## **Medical Precautions for Ketamine Assisted Psychotherapy**

## **Contraindications**

Ketamine assisted therapy is generally safe and well tolerated, but is not advised in the following situations. If you are unsure of your condition, please consult with your doctor or psychiatrist to determine whether you qualify for treatment.

- Ketamine assisted psychotherapy in not appropriate for those with a history of psychosis, mania or schizophrenia,
- Current use of benzodiazepines, stimulants, lamotrigine, MAOI's or active substance abuse or dependence.
- Those who have a known allergy or sensitivity to ketamine would not be a good candidate for KAP.
- KAP can increase blood pressure and heart rate. Those with uncontrolled hypertension are at risk for cardiovascular complications
- Ketamine can increase intraocular pressure and may cause complications for those with acute angle-closure glaucoma
- Ketamine can increase blood pressure and intracranial pressure, increase risk of bleeding for those with a history of intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH).
- Ketamine can increase myocardial oxygen consumption and those with recent myocardial infarction, heart failure, valve dysfunction or other cardiac complications should not receive ketamine.
- · History of seizure
- Severe renal impairment
- History of hallucinogen persisting perception disorder (HPPD)
- Pregnancy
- Breastfeeding (Unless the benefit outweighs the risk)

It is important to note that some clients with OCD and PTSD may not experience the full benefits of KAP due to an overactive brain activity that decreases the ability to enter into trance.

## **Physical Side Effects**

The most common physical side effects from ketamine are:

Headache Blurry vision Nausea Vomiting Anxiety

Diminished ability to see/

hear/feel Dry mouth

Lip tingling and/or

heaviness

Elevated blood pressure Elevated heart rate Elevated intraocular or intracranial pressure

Excitability

Loss of appetite Confusion

Nystagmus (rapid eye

movements) Restlessness Slurred speech

Synesthesia (overlapping of the senses, for example

seeing sounds)

Dissociation (feeling out of

body) Dizziness

Tinnitus (ringing in the ears)

Hypoesthesia (partial or total lack of sensation in a

body part)

Lethargy (fatigue) Sedation (somnolence) Vertigo (room spinning)

Feeling drunk
Rarely a client can
experience a feeling of
paralysis