1. After patients with alcohol withdrawal syndrome (AWS) stop drinking, when do they usually experience transient visual or auditory hallucinations?
   - a. within 8 hours
   - b. within 24 hours
   - c. within 2 days
   - d. within a week

2. Grand mal seizures occur in what percentage of patients with AWS?
   - a. less than 5 percent
   - b. 10 percent
   - c. 25 percent
   - d. greater than 30 percent

3. Which of the following is a symptom of the autonomic nervous system in a patient with AWS?
   - a. irritability
   - b. restlessness
   - c. anxiety
   - d. tachycardia

4. Which of the following conditions in a patient with AWS is best treated in an inpatient setting?
   - a. pregnant women
   - b. person who has a reliable support system
   - c. those able to continue working
   - d. high motivation to remain sober

5. An advantage of outpatient care over inpatient care is:
   - a. fits the patient’s schedule better
   - b. more social supports
   - c. no need for medications
   - d. lack of stigma

6. Which of the following statements about delirium tremens (DTs) is true?
   - a. They usually occur within 24 hours of stopping drinking.
   - b. The mortality rate is as high as 25 percent of all those who experience DTs.
   - c. They occur 5.3 times more in men than women.
   - d. They are difficult to diagnose in men.

7. Patients with AWS are given thiamine
   - a. fatty liver disease
   - b. disseminated vascular clotting
   - c. hepatic encephalopathy
   - d. They are difficult to diagnose in men.

8. Which of the following anticonvulsant drugs used with AWS patients has been found to decrease the alcohol cravings?
   - a. Neurontin
   - b. Lioresal
   - c. Ativan
   - d. Librium

9. Which of the following drugs used in withdrawal of alcohol is used to decrease the alcohol cravings?
   - a. Neurontin
   - b. Lioresal
   - c. Ativan
   - d. Thiamine

10. Which of the following statements should nurses include during discharge of patients with AWS?
    - a. Alcohol detoxification alone is not adequate treatment for alcohol dependence.
    - b. Depression after detoxification is a rare complication post detoxification.
    - c. After each episode of detoxification, the risk for seizures and DTs increases exponentially.
    - d. It is important to continue treatment, such as attending self-help programs like AA, to achieve alcohol abstinence.

**Evaluation**

1. I can explain the nursing role in controlled alcohol detoxification.
   - a. strongly agree
   - b. agree
   - c. neutral
   - d. disagree
   - e. strongly disagree

2. I can recognize the signs and symptoms of alcohol withdrawal syndrome.
   - a. strongly agree
   - b. agree
   - c. neutral
   - d. disagree
   - e. strongly disagree

3. I can determine the best treatment location of individuals detoxifying from alcohol.
   - a. strongly agree
   - b. agree
   - c. neutral
   - d. disagree
   - e. strongly disagree

4. I can compare and contrast the pharmacological treatments for alcohol detoxification.
   - a. strongly agree
   - b. agree
   - c. neutral
   - d. disagree
   - e. strongly disagree

5. I can discuss non-pharmacological treatments needed by individuals in alcohol detoxification.
   - a. strongly agree
   - b. agree
   - c. neutral
   - d. disagree
   - e. strongly disagree

6. Which of the following medical complications can occur within 8 hours of stopping drinking without intervention?
   - a. hepatic encephalopathy
   - b. disseminated vascular clotting
   - c. hepatic encephalopathy
   - d. fatty liver disease

7. The article is well-written and logically organized, and defines terms adequately.
   - a. strongly agree
   - b. agree
   - c. neutral
   - d. disagree
   - e. strongly disagree