

## Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India



National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi

## Advisory on Alcohol Withdrawal during the lockdown

A lockdown situation, which entails non-availability of alcohol, may be a blessing in disguise for some people who may utilize this opportunity to quit drinking altogether. However, it is also a significant challenge for a certain proportion of people with alcohol dependence who are at risk of experiencing severe alcohol withdrawal and its consequences.

People with Alcohol Dependence – upon cessation of alcohol use:	
Mild/moderate alcohol withdrawal (85-90%)	Strategy
Largely psychological symptoms:	• Majority of popula with those
<ul> <li>Anxiety, irritability, restlessness</li> <li>Craving i.e. an irresistible urge to consume alcohol.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Majority of people with these symptoms will get better within a few days with adequate fluids and nutritional supplementation.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Psychological and physical symptoms:</li> <li>Difficulty in sleeping</li> <li>Tremors</li> <li>Increased sweating</li> <li>Palpitations</li> <li>Headache</li> <li>Stomach upset, poor appetite</li> </ul>	Visit the nearest health facility for prescription of appropriate medicines of benzodiazepine group, (such as diazepam or lorazepam) and high doses of vitamin B (particularly Thiamine, Vitamin B1)
Severe withdrawal	Strategy
Seizures(convulsions)     Delirium Tremens (comprised of confusion, disturbed level of consciousness, impaired awareness of surroundings, hallucinations and abnormal behaviour)     Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (a variety of neurological and cognitive symptoms) especially common in malnourished patients.	Requires emergency medical care and hospitalization.

In case of further assistance, you can also call on Toll free Drugs Help line 1800110031