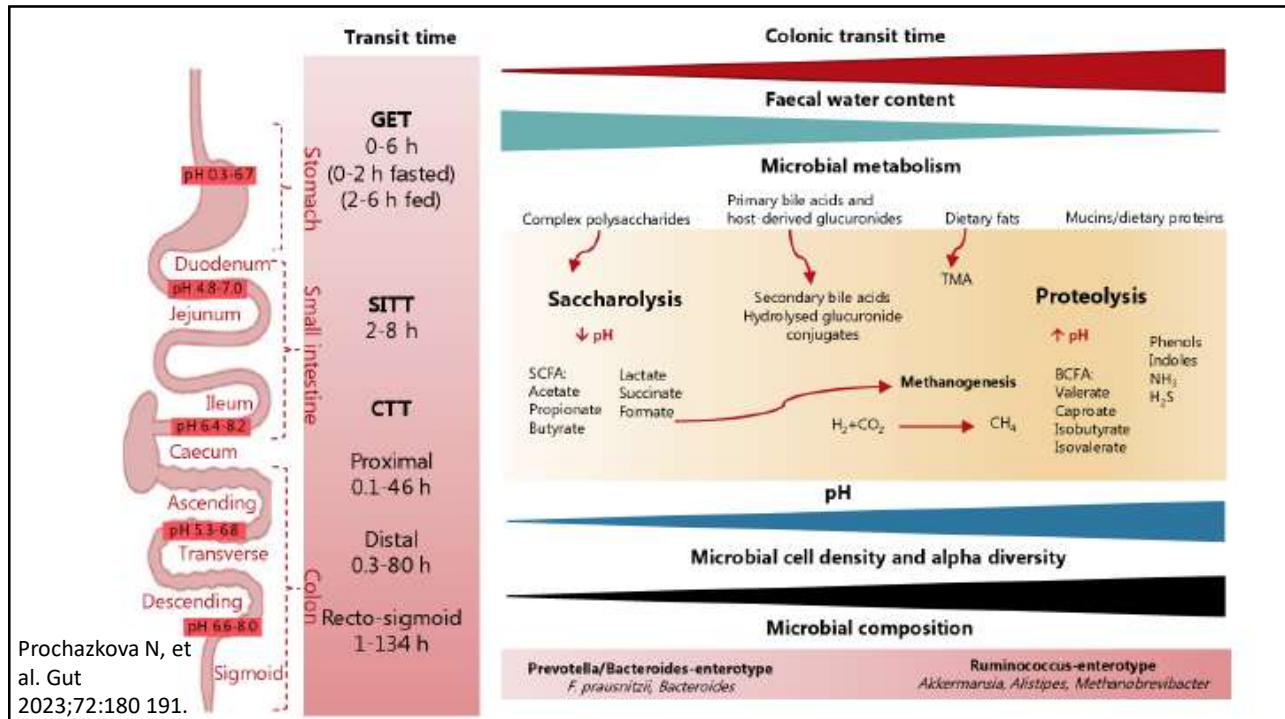
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## Sampling and Technical Issues

- Location
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    - DNA extraction
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Isokaanta H, et al. Microbiol Spectrum 2024;12:e02932-23.

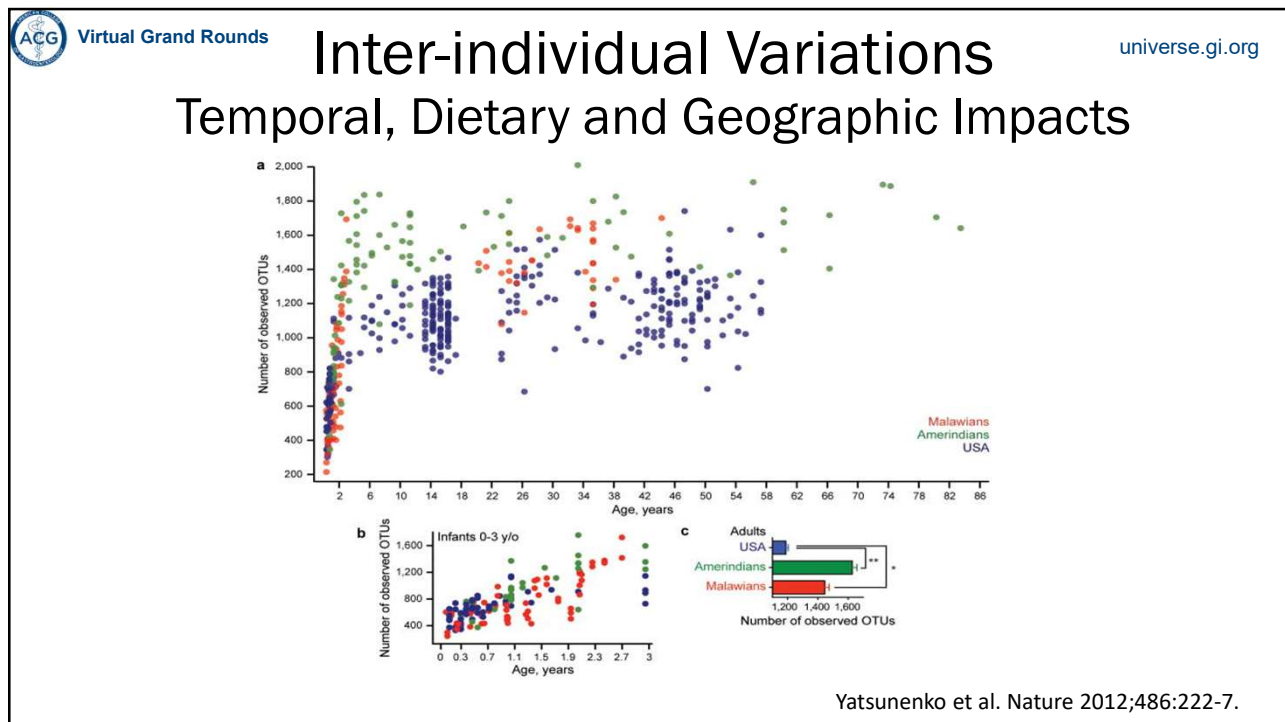
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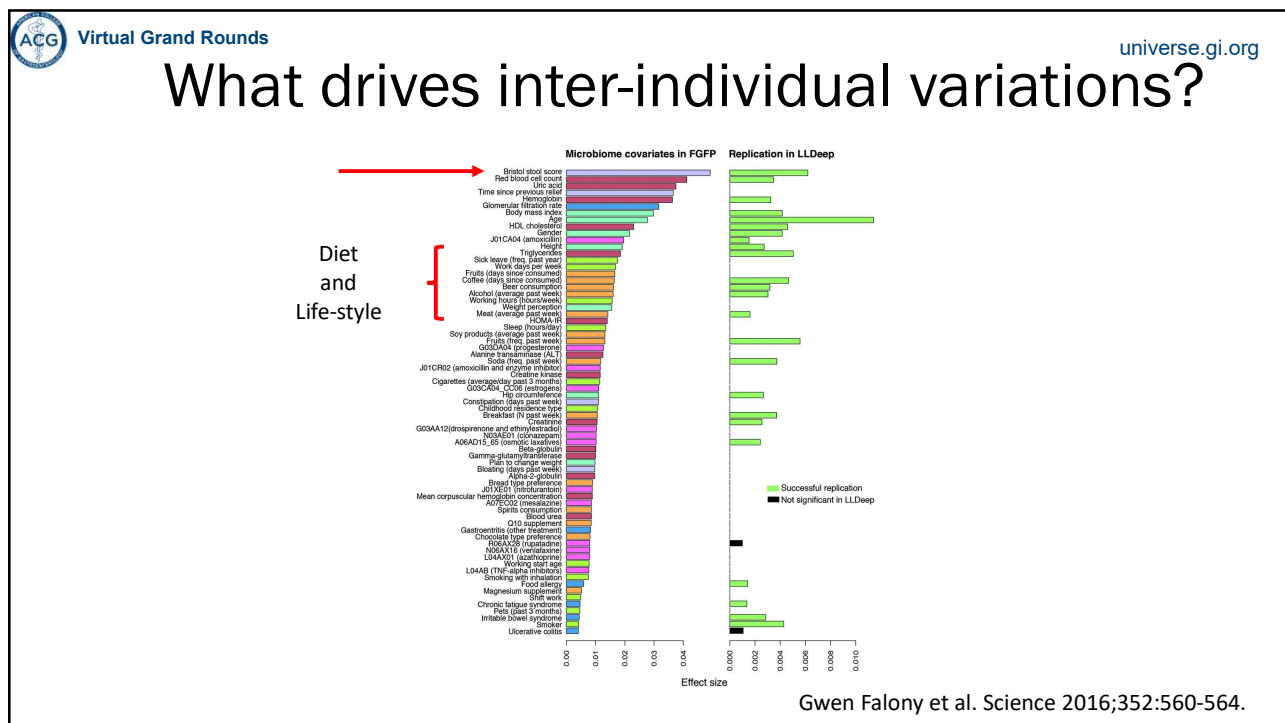
## How can we expect a single fecal sample to reflect microbial composition and function of the colon or the small intestine?

Ringel Y, et al. Gut Microbes 2015;6:173-81.

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- Providers of microbiome testing should communicate a reasonable, reliable, transparent, and scientific representation of the test, making customers clearly aware of the **scarce evidence for its applicability in clinical practice**
- As there is little evidence for the applicability of gut microbiome testing in clinical practice, the **direct request by patients for microbiome testing without a clinical recommendation is discouraged**
- There is **insufficient evidence to include any dysbiosis index** in the report of microbiome testing, but these metrics warrant further research
- Generally, there is **not enough information to report strict healthy reference ranges** of species relative abundance

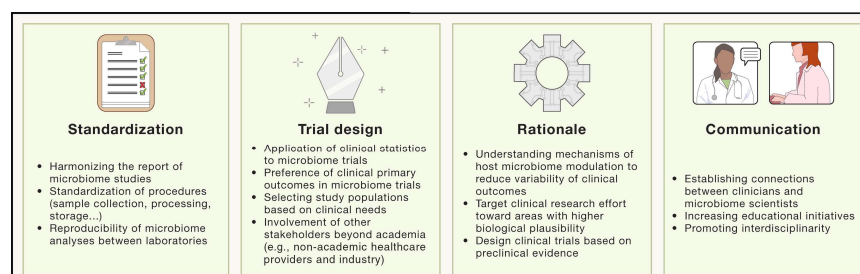
Porcari S, et al. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 200025;10:154-67.

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- The panel discourages the reporting of any post-testing therapeutic advice by the testing provider
- There is insufficient evidence to widely recommend the routine use of microbiome testing in clinical practice, which should be supported by dedicated studies
- Studies aimed at evaluating the value of microbiome profiling in different disorders are needed to enable testing to enter clinical practice

Porcari S, et al. Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 200025;10:154-67.



Porcari S, et al. Cell 2025;188:2836-44.

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# SIBO – an Evolving Concept

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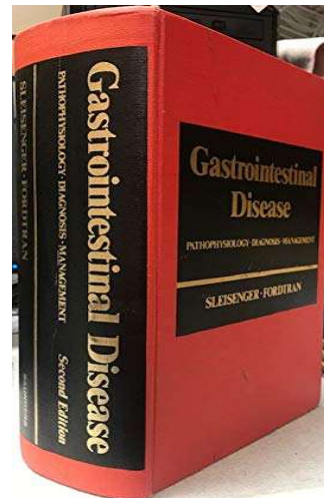


## The Historical Context

(Blind Loop Syndrome/Contaminated Bowel Syndrome)

- “a number of apparently diverse intestinal conditions, such as massive diverticulosis and intestinal stricture that present with a similar clinical picture of malnutrition, anemia, steatorrhea etc.”

Card WI. Proc R Soc Med  
1959;52:28-31.



1978-81

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## What Factors Protect against SIBO?

Bushyhead D and Quigley EMM. *Gastroenterology* 2022;163:593-607.

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## What Happened Next?

In the Past	Today
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIBO as a cause of maldigestion and malabsorption</li> <li>• Well-defined pathophysiological basis               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plausibility                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bile acid deconjugation</li> <li>• Mucosal injury</li> <li>• Competition with host for nutrients and B<sub>12</sub></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Diagnosis based on aspirate and culture</li> <li>• Predictable (though not well studied) response to treatment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIBO as the explanation for a host of symptoms and disorders</li> <li>• Pathophysiology not explained               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lots of hypotheses but little evidence                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SIBO and bile acid deconjugation</li> <li>• Other metabolic, mucosal or immunologic effects</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Diagnosis based on breath tests</li> <li>• Response to treatment largely undefined               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few studies of relationships between symptom, bacteriological and breath test responses to treatment</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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## Breath Tests vs Aspirates

- 77 patients
- 75g glucose or 12 g lactulose
- Aspirates from 2 locations and using 2 techniques
  - No effect location
  - No effect open- vs closed-ended catheters

	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
Gas-liquid chromatography	56	100
Glucose-hydrogen breath test	62	83
Lactulose-hydrogen breath test	68	44

$p < 0.05$

Corazza GR, et al. Gastroenterology 1990;98:302-9.

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## SIBO in IBS by Diagnostic Modality

Mode of Diagnosis	Number of Studies	Prevalence in IBS	Prevalence in Controls	OR IBS v Controls	Heterogeneity
All Breath Tests	20	35.5	29.7	4.4	80.2
LBT	8	62.3	33.5	3.5 (NS)	89.1
GBT	9	20.7	4.4	6	0
Culture $> 10^5$	5	13.9	5.0	1.9 (NS)	83.7
Culture $> 10^3$	5	33.5	8.2	3.7	85.7

Shah A, et al. Am J Gastroenterol 2020;115:190-201.

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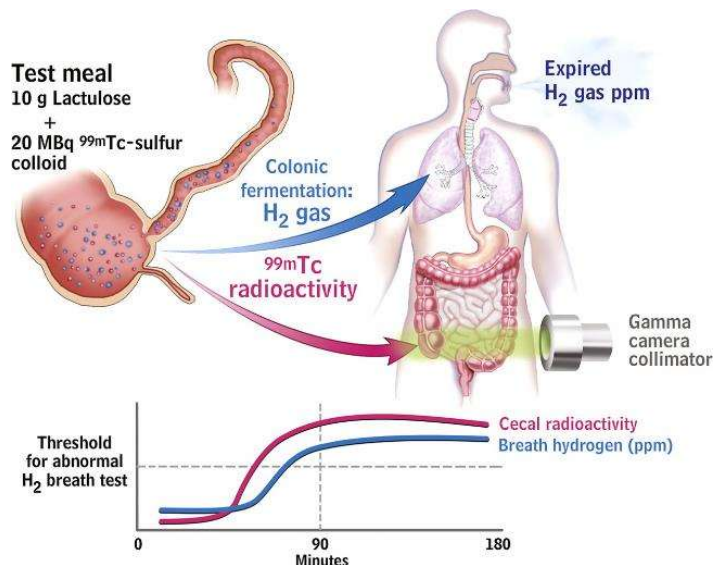
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Shah A, et al. Am J Gastroenterol 2020;115:190-201.

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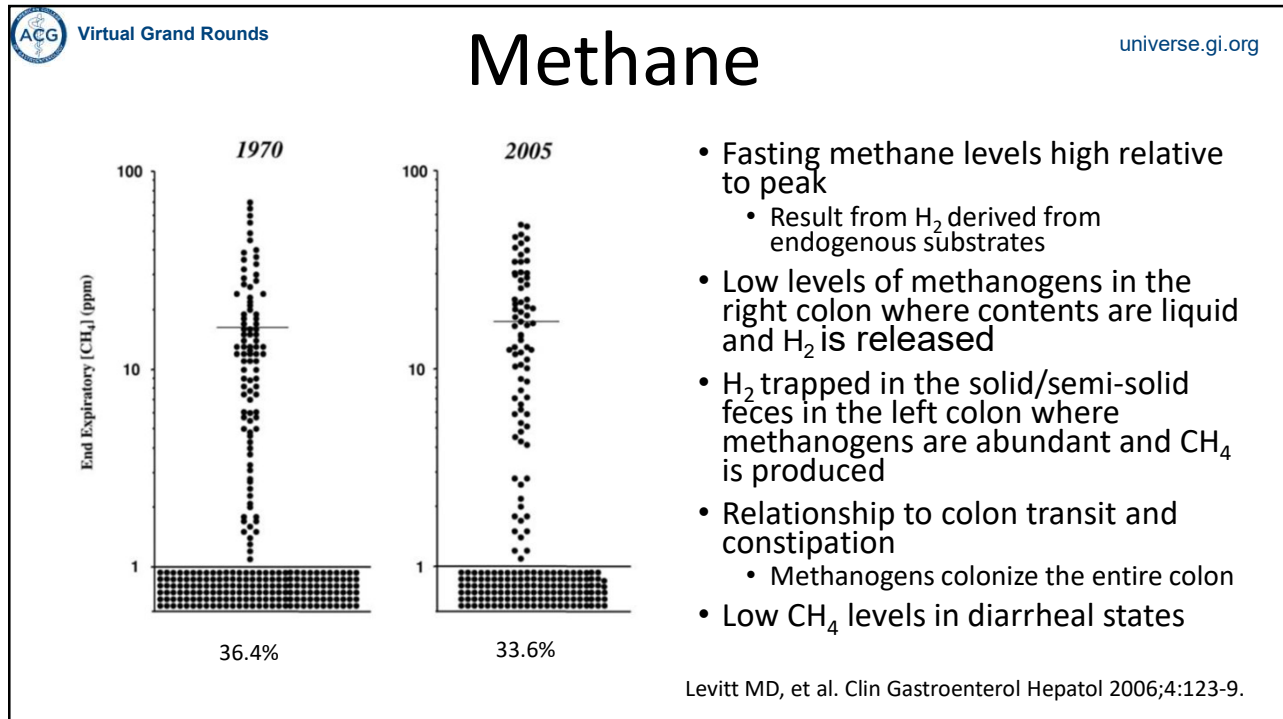


## Lactulose Breath Test Measures Transit

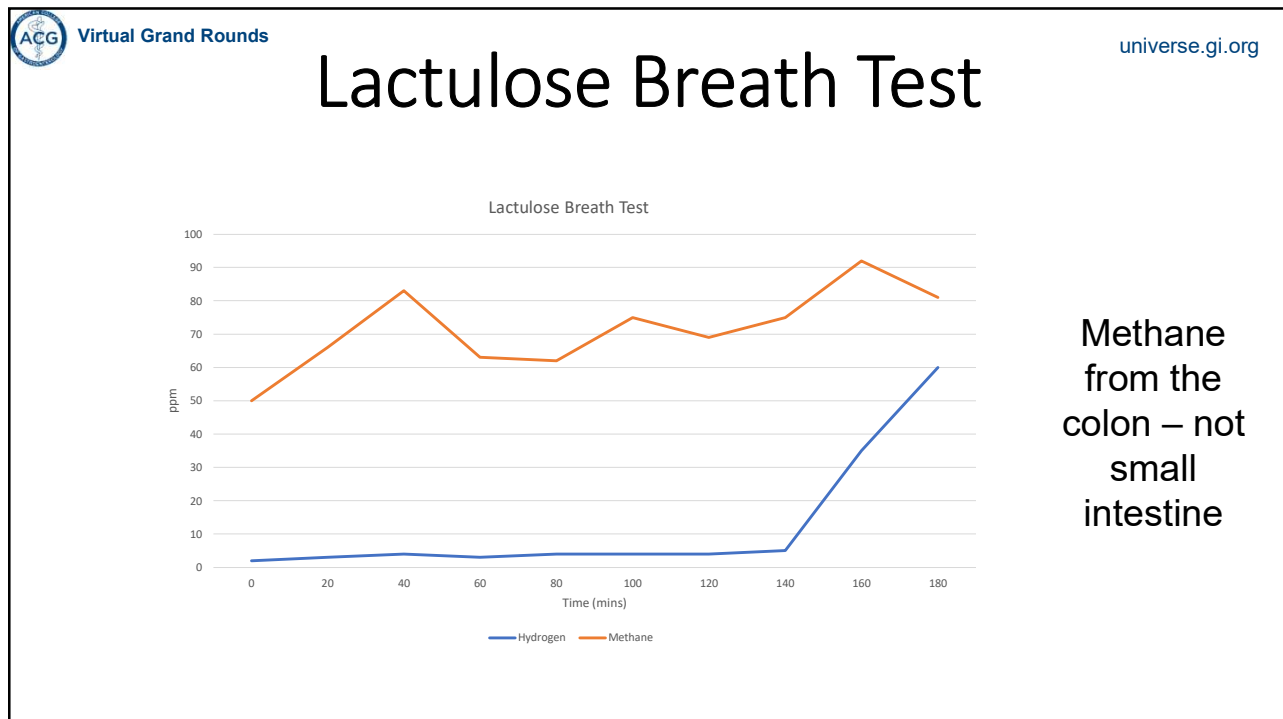


Simrén M et al. Gut 2013;62:159-76.

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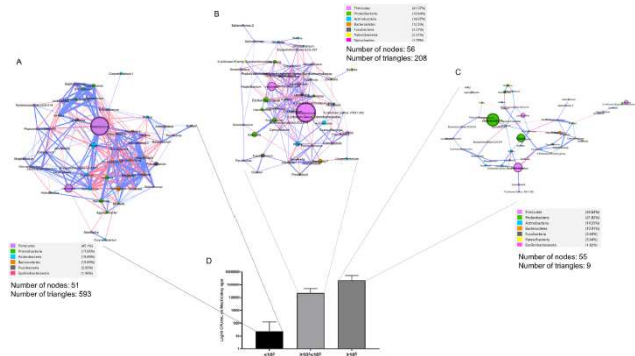


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# Where do we go from here?

- New technologies:
  - Dynamic breath sampling
  - Capsule sampling
- Molecular microbiology
  - High-throughput sequencing
  - Metagenomics
  - Metabolomics
  - Metatranscriptomics
- Advanced informatics

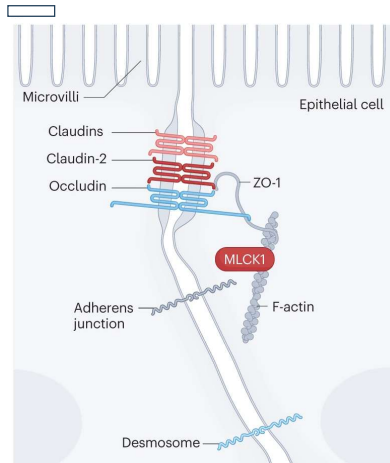


Leite G, et al. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol 2024;22:259-70.

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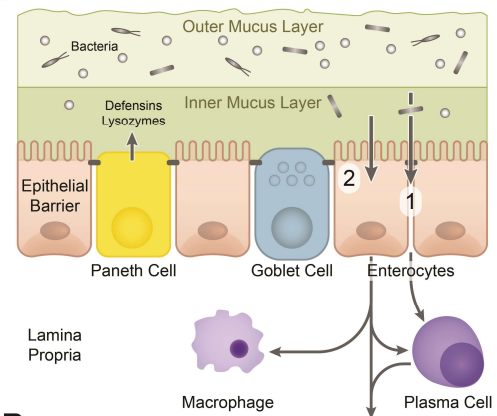


## The Gut Barriers

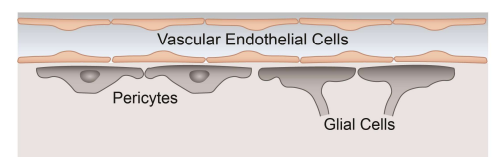


Quigley EMM. In: Gershwin ME, Vierling JM, Manns MP, eds Liver Immunology 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. 2016 pp 125-137.  
Horowitz A, et al. Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol 2023;20:417-32.

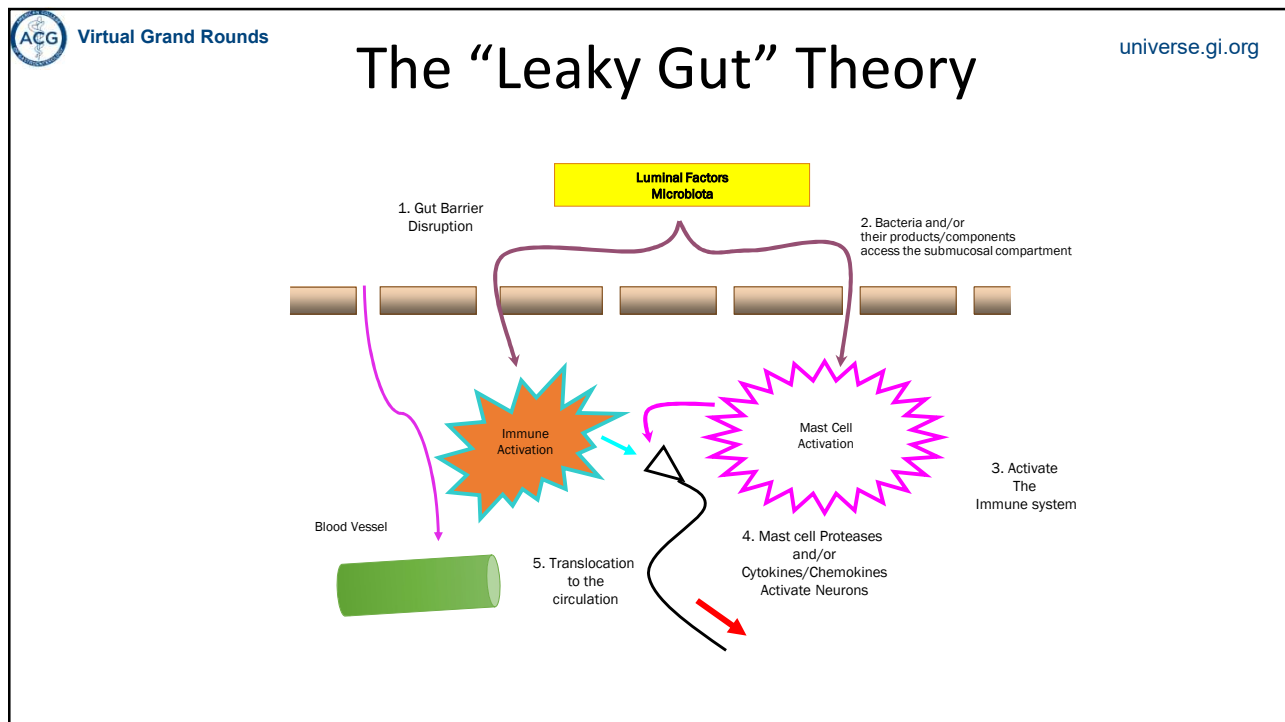
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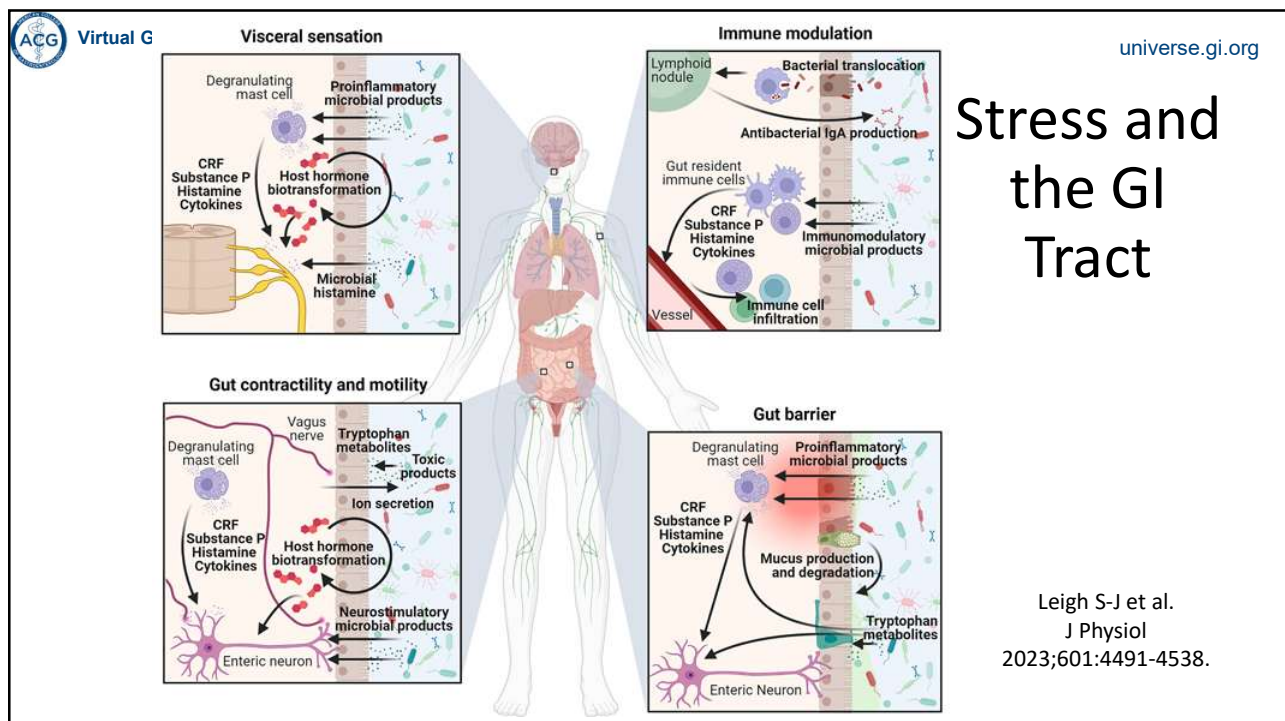
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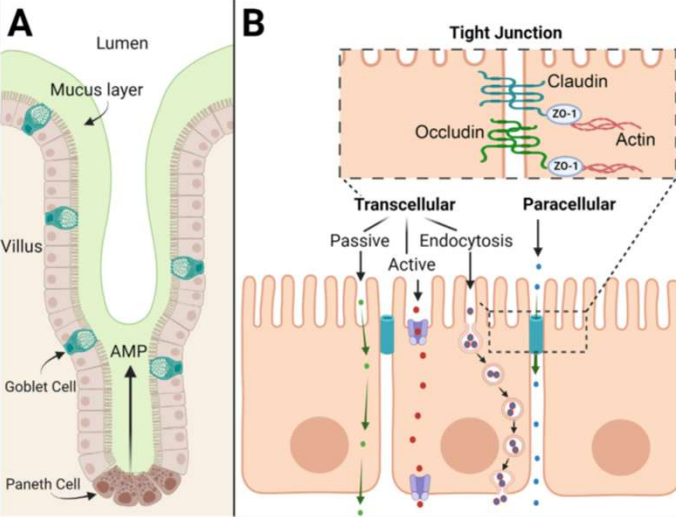
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# Getting Down to the Details

## Practical Implications

- The sugar tests (sucrose, lactulose, sucralose) measure paracellular pathway
  - Contaminants in diet
  - Impact of transit
  - Bacterial metabolism
- Endoscopic
  - Using chamber studies on biopsies
  - Impedance in esophagus
  - CLE in duodenum



Grover M, et al. *Gastroenterology* 2025;168:480-95.

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## Serum and Fecal Markers

- Serum:
  - Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)
    - Assay
    - Influence of diet
  - LPS-binding protein (LBP)
  - Zonulin
    - Concerns re accuracy of assay
  - Intestinal fatty acid-binding protein (I-FABP)
- Fecal:
  - Calprotectin
  - $\alpha$ -1 antitrypsin
  - Zonulin
  - $\beta$  defensin
  - Lipocalin

## The Bottom Line

- Methods of accurate measurement of intestinal barrier function in humans are still being developed
 

Camilleri M. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2025;62:128-45.
- The results of permeability tests should be interpreted with caution because different aspects of barrier function are assessed and not all of them — especially noninvasive biomarkers — are properly validated. Currently, none of the available tests have a role in clinical practice
 

Grover M et al. *Gastroenterology* 2025;168:480-95.

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## Take Home Points

- While widely advocated, use of “at home” microbiome test kits or microbiome testing in routine clinical practice are not advocated
- SIBO represents an evolving area which has transitioned from a former role as a cause of maldigestion and malabsorption to its implication in DGBI
  - Avoid lactulose breath tests
  - Interpret all breath tests with caution
  - Be mindful of the hazards of antibiotic use
- The status of other “overgrowths” (methane, hydrogen sulfide, fungi) in DGBI remains to be established
- Several tests are available to evaluate intestinal permeability
  - They each test specific aspects of barrier function
  - Do not extrapolate from permeability to translocation

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## Questions



Eamonn M. M. Quigley, MD, MACG



Neil H. Stollman, MD, FACC

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*GI Innovation  
Through  
Collaboration*

Let's talk... ACG invites you to join the conversation in the GI Circle.

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