

Ketamine

- [Impact of Low-Dose Ketamine Infusion on Intracranial Pressure and Hemodynamics in Septic Shock Patients](#)
- [Neurochemical, Neurocircuitry, and Psychopathological Mechanisms of PTSD: Emerging Pharmacotherapies and Clinical Perspectives](#)
- [Ketamine in Neurocritical Care: New Potentials and Perspectives](#)
- [Comparative Evaluation of analgesic efficacy of ketamine and magnesium sulfate as adjuvants to bupivacaine for scalp block in supratentorial Craniotomy: A Randomized, Double-Blind clinical study](#)
- [Brain Injury and Ketamine study \(BIKe\): a prospective, randomized controlled double blind clinical trial to study the effects of ketamine on therapy intensity level and intracranial pressure in severe traumatic brain injury patients](#)
- [The Effect of Esketamine as an Adjuvant for Adductor Canal Block on Postoperative Pain in Patients Undergoing Arthroscopic Knee Surgery: A Randomized Controlled Trial](#)
- [Use of the rectus sheath block for perioperative analgesia in three foals undergoing omphalectomy and cystoplasty](#)
- [Opioid-Free Anesthesia with Esketamine Combined with Iliac Fascia Block in Elderly Patients Undergoing Hip Surgery](#)

Ketamine, sold under the brand name Ketalar among others, is a medication mainly used for starting and maintaining anesthesia. It induces a trance-like state while providing pain relief, sedation, and memory loss. Other uses include for chronic pain and for sedation in intensive care.

41 chronic low back pain patients, receiving [outpatient](#) sublingual [ketamine](#) therapy for defined central functional pain along with conventional peripheral structural pain management. The clinical model assigns Movement Dysfunction as the primary cause for low back pain symptoms and restores it with Movement Therapy focused rehabilitation which is also defined. Patients were derived from a tertiary single neurosurgical specialist practice in Brisbane Australia over a three year period.

Severe pain and disability measurements more than halved and only 13% of patients ceased ketamine prematurely due to predominantly non-sinister side effects common to all pharmaceutical therapies. All other surveyed metrics of utility were highly favourable in this challenging cohort of chronic back pain patients biased to poor outcomes.

Outpatient ketamine maintains high efficacy and safety used in conjunction with a unique clinical model that describes chronic low back pain ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Johnson D, Feng L, Johnson C. Retrospective review of the efficacy for sublingual ketamine in the treatment of chronic low back pain defined by a cause and central functional pain symptom focused clinical model. Disabil Rehabil. 2023 Jun 1:1-8. doi: 10.1080/09638288.2023.2218652. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 37259521.

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