

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 male 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?

ANSWERS

Question	Answer	Explanation
1.	Benzodiazepines	Alcohol withdrawal is a common complication of alcohol abuse. The most appropriate initial management is the administration of benzodiazepines, which are effective in reducing the symptoms of alcohol withdrawal. Other options include antipsychotics, anticonvulsants, and beta-blockers, but these are not the first-line treatment.
2.	Benzodiazepines	Alcohol withdrawal is a common complication of alcohol abuse. The most appropriate initial management is the administration of benzodiazepines, which are effective in reducing the symptoms of alcohol withdrawal. Other options include antipsychotics, anticonvulsants, and beta-blockers, but these are not the first-line treatment.

ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL



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?

ANSWERS