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Nota di contenuto	1.Determination of ketamine in the river of China -- 2.Ketamine abuse in Taiwan -- 3.Ketamine problem in Hong Kong -- 4. Hair analysis of ketamine -- 5. Brain imaging of ketamine abusers -- 6.Management of complications of ketamine abuse -- 7.Action site of ketamine in the NMDA receptor channel -- 8.Synaptic modulation in the effect of ketamine -- 9.Rodents whole-brain imaging in the effects of ketamine -- 10. Behavioral pharmacology of ketamine: An overview of preclinical studies -- 11.Antidepressant potential of ketamine enantiomers -- 12. Effects of ketamine on pain-related depression -- 13.Role of gut microbiota in the antidepressant actions of ketamine and its enantiomers -- 14. The role of NMDA receptor GluN2D subunit in the effects of ketamine and enantiomers -- 15.Roles of the lateral habenula in the actions of ketamine -- 16.Comparison of antidepressant action of ketamine and group II mGlu receptor antagonists -- 17.Antidepressant effects of ketamine in Taiwanese patients with treatment-resistant depression.

This book presents the latest data from basic research and clinical trials supporting the effectiveness of ketamine as a treatment for depression, bipolar disorder, and suicidal behavior, setting these positive findings within the context of the serious problem of ketamine abuse. The first part of the book focuses on the evidence regarding ketamine abuse, with specific reference to Asian countries, and discusses countermeasures and complication management. It then addresses the mechanisms underlying the antidepressant and side effects of ketamine, which have remained elusive, describing and discussing important new research findings. Further, it explains insights gained from whole brain imaging in rodents and from behavioral pharmacology, and presents evidence regarding the role of gut microbiota, the NMDA receptor GluN2D subunit, and the lateral habenula in the actions of ketamine. These advances form the basis for the safer use of ketamine in patients with treatment-resistant depression and are expected to lead to the development of new antidepressants. .

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