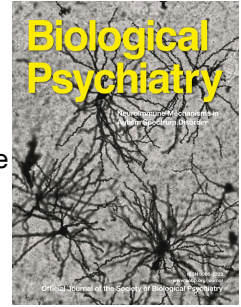


Accepted Manuscript



Efficacy of esketamine in the treatment of depression with psychotic features – a case series

Elias Ajub, MD, Acioly L.T. Lacerda, MD, PhD

PII: S0006-3223(17)31681-5

DOI: [10.1016/j.biopsych.2017.06.011](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2017.06.011)

Reference: BPS 13239

To appear in: *Biological Psychiatry*

Received Date: 8 May 2017

Revised Date: 3 June 2017

Accepted Date: 7 June 2017

Please cite this article as: Ajub E. & Lacerda A.L.T., Efficacy of esketamine in the treatment of depression with psychotic features – a case series, *Biological Psychiatry* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2017.06.011.

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Correspondence

Efficacy of esketamine in the treatment of depression with psychotic features – a case series

Elias Ajub, MD ¹; Acioly L. T. Lacerda, MD, PhD ^{1,2 *}

¹ Center for Research and Clinical Trials Sinapse-Bairral, Instituto Bairral de Psiquiatria, Itapira, Brazil.

² LiNC - Laboratório Interdisciplinar de Neurociências Clínicas, Department of Psychiatry, Federal University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

* Corresponding author

Address correspondence to:

Acioly L. T. Lacerda, MD, PhD

LiNC – Laboratório Interdisciplinar de Neurociências Clínicas

Rua Dr. Pedro de Toledo, 669 – 3º andar

Vila Clementino. Sao Paulo-SP. Brazil. 04039-032

Tel.: +55 19 3863-9438

Email: acioly@institutosinapse.org

To the Editor:

Since the seminal work of Berman et al. (2000)(1) demonstrating the rapid and robust antidepressant effects of ketamine, several clinical trials have confirmed ketamine as a highly effective treatment for treatment-resistant depression (TRD). In recent years, there has been a rapidly growing trend of off-label prescribing of ketamine to treat TRD patients in many clinics worldwide. Considering that the effects of ketamine administration have been used as a model for psychosis and that psychotic symptoms are frequently reported as side effects at anesthetic doses in humans (2), ketamine has been contraindicated to treat psychotic depression in both clinical and research settings.

However, recent data have opposed this view. Low-dose ketamine (0.5 mg/kg) infused over 40 min is generally well tolerated, with no reports of severe psychotic symptoms (paranoia, hallucinations, or delusions) (3). In addition, the intensity of psychotic symptoms associated with low-dose ketamine administration seems to not differ between TRD patients with and without a lifetime history of psychosis (4). Moreover, Ribeiro et al. (5) recently reported successful treatment with ketamine in two patients with psychotic depression. Based on this knowledge and considering that patients had no access to electroconvulsive therapy, we decided to treat four patients with severe depression with psychotic features with esketamine, after discussing with them the risks and benefits associated with this off-label treatment. Esketamine (0.5 mg/kg) was administered as an intravenous infusion over 40 min (one patient) or subcutaneously (3 patients) (Table 1).

The first patient was a woman with major depressive disorder, diagnosed during her first pregnancy ten years prior, and alcohol dependence. She was severely

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8814331>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8814331>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)