

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?

ANSWER

1. The correct answer is B. The patient has alcohol withdrawal, which is a common complication of alcohol abuse. The most appropriate initial management is to administer a benzodiazepine, such as lorazepam, to relieve the symptoms and prevent complications. The other options are not appropriate for the initial management of alcohol withdrawal.

2. The correct answer is B. The patient has alcohol withdrawal, which is a common complication of alcohol abuse. The most appropriate initial management is to administer a benzodiazepine, such as lorazepam, to relieve the symptoms and prevent complications. The other options are not appropriate for the initial management of alcohol withdrawal.

ANSWER KEY



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2. The correct answer is B. The patient has alcohol withdrawal, which is a common complication of alcohol abuse. The most appropriate initial management is to administer a benzodiazepine, such as lorazepam, to relieve the symptoms and prevent complications. The other options are not appropriate for the initial management of alcohol withdrawal.