

Efficacy and safety of oral ketamine for the relief of intractable chronic pain: A retrospective 5-year study of 51 patients.

Marchetti F¹, Coutaux A¹, Bellanger A¹, Magneux C¹, Bourgeois P¹, Mion G².

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: This work summarizes the efficiency, failures and adverse effects of oral administration of ketamine at home for intractable pain.

METHODS: This 5-year retrospective study involved testing ketamine by intravenous inhospital administration, then a conversion to an oral route, or oral treatment directly administered at home. The daily intravenous dose was increased by steps of 0.5 mg/kg to attain an effective daily dose of 1.5-3.0 mg/kg. Pain was evaluated on a numeric scale from 0 to 10, and evidence of adverse effects was collected every day. The effective daily dose was delivered orally (three to four intakes). If effective, ketamine was continued for 3 months. Short infusions or direct oral treatment began with a 0.5-mg/kg dose, then the daily ketamine dose was increased in 15- to 20-mg increments.

RESULTS: Among 55 cases (51 patients, neuropathic pain 60%), the mean effective oral dose was 2 mg/kg. Ketamine was effective in 24 patients (44%, mean pain reduction 67 \pm 17%), partially effective in 20% (mean pain reduction 30 \pm 11%), with a mean opioid sparing of 63 \pm 32%, and failure in 22%. Half of the patients experienced adverse effects, but only eight had to stop treatment. For patients with opioid therapy, failure of ketamine was less frequent (7% vs. 36%; p < 0.02), with fewer adverse effects (33% vs. 68%; p < 0.01).

CONCLUSIONS: Pain was reduced or abolished in two-thirds of patients under ketamine therapy; ketamine was effective for patients taking opioids and resulted in few adverse effects.

© 2014 European Pain Federation - EFIC®

PMID: 25381898 DOI: 10.1002/ejp.624

[Indexed for MEDLINE]

1 of 2 3/9/19, 8:04 PM

f	7	2*			
Me	SH te	rms, Substances			
Lin	kOut	- more resources			

2 of 2