

Table 2 Knowledge about alcohol/drug use among medical students in Lebanon (n = 231)

Item	Correct	
	No.	% ^a
Classification of substances		
Caffeine	214	93.0
Benzodiazepine	202	87.8
Tobacco (nicotine)	170	73.8
LSD	147	66.5
Dexamphetamine	147	65.3
Alcohol	114	53.0
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	96	46.6
Dependence on alcohol/drugs is defined by physiological criteria alone	211	91.6
Alcohol related items		
Regular heavy alcohol use is strongly associated with hypertension	163	70.9
Psychological symptoms in the spouse are common in diagnosing alcohol-related problems	150	69.4
Alcohol withdrawal seizures occur within 72 hours after the last drink	136	61.5
Main method of alcohol elimination from the body	130	59.1
Recommended upper limit for women is 21 units/week	106	47.8
Recommended upper limit for men is 6 units on one occasion	81	36.7
Abrupt withdrawal from alcohol is most likely to be fatal	38	17.3
No serious drug interaction occur between alcohol and erythromycin	39	17.3
Someone tolerant of alcohol is likely to be tolerant of benzodiazepines	102	45.7
Heavy drinking causes elevation in:		
Magnesium	114	50.9
MCV	108	48.0
Urea	93	41.3
HDL	66	29.3
Benzodiazepine-related items		
Benzodiazepine prescription is indicated in:		
Alcohol dependence	137	59.6
Depression	103	44.6
Sleep disturbance	70	30.4
Anxiety	41	17.9
Conjunctival injection is an acute pharmacological effect of cannabis	72	32.6
Participants with total knowledge score > 70%	22	9.5

LSD = lysergic acid diethylamide.

MCV = mean corpuscular volume.

HDL = high density lipoprotein cholesterol.

^aWhere there is missing data, a valid percentage is reported.