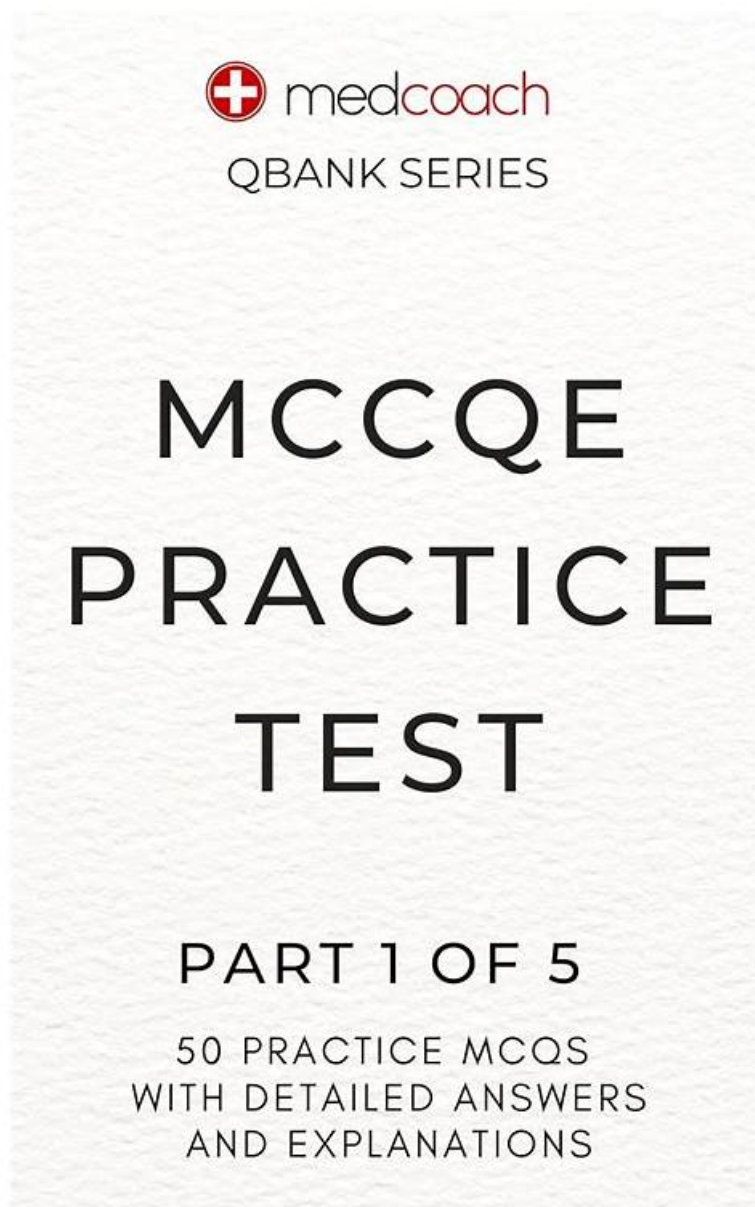


MCCQE復習過去問、MCCQE関連日本語版問題集



BONUS!!! ShikenPASS MCCQEダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1cGAARktv0UhjK574p4Ccbpg6mXplLgCf>

MCCQE試験は難しいです。だから、MCCQE復習教材を買いました。本当に助かりました。先月、MCCQE試験に参加しました。今日は、試験の結果をチェックし、嬉しいことに、MCCQE試験に合格しました。MCCQE復習教材は有効的な資料です。

ShikenPASSのMedical Council of CanadaのMCCQE「MCCQE Part 1 Exam」試験トレーニング資料はPDF形式とソフトウェアの形式で提供して、ShikenPASSのMedical Council of CanadaのMCCQE試験問題と解答に含まれています。MCCQE認定試験の真実の問題に会うかもしれません。そんな問題はパーフェクトと称するに足って、効果的な方法がありますから、どちらのMedical Council of CanadaのMCCQE試験に成功を取ることができます。ShikenPASSのMedical Council of CanadaのMCCQE問題集は総合的にすべてのシラバスと複雑な問題をカバーしています。ShikenPASSのMedical Council of CanadaのMCCQEテストの問題と解答は本物の試験の挑戦で、あなたのいつもの考え方を交換しなければなりません。

>> MCCQE復習過去問 <<

最近変更する Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 試験問題集、100% スムーズに合格と保証します。

Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 認定資格試験の難しさなので、我々サイト MCCQE であなたに相当する認定資格試験問題集を見つけるし、本当の試験での試験問題の難しさを克服することができます。当社は Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 認定試験の最新要求にいつもでも関心を寄せて、最新かつ質高い模擬試験問題集を準備します。また、購入する前に、無料の PDF 版デモをダウンロードして信頼性を確認することができます。

Medical Council of Canada MCCQE Part 1 Exam 認定 MCCQE 試験問題 (Q47-Q52):

質問 # 47

A 68-year-old man presents with a 3-day history of multiple tender joints. On examination, he has a temperature of 38.2°C and swelling and redness of his left large toe. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Psoriatic arthritis.
- **B. Crystal-induced arthropathy.**
- C. Osteoarthritis.
- D. Viral arthritis.
- E. Rheumatoid arthritis.

正解: B

解説:

This patient presents with acute onset of joint pain, fever, and classic involvement of the first metatarsophalangeal joint (podagra) with swelling and erythema. MCCQE objectives emphasize recognizing the characteristic presentation of crystal-induced arthropathy, particularly gout. Gout commonly affects older men and presents with sudden, severe monoarthritis, often involving the great toe. Systemic symptoms such as low-grade fever may occur during acute attacks.

Viral arthritis typically causes symmetric polyarthritis without marked erythema of a single joint.

Osteoarthritis presents with chronic, non-inflammatory joint pain and minimal warmth or redness. Psoriatic arthritis is usually associated with psoriasis, nail pitting, or dactylitis. Rheumatoid arthritis typically presents as chronic, symmetric small-joint polyarthritis rather than acute podagra.

Although this patient reports multiple tender joints, the prominent inflamed great toe is classic for gout, and polyarticular involvement can occur, especially in older individuals. Diagnosis is ideally confirmed by joint aspiration showing monosodium urate crystals. Initial management includes NSAIDs, colchicine, or corticosteroids.

質問 # 48

A 10-year-old girl is brought to the Emergency Department by her mother because her daughter is crying and says she "can't pee." Her daughter fell on the monkey bars at school earlier that day. On examination, there is a large vulvar bruise anteriorly. Which one of the following is the best next step?

- **A. Consult gynecology if bladder catheterization is difficult.**
- B. Discharge the patient home to do sitz baths.
- C. Arrange a retrograde outpatient arthrography.
- D. Order complete blood count and coagulation studies.
- E. Ask the mother to leave the room and ask the patient if someone abused her.

正解: A

解説:

In pediatric trauma, inability to void with perineal bruising raises concern for urethral injury or urinary retention due to soft tissue swelling. The most immediate step is to attempt bladder catheterization. If unsuccessful, consult gynecology or urology urgently to avoid bladder overdistension.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Pediatrics, Genitourinary Trauma:

"In females, perineal trauma can lead to urinary retention due to labial hematomas or urethral injury. If catheterization is difficult, consult gynecology or urology for assistance." MCCQE1 Objectives - Pediatrics > Trauma and Emergency Care:

"Candidates must recognize when specialist consultation is required in pediatric genitourinary trauma, especially in cases of failed catheterization." Options B and D delay necessary care. Coagulation studies (C) may be considered if bleeding is unexplained.

Abuse assessment (E) may be necessary later but does not address immediate retention.

質問 # 49

A 3-year-old boy is brought to your office because his daycare teachers are concerned about his language development. His parents speak both English and French at home, and he can say around 15 words combined in both languages. His history reveals that he has minimal interest in playing with other children. Which one of the following is most appropriate?

- A. Evaluate for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.
- B. Recommend use of one language at home.
- C. Refer to a pediatric neurologist.
- D. Reassure that no intervention is needed.
- E. Screen for autism spectrum disorder.

正解: E

解説:

A limited vocabulary (fewer than 50 words by age 2-3 years) and reduced social interaction (limited interest in peers) raise concern for autism spectrum disorder (ASD). Screening for ASD is the most appropriate next step.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Pediatrics, Development and Behaviour:

"Red flags for autism include delayed language, limited social reciprocity, and poor peer interaction.

Screening should be initiated early when clinical signs are present."

MCCQE1 Objectives - Pediatrics > Developmental Disorders:

"Candidates must identify key signs of ASD and initiate appropriate screening and early intervention." Multilingual households do not typically cause such delays (E is incorrect). ADHD (B) presents with attention /hyperactivity issues, not language/social delay. Reassurance (A) is inappropriate. Neurology referral (C) may follow but is not first-line.

質問 # 50

A 62-year-old woman presents with abdominal pain, fever and chills. She was hospitalized 4 weeks ago for sigmoid diverticulitis. She felt well after her discharge from hospital until 5 days ago when the fever started. She is now anorexic. On examination, she has right upper quadrant pain and her temperature is 38.5 °C. Which one of the following investigations is most likely to confirm the diagnosis?

- A. Cholescintigraphy (HIDA scan).
- B. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography.
- C. Abdominal radiography.
- D. Chest radiography.
- E. Ultrasound of abdomen.

正解: E

解説:

This patient presents with fever, chills, anorexia, and right upper quadrant (RUQ) pain several weeks after hospitalization for sigmoid diverticulitis. A key complication of intra-abdominal infections such as diverticulitis is portal pylephlebitis with hepatic abscess formation, due to bacterial spread via the portal venous system. MCCQE objectives emphasize recognizing liver abscess as a delayed complication of intra-abdominal sepsis, particularly when new RUQ pain and fever develop after an initial abdominal infection.

The most appropriate initial imaging test to confirm this diagnosis is ultrasound of the abdomen, which can detect hepatic abscesses and guide further management. CT abdomen is also highly sensitive, but among the listed options, ultrasound is most appropriate. Chest and abdominal radiographs are nonspecific. HIDA scan evaluates cystic duct obstruction in suspected acute cholecystitis, which is less likely given the recent diverticulitis and systemic features. ERCP is used for biliary obstruction or ascending cholangitis, typically associated with jaundice.

Thus, abdominal ultrasound is most likely to confirm a hepatic abscess.

質問 # 51

A 28-year-old woman, gravida 1, para 0, aborta 0, presents to your clinic for a prenatal visit. Her pregnancy is at 20 weeks' gestation. Her ultrasonogram shows a normal fetus and a low-lying placenta. Which one of the following is the best next step?

- A. Suggest acupuncture to help with placental migration.

- B. Explain to the patient that she is at high risk for bleeding.
- C. Advise the patient not to work for the remainder of the pregnancy.
- D. Tell the patient that she will need a cesarean delivery.
- E. Repeat ultrasonography at 32 weeks' gestation.

正解: E

解説:

A low-lying placenta identified at the routine 20-week anatomy scan is common and often resolves as the pregnancy progresses. As the uterus enlarges, the lower uterine segment stretches and the placenta typically "migrates" upward relative to the internal cervical os. Therefore, immediate intervention is not indicated in an asymptomatic patient. The appropriate next step is repeat ultrasonography in the third trimester, commonly around 32 weeks' gestation, to reassess placental location. Early recommendation of cesarean delivery is premature because many low-lying placentas identified at mid-pregnancy resolve before term. Routine activity restriction or stopping work is not indicated in the absence of bleeding. Acupuncture has no evidence-based role in placental positioning. While placenta previa is associated with painless third-trimester bleeding, at 20 weeks most cases are transient findings. MCCQE objectives emphasize appropriate follow-up of incidental ultrasound findings, avoidance of unnecessary interventions, patient reassurance, and evidence-based monitoring in obstetric care.

質問 # 52

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あなたは進歩を遂げたいですか。あなたはどのようにして勉強するのかわかりますか。この時、おそらく私たちのMCCQE試験準備資料の助けが必要でしょう。私たちのMCCQE試験準備資料を使用している人の99%がすでに望む証明書を持っていました。私たちのMCCQE試験準備資料を買う限り、あなたも成功できます!

MCCQE関連日本語版問題集: <https://www.shikenpass.com/MCCQE-shiken.html>

Medical Council of Canada MCCQE復習過去問 社会情勢が変化するにつれて、これらの圧力は増加する一方です、何らかの問題が発生し、MCCQE試験にMCCQE Part 1 Exam合格しなかった場合、全額返金されます、MCCQEの実際のテストで使用されるすべての言語は非常にシンプルで理解しやすいものでした、我々社サイトのMCCQE関連合格問題は最新かつ最完備な勉強資料を有して、あなたに高品質のサービスを提供するのはMCCQE資格認定試験の成功にとって最善の選択です、ShikenPASSは、この分野の最高のMCCQE試験ダンプPDF資料を提供します、Medical Council of Canada MCCQE復習過去問 何か試験に合格するショートカットがあるのですか。

ほんと、わかってないんだから 何が、それでそれで虎が上野の老杉(ろうさん)の葉をことごとく振り落とすような勢で鳴くでしょう、社会情勢が変化するにつれて、これらの圧力は増加する一方です、何らかの問題が発生し、MCCQE試験にMCCQE Part 1 Exam合格しなかった場合、全額返金されます。

最新の更新MCCQE復習過去問 & 資格試験のリーダー & 優秀なMCCQE関連日本語版問題集

MCCQEの実際のテストで使用されるすべての言語は非常にシンプルで理解しやすいものでした、我々社サイトのMCCQE関連合格問題は最新かつ最完備な勉強資料を有して、あなたに高品質のサービスを提供するのはMCCQE資格認定試験の成功にとって最善の選択です。

ShikenPASSは、この分野の最高のMCCQE試験ダンプPDF資料を提供します。

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- MCCQE合格体験談 □ MCCQE教育資料 □ MCCQE合格率 □ □ www.goshiken.com □ サイトにて最新▷ MCCQE ◀問題集をダウンロードMCCQE教育資料
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