

### QUESTION

1. A patient with a long history of alcohol abuse is brought to the emergency department with a severe headache and vomiting. The patient is found to have a blood alcohol concentration of 0.25 g/dL. The patient's vital signs are stable, and there are no other significant findings on physical examination. The patient is diagnosed with alcohol withdrawal and is started on lorazepam. The patient's symptoms improve, and the patient is discharged on the following day.

Question	Answer	Explanation
1. What is the most likely cause of the patient's symptoms?	Alcohol withdrawal	The patient has a long history of alcohol abuse and is found to have a blood alcohol concentration of 0.25 g/dL. The patient's symptoms of severe headache and vomiting are consistent with alcohol withdrawal.
2. What is the most appropriate initial management for the patient?	Start the patient on lorazepam	Lorazepam is a benzodiazepine that is commonly used to treat alcohol withdrawal. It helps to reduce the severity of the symptoms and prevent complications.
3. What is the most likely complication of alcohol withdrawal?	Delirium tremens	Delirium tremens is a severe form of alcohol withdrawal that can be life-threatening. It is characterized by confusion, hallucinations, and autonomic instability.

ANSWER CHOICES:

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