Delegate Pack – Please complete these scenarios in order.

**Scenario 1a:**

A patient is brought in to the surgery by a relative. The patient is disoriented in time, with a history of alcohol use. Blood pressure and pulse are elevated. There is no smell of alcohol and no history of acute intoxication.

Please discuss the pros and cons of the following treatment options and choose the most appropriate:

1. Treat as alcohol withdrawal and initiate detoxification with chlordiazepoxide
2. Advise the patient to drink alcohol and go home
3. Refer to the medical team at the hospital

Check with the facilitator for an ideal solution.

**Scenario 1b:**

The same patient gets admitted for his DT’s on a medical ward. He self discharges after 1 day feeling confused and comes to you. He states he does not want to go back to the hospital and asks you for medication as he is shaking.

Please discuss the pros and cons of the following options and choose the most appropriate:

1. Prescribe chlordiazepoxide to complete the detoxification
2. Advise the patient to drink alcohol
3. Refer back to the medical team at the hospital

Check with the facilitator for an ideal solution.

**Scenario 1c:**

This same patient tolerates 3 days of hospital treatment and self discharges. He comes to the you stating that the librium is working and can he have some more?

Please discuss the pros and cons of the following options and choose the most appropriate:

1. Prescribe chlordiazepoxide to complete the detoxification
2. Advise the patient to drink alcohol
3. Refer back to the medical team at the hospital
4. Refer for community treatment with the local drug and alcohol service provider

Check with the facilitator for an ideal solution.

**Scenario 2:**

A 45 year old female patient presents to the practice stating they stopped drinking 1 day ago and wants something to stop her shaking. She has a history of seizures due to alcohol withdrawal. Her blood pressure and pulse are normal.

Please discuss the pros and cons of the following options and choose the most appropriate:

1. Prescribe chlordiazepoxide to treat alcohol dependency
2. Advise the patient to drink alcohol
3. Refer to the medical team at the hospital
4. Refer for community treatment with the local drug and alcohol service provider

Check with the facilitator for an ideal solution.

**Scenario 3:**

A 32 year old male patient is brought in to the practice by a relative. The patient is disorientated and complains of double vision. There is a history of alcohol dependency.

Please discuss the differential diagnosis and the treatment options. Check with the facilitator for an ideal solution.

**Scenario 4:**

43 year old male presents confused and convinced that someone is spreading malicious gossip about him. He appears very frightened and threatening to hurt the next person who annoys him. Not smelling of alcohol. His wife states that she has never seen anything like this before

Please discuss the possible diagnoses and the treatment options. Check with the facilitator for an ideal solution.

**Scenario 5:**

A patient attends the practice for an acute appointment. The receptionist puts a note on the system with concerns about slurred speech. When you see the patient, you notice an odour of alcohol. The patient has not presented to discuss their alcohol use. Review of the GP notes highlights heavy alcohol use and a previous entry advising the patient to not drive and the legal obligations to disclose to the DVLA. The patient discloses that they have driven to the appointment.

Please discuss the pros and cons of the following options and choose the most appropriate:

1. Advise the patient to have a tea/coffee to “sober up” and let them leave
2. Ask the patient to hand over their car keys
3. Call the DVLA
4. Call the Police

Check with the facilitator for an ideal solution.

**Scenario 6:**

A patient arrives to your practice stating he “forgot his methadone” and is in withdrawal.

Please discuss the pros and cons of the following options and choose the most appropriate:

1. Prescribe him the dose of methadone he states he is prescribed
2. Prescribe him other opiate based medication to prevent withdrawals
3. Prescribe him symptomatic relief for opiate withdrawals
4. Call the local drug and alcohol service provider

Check with the facilitator for an ideal solution.

**Scenario 7:**

28 year old female patient with a 4 year old daughter. She is known to have used heroin previously and is on an OST prescription with CGL. Last medical review from CGL indicated abstinence from heroin and collecting methadone weekly from the pharmacy. She presents to the practice in distress and explains that she met a new partner who has taken over the house and is selling drugs from the property.

Please discuss the safeguarding concerns and agencies you would involve.