**Background**

- An estimated 2.6% of emergency department (ED) patients present with acute agitation.
- Acute agitation can increase risk to staff as 72.4% of physician survey respondents reported violence in the workplace.
- Common sedative agents include benzodiazepines and antipsychotics which may have a slow onset of action and cause respiratory depression, QTc prolongation, and extrapyramidal reactions.
- Ketamine is an effective sedative with a more rapid onset compared to other agents used in the ED and prehospital setting.

**Methodology Continued**

**Sample Size:**
98 patients to detect a 20% difference

**Primary Endpoints:**
- Resolution of agitation within 5-25 minutes of ketamine administration

**Secondary Endpoints:**
- Use of IM or IV rescue medications within 30 minutes of ketamine administration
- Incidence of adverse events related to ketamine use

**Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yr), m (IQR)</th>
<th>Low dose (n=35)</th>
<th>High dose (n=16)</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36 (28-53)</td>
<td>52 (36-61)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (male), n (%)</td>
<td>26 (74.3)</td>
<td>12 (75.0)</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI, m (IQR)</td>
<td>25.8 (23.4-35.4)</td>
<td>23.7 (22-28.6)</td>
<td>0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedative 30 min. prior to ketamine, n (%)</td>
<td>10 (28.6)</td>
<td>7 (43.8)</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketamine dose (mg), m (IQR)</td>
<td>120 (100-200)</td>
<td>200 (200-250)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketamine dose (mg/kg), m (IQR)</td>
<td>1.8 (1.4-2.1)</td>
<td>3.0 (2.8-3.4)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolved agitation within 5-25 min., n (%)</td>
<td>32 (91.4)</td>
<td>16 (100.0)</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent administered after ketamine, n (%)</td>
<td>4 (16)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resp. support, n (%)</td>
<td>6 (17.1)</td>
<td>3 (18.8)</td>
<td>0.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intubation, n (%)</td>
<td>4 (11.4)</td>
<td>1 (6.3)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dystonia, n (%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>1 (6.3)</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea/vomiting, n (%)</td>
<td>3 (8.6)</td>
<td>0 (0.0)</td>
<td>0.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

m: median; IQR: interquartile range; resp: respiratory

*Reason for intubation: Low dose: over sedation x 1, refractory agitation > 1 hour later x 1, other cause > 3 hours later x 2; High dose: subdural hematoma x 1

**Conclusion**

- **Limitations:** Retrospective design, did not meet sample size, low IM ketamine dose in high dose group
- **Effectiveness:** No difference in resolution of agitation in low dose compared to high dose IM ketamine group (91.4% vs 100%; p=0.54)
- **Safety:** Non-significant increase in intubation in the low dose group compared to the high dose group (11.4% vs 6.3%; p=1.00); however, the majority intubations (4/5) were unrelated to ketamine administration
- **Future directions:** Expand time frame for data collection to meet power and design a future prospective study to validate results

**Contact Information**

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**Disclosure**

The authors have nothing to disclose concerning possible financial or personal relationships with commercial entities

**Resources**