Ketamine plus morphine versus morphine alone for analgesic titration in the postoperative care unit

Submission date	Recruitment status	Prospectively registered
26/01/2011	No longer recruiting	☐ Protocol
Registration date	Overall study status	Statistical analysis plan
07/02/2011	Completed	Results
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data
07/02/2011	Signs and Symptoms	Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol

Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

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Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number N/A

Study information

Scientific Title

Ketamine plus morphine versus morphine alone as a postoperative analgesic titration strategy in adult population: a randomised and double-blinded clinical trial

Acronym

Ketamorphine

Study objectives

Null hypothesis:

Adding ketamine to a morphine-based analgesic titration scheme does not decrease the morphine request, morphine-related side effects (nausea, vomiting, pruritus, respiratory depression), or time elapsed for adequate pain control (no pain/mild pain), during the staying of patients in the postoperative care unit of a third level hospital.

Alternate hypothesis:

Adding ketamine to a morphine-based analgesic titration scheme decrease the morphine request, morphine-related side effects (nausea, vomiting, pruritus, respiratory depression), or time elapsed for adequate pain control (no pain/mild pain), during the staying of patients in the postoperative care unit of a third level hospital.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Comité de Bioética del Instituto de Investigaciones Médicas de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad de Antioquia approved on the 29th October 2009

Study design

Interventional randomised (computer generated) active controlled double blinded (participants + outcomes assessors) parallel multicentre trial

Primary study design

Interventional

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Post-operative pain

Interventions

Interventional arm:

A 10 cc syringe filled with 10 mg of morphine (1 mg/ml) and 20 mg of ketamine (2 mg/ml) and saline. The patient receives intravenously 2 cc of the solution every 5 minutes until a clinical meaningful response is reached: mild pain or no pain at all. Treatment is administered during the post-operative care unit staying, only.

Control arm:

A 10 cc syringe filled with 10 mg of morphine (1 mg/ml) and saline. The patient receives intravenously 2 cc of the solution every 5 minutes until a clinical meaningful response is reached: mild pain or no pain at all. Treatment is administered during the post-operative care unit staying, only.

The duration of treatment as well as total duration of follow up is limited to the post-operative care unit staying, which is one hour.

Intervention Type

Drug

Phase

Phase IV

Drug/device/biological/vaccine name(s)

Ketamine, morphine

Primary outcome(s)

- 1. Pain intensity measured by categorical and numerical (0 = no pain 10 = unbearable pain) scale at 0, 15, 30, 45 and 60 minutes after start the intervention
- 2. Cumulative morphine requirement

Key secondary outcome(s))

- 1. Cumulated incidence of vomiting (presence/absence)
- 2. Nausea (presence/absence)
- 3. Anti-emetic requirement, (yes/no)
- 4. Pruritus (presence/absence)
- 5. Sedation (Ramsay Score)
- 6. Respiratory depression (O2 Sat less than 90 or RR less than 10 or naloxone requirement)
- 7. Hallucinations (yes/no)
- 8. Blurred vision (yes/no)

All variables will be measured at 15, 30, 45 and 60 minutes after the beginning of the intervention.

Completion date

01/04/2011

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Adult patients (aged greater than 17 years), either sex
- 2. Underwent surgery under general anaesthesia
- 3. State moderate or severe pain (pain intensity greater than 3/10)

Participant type(s)

Patient

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Patients older than 80 years
- 2. Use of any regional analgesic technique (including neuraxial approach)
- 3. History of opioid or benzodiazepines or ketamine abuse, misuse or addiction
- 4. Chronic (greater than 3 months) opioid-based analgesic treatment
- 5. Pregnancy
- 6. History of a severe psychiatric disorder
- 7. Morbid obesity (body mass index [BMI] greater than 40 kg/m2)
- 8. Sleep apnoea
- 9. Vía aérea difícil (difficult airway)

Date of first enrolment

25/03/2010

Date of final enrolment

01/04/2011

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Canada

Colombia

Study participating centre 76 Stuart Street

Kingston Canada K7L 2V7

Sponsor information

Organisation

IPS Universitaria (Colombia) - Clinica Leon XIII

Funder(s)

Funder type

University/education

Funder Name

IPS Universitaria (Colombia) - Clinica Leon XIII

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration

Study outputs

Output type Details Date created Date added Peer reviewed? Patient-facing?

Participant information sheet 11/11/2025 No Yes