

# KeTORolac

## Classification

Non-opioid analgesic

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

## Indications

■ CCP: Moderate to severe acute pain

## Contraindications

- Hypersensitivity to keTORolac, aspirin, or other NSAIDs
- Active, or history of, peptic ulcer disease
- Recent GI bleeding or perforation
- Asthma, urticaria, or allergic-type reactions after taking aspirin or other NSAIDs
- Advanced renal disease
- Suspected or confirmed cerebrovascular bleeding
- Concurrent use with aspirin or other NSAIDs
- Labour and delivery
- Preoperative pain prophylaxis

## Adult dosages

■ CCP: Moderate to severe acute pain

- 30 mg IV as a single dose. May repeat every 6 hours to maximum of 120 mg/day.
- 60 mg IM as a single dose. May also consider initial dose of 10 to 30 mg IM, then every 4-6 hours as required, to maximum of 120 mg/day.

## Pediatric Considerations And Dosing

■ CCP: Moderate to severe acute pain

Limited data available.

- For children over 2 and under 16 years of age: 0.5 mg/kg/dose IM/IV every 6 hours. Maximum dose 30 mg/dose.
- For children over 16 years of age: 30 mg IM or 15 mg IV every 6 hours. Maximum daily dose 60 mg/day.

## Mechanism Of Action

Reversibly inhibits cyclooxygenase-1 and 2 (COX-1 and 2) enzymes, resulting in decreased formation of prostaglandin precursors.

## Pharmacokinetics

- Onset: 30 minutes
- Duration: 4-6 hours
- Peak: 1-3 minutes (IV), 30-60 minutes (IM)
- Half-life: 3-9 hours
- Excretion: urine

## Adverse Effects

>10%:

Central nervous system: Headache (17%)

Gastrointestinal: Gastrointestinal pain (13%), dyspepsia (12%), nausea (12%)

>1% to 10%:

Cardiovascular: Edema (4%), hypertension

Central nervous system: Dizziness (7%), drowsiness (6%)

Dermatologic: Diaphoresis, pruritus, skin rash

Gastrointestinal: Diarrhea (7%), constipation, flatulence, gastrointestinal fullness, gastrointestinal hemorrhage, gastrointestinal perforation, gastrointestinal ulcer, heartburn, stomatitis, vomiting

Hematologic & oncologic: Anemia, prolonged bleeding time, purpura

Hepatic: Increased liver enzymes

Local: Pain at injection site (2%)

Otic: Tinnitus

Renal: Renal function abnormality

## Warning And Precautions

- Inhibits platelet functions. Contraindicated in patients with cerebrovascular bleeding, hemorrhagic diathesis, incomplete hemostasis, and patients at high risk of bleeding.
- NSAIDs have an increased risk of serious and potentially fatal adverse cardiovascular thrombotic events.
- KeTORolac can cause peptic ulcers, GI bleeding, and/or perforation of the stomach or intestines.
- May increase the risk of hyperkalemia, particularly in the elderly, diabetics, patients with renal disease, or concomitant use of other agents that may induce hyperkalemia (e.g., ACE inhibitors).

