

## Veterinary surgeons use feline adult stem cells in kidney transplant

June 18 2014, by Kat Gilmore

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Arthur underwent feline kidney transplantation surgery in May at the University of Georgia Veterinary Teaching Hospital. Credit: Sue Myers Smith/UGA

Veterinary surgeons in the University of Georgia Veterinary Teaching Hospital successfully performed a kidney transplant in a domestic cat and used stem cells harvested from the patient to optimize the cat's acceptance of the new kidney.

The surgery, performed in May, is the second successful feline kidney [transplant](#) using feline adult stem cells performed at the hospital.

"To the best of our knowledge, UGA is the only veterinary facility in the world to use adult stem cells in feline [kidney transplantation](#)," said Dr. Chad Schmiedt, a board-certified small animal surgeon who heads UGA's feline kidney transplant program.

The transplant patient is a nearly four-year-old flame point Siamese male named Arthur, whose owners brought him from Virginia to undergo the procedure at UGA. Arthur was diagnosed with chronic renal failure about a year ago. Two other veterinary teaching hospitals had previously declined to perform Arthur's surgery due to possible complications, including concerns that tests showed Arthur's body did not absorb as much cyclosporine as desired. Cyclosporine suppresses the immune system so that the donated organ is less likely to be rejected.

In his initial meeting with Arthur's owners, Schmiedt suggested using feline adult stem cells, otherwise known as [mesenchymal stem cells](#) or MSCs, as part of Arthur's immunosuppressive protocol.

"We used feline adult stem cells in one other transplant that we did last year," said Schmiedt, who noted a growing body of studies detailing the successful use of [adult stem cells](#) in human renal transplants. "A study published in 2012 found the use of MSCs during renal transplant surgery in humans lowered the risk of acute organ rejection, decreased the risk of infection, and the patients had better estimated renal function one year after surgery."

The first cat to receive mesenchymal stem cells during a [kidney transplant](#) at UGA's Veterinary Teaching Hospital is doing well a year after surgery, which was performed in 2013.

"We closely follow all of our transplant cases, and stay in touch with both the referring veterinarians as well as the owners for the life of the patient," Schmiedt said.



Arthur, center, underwent kidney transplantation surgery in May at the University of Georgia Veterinary Teaching Hospital. Pictured from left are Tony Lacaria, Arthur's co-owner; Jennifer Washburn, a fourth-year student from St. Matthew's University School of Veterinary Medicine who is doing her clinical rotations at the teaching hospital; Frederick Petrick Jr., Arthur's co-owner; and Dr. Chad Schmiedt, Arthur's surgeon. Credit: Sue Myers Smith/UGA

Mesenchymal stem cells can be derived from fat, bone marrow and neonatal tissues such as placenta or umbilical cord. Schmiedt harvested fat cells from Arthur, and the UGA Regenerative Medicine Service grew the stem cells from the fat sample prior to Arthur's surgery.

The service laboratory is managed by research professionals Merrilee Thoresen and Jenny Mumaw, who is enrolled in the college's doctor of veterinary medicine program and will graduate in 2016. The service is headed by Dr. John Peroni, a board-certified large animal surgeon and associate professor whose research focus includes stem cell therapeutics.

Arthur's transplant surgery was conducted on May 15. The [renal transplant](#) process involves two surgeries: one to harvest a kidney from the donor cat and the other to transplant the donated kidney into the recipient. Each surgery is a two- to three-hour procedure, Schmiedt said.

Arthur's new kidney was donated by a cat named Joey, who had been part of a research program in the College of Veterinary Medicine. The feline transplant program at the UGA Veterinary Teaching Hospital requires that the donor cat be adopted by the recipient cat's family—so Joey and Arthur will become lifelong playmates.

"Cat owners who seek kidney transplants for their sick cats have to be very dedicated," Schmiedt said. "They will give their cat medication twice a day for the rest of its life. They also must be willing to take their cats to the veterinarian for frequent medical checkups... a significant amount of time and expense is involved in keeping the recipient and donor cats healthy. But cat lovers who will go to this extent typically are willing to extend this kind of care to all cats they own."

Joey's new owners have already contacted the teaching hospital's Behavior Medicine Service for advice on helping Joey transition to his new home where, in addition to Arthur, he'll find five other feline friends.

Arthur, meanwhile, will continue to receive stem cell treatments. His initial treatment was given during the transplant surgery, and additional stem cells will be shipped to Arthur's regular veterinarian, who will then

give repeated doses to Arthur as he recovers.

The stem cells do not replace the need for antirejection medication. Since Arthur's system does not adequately absorb cyclosporine, he will take a second antirejection medication (currently mycophenolate) to help his body accept his new kidney.

Both Schmiedt and Peroni see promise in using mesenchymal stem cells in the transplant setting.

"MSCs in veterinary species have been primarily used to treat musculoskeletal injury—problems with bones, tendons and joints—and those are our most frequent uses here at the UGA College of Veterinary Medicine," said Peroni, who is also past chairman of the North American Veterinary Regenerative Medicine Association's board. "But there is good evidence to support using stem cells to modulate the immune system and regulate inflammation. So, the transplant setting might be another optimal use for these types of stem cells."

In the broader realm of treating feline renal disease, there are ongoing studies to determine the efficacy of using stem cells to treat the disease, Schmiedt notes. Findings thus far suggest the use of [stem cells](#) does not improve kidney function, but it may slow down the progression of the disease. But in the transplant setting, Schmiedt feels they offer great benefits to the patient.

"The only down side is harvesting the cells seven to 10 days ahead of the surgery, which adds to the cost of the transplant procedure," Schmiedt said.

Provided by University of Georgia

Citation: Veterinary surgeons use feline adult stem cells in kidney transplant (2014, June 18)  
retrieved 19 September 2024 from

<https://phys.org/news/2014-06-veterinary-surgeons-feline-adult-stem.html>

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