

### 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 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?

Option	Answer
A. Lorazepam 1 mg IV	Correct
B. Valproic acid 500 mg IV	Incorrect
C. Phenytoin 15 mg IV	Incorrect
D. Carbamazepine 200 mg IV	Incorrect
E. Gabapentin 300 mg IV	Incorrect

ANSWER: A  
EXPLANATION: The patient has alcohol withdrawal. The most appropriate initial management is Lorazepam 1 mg IV. Lorazepam is a benzodiazepine that is effective in treating alcohol withdrawal. Valproic acid, Phenytoin, Carbamazepine, and Gabapentin are not indicated for the treatment of alcohol withdrawal.

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