



Fig. S1. Association of ketamine administration on biomarker trajectories following traumatic brain injury (TBI) in the intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) subgroup. The overall trajectories of TBI-related biomarkers were similar to that of the entire cohort (Fig. 2). Ketamine exposure was associated with a smaller increase in glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) concentration from admission to 12 and 48 hours later and microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP2) concentrations were associated with a significantly smaller increase in concentration from admission to all subsequent time points. At 48 hours after admission, GFAP levels were lower in the ketamine-exposed group versus the ketamine-unexposed group. Means and standard errors are indicated with points and error bars, respectively. Significant differences in the change of biomarker concentration from admission are indicated with asterisks; significant differences in head-to-head comparisons are indicated with crosses. For ease of readability, the scale of the y-axis was increased for biomarker concentrations below 900 pg/mL.