

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

After completing the continuing education activity, pharmacists and pharmacy technicians will be able to

- Identify patient populations in which ketamine use is justified based on its FDA approved indications and for off-labeled use where it has been sufficiently studied
- Compare the different formulations of ketamine and its "kissing cousins"
- Describe potential risks associated with ketamine use



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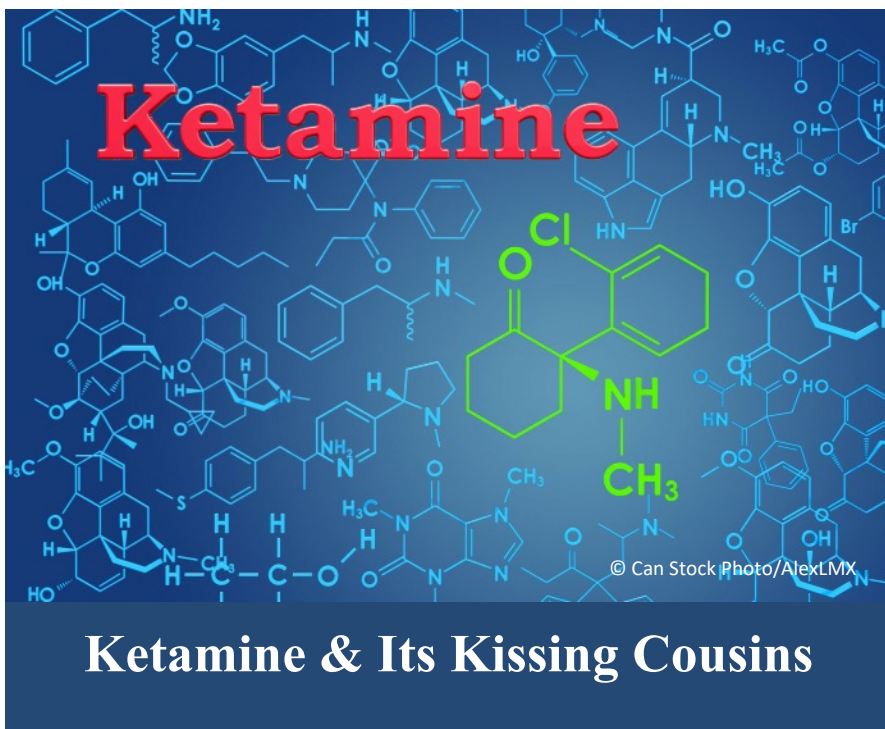
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ABSTRACT: Ketamine is Food and Drug Administration-approved as a general anesthetic. Researchers found higher dose ketamine therapy had a more desirable adverse effect profile than the previously used anesthetic phencyclidine (PCP). N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) antagonism from subanesthetic ketamine doses produces dissociative and analgesic effects. As such, prescribers are exploring off-label uses for ketamine in patients with agitation, depression, and pain while considering potential risks to multiple organ systems. Ketamine has the potential to cause complications and providers need to monitor patients closely. Illicit and inappropriate use by abusers and untrained law enforcement officers highlight ketamine's potentially harmful effects. Educating patients and healthcare providers is vital to allow potential benefits while minimizing harm.

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INTRODUCTION

Consider this: It's 10:30 PM on a Friday night, 30 minutes before you leave for the weekend. Suddenly, from across the emergency department you hear, "Get OFF me! No, I have not t-t-taken anything! If you come ANY CLOSER, things are going to get physical!" Not a moment later, an order pops up for ketamine hydrochloride 500 mg intramuscularly (IM) for severe agitation. Concerned, a colleague asks you, "Is this safe? Is this effective? I have never seen a dose this high before. Isn't this just for horses?"

PAUSE and PONDER: Is ketamine a problem in your community?

Ketamine made its debut in human clinical practice in the 1960s when several chemists at Parke Davis Company were searching for an anesthetic with similar effects to phencyclidine (PCP). PCP, ketamine’s notorious kissing cousin, was a promising new anesthetic in the 1950s because of its dissociative effects. However, the chemists quickly became unimpressed with its adverse effect profile (i.e., long-lasting psychoactive effects after anesthesia). Humans experienced intense prolonged emergence delirium following PCP anesthesia, relegating its use to veterinary practice.¹ Chemists searched for a better anesthetic and found ketamine, which has similar dissociative effects without PCP’s negative consequences. Ketamine is a more desirable anesthetic because it has a shorter half-life (2.5 hours) compared to PCP (21 hours) and it causes less delirium.^{1,2}

Prescribers have begun using ketamine for several off-label uses and patients have also started using the drug or structural analogs in a variety of formulations illicitly. Pharmacists and technicians can ensure ketamine’s safe use by keeping current with new formulations and indications, both approved and unapproved. This continuing education activity will dive into the clinical and social consequences of ketamine use.

What’s Ketamine?

Ketamine is a schedule III-controlled substance approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use as a general anesthetic for diagnostic and surgical procedures.² Ketamine is commercially available in the United States as a solution/injection under its brand (Ketalar) and as generic ketamine.² Healthcare providers most often use intravenous (IV) ketamine, but it may be used IM or compounded into an oral solution.

Healthcare providers also use ketamine off-label for analgesia, agitation, and major depressive disorder. These indications emanate from ketamine’s mechanism of action: it acts specifically on the N-methyl-D-Aspartate (NMDA) receptor as a non-competitive antagonist to block glutamate binding.³ Glutamate, a major excitatory neurotransmitter, binds to receptors throughout the

nervous system. The NMDA receptor is an ionotropic receptor responsible for the brain’s neuroplasticity, memory, learning, and recovery.⁴⁻⁶ Blocking this receptor with high ketamine doses (ranging from 0.5 to 2 mg/kg) results in dissociation, decreases in spinal reflexes, and produces a cataleptic state (loss of voluntary movements and reduced consciousness) that is applicable to its current clinical use in anesthesia.² However, at low doses, ketamine can produce analgesia and stimulate new pathways within the brain that reduce depressive symptoms and improve mood.

Although ketamine has useful applications in medicine, prescribers must be aware of the adverse effects and risk factors associated with use and should consider how these effects apply to their patients before initiating the medication. Ketamine adversely impacts multiple organ systems (see **Table 1**), including but not limited to the cardiovascular system. Increases in blood pressure and heart rate are important cardiovascular effects associated with ketamine therapy.² These cardiovascular effects make it a drug of choice for anesthesia induction in patients with cardiovascular shock, where it anesthetizes patients while improving blood pressure and improving organ perfusion. However, clinicians must avoid ketamine use in patients with preexisting hypertensive conditions or other patients who have limited baroreceptor buffering capacity (baroreceptor buffering is the body’s ability to sense blood pressure) because of those same effects mentioned above.⁶

Further contraindications include hypersensitivity to ketamine or its components.⁷ The American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) does not recommend ketamine use in patients with schizophrenia or in children younger than three months of age. The ACEP also advises against solely using ketamine as an anesthetic in procedures involving the pharynx, larynx, and bronchial tree. This recommendation primarily applies to patients with airway instability because ketamine can cause laryngospasms.⁵ **Table 2** (next page) lists additional considerations in special populations.

Table 1. General Adverse Effects of Ketamine ^{2,6}	
System	Adverse effects
Cardiovascular	Cardiac arrhythmias, increased blood pressure,* increased heart rate
Central nervous system	Prolonged emergence from anesthesia,* psychosis,* dissociation,* drug dependence, increased intracranial pressure
Dermatologic	Injection site irritation
Gastrointestinal	Nausea,* vomiting, anorexia
Genitourinary	Lower urinary tract dysfunction, bladder dysfunction
Respiratory	Laryngospasm,* respiratory depression,* apnea
Immunologic	Anaphylaxis
Other	Hypersalivation, diplopia (double vision), nystagmus (uncontrollable rapid eye movement)
*Common or serious adverse effects of ketamine use	

Table 2. Special Population Considerations with Ketamine^{2,6-8}

Special population	Concerns	Recommendation
Pregnancy	Crosses the placenta; may have potential risk to fetus	Avoid use; evaluate benefits vs risk
Breastfeeding	Compatibility and safety unknown	Avoid breastfeeding to children with respiratory risk factors
Pediatrics	Can be given with anticholinergics to minimize hypersalivation	Refer to pediatric dosing. Avoid in infants < 3 months of age
Elderly	May be sensitive to dissociative adverse effects	Refer to adult dosing
Kidney dysfunction	No additional concerns	Refer to dosing parameters
Liver dysfunction	Hepatobiliary dysfunction with recurrent use	Refer to dosing parameters; monitor LFTs with repeated ketamine use

LFTs = liver function tests

Healthcare providers should monitor patients' vital signs closely during treatment with ketamine. Anesthesiologists and pharmacists must continuously watch patients undergoing surgical or diagnostic procedures for proper induction and maintenance of dissociative effects.² In patients who must take repeated doses of ketamine (e.g., for chronic pain management or psychiatric disorders), healthcare providers should order liver function tests at baseline and every one to two days during treatment.^{2,6,9,10}

Ketamine's Kissing Cousins

As shown in [Figure 1](#), ketamine is structurally related to many compounds. The drugs in Figure 1 antagonize the NMDA receptor and exhibit a dissociative effect.¹ PCP is one of the most notoriously abused drugs. Compared with ketamine, PCP is 10 times more potent and has a longer duration of action due to its strong affinity for the NMDA receptor. Both ketamine and PCP can replicate schizophrenia's positive, negative, and cognitive symptoms and exacerbate underlying schizophrenia. But because ketamine has lower potency and a shorter duration of action, it induces fewer severe psychiatric effects than PCP.¹

Although ketamine's labeling includes many precautions, it is an emerging option because of its therapeutic benefits. Xi Biopharmaceuticals is developing a sublingual wafer to treat acute pain

while Janssen Pharmaceuticals has developed a nasal spray formulation for treatment resistant depression.^{12,13} [Table 3](#) compares the current ketamine formulations that are FDA-approved or under investigation.

Why is Ketamine Dangerous?

Long-term ketamine abuse is associated with memory, attention, and judgment impairment. The actual risk of ketamine abuse in the general population is low compared to other substances of abuse, but patients with polysubstance abuse disorder tend to use it.¹⁵ A study examining polysubstance abuse conducted in New York City found that polydrug use occurred because of an unexpected opportunity to use ketamine after already consuming other drugs. Researchers also determined that polysubstance abusers purposefully used ketamine with another substance to achieve an individually desired effect. Oftentimes polydrug-using events occurred within a group and each member contributed something: ketamine, knowledge, other drugs, or space to use drugs.¹⁶

Currently, ketamine is only commercially available as an injectable liquid. Dealers illegally sell ketamine as a recreational injectable substance or a white powder that resembles cocaine. The Department of Justice and Drug Enforcement Administration report that illegally distributed ketamine is diverted or stolen from

Table 3. Ketamine Counterparts¹²⁻¹⁴

Cousins	Formulation	Use & Dose	Approval or Trial Phase
Ketalar (ketamine hydrochloride)	Injectable	<u>Anesthesia</u> 0.25 – 0.35 mg/kg followed by CIVI 1 mg/kg/hr	FDA-approved
Wafermine (ketamine)	Sublingual wafer	<u>Acute Pain</u> 25 mg, 50 mg & 75 mg PRN for 12 hrs	End-of-Phase 2 Clinical Trials
Spravato (esketamine)	Nasal spray	<u>Treatment Resistant Depressive Disorder</u> 28 mg, 56 mg, 84 mg twice a week	FDA-approved

ABBREVIATION: CIVI = continuous intravenous infusion

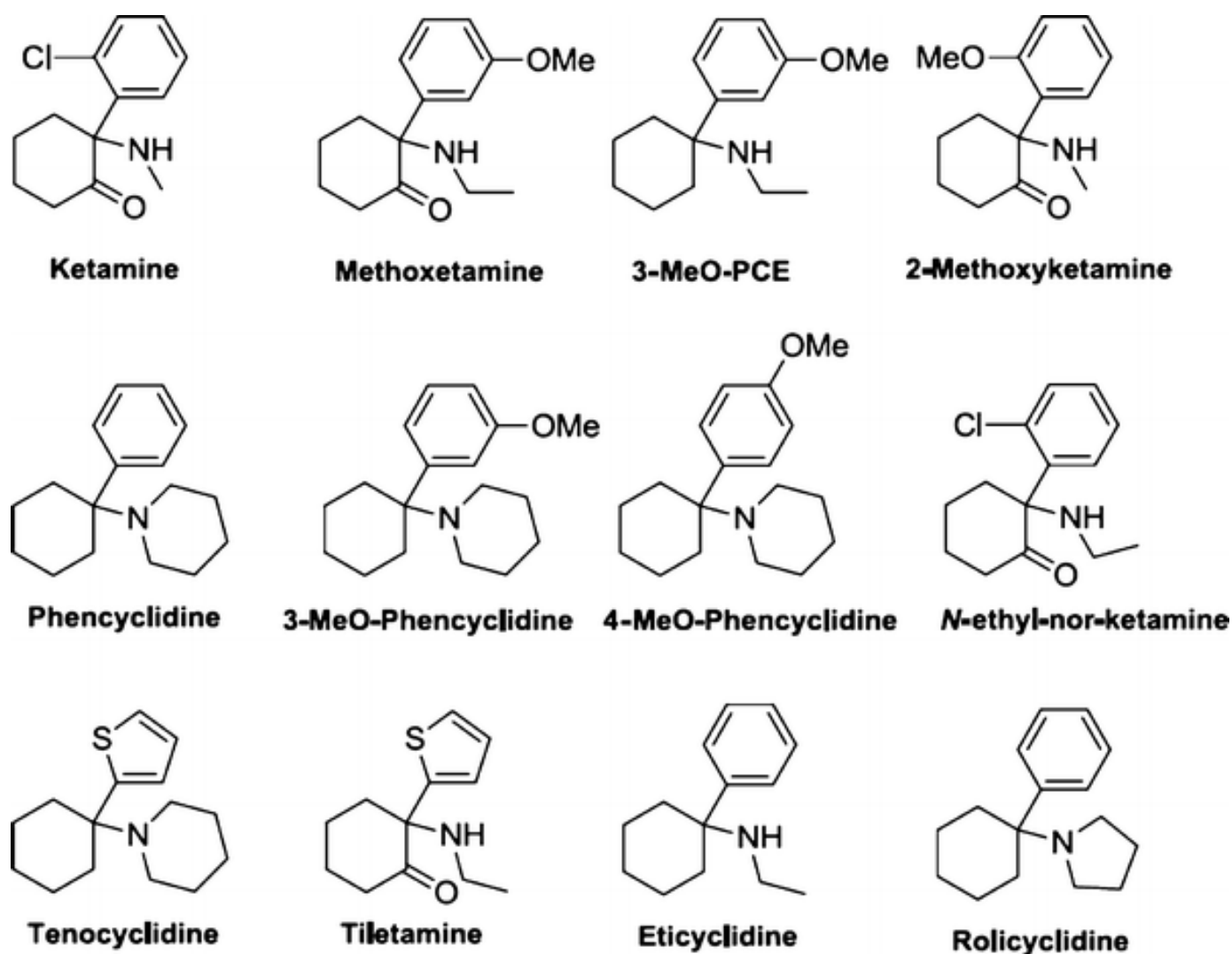


Figure 1. Molecular structure of ketamine and structurally related dissociative drugs¹¹

veterinary clinics or smuggled into the United States from Mexico.¹⁷ Dealers can then synthesize ketamine into a powder or sell it as an injectable liquid.¹⁸ Prices average from \$20-\$25 per dose (50 mg to 100 mg).¹⁹ Drug abusers find ketamine's dissociative sensations and hallucinations appealing. Users can inject liquid ketamine, or snort or smoke powdered ketamine.¹⁷ Ketamine is a popular drug to facilitate physical or sexual assault because it is a colorless, tasteless, and odorless liquid making it difficult for victims to detect. Additionally, ketamine is known to cause impaired coordination, confusion, and memory loss.²⁰

Ketamine's IV administration started in the early 1990s. Injection events occur most frequently in large cities with high rates of homelessness, like New York City and Los Angeles.¹⁸ Researchers conducted a study with 213 people who abused IV ketamine.¹⁸ Among these users, 84% admitted to abusing 'harder' drugs first, with heroin predominating. Users reported their first ketamine injection happening among a group of people. This group often included people well known to them who provided knowledge and the materials for injecting.¹⁸

PAUSE AND PONDER: If you work in the community, you probably do not stock ketamine. Why is it important to have a basic knowledge of this drug?



Table 4. Algorithm of Rapid Sequence Induction & Intubation^{22,23}

Step of RSII	What and Why	Medications Used
Premedication*	Airway manipulation causes a sympathetic activation due to a pressor response. This sympathetic response leads to an increase in intracranial pressure and mean arterial pressure.	alfentanil, fentanyl, lidocaine, su-fentanil
Sedation	Used to induce an anesthetic state before a paralytic is used and the airway manipulated. It's crucial that a patient is properly sedated before paralyzed.	Also known as induction agents : etomidate, ketamine , midazolam, propofol
Paralytics[±]	Neuromuscular blocking agents are given to relax pharyngeal and diaphragmatic muscles allowing for an endotracheal tube to be placed.	rocuronium, succinylcholine, vecuronium

*: Based upon time constraints/needs this step may be omitted

±: It is imperative to confirm a patient is properly sedated before beginning paralysis because if the patient is awake, they may feel the tube insertion

What attracts people to a dissociative drug with unknown psychoactive effects? Exactly that: the unknown. With most abused drugs, the user understands the effects they will experience. When someone takes ketamine, the reaction to each dose is unknown. Some users seek variety. Ketamine users have described an out of body experience that expands internal and external realms and realities.¹⁸ On the other hand, abusers also describe a “K-Hole”—an experience that they describe as near-death that results when they ingest too much ketamine.¹⁷

Timothy Wyllie, a spiritualist, describes ketamine doses as a curve over time through realms. He describes the domains abusers experience as they dose ketamine²¹:

- The realm “I,” for internal reality, occurs at doses 30 to 75 mg roughly 10 minutes after injection.
- The extraterrestrial reality realm, “They,” occurs at doses 75 to 150 mg approximately 15 minutes after injection.
- The realm “We,” for network creation realm, occurs at doses from 150 to 300 mg approximately 15 minutes after injection.
- An unknown realm exists at doses of more than 300 mg.

The doses studied for depression fall in the realm of internal reality. At these doses, users can see areas needing self-improvement that they were unaware they had the ability to fix. Drug users prefer subanesthetic doses but those that are higher than doses studied for treating depression. As the dose increases, users become so far removed from reality that “extraterrestrial” experiences begin.²¹

KETAMINE USES

Anesthesia

Patients unable to maintain and protect their airways require endotracheal intubation. Healthcare providers use ketamine as a sedative to facilitate rapid sequence induction and intubation

(RSII), by inducing an anesthetized state, prior to paralyzing the patient. The decision to intubate is based on the patient’s Glasgow Coma Score.^{22,23} A score of 8 or less qualifies a patient to receive endotracheal intubation.²³ Healthcare providers follow a RSII strict algorithm, shown in [Table 4](#), detailing the order in which medications should be administered based upon the onset and duration of action.



Table 5. Comparison of Etomidate and Ketamine^{22,23}

	Etomidate	Ketamine
Dose for Induction	0.3 mg/kg	1.5 mg/kg or 0.1-0.5 mg/kg/min with 10% given as induction bolus
Onset of Action	10-15 seconds	< 30 seconds
Duration of Action	4-10 minutes	10-15 minutes
Benefits	Stable hemodynamic profile, decreases metabolic rate, decreases cerebral blood flow, increases generalized seizure threshold	Sedative and analgesic properties,* cardiovascular and respiratory stimulation, and smooth muscle relaxation (beneficial in reactive airway disease, hypotensive, volume depleted, and septic patients)
Risks	Adrenal suppression, do not use in septic shock, lowers focal seizure threshold, increased incidence of ARDS	Potentiates effect of epinephrine, increases cardiac oxygen demand, may increase ICP,** emergent reactions, infusion related respiratory depression, hypersalivation
ABBREVIATIONS: ARDS = acute respiratory distress syndrome, ICP = intracranial pressure		
* Ketamine can be used as a combined premedication and induction step		
** Data is conflicting, however, may not be suitable for patients with head trauma		

The drugs used in RSII possess unique characteristics, including IV use, quick onset, and short duration of action.²³ Traditionally, etomidate has been the gold standard for RSII, but ketamine is quickly becoming a commonly used alternative.²³ **Table 5** highlights the differences between etomidate and ketamine.

The differences between etomidate and ketamine create a significant role in RSII for both drugs, but for different presenting conditions. Ketamine is gaining popularity for its use in septic patients, hypotensive patients, and those with reactive airway diseases. Choosing etomidate is preferable for patients with a hemodynamically stable profile and patients with traumatic brain injury where it could be cerebroprotective.

Analgesia (pain)

Ketamine's use in pain management is controversial due to limited data, but this dataset is growing.^{15,24} Before considering sub-anesthetic ketamine doses, prescribers should collaborate with patients and other clinical team members to try other approved pain regimens.²⁵ Using ketamine for its analgesic properties should be based on patient-specific criteria. The prescriber must assess the patient's treatment goals, current medical conditions, pain types, and available protocols.

Ketamine is not discussed in available pain guidelines. Some literature recommends its use after unsuccessful trials of at least two opioids. Data supporting ketamine's use in both acute and chronic pain management is mixed in its findings.^{26,27} Most trials conclude ketamine can reduce acute pain exacerbations but note that prescribers must be cautious of its adverse effects.¹⁵ Data from small trials indicate using ketamine to overcome opioid withdrawal and opioid-induced-hyperalgesia (neuropathic pain) may be possible. Ketamine has a unique ability to counteract the

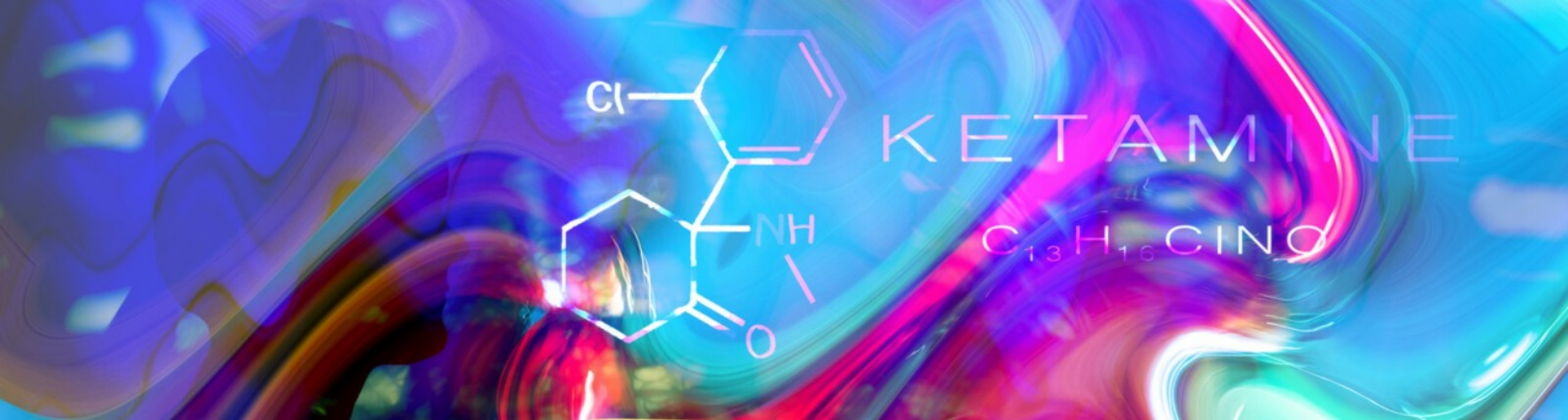
PAUSE AND PONDER: How many patients in your practice might be able to reduce their opioid doses or address pain better with ketamine?

unfavorable responses patients might experience on chronic high-dose opioids by its mechanism of action.^{24,28} Overstimulated opioid receptors from high dose opioid use causes more hyperalgesia. Several small case reports describe patients on high-dose chronic opioid therapy who reduced their opioid doses after low-dose ketamine administration.²⁹

An open labeled audit determined that IV 'burst' ketamine therapy improved analgesia in neuropathic pain and painful bone metastases. Researchers enrolled 39 cancer patients who were refractory to opioid therapy. Patients received bursts of low-dose ketamine (100 to 500 mg/day) over three to five days and reported somatic and neuropathic pain relief for up to eight weeks.¹⁵

Limited evidence supports oral ketamine's effect in chronic pain and most studies that examine its use are case reports or non-comparative trials. Compared to IV administration, lower oral ketamine concentrations are associated with analgesic effects. Oral ketamine has been associated with higher serum levels of its metabolite, norketamine. This metabolite seems to contribute to oral ketamine's analgesic effects due to its shorter half-life and ability to reach much higher peak plasma concentrations than after IV administration. However, researchers have not extensively explored this in current literature.²⁹

Healthcare providers and patients face many hurdles when using ketamine for pain relief. Prescribers should avoid high ketamine doses that may cause a range of serious adverse effects. Unlike



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opioids, ketamine has a ceiling effect and maximum dose. Oral ketamine administration has a low bioavailability and is directly linked with a high rate of adverse effects.^{15,27}

Agitation

Due to ketamine's dissociative properties, clinicians are increasingly using ketamine for treating pre-hospital and in-hospital agitation. Lacking a uniform definition for agitation, healthcare providers, institutions, and organizations may use different criteria to choose medication intervention in an agitated patient. Although the picture of agitation may change depending on the situation, validated scales like the Altered Mental Status Scale (AMSS) can define agitation's severity.³⁰ The AMSS translates agitation into a quantifiable, real concept. The line between agitation and delirium is often unclear but has major ramifications for a patient's treatment and outcome.³⁰ For example, excited delirium, an agitation subtype, classifies a patient's agitation past the emotional component and includes psychomotor, metabolic, and contributing disease states as possible reasons for agitation.³⁰

As with most psychiatric disorders, identifying and treating agitation has been suboptimal. Since the 1980s, a popular cocktail of medications, known among emergency department physicians as the "B-52" order, has been the mainstay of agitation treatment in psychiatric facilities and emergency departments.³¹ When examining the B-52 order's components, it is easy to see the correlation between the regimen and the American jet-powered strategic bomber from which it derives its name: Benadryl 50 mg IM, haloperidol 5 mg IM, lorazepam 2 mg IM.³¹ The B-52 order serves as a reminder of the suboptimal approach traditionally taken when confronted with an agitated patient.

Ketamine's different routes of administration have benefits and disadvantages. Although less invasive, oral ketamine takes a longer time to reach the therapeutic range, something that is undesirable in an overly aggressive patient. Intravenous administration has the quickest onset but is the most invasive. Securing IV access may not always be possible. The IM route is the most often used method for agitation control for its quick "on/off" onset and duration of action, and its applicable dosage form.

A review explains ketamine's uses and benefits in comparison to other, more traditional agitation treatments.³⁰ In terms of agitation efficacy, ketamine provides the same, if not better, response when compared to its more traditional counterparts.³⁰ Ketamine has a significantly faster onset of action when compared to haloperidol (5 minutes versus 17 minutes) and requires less redosing (5% of patients re-dosed versus 20% of patients re-dosed, respectively).³⁰ However, ketamine continues to show a higher incidence of adverse effects when compared to its anti-psychotic counterpart (percent incidence calculated from six studies where adverse events were recorded as a secondary outcome):³⁰

- emergence reaction 12.3% (8/65 patients)
 - An "emergence reaction" is an often hostile, psychiatric episode brought about by ketamine use
- hypersalivation 31.8% (22/69 patients)
- nausea and vomiting 8.5% (7/82 patients)
- respiratory complications 7.6% (9/118 patients)

Although studies report a higher incidence of adverse reactions when using ketamine for agitation, it is important to consider study limitations: small patient populations, co-administration of drugs, and lack of adverse event reporting (only half of 12 studies included adverse reactions).³⁰ If used properly, ketamine can be a safe, quick-acting drug to stop agitation when compared to traditional treatments.

Some law enforcement agencies use ketamine. However, when they use ketamine improperly, or when adverse effects arise, ketamine can have dangerous consequences. Over a four-day period during late August of 2019 in Colorado, police gave 23-year-old Elijah McClain and 25-year-old Elijah McKnight excessive ketamine doses for agitation.³² McClain died from cardiac arrest and McKnight survived but required life support in the hospital.³² It is inappropriate to allow untrained police officers to inject ketamine as a law enforcement tool. However, police defend using ketamine saying suspects with mental health issues or suspects taking drugs can be belligerent and dangerous. A Minnesota whistleblower lawsuit filed by a former emergency medical services worker claims police pressured them to allow ketamine use unnecessarily.³² In Minneapolis, ketamine used by police rose from four incidents per year in 2015 to 62 in 2017.³² This marked

increase in ketamine use is upsetting many healthcare professionals. Dr. Mary Dale Peterson, president of the American Society of Anesthesiologists, says that ketamine can have “dangerous complications,” just like any other anesthetic. Dr. Peterson points out that justifiably using ketamine occurs very rarely.³²

Whistleblowers cite complications from unwarranted ketamine use are associated with emergence reactions, and improper dosages.³² McClain died when he was given a ketamine dose for a 200-pound man but only weighed 143 pounds.³² Pharmacists can play a role in educating other healthcare professionals about proper dosing and management of ketamine’s serious adverse effects.

Major Depressive Disorders

Generally, major depressive disorder’s (MDD) treatment focuses on pathophysiology and regulates serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine.³² Medications such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), tricyclics, tetracyclics, and serotonin modulators all target an increase in synaptic neurotransmitter levels.³² Unfortunately, these drugs are not consistently effective for all patients, require an 8-week trial period, and have unfavorable adverse effects. For many providers and their patients, MDD treatment can feel like an awful waiting game—one that they sometimes lose.

Ketamine is becoming increasingly popular for its use in treating refractory depression. However, it requires healthcare providers to understand how it works to avoid putting patients into a “K-hole.” It offers a different approach to the current FDA-approved drugs for MDD. Ketamine prevents glutamate reuptake; excess glutamate produces an antidepressant effect. Ketamine, at sub-anesthetic doses, produces euphoria, and improves symptoms within 24 hours after infusion.^{4,14,32,33} Depressive symptoms improve rapidly, but the effects last only a few days to weeks. As a result, ketamine is most useful as an adjunctive treatment option. Patients feel better for a brief period, giving their antidepressants a chance to start working.

In addition, prescribers have few options for patients with MDD who have suicidal behaviors and ideation. Ketamine seems promising for patients at an elevated risk for self-harm. The Ketamine for Rapid Reduction of Suicidal Thoughts in Major Depression trial examined ketamine’s potential benefits for 80 suicidal patients with MDD. The results of this randomized controlled study showed that ketamine was superior to midazolam in improving the Scale for Suicidal Ideation (SCI). Patients’ SCI scores improved 4.96 points within 24 hours after a ketamine infusion

of 0.5 mg/kg over 40 minutes.³² This suggests clinical use of ketamine as an adjuvant agent for acute episodes of suicide ideation in patients maintained on guideline recommended therapy for MDD may be appropriate. However, patient safety remains a concern (e.g., dissociative effects, abuse potential, respiratory, and cardiovascular effects).

As mentioned earlier, esketamine (Spravato) is ketamine’s S-enantiomer and FDA-approved for treatment-resistant depression.³³ In the TRANSFORM-1 randomized controlled trial, the antidepressant/esketamine groups did not have a statistically significant change in Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) total score (from baseline to study day 28) when compared to the antidepressant placebo group.^{34,35} However, the changes based on the MADRS were clinically meaningful and showed that esketamine has a beneficial role in treatment-resistant depression when used as an adjuvant agent.^{36,37} The combination of esketamine with an antidepressant produced desirable outcomes while minimizing adverse effects. Although adverse effects were low, several adverse effects are possible: vertigo, nausea, vomiting, anxiety, sedation, abuse potential, increased blood pressure, dissociation, and suicidal thoughts/behaviors.³³

CONCLUSION

To paraphrase the father of toxicology, Paracelsus, it’s all about the dose. Ketamine is the poster child drug for this statement. Ketamine has the potential to be an important adjuvant therapy for the treatment of a range of conditions. Those listed in this CE—anesthesia, analgesia, and major depressive disorder—are currently the most studied disorders where ketamine and its derivatives may be useful. Due to ketamine’s dissociative and analgesic effects through NMDA antagonism, there may be additional future potential uses for ketamine in pain control and psychiatric disorders. Simply, ketamine treats not only the physical manifestations of these conditions but the emotional component that providers can easily overlook. However, the current data sets are small, many use rating scales instead of final health outcomes, and a larger and longer term series of trials are required to fully determine the place of ketamine in the treatment armamentarium for patients.

Pharmacists and other healthcare providers will need to distinguish between therapeutic use and addiction. Often, these lines are muddled. Providing education is a first step to preventing abuse. Usually, addiction is a manifestation of an untreated, or undertreated, medical condition. Pharmacist intervention helps patients and healthcare providers to make the safest, most informed decisions possible to ensure the best possible outcomes.

Figure 2 (next page) summarizes the activity with key points.

Figure 2. Keeping Current with Ketamine and Its Kissing Cousins

Best

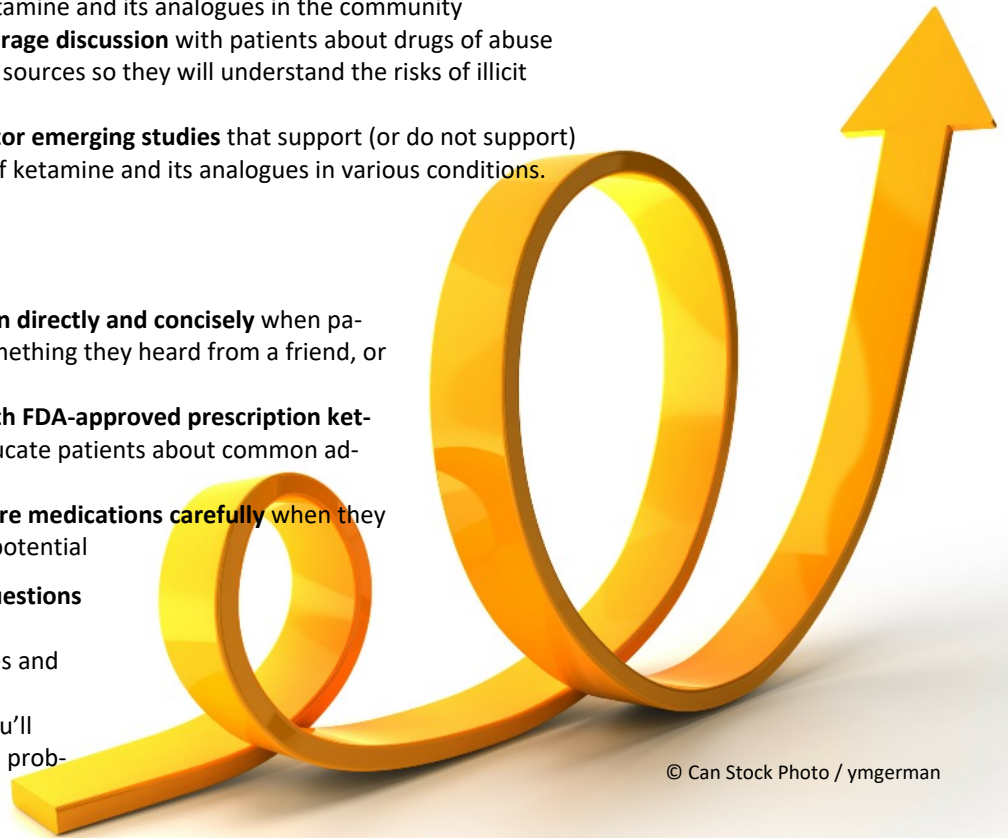
- ① **Be COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS** and whenever possible, raise your voice to combat misconceptions and misinformation about ketamine and its analogues in the community
- ② **Encourage discussion** with patients about drugs of abuse and their sources so they will understand the risks of illicit drugs
- ③ **Monitor emerging studies** that support (or do not support) the use of ketamine and its analogues in various conditions.

Better

- ① **Address misinformation directly and concisely** when patients site social media, something they heard from a friend, or other dubious sources
- ② **Familiarize yourself with FDA-approved prescription ketamine and analogs** and educate patients about common adverse reactions
- ③ **Counsel patients to store medications carefully** when they are associated with abuse potential

Good

- ① **Be prepared to answer patients' questions** concerning ketamine
- ② **Know the basic of ketamine**—its uses and the ways people abuse it
- ③ **Watch the news in your area** so you'll know if ketamine or its analogues are a problem or about to become a problem



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