

MCCQE対策学習 & MCCQE日本語復習赤本



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>> MCCQE対策学習 <<

MCCQE日本語復習赤本 & MCCQEテスト内容

当社Xhs1991、MCCQE学習教材の新しいバージョンのリリースに成功しました。おそらく、MCCQE試験の準備に深く悩まされているでしょう。これで、MCCQE学習教材の助けを借りて、完全にリラックスした気分になります。当社の製品は信頼性が高く優れています。さらに、当社のMCCQE学習教材の合格率は市場で最高です。MCCQE学習教材を購入することは、あなたが半分成功したことを意味します。MCCQE試験に初めて合格する場合、適切な決定は非常に重要です。

Medical Council of Canada MCCQE Part 1 Exam 認定 MCCQE 試験問題 (Q160-Q165):

質問 # 160

An investigator interested in the etiology of neonatal jaundice conducted a study where he selected 150 children diagnosed with this condition and 150 children born in the same time period and in the same hospital who did not have a diagnosis of neonatal jaundice. He then reviewed the delivery records of their mothers to determine various prenatal and perinatal exposures. This is an example of which one of the following?

- A. Cohort study
- **B. Case-control study**
- C. Clinical trial
- D. Ecological study
- E. Cross-sectional study

正解: B

解説:

In a case-control study, participants are selected based on outcome (e.g., presence or absence of neonatal jaundice), and then past exposures are evaluated. This is consistent with the described methodology.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Epidemiology, "Study Designs":

"Case-control studies start with the outcome and look backward to assess exposures. They are efficient for studying rare conditions or those with long latency." MCCQE1 Objectives (Population Health > 65-2: Epidemiology and Study Design):

"Candidates must distinguish between common study designs and recognize the correct classification based on study structure."

Cross-sectional studies (A) assess exposure and outcome at the same time. Cohort studies (C) begin with exposure and follow forward. Clinical trials (D) are interventional. Ecological studies (E) analyze population-level data.

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質問 # 161

A 55-year-old woman presents with a 6-month history of poor memory and impaired concentration. She has bipolar I disorder that has been treated with lithium carbonate for 4 years. She has gained a lot of weight since starting lithium. Physical examination findings are otherwise normal. She is concerned about her memory issues, but there are no other perception, mood, or cognition abnormalities. Which one of the following tests is most likely to have abnormal findings?

- A. Liver function tests
- B. Serum sodium level
- C. Parathyroid hormone
- **D. Serum thyrotropin (thyroid-stimulating hormone) level**
- E. Creatinine clearance

正解: D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Lithium commonly causes hypothyroidism, which can lead to fatigue, cognitive slowing, weight gain, and memory impairment.

Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) levels are often elevated in such cases.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Psychiatry / Endocrinology:

"Lithium is associated with hypothyroidism and renal impairment. Monitor TSH regularly in patients on lithium therapy." MCCQE1 Objectives (Psychiatry > 71-5: Mood Stabilizers):

"Candidates must recognize the endocrine side effects of lithium, including hypothyroidism and the importance of TSH monitoring."

Creatinine clearance (C) may also be affected but is less directly associated with memory issues. Liver function (A), sodium (D), and PTH (E) are not typically the first abnormal values in this presentation.

質問 # 162

A 38-year-old woman presents with diffuse nodularity in the outer upper quadrant of her right breast. There is no obvious dominant mass, nipple discharge, or skin dimpling. There are no palpable lymph nodes. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- **A. Fibrocystic change**
- B. Benign phyllodes tumour
- C. Intraductal carcinoma
- D. Paget disease
- E. Mastitis

正解: A

解説:

Fibrocystic change is the most common benign breast condition in women of reproductive age. It typically presents with diffuse nodularity or "lumpy" areas, especially in the upper outer quadrant, and varies with the menstrual cycle. No dominant mass or systemic signs are expected.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Gynecology, "Benign Breast Conditions":

"Fibrocystic changes often present with bilateral or unilateral nodularity, most commonly in the upper outer quadrants, without discrete masses." MCCQE1 Objectives (Gynecology > 81-1: Breast Conditions):

"Candidates must differentiate benign breast conditions from malignant ones based on presentation and physical exam findings."

Paget disease (B) presents with nipple changes. Intraductal carcinoma (C) typically shows a discrete mass or suspicious features.

Phyllodes tumours are usually well-circumscribed. Mastitis (E) is inflammatory and associated with erythema, fever, and tenderness.

質問 # 163

You are providing medical care to a 78-year-old man and notice a skin lesion which you suspect is malignant melanoma. He has been living in a long-term care facility for 2 years because of incontinence, mobility and vision problems. He is well-liked by facility staff and residents, manages his own affairs and communicates clearly. He has designated his daughter to be his substitute decision-maker and has signed a Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order. Which one of the following is the best next step in providing care to this patient for his skin lesion?

- A. Contact the daughter to inform her of your findings and discuss possible investigations.
- B. Ask him whether you can discuss your diagnosis and care with his daughter.
- **C. Discuss your tentative diagnosis with him and ask about his preferences regarding investigations.**
- D. Perform a biopsy to ensure an accurate diagnosis before discussing diagnosis and treatment.
- E. Respect his DNR wishes, and do nothing about the skin lesion.

正解: C

解説:

This patient is competent and capable of making his own health decisions. A DNR order and naming a substitute decision-maker apply only when a patient lacks capacity. The next step is to discuss the suspected diagnosis with the patient and explore his preferences.

Toronto Notes 2023 - ELOM, Consent and Capacity:

"Competent patients retain full decision-making authority. Substitute decision-makers are only engaged when the patient lacks capacity. DNR applies to resuscitation, not other medical decisions." MCCQE1 Objectives - ELOM > Capacity, Consent, Advance Directives:

"Candidates must recognize that capable patients should be directly involved in decisions. Substitute decision-makers are not invoked unless the patient is incapable." Option A implies a breach of confidentiality without permission. Option C is premature. Option D bypasses informed consent. Option E misinterprets the DNR's scope.

質問 # 164

You are meeting an otherwise healthy 10-year-old boy in your office for the first time. His BMI is at the 80th percentile. He has no symptoms and his physical examination is normal. Which one of the following is the best next step?

- **A. Fasting lipid profile**
- B. Hemoglobin A1c
- C. Thyroid function testing
- D. Morning serum cortisol
- E. No investigations

正解: A

解説:

Children with a BMI ≥85th percentile (overweight) and risk factors such as sedentary lifestyle or family history should be screened for cardiovascular risk. A fasting lipid profile is recommended starting at age 9-11 as part of universal screening per guidelines.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Pediatrics:

"Universal lipid screening is recommended for children aged 9-11 and 17-21. Children who are overweight should undergo targeted screening including fasting lipids." MCCQE1 Objectives (Pediatrics > 78-1: Preventive Pediatrics):

"Candidates must recognize screening indications for common pediatric risk factors, including dyslipidemia in overweight children."

Thyroid and cortisol testing (C, D) are not indicated without symptoms. HbA1c (E) is used in children with BMI >95% or with additional diabetes risk factors.

質問 # 165

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教材を購入すると、MCCQE試験に関する最新情報を入手できます。

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