

USE OF KETAMINE RINSING SOLUTION FOR REFRACTORY PAIN IN PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

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Background

The refractory cancer pain is often difficult to manage. Ketamine is a drug with evidence of efficacy in the treatment of chronic cancer pain.

Purpose

To evaluate the efficacy and safety of ketamine rinse solution in pediatric patients with refractory cancer pain.

Material and methods

We report a pediatric oncology patient who presents with painful conditions refractory to conventional analgesic therapy. Intravenous ketamine (Ketolar®) was diluted to a final concentration of 10 mg/mL in sterile water to rinse. Mouth rinses with 3 mL (30 mg) once daily was prescribed, specifying two rinses daily if required.

Efficacy was measured on: a visual analog scale for pain (VAS pain), the Clinical Global Impression - Global Improvement (CGI-I) Scale, and the reduction of dose or withdrawal of analgesic medication base.

Safety was measured in terms of variation in some clinical parameters (blood pressure, heart rate, oxygen saturation) and onset of symptoms drug-related (feeling, drunk, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, nystagmus or hallucinations).

Results

A case of a Male patient of 13 years of age [33 kg and 143 cm] is presented. The patient was receiving morphine chloride rescues until the treatment, resulting in the absence of rescue morphine on second day of initiating therapy.

The VAS pain before rinsing was score 9 and remained on 2 for 24 hours after the rinse application, achieving a score of 0 on day four. CGI-I Scale at the end of the treatment score was 1 (Very much improved). The patient had no changes in clinical parameters.

The total treatment time rinsing was four days, requiring only two rinses the first day. Cessation of pain occurred within 10 minutes after beginning rinsing.

Conclusions

Ketamine rinsing was efficacy and safe in our pediatric oncology patient with painful conditions refractory to standard analgesic therapy. Further studies are needed to strengthen our results.