## The Healing Powerof

### INTRODUCTION

Pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) is a rare ulcerative disease that is clinically defined as neutrophilic noninfectious dermatosis. It often occurs with systemic disease such as RA, IBS, and other immunological disorders. Initial manifestations of PG are skin ulcerations with purulent or fluctuant nodules. The classic presentation is a boggy or necrotic ulcer with a raised inflammatory border. Although not well documented due to misdiagnosis, predominantly females between 30-50 are most often affected.Systemictreatmentsincludeantiinflammatories, immunosuppressants, and immune modulation therapy. This case study evaluates a novel, local approach to treat painful PG ulcerations.

#### METHODS

A 70 year old female with a history of morbid obesity, diabetes, CRPS, hyperlipidemia, arthritis and hypertension presents with a chronic left leg ulcer refractory to local wound care and Cyclosporine. The initial wound was 34cm2. The patient initially underwent 3 applications of amniotic allograft with no decrease in wound size. The patient received twenty-eight applications of Kerecis without debridement along with compression.

# Treatment of resistant painful pyoderma gangrenosum using novel fish skin graft<sup>\*</sup>

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#### CASE PYODERMA GANGRENOSUM

Fish Skin Graft Applications: Total of 28 graft applications

Patient Outcomes: Complete epithelialization at 18 months



Initial Wound



application





20 applications



25 applications



2 applications

10 applications



28 applications



#### RESULTS

Multiple applications of Kerecis without debridement along with compression resulted in resolution of the ulcer after 18 months. In addition, her unbearable pain was noted to resolve after two applications.

#### CONCLUSIONS

This case study presents an alternative treatment for PG ulcerations that do not involve debridements or systemic medications. Graft application resulting in decreased pain and increased healing potential leading to resolution of ulcerations.

