Pelagia Noctiluca Jellyfish: Can Lesions and Symptoms be Prevented or Ameliorated?

Laurence Mathieu¹, Joel Blomet¹, Alan H. Hall²,³*

¹Laboratoire Prevor, Moulin de Verville, 95760 Valmondois, France
²Toxicology Consulting and Medical Translating Services, Azle and Springtown, Texas, USA
³Colorado School of Public Health, University of Colorado-Denver, Denver, Colorado USA

*Corresponding author: Alan H. Hall, Toxicology Consulting and Medical Translating Services, P.O. Box 1255, Azle, Texas 76098-1255, USA, Tel: 1-817-919-3208; E-mail: OldEDDoc@gmail.com

Abstract

Objective: Pelagia noctiluca is a very common jellyfish found on European and Mediterranean coasts. Its venom can induce small to severe skin lesions and systemic toxicity. Hypertonicity and modulation of pH could prevent more nematocysts from discharging and relieve symptoms.

Methods: This open-label observational study was performed on Mediterranean beaches by rescuers under the authorization of the Ministère de l’Intérieur en France (French Ministry of the Interior). Lesions were evaluated for size, general appearance, erythema, pain, and edema. A hypertonic amphoteric solution, Jellywash® solution (Laboratoire Prevor, Valmondois, France), was used for decontamination regardless the delay.

Results: 64 victims were exposed to Pelagia noctiluca jellyfish. 78% were > 30 years old, with 27 females and 37 males. 83% of the lesions were small (less than 50 cm²). 78% of the exposed victims were treated within the first 40 minutes. Decontamination had positive results for general appearance in 80% of the victims. Pain decreased in 97% of cases with complete relief in 58% and no effect in 3%. Decontamination was followed by decreased edema in 86% of cases, had a minor effect in 8%, and no effect in 6%.

Conclusion: Decontamination with a hypertonic amphoteric solution can potentially help ameliorate or prevent development of lesions and symptoms due to contact with Pelagia noctiluca jellyfish.

Keywords: Pelagia noctiluca; Jellyfish; Venom; Hypertonicity, Amphoteric agent

Introduction

Pelagia noctiluca is a very common jellyfish on European and Mediterranean coasts¹ and is also found in other ocean waters². Regularly, there are invasions of groups of Pelagia noctiluca jellyfish on the French Mediterranean coasts³ which perturbate bathers’ recreational activities by stings. These Pelagia noctiluca invasions have been recurrent over the past 20 years and currently cannot be predicted, although the factors that encourage them are known: trophic, as well as hydrological variations, and ocean current and weather factors.

Pelagia noctiluca is a jellyfish in the form of a blue and pink mushroom with a parasol approximately 12 centimeters in diameter (15 cm maximum) with 4 buccal arms festooned with 8 transparent fishing filaments which are very urticant and which exceed that of other sites on the organism, such as the pink and mauve varicosities on the parasol and buccal arms⁴.

It belongs to the Scyphozoa (true Jellyfish) class of the phylum Cnidaria. Pelagia noctiluca venom can induce small to severe skin lesions⁵ and systemic toxicity⁶. Local symptoms are erythema, edema, dermonecrosis or vesicles, whereas systemic toxic effects can be cardiac or on the musculature or nervous system. The

Received date: Sep 21, 2018
Accepted Date: Dec 27, 2018
Published Date: Dec 29, 2018

Citation: Hall, A.H. I Pelagia Noctiluca Jellyfish: Can Lesions and Symptoms be Prevented or Ameliorated?. (2018) J Marine Biol Aquacul 4(1): 48- 52.

Copy Rights: © 2018 Hall, A.H. This is an Open access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
effects depend on the quality and the age of the jellyfish and on individual human susceptibility.

Chemosensitive discharge has been seen following treatment of excised Pelagia noctiluca oral arm nematocysts with sugars, amino compounds (i.e., glutathione), mucins, and nucleotides[6]. Nematocyte discharge involves both chemical and mechanical modes of excitation[7].

The venoms of jellyfish are complex mixtures containing such substances as bioactive lipids, neurotoxic peptides, proteinaceous porins, and various other small molecules[2]. Tubules, portions of which may be left in the skin following envenomation, contain chitins and collagens[2]. This jellyfish is one of the most venomous in the Mediterranean. Its stings can be very painful because of the venom emitted from its urticant cells. Stings from Pelagia noctiluca are generally not fatal, but can result in significant cutaneous lesions and in anaphylactic shock[8].

Several potential treatments have previously been evaluated[5,9]. Washing with sea water suggests that hypertonicity could participate in prevention of nematocyst discharge as well as relieve pain[9]. Tentacle removal as well as topical BaCl2, MgCl2, baking soda slurry (NaHCO3), and methylated spirits can block venom discharge[9]. Topical vinegar, NaCl, Choline-Cl and ethanol seem to increase venom discharge[10].

Nevertheless, the mechanisms of Pelagia noctiluca nematocyst release have been identified. Extreme pH values (<2 and >11) have been identified as inducing nematocyst discharge[11], while mild acidic pH values (4.5, 6.5) prevent it[5,10,12], suggesting that modulation of pH could prevent more nematocysts from discharging and relieve symptoms[5,10,13]. Treatment with La2+, Gd3+ and Ca2+ also inhibit nematocyst release, as well as distilled water, lidocaine, alcohols, acetic acid, ammonia and heavy metals such as zinc, cadmium, cobalt and lanthanum[7,13]. These results suggest that environmental changes can affect homeostasis and function of Cnidaria.

Based on this information, a hypertonic amphoteric solution, Jellywash® solution (Laboratoire Prevor, Valmondois, France), was developed and clinically evaluated to understand if these main properties could help to prevent or ameliorate dermal lesions and symptoms following exposure to nematocysts from true jellyfish, and especially Pelagia noctiluca.

Methods

This open-label observational study was performed on French Mediterranean beaches with rescuers under the authorization of the Ministère de l’Intérieur en France (French Ministry of the Interior). An observational series of case reports was collected by first aid rescuers with the following information:

- **Demographic data:** age, gender
- **Initial lesion:** lesion size estimation was based on daily life objects (coin, credit card and postcard) to simplify the measurements. When the size of the lesion was qualified as “other”, it means that the contact area was small, so there was no visual lesion but symptoms such as pain were present.
- **Delay before washing was noted.**
- **Decontamination:** Rinsing was performed by rescuers with an open-label hypertonic amphoteric solution, Jellywash® solution, until pain disappeared.

- **Benefit of decontamination** was observed based on general appearance improvement and redness, pain or edema decrease.

Results

Sixty-four victims exposed to Pelagia noctiluca jellyfish on French Mediterranean beaches were studied during August, 1999. Seventy-eight percent were >30 years old (Figure 1) (27 females; 37 males).

Of the exposed victims, 78% were treated with 100 mL of Jellywash® solution (Figure 3) sprayed over the lesions during 50 seconds within 40 minutes following exposure (Figure 4). For a skin lesion equivalent to or less than a hand surface area, 100 mL of Jellywash® solution was found to be sufficient for decontamination.
Figure 4: Delay of intervention for victims

A victim with a *Pelagia noctiluca* lesion being decontaminated with Jellywash® solution is shown in Figure 3. The range of delay to intervention with Jellywash® solution for victims is shown in Figure 4.

Decontamination with Jellywash® solution seemed to be beneficial for general appearance in 80% of the victims, while a minor effect or no effect was observed for, respectively, 17% and 3% of the victims (Figure 5).

**Effect on decontamination on general aspect**

Figures 6a, 6b, and 6c show the general appearance evolution of a lesion in a child with exposure to *Pelagia noctiluca* before and after decontamination with Jellywash® solution: before decontamination, Figure 6a; 15 minutes after decontamination, Figure 6b; 30 minutes after decontamination, Figure 6c.

**Figure 6a:** before decontamination

**Figure 6b:** 15 minutes after decontamination

**Figure 6c:** 30 minutes after decontamination

**Figures 6a, 6b, and 6c:** General appearance evolution of a lesion decontaminated with Jellywash® solution in a child

Figures 7a, 7b, and 7c show the evolution of *Pelagia noctiluca* lesions on the neck and face of a young girl before and after Jellywash® solution decontamination: before decontamination, Figures 7a and 7b; after decontamination, Figure 7c.

**Figures 7a, 7b, and 7c:** Evolution of the lesion of the neck and face in a young girl: a and b) initial lesion; c) after Jellywash® decontamination.

Complete disappearance or significant decreases of redness (erythema) (Figure 8) was observed respectively in 11% and 44% of victims, while minor effects were observed in 42% and there was no effect in 3%.

**Effect on redness of lesions**

**Figure 8:** Effect of decontamination with Jellywash® solution on redness (erythema) induced by *Pelagia noctiluca* lesions
Pain decreased in 97% of victims with complete relief in 58%; there was no effect in 3% (Figure 9). Severe pain was observed in some cases so that the victims, even adults, were crying and screaming.

Decontamination of lesions due to *Pelagia noctiluca* with Jellywash® solution was associated with a decrease in edema in 86% of victims (Figure 10). There was a minor effect in 8% and no effect in 6%.

The delay to intervention with Jellywash® solution was short and pain relief was observed after spraying a small amount of this solution. When the victim had felt pain for some time, longer spraying was required to decrease pain until no beneficial effect was observed with a delay >50 minutes.

No adverse effects were observed amongst victims decontaminated with Jellywash® solution, confirming its innocuous nature (non-irritant, non-toxic, non-sensitizing) and its capability to limit the effects of *Pelagia noctiluca* envenomation.

**Discussion**

In France, jellyfish are present on all Mediterranean coasts[1]. Similar species can be found on Maryland and Florida coasts and elsewhere. Millions of jellyfish stings occur each year, usually on the lower and upper extremities[14,15]. Urticant cells (nematocysts) discharge venom into the victim’s skin with a sting after a physical stimulus (contact) or a chemical stimulus (difference of osmotic pressure) even if the animal is stranded or dead.

Since the 1980’s, a proliferation of jellyfish in the Mediterranean Sea has been observed due to environmental modification. The present study was performed on French Mediterra-

---

**Conflict of Interest Statement:** Dr. Mathieu and M. Blomet are employees of Laboratoire Prevor, Valmondois, France, and manufacturer of Jellywash® solution. Dr. Hall is a paid consultant to Laboratoire Prevor.

**Funding Source:** Laboratoire Prevor, Valmondois, France provided the Jellywash® solution used in this study at no cost. This study was performed under the authorization of the Ministère de l’Intérieur en France (French Ministry of the Interior).
Informed Consent/Human Subjects Protection: Because this was a study of first aid treatment by rescuers on French Mediterranean beaches, written consent was impractical. Oral consent from the victims was obtained in every case.

Acknowledgements: The authors thank all the first aid rescuers who actually treated the victims and collected the data.

References

1. Marino, A., Crupi, R., Muscoli, G., et al. Morphological integrity and toxicological properties of Pelagia noctiluca (Scyphozoa) nematocysts. (2006) Chemistry and Ecology 22(1): S127-S131. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

2. Tibballs, J., Yanagihara, A.A., Turner, H.C., et al. Immunological and toxicological responses to jellyfish stings. Inflamm. (2011) Allergy Drug Targets 10(5): 438-436. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

3. Hecq, J.H., Goffart, A., Collignon, A., et al. The variability of the jellyfish Pelagia noctiluca (Forskal, 1775) in the Calvi bay (Corsica) in relation to the environment. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

4. Paul Ricard Oceanographic Institute. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

5. Morabito, R., Marino, A., Dossena, S., et al. Nematocyst discharge in Pelagia noctiluca (Cnidaria, Scyphozoa) oral arms can be affected by lidocaine, ethanol, ammonia, and acetic acid. (2014) Toxicon 83: 52-58. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

6. Morabito, R., Marino, A., La Spada, G. Nematocytes’ activation in Pelagia noctiluca (Cnidaria, Scyphozoa) oral arms. (2012) J Comp Physiol A 198(6): 419-426. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

7. Salleo, A., La Spada, G., Barbera, R. Gadolinium is a powerful blocker of the activation of nematocytes of Pelagia noctiluca. (1994) J Exp Biol 187: 201-206. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

8. Cegolon, L., Heymann, W.C., Lange, J.H., et al. Jellyfish stings and their management: A review. (2013) Mar. Drugs 11(2): 523-550. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

9. Morabito, R., Marino, A., Lauf, P.K., et al. Sea water acidification affects osmotic swelling, regulatory volume decrease and discharge in nematocytes of the jellyfish Pelagia noctiluca. (2013) Cell Physiol Biochem 32(7): 77-85. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

10. Salleo, A., La Spada, G., Falzea, G., et al. Discharging effects of anions and inhibitory effect of divergent cations on isolated nematocysts of Pelagia noctiluca. (1984) Mol Physiol 5: 25-34. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

11. Salleo, A., La Spada, G., Falzea, G., et al. pH-induced collapse of the capsular wall in isolated nematocysts of Pelagia noctiluca. (1984) Cell Mol Biol 30(1): 91-94. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

12. Morabito, R., Marino, A., La Spada, G., et al. The venom and the toxicity of Pelagia noctiluca (Cnidaria: Scyphozoa). A review of three decades of research in Italian laboratories and future perspectives. (2015) J Biol Res 88(2): 173-178. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

13. Morabito, R., Dossena, S., La Spada, G., et al. Heavy metals affect nematocysts discharge response and biological activity of crude venom in the jellyfish Pelagia noctiluca (Cnidaria, Scyphozoa). (2014) Cell Physiol. Biochem 34(2): 244-254. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

14. Queruel, P., Bernard, P., Goy, J., et al. Envenomations due to Pelagia noctiluca jellyfish on our mediterranean coasts [Envenimations par la méduse Pelagia noctiluca sur nos côtes méditerranéennes] [French]. (2000) Med Press 29: 188. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

15. Queruel, P., Bernard, P., Goy, J., et al. Severe envenomations by Pelagia Noctiluca [Envenimations sévères par la méduse Pelagia Noctiluca] [French]. (2000) JEUR 1-2: A67. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

16. Wilcox, C.L., Yanagihara, A.A. Heated debate: Hot-water immersion or ice packs as first aid for Cnidarian envenomations? (2016) Toxins (Basel) 8(4): 97. Pubmed | Crossref | Others

Submit your manuscript to Ommega Publishers and we will help you at every step:

- We accept pre-submission inquiries
- Our selector tool helps you to find the most relevant journal
- We provide round the clock customer support
- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- Inclusion in all major indexing services
- Maximum visibility for your research

Submit your manuscript at

https://www.ommegaonline.org/submit-manuscript