

Healing animals with fish skins

September 18 2018, by Amy Quinton



Cinders, an 18-month old pony, during surgery after Jamie Peyton sutured tilapia skins to her burned face. She called it “a little fish face.” Credit: Jamie Peyton / UC Davis

WARNING: contains graphic burn images.

Jamie Peyton snapped an Instagram photo of herself while aboard an airplane headed to England in May. In her hand, she held a tiny, stuffed horse wearing a University of California, Davis, T-shirt.

It was the perfect photo for the mission. The UC Davis veterinarian had been called to save a real horse. An 18-month-old gypsy cob pony had been found abandoned and starving in a field in Yorkshire. That wasn't the worst of it.

Her face was horrifically scarred with oozing wounds from extensive third-degree chemical burns. The injuries left her unable to open her eyes.

"It appears to have been a malicious attack," Peyton said. "It's as though someone had poured acid on the top of her head and it dripped down her face to her mouth."

A good Samaritan had brought the pony to local veterinarians who had heard about Peyton's successful use of [tilapia](#) fish skins to heal a [mountain lion](#) and two black bears burned during the California wildfires last fall. Veterinarians in Yorkshire thought the novel treatment might work on the pony.

Within a few days, Peyton was on a plane to help. She carried with her a cooler full of sterilized tilapia skins that would eventually act as a healing biological bandage for the pony.

Little fish face

The torture and neglect that the pony had suffered was just horrid. She was skinny, lice-infested, had overgrown hooves, bad teeth, and a

bleeding face. The overgrown hooves prompted vet technicians to name her Cinderella or "Cinders" for short, as she would soon get new shoes and become more like a princess.

"She didn't want anyone touching her face," Peyton said.

She and the Yorkshire team went to work cleaning the burns, removing dead tissue and applying ointments to ease the pain. Treatments such as cold laser therapy and pulsed electromagnetic field therapy were also applied.

Peyton originally came up with the idea of using tilapia skins from reading about a group of doctors in Brazil that had used them to successfully treat burns on people. Brazil and many other developing countries lack human skin and artificial alternatives that are widely available in the United States to treat burn wounds. But tilapia is a farmed fish that is abundant. Their skins are usually thrown away.



Cinders face was horrifically scarred with oozing wounds from third-degree chemical burns when she was brought in for treatment. Credit: Rainbow Veterinary Hospital

Tilapia skin, like human skin, can transfer [collagen](#), a healing protein. It can reduce pain. Peyton and the team went to work on Cinders' burned face, suturing tilapia skins from the top of her forehead down to her mouth.

"We created for her what we called 'a little fish face,'" Peyton said.

Within an hour of waking up from the anesthesia, Cinders was eating again. By the next morning, she let veterinarians touch her face.

"You'd think she'd want nothing to do with people, but the opposite was true," Peyton said. "It's so heartwarming."

Wounds as extensive as Cinders' usually take six months to heal, but two weeks after the fish skins were first applied, about 80 percent of the skin had grown back on her face.

Treatment first used on bears, mountain lion burned in California wildfires



Cinders skin has already started to regrow just two weeks after tilapia skins were sutured to her face. Credit: Rainbow Veterinary Hospital

Cinders was the first horse to be treated with tilapia skins for burn wounds, Peyton said, but the first animal test case came in October during California's largest recorded wildfire at the time, the Thomas Fire in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife rescued two adult female black bears and a 5-month-old mountain lion with third-degree burns on their paws—a death sentence for big predators that must cover a lot of terrain to stay fed. One of the bears was found sitting with her paws in a stream of water, unable to move from the pain.

Deana Clifford, the wildlife agency's senior veterinarian and an assistant clinical professor at the UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine,

treated the burns and enlisted Peyton to soothe the animals' pain.

Peyton said the younger bear inspired her to think of an outside-the-box solution.

"When I saw the degree of injury that she had and how much pain she was in, it just tugged at my heart," she said. "You want to do everything possible to get these animals feeling better. It's not their fault they were in this horrible fire and they're in a strange environment and they don't know what's going on and they hurt."

The tilapia skins were born out of sheer necessity, with veterinarians at the state wildlife investigations laboratory in Rancho Cordova working against the clock. They couldn't risk the bears adjusting to captivity. Frequent bandage changes on wild animals would be too difficult. The team also had trouble getting the animals to swallow pain pills. Complicating the situation even more, they soon found out that one of the bears was pregnant.



One of the bears burned during the Thomas Fire was in so much pain that she was found sitting with her paws in a stream. Credit: California Department of Fish and Wildlife

"That was a game changer for us, because we knew it wouldn't be ideal for her to give birth in confinement," Clifford said. "We aren't really set up to have a birth at the lab holding facilities, and we knew there was a high probability that she could reject the cub, due to all the stress she was under."

That's when Peyton decided to try tilapia skins for the first time. She bought the tilapia at a local fish market and sterilized the skins, which removed any fish smell that could tempt the animals to eat the biological bandages.

Peyton sutured the tilapia skins to the bears' paws. After the younger bear woke up, one of the first things she did was sit up with her paws on the ground.

"She was more mobile, which in my mind is a huge success for pain control," said Peyton.

The fish skins can also be left on wounds longer than cloth bandages. Ordinary cloth bandages can block animals' intestines if they are eaten. The mountain lion, which received the same treatment as the bears, eventually ate his. Peyton also wrapped the bears' feet in rice paper and corn husks. Photos and video of the bears went viral in the media, especially after Peyton called their feet "little spring rolls" or "California bear roll feet."

Just like Cinders, new [skin](#) had grown back on the animals' paw pads in a

matter of weeks.



Bear brought to CDFW Wildlife Investigations Lab has severe third-degree burns on its paws. Credit: Karin Higgins / UC Davis

Because the mountain lion cub was so young, biologists believe he would not survive in the wild. He's now cared for at the Sonoma County Wildlife Rescue in Petaluma.

Wildfire destroyed both bears' original habitat, so state wildlife officers created separate dens for them in the Los Padres National Forest. Each still wears a satellite collar. Every few days, the collars register "pings," indicating normal behavior and movement. Biologists have tracked them

traveling miles from their dens, indicating that their paws must be healing well.

Will fish skins become standard care?

The implications for treating burns with tilapia skins extend beyond the veterinary field.

The World Health Organization calls burns a global public health problem, accounting for 180,000 deaths a year. While burns are treatable, advances in treatment and care have been applied mostly in higher income countries where people have access to expensive dermal substitutes.

Peyton believes the low-cost and widespread availability of tilapia skins makes it a game-changer for treating burns, whether animal or human.

"We've been doing the same standard of care for burns for years and people are very comfortable doing that, but it doesn't mean that's the best care," Peyton said. "To advance medicine, we have to keep pushing ourselves to find new alternatives."



Tilapia skins sutured to one of the bear's paws provide pain relief and transfer collagen. Credit: California Department of Fish and Wildlife



The younger bear rests in her holding enclosure after her treatment. The outer wrapping on her feet, made of corn husks, will delay her efforts to chew off the tilapia skin bandages underneath. Credit: California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Provided by UC Davis

Citation: Healing animals with fish skins (2018, September 18) retrieved 3 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-09-animals-fish-skins.html>

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