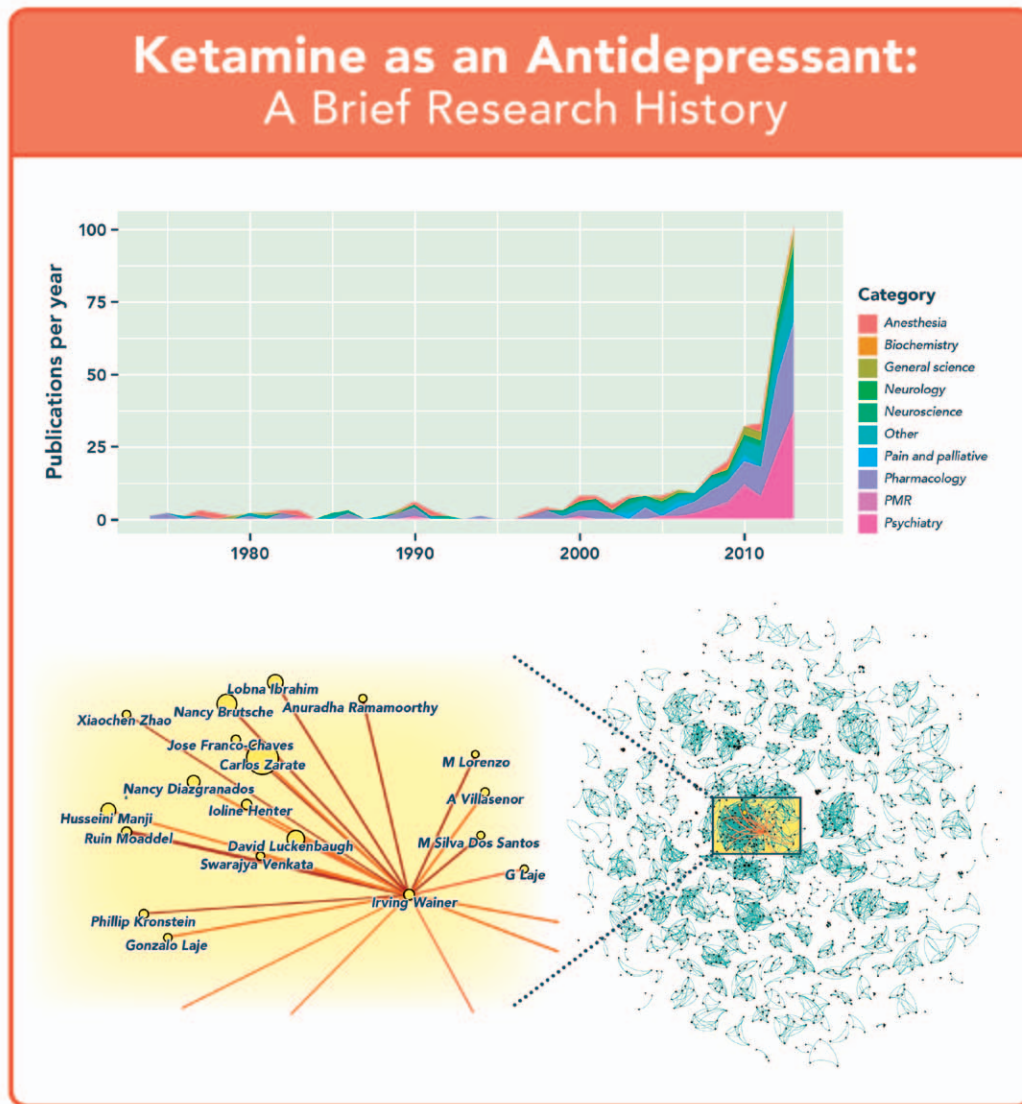# ANESTHESIOLOGY

We queried the United States National Library of Medicine's PubMed.gov to identify all publications found using the keywords ketamine and antidepressant; 432 publications were identified between 1974 and 2014. The journal name, publication year, and author list were extracted for each publication. Two hundred-and-two distinct journals were identified, which were classified into topic area and used to visualize total publications per year through 2013. Next, the author lists underwent network analysis using Gephi (the open graph visualization platform; available at: https://launchpad.net/gephi). One thousand five hundred twenty-three authors were identified, who were spatially mapped using a force-directed layout algorithm with nodes representing authors and edges establishing coauthor relationships (nodes are *circles* and edges are the *connecting lines*). Edge width is proportional to shared publication count, whereas node size is proportional to total publications related to ketamine as an antidepressant. Finally, we identified the corresponding author from this issue's publication[1] and highlighted his prior coauthors in a magnified view.

Infographic created by Jonathan P. Wanderer, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, and James P. Rathmell, Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School. Address correspondence to Dr. Wanderer: jon.wanderer@vanderbilt.edu.

1. Paul RK, Singh NS, Khadeer M, Moaddel R, Sanghvi M, Green CE, O'Loughlin K, Torjman MC, Bernier M, Wainer IW: (*R,S*)-Ketamine metabolites (*R,S*)-norketamine and (*2S,6S*)-hydroxynorketamine increase the mammalian target of rapamycin function. ANESTHESIOLOGY 2014; 121:149-59