

Ketamine not linked to PTSD in military trauma setting

17 October 2017



"In this [retrospective study](#), ketamine administration was not a risk factor for the development of [post-traumatic stress disorder](#) in the military trauma setting," the authors write.

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(HealthDay)—Ketamine administration is not associated with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the military trauma setting, according to a study published online Oct. 3 in *Anaesthesia*.

Georges Mion, M.D., from Cochin Hospital in France, and colleagues conducted a retrospective study using data from the French Military Health Service for 274 soldiers who survived a war injury in Afghanistan (2010-2012) to examine the correlation between [ketamine](#) and PTSD.

The researchers found that 36 percent of the soldiers suffered from PTSD and 32 percent had received ketamine. Fifty-five and 20 percent of patients in the PTSD group and the no-PTSD group, respectively, had received ketamine. The median injury severity score was 5 for injured soldiers who received ketamine compared with 3 among the soldiers who did not receive ketamine. Only [acute stress disorder](#) and total number of surgical procedures were correlated independently with development of PTSD in a multivariable analysis.

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