

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?

A. Lorazepam 2 mg IV q1h
B. Valproic acid 15 mg/kg IV
C. Phenytoin 15 mg/kg IV
D. Propofol 1 mg/kg IV
E. Midazolam 2 mg IV q1h

Option	Correct Answer	Explanation
A	Correct	Lorazepam is the most appropriate initial management for alcohol withdrawal. It is a benzodiazepine that effectively treats the symptoms of alcohol withdrawal, including tremor, tachycardia, and hypertension. It is also the most commonly used medication for this purpose.
B	Incorrect	Valproic acid is an anticonvulsant that is used to prevent seizures. It is not the first-line treatment for alcohol withdrawal.
C	Incorrect	Phenytoin is an anticonvulsant that is used to prevent seizures. It is not the first-line treatment for alcohol withdrawal.
D	Incorrect	Propofol is a sedative that is used for anesthesia. It is not the first-line treatment for alcohol withdrawal.
E	Incorrect	Midazolam is a benzodiazepine that is used for sedation. It is not the first-line treatment for alcohol withdrawal.

2. 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



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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?