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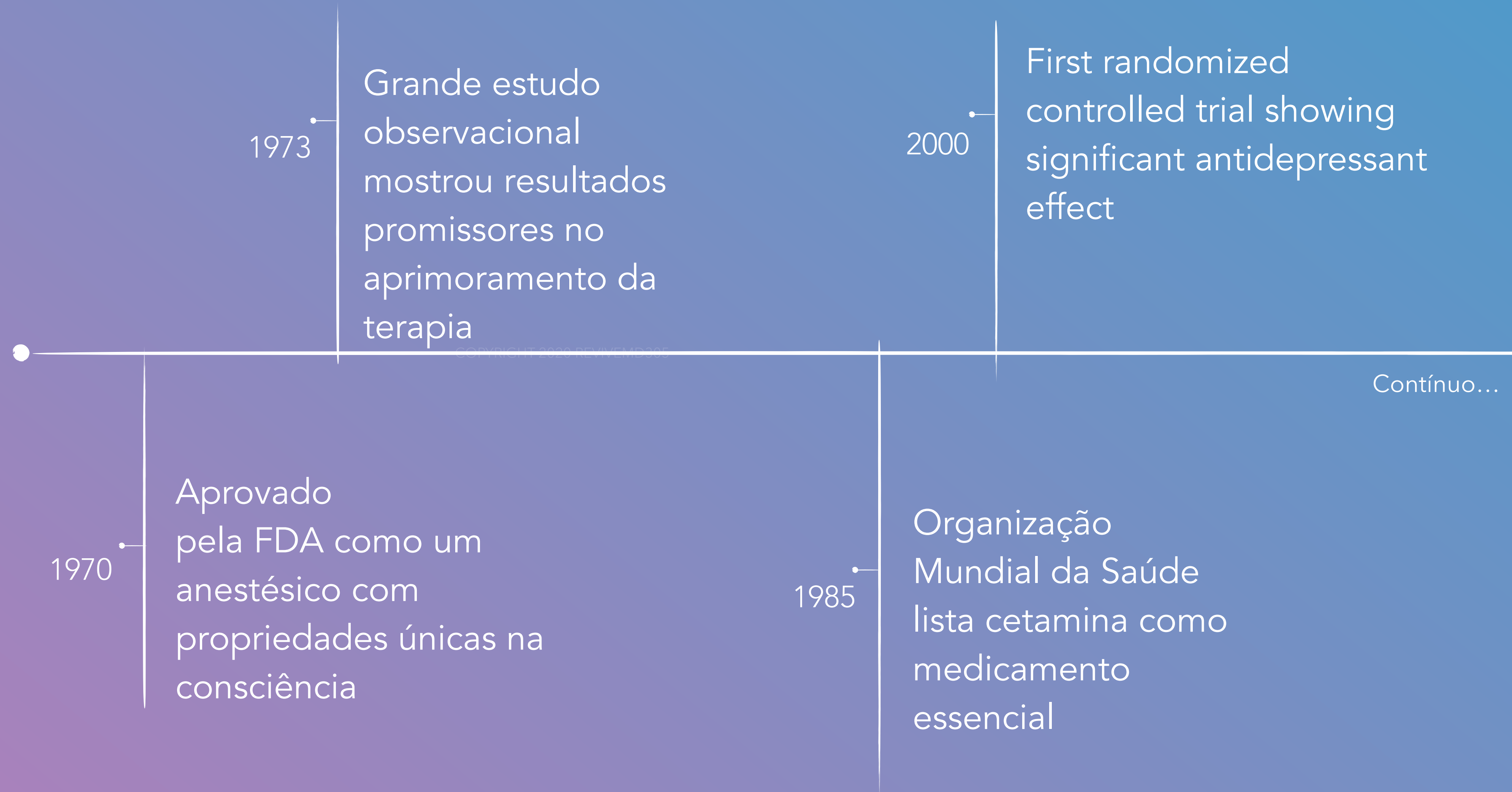


# História da Cetamina

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# História da cetamina





2013

7 Ensaios de alta qualidade, incluindo o Instituto Nacional de Saúde Mental, replicaram os efeitos antidepressivos da cetamina

2019

Um derivado da cetamina recebeu aprovação da FDA para depressão resistente ao tratamento

2013

16 Vários estudos confirmaram a segurança e eficácia de doses múltiplas de cetamina durante um período de 2-3 semanas com resultados importantes

2020

Milhares de pacientes em dezenas de ensaios clínicos que pesquisam a eficácia da cetamina em vários transtornos de saúde mental



# Direções Atuais e Futuras na pesquisa de cetamina

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**TABLE 1** | Registered Phase 2 clinical trials using psychedelics with psychiatric patients\*.

Substance	Diagnosis	Number of trials (ongoing/complete)	Number of patients (planned/complete)	Masking	Controls	Effect size (min/max) <sup>c</sup>	Published references
<b>Ketamine</b> Route of administration (oral, intranasal, i.v. <sup>§</sup> ) Dose Range (0.5–1.0 mg/kg oral, 0.2–0.5 mg/kg intranasal, 0.1–1.0 mg/kg i.v.) Number of drug sessions (1–12)	Depression <sup>#</sup>	12/13	3,309/504	Open label, single-blind, double blind	Placebo, lithium, saline, diphenhydramine, nitroprusside, midazolam, minocyclin, ECT	0.99–1.67	Fond et al., 2014; Coyle and Laws, 2015; Lee et al., 2015; McGirr et al., 2015; Parsalk et al., 2015; Romeo et al., 2015; Wan et al., 2015; Kishimoto et al., 2016; Xu et al., 2016
	OCD	8/4	171/35	Open label, double-blind	Placebo, saline, midazolam	0.8	Bloch et al., 2012; Rodriguez et al., 2013, 2016
	PTSD	5/1	318/41	Double-blind	Placebo, midazolam	NA	Feder et al., 2014
	Suicide <sup>+</sup>	5/1	718/12	Open label, double-blind	Saline, midazolam	0.67–0.84	Ballard et al., 2014; Price et al., 2014; Murrough et al., 2015
	Alcohol use disorder	3/0	221/0	Open label, double-blind	Placebo, midazolam	–	–
	Cocaine use disorder	2/2	68/8	Double-blind	Lorazepam	NA	Dakwar et al., 2014, 2016
	Subtotal		68/21	4,717/588***	–	–	–

A cetamina foi bem estudada em uma variedade de condições de saúde mental.

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Subtotal		68/21	4,717/588***	–	–	–	–

Milhares de pacientes completaram ou estão inscritos em estudos atuais com resultados promissores:

Depressão, TOC, TEPT, suicídio, abuso de álcool e cocaína



**Table 1** Summary and main results of the seminal, single-dose intravenous ketamine (0.5 mg/kg) studies in unmedicated patients with major depressive disorder (DSM-IV criteria)

Study	Sample	Study design	Efficacy measure	Effect size (Cohen's <i>d</i> )	Conclusion/most significant results
Berman et al. [27]	7 pts	DB ran clinical trial of KET vs. PL	HDRS	NR	Pts experienced significant improvement of depressive symptoms within 72 h after KET but not PL infusion
Zarate et al. [28]	18 pts with TRD	DB ran clinical trial of KET vs. PL	HDRS	1.46 (95% CI 0.91–2.01) after 24 h; 0.68 (95% CI 0.13–1.23) after 1 wk	KET showed significant improvement of depression vs. PL. 71% response rate and 29% remission rate the day following KET infusion. 35% of pts maintained response for at least 1 wk
Price et al. [37]	26 pts with TRD	OL trial of KET plus ran DB continuation trial of RIL 100–200 mg/d or PL	MADRS	$d = 2.11$ (95% CI 1.25–2.97)	24 h after a single infusion, MADRS-Suicidality item scores reduced by an average 2.08 points; reductions were sustained for 12 days by repeated-dose KET
Mathew et al. [29]	26 pts with TRD	OL trial of KET plus ran DB continuation trial of RIL 100–200 mg/d or PL	MADRS	$d = 2.11$ (95% CI 1.25–2.97)	65% response rate 24 h after a single infusion. RIL did not prevent relapse
Ibrahim et al. [30]	42 pts with TRD	DB, ran, parallel, PC trial of KET vs. KET plus RIL	MADRS	1.02 (day 2); 0.46 (day 28)	62% response rate 4–6 h after infusion. Average time to relapse: 13.2 days. RIL did not prevent relapse
Murrough et al. [31]	73 pts with TRD	Two-site DB ran clinical trial of KET vs. active PL (MID) assigned in 2:1 ratio	MADRS	0.81	MADRS score 7.95 points lower with KET vs. MID (95% CI 3.20–12.71) with response rates of 64 and 28%, respectively

*CI* confidence interval, *DB* double-blind, *HDRS* Hamilton Depression Rating Scale, *KET* ketamine, *MADRS* Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale, *MID* midazolam, *NR* not reported, *OL* open label, *PC* placebo-controlled, *PL* placebo, *pt(s)* patient(s), *ran* randomized, *RIL* riluzole, *wk* week

riluzole, wk week

Rating Scale, MID midazolam, NR not reported, OL open label, PC placebo-controlled, PL placebo, pt(s) patient(s), ran randomized, RIL riluzole, wk week

Aqui está um resumo dos principais estudos IV de dose única em depressão





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Murrough et al. [31] with TRD, 73 pts, two-site DB ran clinical trial of KET vs. active PL (MID) assigned in 2:1 ratio, MADRS score 7.95 points lower with KET vs. MID (95% CI 3.20–12.71) with response rates of 64 and 28%, respectively

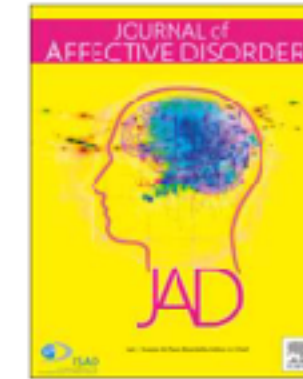
Desde o primeiro ensaio clínico randomizado e controlado bem-sucedido com cetamina, vários outros ensaios clínicos randomizados foram realizados, confirmando, sem sombra de dúvida, seus efeitos antidepressivos rápidos e poderosos.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Journal of Affective Disorders

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jad](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/jad)



Research paper

### Time to relapse after a single administration of intravenous ketamine augmentation in unipolar treatment-resistant depression



Naji C. Salloum<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Maurizio Fava<sup>a,b</sup>, Rebecca S. Hock<sup>a</sup>, Marlene P. Freeman<sup>a,b</sup>, Martina Flynn<sup>a,b</sup>, Bettina Hoepfner<sup>a</sup>, Cristina Cusin<sup>a</sup>, Dan V. Iosifescu<sup>c</sup>, Madhukar H. Trivedi<sup>d</sup>, Gerard Sanacora<sup>e</sup>, Sanjay J. Mathew<sup>f</sup>, Charles Debattista<sup>g</sup>, Dawn F. Ionescu<sup>a,1</sup>, George I. Papakostas<sup>a,b</sup>

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<sup>b</sup> Clinical Trials Network and Institute, Massachusetts General Hospital, USA

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<sup>d</sup> The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, USA

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Mas quanto tempo duram os efeitos?




Journal of Affective Disorders 260 (2020) 131–139

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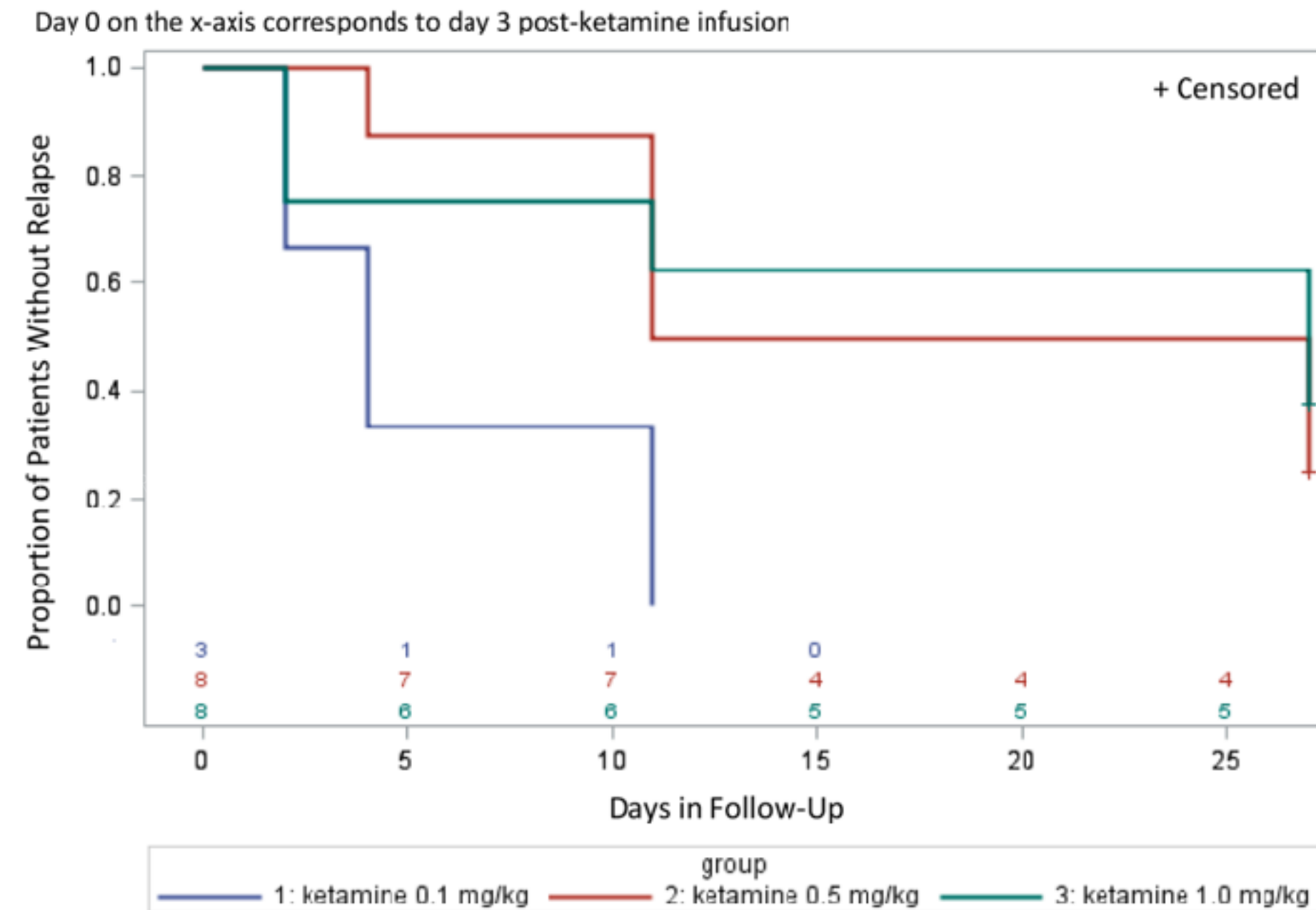
<sup>a</sup> Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, USA  
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<sup>5</sup> New York University School of Medicine, Nathan Kline Institute, USA

Foram administradas três doses variando de 0,1 a 1,0mg/kg.



O resultado medido foi o tempo para recaída.



**Fig. 3.** Relapse during follow-up period (days 3 to day 30 post-ketamine infusion) by treatment arm (ketamine doses 0.1 mg/kg, 0.5 mg/kg, and 1.0 mg/kg) for patients who achieved remission (MADRS  $\leq 10$ ) on day 3 post-infusion ( $N = 19$ )

Day 0 on the x-axis corresponds to day 3 post-ketamine infusion.

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Fig. 3. Relapse during follow-up period (days 3 to day 30 post-ketamine infusion) by treatment arm (ketamine doses 0.1 mg/kg, 0.5 mg/kg, and 1.0 mg/kg) for

1: ketamine 0.1 mg/kg    2: ketamine 0.5 mg/kg    3: ketamine 1.0 mg/kg



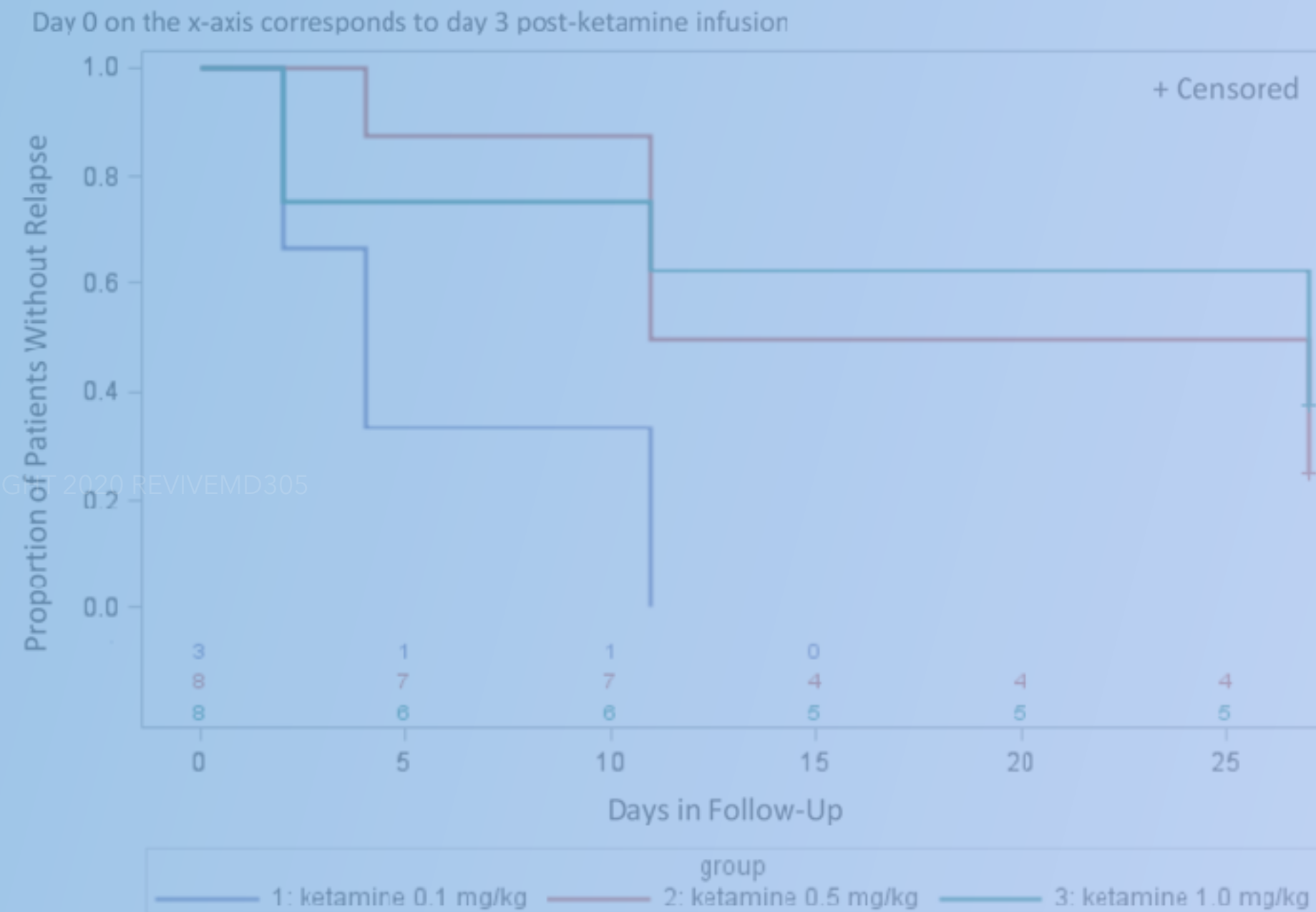
Os resultados mostraram um efeito dependente da dose, mostrando que doses mais altas são mais eficazes.

O tempo médio de recaída ocorreu em cerca de 3-4 semanas.

Isso sem terapia.

N.C. Saloum, et al.

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Para prolongar o efeito antidepressivo, foram administradas doses múltiplas de cetamina ao longo de 2-3 semanas com resultados positivos.

Ensaio aberto mostrou que a dosagem três vezes por semana (6 sessões no total) em 24 pacientes com TRD foi eficaz por uma mediana de 18 dias

Duas vezes por semana (4 sessões no total) em 10 pacientes com TRD obtiveram resposta em 80% e remissão em 50%, com dois mantendo a remissão por 4 semanas.

Em 12 pacientes tratados com 6 sessões no total, obtivemos uma taxa de resposta de 91,6% com duração média de 16 dias.

67 pacientes receberam duas vezes por semana vs três vezes por semana com resposta de 69% vs 54%, respectivamente.

A TCC foi adicionada à cetamina para tentar estender seus efeitos antidepressivos.

## Clinical Note

Psychotherapy  
and Psychosomatics

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# Cognitive Behavior Therapy May Sustain Antidepressant Effects of Intravenous Ketamine in Treatment-Resistant Depression

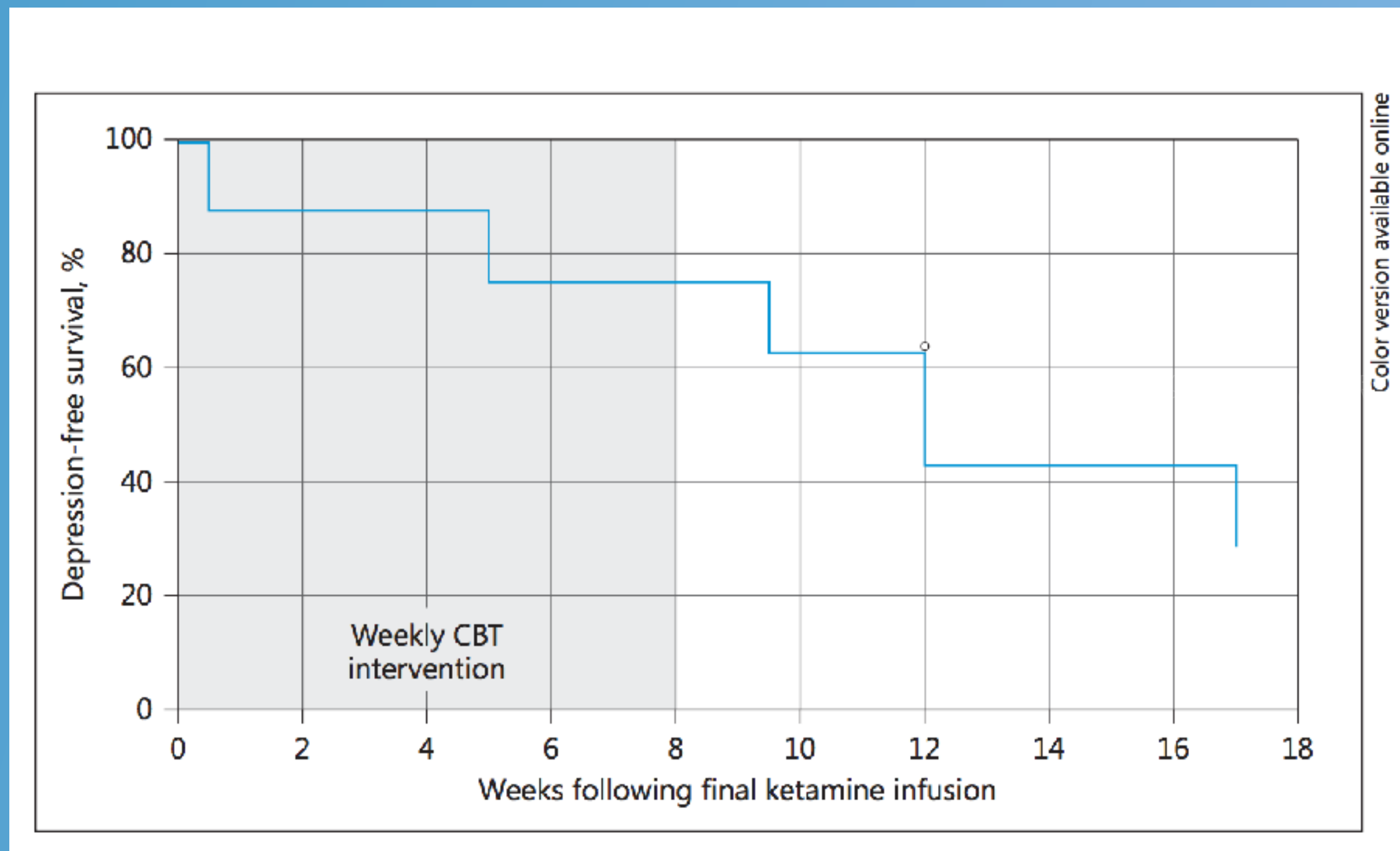
Samuel T. Wilkinson<sup>a,b</sup> DaShaun Wright<sup>a</sup> Madonna K. Fasula<sup>a,b</sup> Lisa Fenton<sup>c</sup>  
Matthew Griep<sup>a,b</sup> Robert B. Ostroff<sup>a</sup> Gerard Sanacora<sup>a,b</sup>

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MATTHEW GRIEP<sup>a,b</sup> ROBERT B. OSTROFF<sup>a</sup> GERARD SANACORA<sup>a,b</sup>

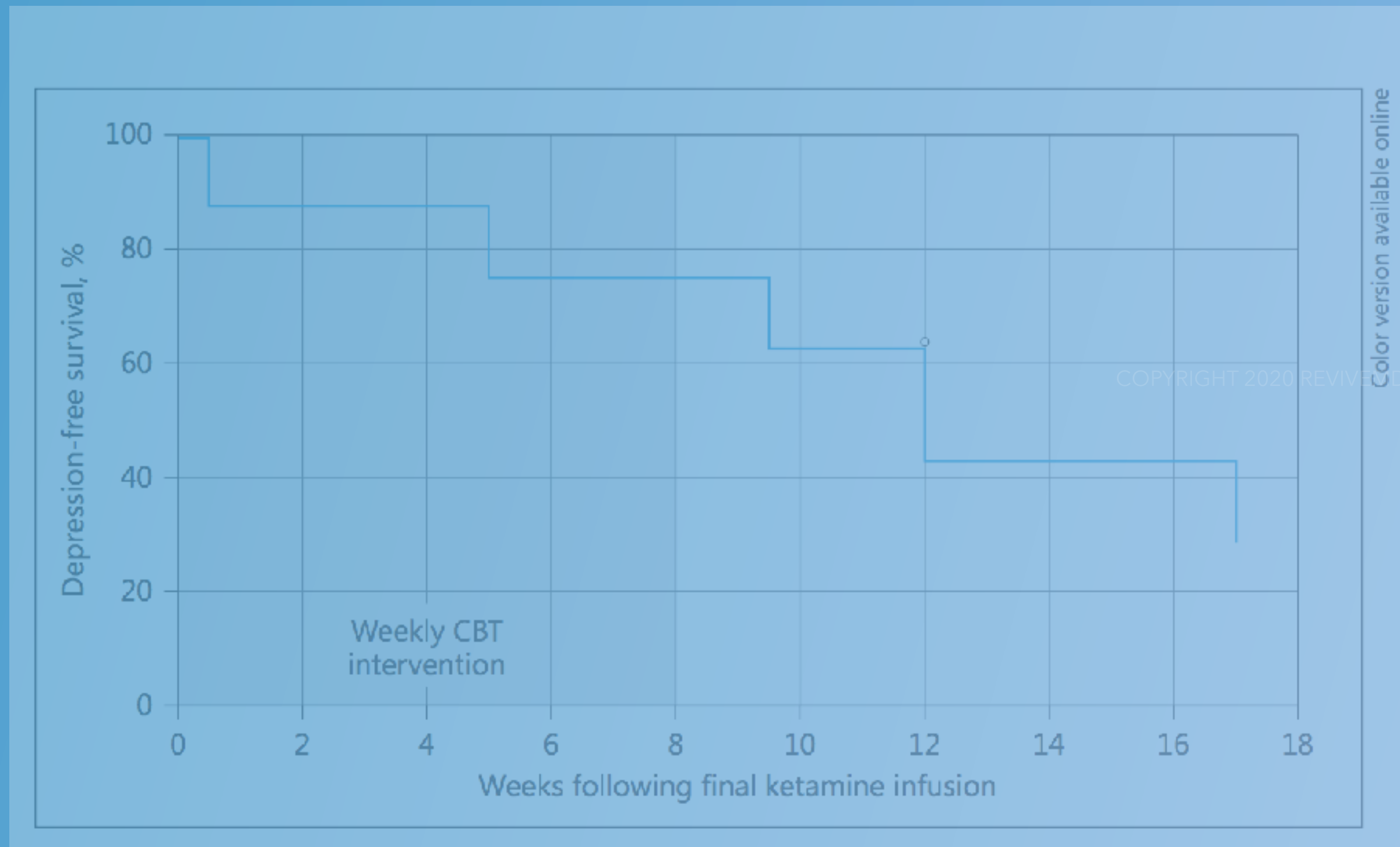


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O tempo médio para a recaída da depressão após a cetamina melhorou para 12 semanas, em comparação com 3-4 semanas, em média, sem terapia.

**Fig. 1.** Depression-free survival in responders with CBT following 4 ketamine infusions ( $n = 8$  responders). CBT continued for 8 weeks following the final ketamine infusion. ° Censored.





# Isso é triplo melhoria nos resultados.

**Fig. 1.** Depression-free survival in responders with CBT following 4 ketamine infusions ( $n = 8$  responders). CBT continued for 8 weeks following the final ketamine infusion. ° Censored.



# Psychedelic-Assisted Psychotherapy: A Paradigm Shift in Psychiatric Research and Development

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A cetamina é mais que um medicamento. Estudos confirmam que cria uma experiência psicodélica que aprimora o processo terapêutico.



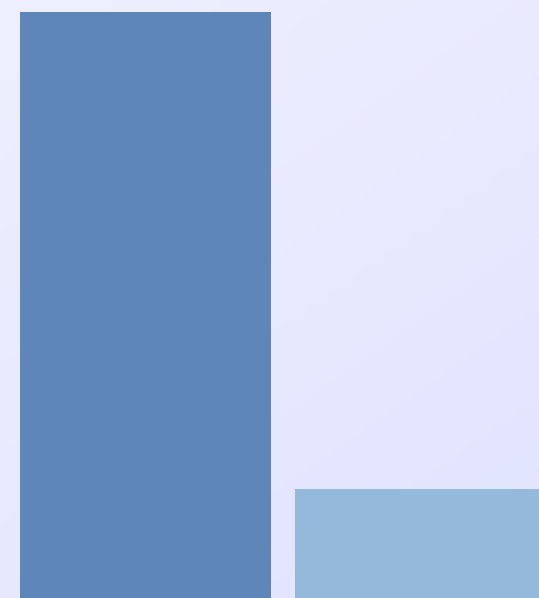
# Cetamina Oral

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# Vários relatos de casos, séries de casos e pelo menos três ensaios clínicos randomizados foram realizados com cetamina oral..

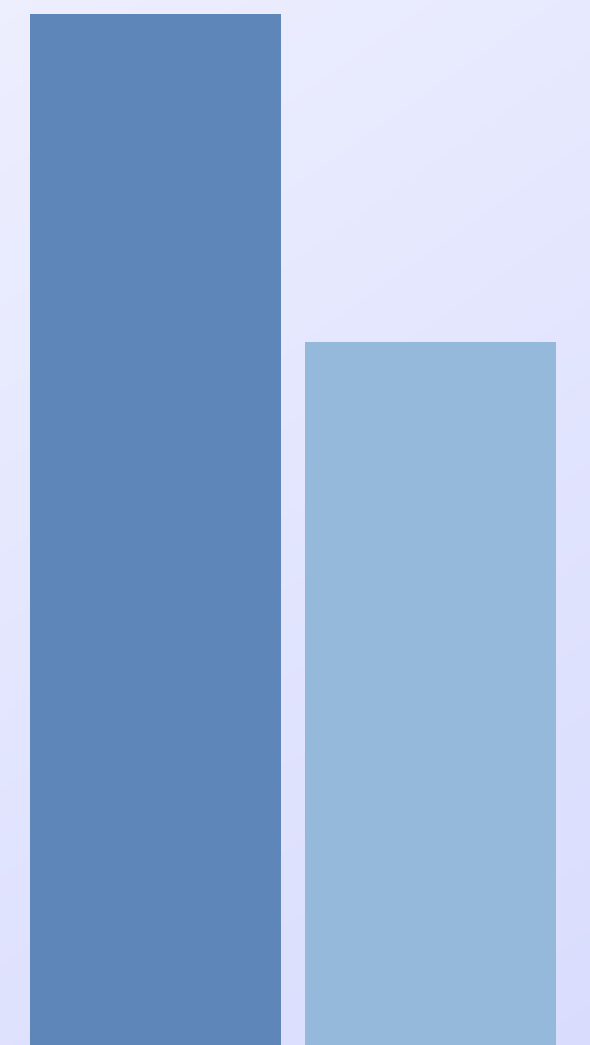
A cetamina foi substancialmente superior ao placebo em 41 pacientes com depressão resistente ao tratamento (32% vs 6%)



Num estudo com 40 pacientes com depressão, as taxas de resposta à cetamina foram de 60% versus 15% no placebo.



A cetamina reduziu significativamente os escores de depressão em comparação com a sertralina (ISRS) em 90 pacientes com depressão moderada a grave. (85% contra 58%)





# Resumo de evidências clínicas para cetamina oral



A cetamina oral demonstrou ser eficaz em pacientes com depressão resistente ao tratamento em vários ensaios clínicos randomizados.



A cetamina oral foi autoadministrada com segurança em casa e não houve evidência de uso indevido.



É seguro em doses que variam amplamente de 0,5 a 7,0 mg/kg, sem eventos adversos significativos.



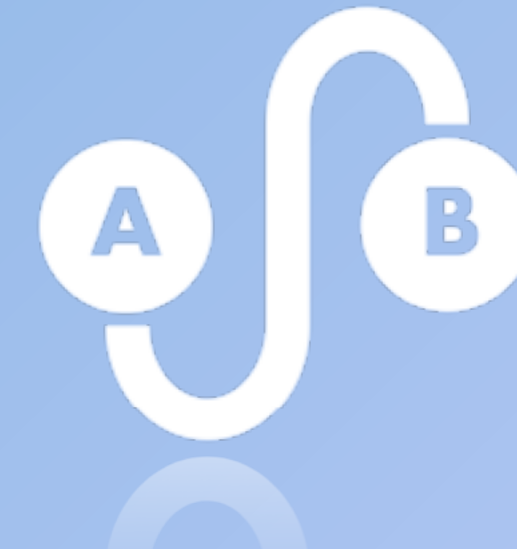
# Resumo de evidências clínicas para cetamina oral



A cetamina é 15-30% biodisponível por via oral em comparação com IV (100%). Para obter o mesmo efeito, as doses orais são mais altas e são necessárias algumas tentativas para otimizar.



A cetamina oral é significativamente mais barata e acessível, pois os pacientes podem autoadministrar o medicamento com segurança em casa.



Os dados deixam claro que a cetamina intravenosa é a via mais eficaz. No entanto, estudos mostram que a cetamina oral ainda é muito eficaz.



# Principais Fatos do Resumo das Evidências Clínicas

## Antidepressivos Tradicionais

Afeta os sistemas de serotonina, dopamina e norepinefrina

Normalmente leva até 6 semanas para eficácia clínica

Taxas de resposta de 30-40%, com alta taxa de falha em ensaios sequenciados e consecutivos

Os efeitos colaterais crônicos são comuns e incluem disfunção sexual, ganho de peso, sedação, fadiga, agitação, boca seca, tremor, desconforto gastrointestinal.

## Terapia com cetamina

Efeitos mediados pela sinalização NMDA liberando onda de glutamato que melhora o aprendizado e a memória por meio da neuroplasticidade

**Efeitos antidepressivos máximos dentro de 24-72 horas**

Taxas de resposta de 60-90% em pacientes com DRT (já falharam em duas classes de antidepressivos)

Os efeitos colaterais de curto prazo (durante a experiência com cetamina) incluem tontura, visão embaçada, cognição alterada, aumento da pressão arterial e da frequência cardíaca.

Os efeitos colaterais crônicos são raros, mas incluem cistite e diminuição da memória verbal em abusadores diários