Ketamine added to an opioid in an intravenous PCA device, in adults

First author, year of publication	Validity score R/C/DB/F Total	Benzo yes/no	Surgery	Anaesthesia	bolus or cont	Comparisons (numbers of patients analyzed)	PCA regimen	Duration of follow up	Authors' conclusion
[Burstal, 2001]	2/1/1/1 5	no	Gynaecology	GA	bolus	1. Morphine 1mg/ml (33) 2. Morphine 1mg/ml + Ketamine 2 mg/ml (37)	1 ml/5 min	48 hours	Negative
[Javery, 1996]	1/0/1/0 2	yes	Spinal	GA	bolus	1. Morphine 1mg/ml (20) 2. Morphine 1mg/ml + Ketamine 1 mg/ml (22)	1ml/6 min	24 hours	Positive
[Reeves, 2001]	1/0/1/1 3	not specified	Abdominal	GA	bolus	1. Morphine 1 mg/ml (35) 2. Morphine 1 mg/ml + Ketamine 1 mg/ml (36)	determined by anaesthesiologist	48 hours	Negative
[Unlügenç, 2002]	1/0/1/0 2	yes	Abdominal	GA	bolus + cont	1. Tramadol 5 mg/ml (21) 2. Tramadol 5 mg/ml + MgSO4 30 mg/ml (23) 3. Tramadol 5 mg/ml + Ketamine 1 mg/ml (22)	infusion 5.5 ml/h bolus 3 ml/20 min	24 hours	Positive
[Unlügenç, 2003]	1/0/1/1 3	yes	Abdominal	GA	bolus	1. Morphine 0.4 mg/ml (28) 2. Morphine 0.4 mg/ml + MgSO4 30 mg/ml (29) 3. Morphine 0.4 mg/ml + Ketamine 1 mg/ml (30)	2 ml/20 min	24 hours	Positive

Benzo: Benzodiazepine premedication; GA: General Anaesthesia; PCA: Patient Controlled Analgesia
Validity score: R: Randomisation; C: Concealment of allocation; DB: Double-Blinding; F: Flow of patients
Drugs are administrated intravenously, *unless otherwise specified*