Supplement

To examine and compare early effects of ketamine and ketorolac infusions, we compared VAS scores, dissociative symptoms, and side effects 24-hours post infusion in all subjects.

PRISE20

Effects were examined with two-way repeated measures ANOVA (2(treatment: ketorolac, ketamine) X 2(Time: Baseline, 1 Day)) There was a significant main effect of time ($F(1, 71) = 28.80$, $p < 0.001$). There was no significant main effect of medication, nor a significant time by medication interaction, $p > 0.05$.

CADSS

Effects were examined with two-way repeated measures ANOVA (2(treatment: ketorolac, ketamine) X 2(Time: Baseline, 1 Day)) There was a significant main effect of time ($F(1, 71) = 9.56$, $p = 0.002$). There was no significant main effect of medication, nor a significant time by medication interaction, $p > 0.05$.

VAS

Effects were examined with two-way repeated measures ANOVA (2(treatment: ketorolac, ketamine) X 2(Time: Baseline, 1 Day)) There was a significant main effect of time ($F(1, 71) = 22.40$, $p < 0.001$). There was no significant main effect of medication, nor a significant time by medication interaction, $p > 0.05$.

BPIP

Effects were examined with two-way repeated measures ANOVA (2(treatment: ketorolac, ketamine) X 2(Time: Baseline, 1 Day)) There was a significant main effect of time ($F(1, 71) =$

21.65, $p < 0.001$). There was no significant main effect of medication, nor a significant time by medication interaction, $p > 0.05$.

BPII

Effects were examined with two-way repeated measures ANOVA (2(treatment: ketorolac, ketamine) X 2(Time: Baseline, 1 Day)) There was a significant main effect of time ($F(1, 71) = 25.56$, $p < 0.001$). There was no significant main effect of medication, nor a significant time by medication interaction, $p > 0.05$.

We found significant effect of infusion on all measures, however these effects were not different in two medication groups. Thus, ketorolac and ketamine exhibited similar effects in all subjects, across PTSD diagnosis, over 24 hours period.