

KETAMINE OR ETOMIDATE FOR TRACHEAL INTUBATION OF CRITICALLY ILL ADULTS

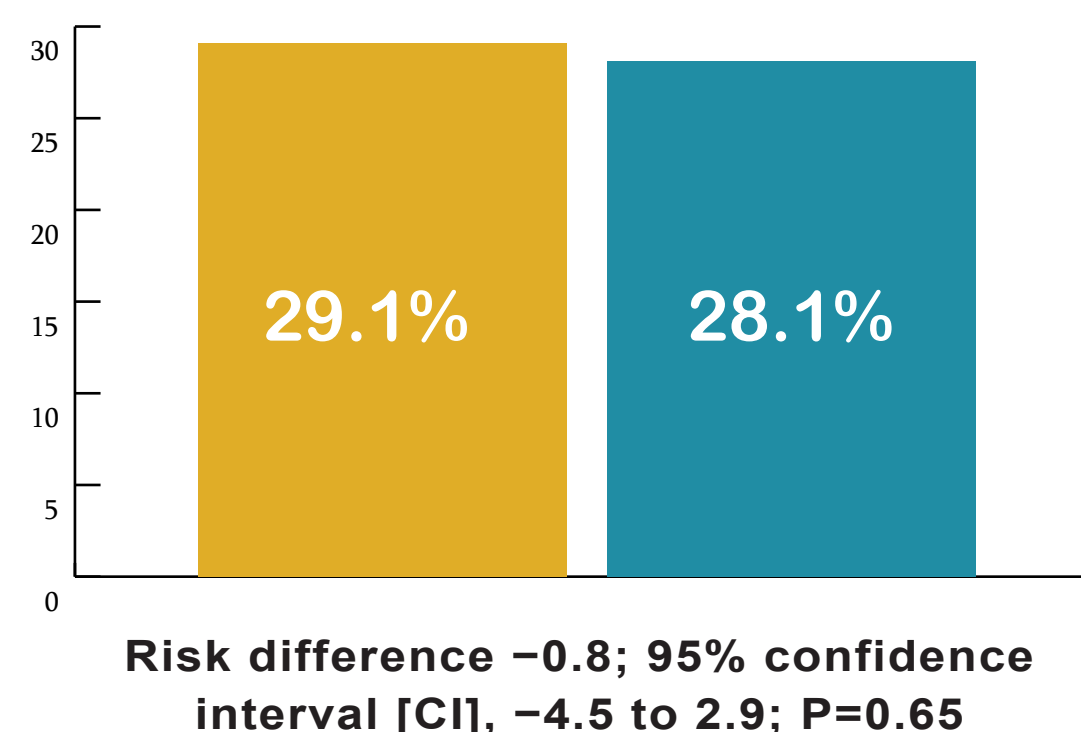
PRAGMATIC, MULTICENTER, UNBLINDED, RANDOMIZED, PARALLEL-GROUP TRIAL

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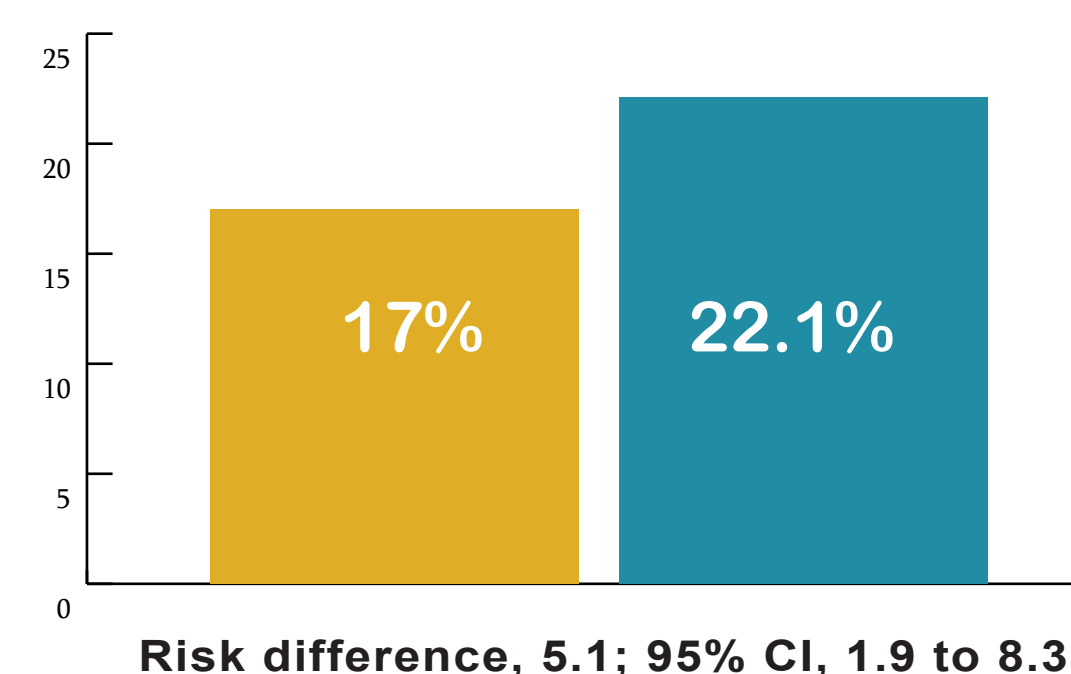
Does ketamine, compared to etomidate, reduce in-hospital mortality among critically ill adults undergoing emergency tracheal intubation?



28-day In-hospital Mortality



Cardiovascular Collapse



Among critically ill adults undergoing tracheal intubation, the use of ketamine to induce anesthesia did not result in a significantly lower incidence of in-hospital death by day 28 than etomidate and was associated with higher cardiovascular collapse.