

1. A 52 year old man is brought to your ED after being found down laying on the sidewalk, intoxicated with ETOH, and unable to give a history. In your neuro exam, you find that his right wrist and fingers are limp and he can't lift them. He is weak when he tries to extend his arm from a bent to a straight position. He has trouble turning his forearm over when it is place down on a flat surface. This often seen problem in ETOH and drug users who may be immobile for extended periods of time is:

- a) Ulnar nerve entrapment
- b) Radial nerve entrapment
- c) Median nerve entrapment
- d) Musculocutaneous entrapment
- e) A manifestation of progressive cerebellar dysfunction.

2. The same 52 year old patient in question 1 presents to your ED again, this time brought in because of an alcohol blackout, of which he has a long history. Although the rest of your exam of the patient is normal, he seems to be suffering from memory problems. Which one of the following memory problems is most consistent with alcohol induced blackouts?

- a) Making up details of aspects of his life
- b) Retrograde amnesia
- c) Anterograde amnesia
- d) Loss of memory of his daughter's wedding five years ago
- e) Inability to tell you who the current president is

3. The specific memory problem the 52 year old in question 2 is likely suffering from is called:

- a) Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome
- b) Wernicke's encephalopathy
- c) Korsakoff's syndrome
- d) Kluver-Bucy syndrome
- e) He probably doesn't really have a memory problem, he's just intoxicated.

4. Alcohol, benzodiazepine sedative-hypnotics, and barbiturates all mostly exert their effects on the brain at which of the following receptor sites?

- a) cholinergic nicotinic
- b) N-methyl-D-aspartate
- c) Glycine
- d) GABA-A
- e) GABA-B

5. You need to give a benzodiazepine to someone with impaired liver function. Which would be the best choice in this situation?

- a) diazepam
- b) oxazepam
- c) clonazepam
- d) prazepam
- e) estazolam

6. Why is naltrexone used for alcohol abuse?
- It is almost 100% effective
  - It blocks effects of alcohol at the GABA receptor
  - It alters dopamine levels to decrease pleasure from drinking
  - It has been shown to decrease craving and decrease alcohol consumption
  - It blocks the effects of an enzyme in alcohol metabolism
7. Why is disulfiram used for alcohol abuse?
- It blocks effects of alcohol at the GABA receptor
  - It alters dopamine levels to decrease pleasure from drinking
  - It blocks opioid receptors and decreases the pleasurable effects of drinking
  - It allows alcohol abusers to detox safely
  - It blocks the effects of an enzyme in alcohol metabolism
8. Which one of the following lab tests is most likely to pick up alcohol abuse?
- Gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT)
  - Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)
  - Uric acid
  - Serum glutatamic-oxaloacetic transaminase (SGOT)
  - Serum glutamic-pyruvic transaminase (SGPT)
9. Alterations of sleep in persons with alcohol dependence include all the following EXCEPT:
- Decreased sleep latency
  - Increased sleep latency
  - Decreased REM sleep
  - Decreased total sleep time
  - Insomnia
10. Important laboratory tests for alcohol abuse/dependence include all of the following EXCEPT:
- gamma-glutamyl-transferase
  - aspartate amino transferase
  - mean corpuscular volume
  - carbohydrate-deficient transferrin
  - benzoylecgonine
11. In some ethnic groups, a deficiency in which enzyme leads to facial flushing and other unpleasant symptoms when alcohol is used, and may be protective against alcoholism?
- aldehyde dehydrogenase
  - alcohol dehydrogenase
  - dopamine dehydroxylase
  - N-acetyl-methaminase
  - 2,3,4-N-butyl-transaminase

12. Aspects of fetal alcohol syndrome include all the following EXCEPT:
- a) it is a common cause of mental retardation
  - b) it manifests with facial anomalies such as epicanthal folds and short palpebral fissures
  - c) it causes growth retardation, including low birth weight for gestational age
  - d) it is accompanied by a characteristic withdrawal syndrome that includes yawning, “gooseflesh”, and laxation.
  - e) it causes structural brain abnormalities
13. Approximately 80 percent of persons with this personality disorder are likely to develop severe alcohol problems in the course of their lives:
- a) Schizoid
  - b) Dependent
  - c) Borderline
  - d) Antisocial
  - e) Obsessive-compulsive
14. Which is NOT a characteristic of Wernicke’s encephalopathy?
- a) Thiamine deficiency.
  - b) Nystagmus
  - c) Ataxia
  - d) Formication
  - e) Lesions in the thalamus, hypothalamus, periaqueductal gray matter, and periventricular areas of the pons and medulla.