Supplemental Tables

Supplemental Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics stratified by response to ketamine infusion excluding patients with < 2º C increase in post-block temperature

Demographic & Clinical Characteristics	**Total Cohort (N = 62)**	**Positive Response to Ketamine Infusion (N = 29)[1]**	**Negative Response to Ketamine Infusion (N = 33)**	**P-Value**
Age (mean, years +/- SD)	39.81 +/- 13.38	38.85 +/- 13.28	40.66 +/- 13.61	0.598
Sex (% Female)	59.68	65.52	54.55	0.536
Duration of pain (average, months +/- SD)	48.63 +/- 42.40	46.55 +/- 41.48	50.45 +/- 43.75	0.720
Presence of inciting event (n, %)				
None	4 (6.45)	2 (6.90)	2 (6.06)	1
Surgery	18 (29.03)	6 (20.69)	12 (36.36)	0.282
Fall	9 (14.52)	5 (17.24)	4 (12.12)	0.834
Other	32 (51.61)	16 (55.17)	16 (48.48)	0.786
CRPS Type (n, %)				0.813
Type 1	51 (82.26)	23 (79.31)	28 (84.85)	
Type 2	11 (17.74)	6 (20.69)	5 (15.15)	
Coexisting Psychiatric disorder (n, %)[2]				
None	28 (45.16)	13 (44.83)	15 (45.45)	1
Depression	24 (38.71)	10 (34.48)	14 (42.42)	0.705
Anxiety	13 (20.97)	7 (24.14)	6 (18.18)	0.793
PTSD	15 (24.19)	8 (27.59)	7 (21.21)	0.774
Substance abuse	1 (1.61)	1 (3.45)	0 (0)	0.948
Other	2 (3.23)	2 (6.90)	0 (0)	0.416
Multiple[2]	17 (27.42)	9 (31.03)	8 (24.24)	0.754
Obesity (n, %)	12 (19.35)	9 (31.03)	3 (18.18)	0.063

Baseline pain score (0-10, +/- SD)	6.90 +/- 1.80	6.74 +/- 1.61	7.03 +/- 1.96	0.526
Opioid Use (n, %)	31 (50.00)	14 (48.28)	17 (51.52)	1

1. CRPS- complex regional pain syndrome; PTSD- Posttraumatic stress disorder≥ 30% decrease in average pain score lasting ≥ 3 weeks. 2. Individuals with ≥ 2 psychiatric conditions counted in "multiple" and the individual categories.

Supplemental Table 2. Parameters and results of sympathetic blocks stratified by response to ketamine infusion excluding patients with < 2º C increase in post-block temperature

Parameters and Results of Sympathetic Block	**Total Cohort (N = 62)**	**Positive Response to Ketamine Infusion (N = 29)[1]**	**Negative Response to Ketamine Infusion (N = 33)**	**P-Value**
Local Anesthetic choice (n, %)				0.488
Bupivacaine	8 (12.90)	4 (13.79)	4 (12.12)	
Lidocaine	8 (12.90)	5 (17.24)	3 (9.09)	
Bupivacaine-Lidocaine	10 (16.13)	6 (20.69)	4 (12.12)	
Levobupivacaine	36 (58.06)	14 (48.28)	22 (66.67)	
% Immediate pain relief from block[2]	53.95 +/- 30.34	54.78 +/- 30.54	52.82 +/- 31.52	0.876
Sympathetically-maintained pain[3]				**0.005**
Yes	32 (51.61)	21 (72.41)	11 (33.33)	
No	30 (48.39)	8 (27.59)	22 (66.67)	
Positive intermediate-term outcome after sympathetic block[4]				0.145
Yes	6 (9.68)	5 (17.24)	1 (3.03)	
No	56 (90.32)	24 (82.76)	32 (96.97)	
Baseline temp (average, degrees C +/- SD)	27.84 +/- 3.79	27.31 +/- 4.36	28.31 +/- 3.20	0.314
Increase in temperature (mean, +/-SD, degrees C)	5.12 +/- 4.14	6.26 +/- 4.13	4.12 +/- 3.95	**0.042**
High volume blocks (>8 for SGB, >16 for LSB) (n, %)	9 (14.52)	5 (17.24)	4 (12.12)	0.834

Location (n, %)				0.202
LSB	56 (90.32)	25 (86.21)	31 (93.94)	
SGB	5 (8.06)	4 (13.79)	1 (3.03)	
TSB	1 (1.61)	0 (0)	1 (3.03)	

LSB- lumbar sympathetic block; SGB- stellate ganglion block; TSB- thoracic sympathetic block

1. $\geq$ 30% decrease in average pain score lasting $\geq$ 3 weeks.
2. Based on 26 patients.
3. $\geq$ 50% relief immediately following sympathetic block persisting for > 3 hours.
4. $\geq$ 30% decrease in average pain score lasting $\geq$ 4 weeks.