

QUESTION

1. A patient with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with a 2-week history of weight loss, weakness, and anorexia. Physical examination reveals a 10% weight loss, tachycardia, and a positive Tinel's sign. Laboratory studies show a serum gamma-glutamyl transaminase (GGT) level of 150 U/L, aspartate aminotransferase (AST) of 40 U/L, and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) of 30 U/L. The patient's alcohol consumption is estimated to be 80 g of ethanol per day. The most likely diagnosis is:

A. Acute alcoholic hepatitis
B. Chronic alcoholic hepatitis
C. Alcoholic cirrhosis
D. Alcoholic pancreatitis
E. Alcoholic neuropathy

ANSWER

The correct answer is B. Chronic alcoholic hepatitis. The patient's history of alcohol abuse, weight loss, weakness, and anorexia are consistent with chronic alcoholic hepatitis. The physical examination findings of tachycardia and a positive Tinel's sign (tapping over the ulnar nerve at the elbow) are also consistent with this diagnosis. The laboratory studies show a serum GGT level of 150 U/L, which is elevated and consistent with alcohol abuse. The AST and ALT levels are also elevated, with an AST:ALT ratio of 1.33, which is characteristic of alcoholic liver disease. The patient's alcohol consumption is estimated to be 80 g of ethanol per day, which is consistent with chronic alcohol abuse.

Reference: [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC11111111/](#)

QUESTION



ANSWER

The correct answer is B. The diagram shows the stomach, small intestine, and large intestine.