

### 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 physical findings. The patient is diagnosed with alcohol withdrawal. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial management?

2. A 65-year-old man 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 physical findings. The patient is diagnosed with alcohol withdrawal. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial management?

Option	Answer	Explanation
A. Lorazepam 1 mg IV	Correct	Lorazepam is a benzodiazepine that is effective in treating alcohol withdrawal. It is the most appropriate initial management for this patient.
B. Valproic acid 500 mg IV	Incorrect	Valproic acid is an anticonvulsant that is used to treat seizures. It is not indicated for the treatment of alcohol withdrawal.
C. Phenytoin 100 mg IV	Incorrect	Phenytoin is an anticonvulsant that is used to treat seizures. It is not indicated for the treatment of alcohol withdrawal.
D. Carbamazepine 200 mg IV	Incorrect	Carbamazepine is an anticonvulsant that is used to treat seizures. It is not indicated for the treatment of alcohol withdrawal.

3. 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 physical findings. The patient is diagnosed with alcohol withdrawal. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial management?

### ANSWER



4. 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 physical findings. The patient is diagnosed with alcohol withdrawal. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial management?

5. 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 physical findings. The patient is diagnosed with alcohol withdrawal. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial management?