

MCCQE덤프문제집 & MCCQE최신버전시험대비공부자료



그 외, Icertkr MCCQE 시험 문제집 일부가 지금은 무료입니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yvoCJh12tfl5U9eApN3aXQ1a_5x3Lkqo

Icertkr는 Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 시험에 필요한 모든 문제유형을 커버함으로써 Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 시험을 합격하기 위한 최고의 선택이라 할 수 있습니다. Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 시험 Braindump를 공부하면 학원다니지 않으셔도 자격증을 취득할 수 있습니다. Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 덤프 정보 상세보기는 이 글의 링크를 클릭하시면 Icertkr 사이트에 들어오실 수 있습니다.

MCCQE 시험은 영어로 출제되는 만큼 시험난이도가 높다고 볼 수 있습니다. 하지만 MCCQE 덤프만 있다면 아무리 어려운 시험도 쉬워집니다. 오르지 못할 산도 정복할 수 있는게 MCCQE 덤프의 우점입니다. MCCQE 덤프로 시험을 패스하여 자격증을 취득하시면 굳게 닫혔던 취업문도 자신있게 두드릴 수 있습니다. MCCQE 덤프를 구매하시고 공부하시면 밝은 미래를 예약한 것과 같습니다.

>> MCCQE 덤프 문제집 <<

시험준비에 가장 좋은 MCCQE 덤프 문제집 덤프 데모

Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 인증 덤프는 최근 출제된 실제 시험문제를 바탕으로 만들어진 공부자료입니다. Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 시험문제가 변경되면 제일 빠른 시일내에 덤프를 업데이트하여 최신버전 덤프 자료를 Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 덤프를 구매한 분들께 보내드립니다. 시험탈락시 덤프비용 전액 환불을 약속해드리기에 안심하시고 구매하셔도 됩니다.

최신 MCCQE Part 1 MCCQE 무료 샘플문제 (Q13-Q18):

질문 # 13

A 78-year-old woman is brought to the Emergency Department by her son because she has a sodium level of 124 mmol/L (136-146). The sodium was checked as part of a blood work panel ordered by her primary health care provider to investigate symptoms of urinary frequency, fatigue, and thirst. Today, she has a blood glucose level of 44.0 mmol/L (4.0-11.0). The original blood work done by her primary health care provider did not include glucose. The patient is treated for hyperglycemia and dehydration and begins insulin. The patient and her son repeatedly express their frustration that their primary health care provider missed the diagnosis. Which one of the following is the best next step?

- A. Explain that routine glucose screening was not indicated
- **B. Call the primary health care provider to alert them to their oversight**
- C. Empathize with the patient and her son and agree that the health care provider did not meet the standard of care
- D. Offer to find an alternate health care provider to assume the patient's primary care
- E. Report the primary health care provider to the provincial or territorial medical regulatory authority

정답: B

설명:

In situations involving potential oversight, the appropriate next step is to contact the other physician directly.

This supports collegial communication, continuity of care, and provides an opportunity to clarify the clinical situation. It avoids premature judgment while allowing the primary provider to respond and address concerns.

Toronto Notes 2023 - ELOM, "Professionalism and Interprofessional Communication":

"When concerns arise about another provider's care, direct communication is preferred before considering formal reporting. This maintains collaboration and fairness." MCCQE1 Objectives (ELOM > 90-2: Communication and Accountability):

"Candidates must demonstrate collegiality and appropriate methods for addressing concerns regarding another physician's care."

Empathizing (D) and validating blame is unprofessional. Reporting (B) is premature. Offering another provider (C) could undermine continuity. (E) is incorrect since the glucose should have been checked based on the presenting symptoms.

질문 # 14

A 26-year-old woman, gravida 2, para 1, presents with a positive pregnancy test. Her previous pregnancy was associated with preeclampsia, and she delivered a 1000 g boy at 34 weeks' gestation. Her blood pressure is 130/86 mmHg. Which one of the following is the best recommendation for this pregnancy?

- A. Prophylactic labetalol.
- B. Genetic assessment and counseling.
- C. Amniocentesis for karyotyping.
- **D. Accurate dating by ultrasound.**
- E. Complete bed rest starting at 20 weeks' gestation.

정답: D

설명:

Accurate dating is critical in pregnancies at high risk for preeclampsia and intrauterine growth restriction.

First-trimester ultrasound is used to establish gestational age, which guides monitoring and interventions.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Obstetrics, High-Risk Pregnancy:

"In women with a history of preeclampsia, early and accurate dating allows for appropriate fetal surveillance and timely delivery."

MCCQE1 Objectives - Obstetrics > Prenatal Care:

"Candidates should recognize the importance of accurate pregnancy dating in high-risk pregnancies." Prophylactic labetalol (E) is not indicated in normotensive patients. Genetic testing (A, B) is not appropriate unless additional risk factors are present. Bed rest (D) is not evidence-based for preeclampsia prevention.

질문 # 15

An 18-year-old woman presents to the Emergency Department with a 3-day history of vomiting and right upper quadrant pain. She is alert but appears unwell and jaundiced. She was previously healthy and has not travelled recently. She has no risk factors for blood-borne pathogens. She denies hematemesis or hematochezia. On further history, she reports that she took a full bottle of pills that she found in her parents' medicine cabinet several hours before she started vomiting. Without intervention, which one of the following is the most likely outcome?

- A. Rapid-onset cerebral edema
- B. Acute renal failure
- C. Ventricular fibrillation
- **D. Fulminant hepatic failure**
- E. Status epilepticus

정답: D

설명:

This is a classic presentation of acute acetaminophen (paracetamol) overdose. The most serious consequence, especially with delayed treatment, is fulminant hepatic failure.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Toxicology, Acetaminophen Toxicity:

"Acetaminophen overdose is the most common cause of acute liver failure. Delayed presentation leads to jaundice, coagulopathy, encephalopathy, and possible death." MCCQE1 Objectives - Internal Medicine > Toxicology:

"Candidates must identify acetaminophen overdose by clinical history and recognize fulminant hepatic failure as a primary complication." Cerebral edema (C) may occur secondarily, but fulminant hepatic failure is the most direct and expected outcome. Renal failure (B), arrhythmias (E), and seizures (A) are not typical with acetaminophen.

질문 # 16

A 29-year-old woman, gravida 1, para 0, aborta 0, presents to your clinic. Her pregnancy is at 22 weeks' gestation. Her blood pressure is 158/96 mmHg. Which one of the following antihypertensive medications is contraindicated for this patient?

- A. Nifedipine
- B. Methyldopa
- C. Hydralazine
- **D. Ramipril**
- E. Labetalol

정답: D

설명:

Ramipril, an ACE inhibitor, is contraindicated in pregnancy due to risks of fetal renal dysgenesis, oligohydramnios, and fetal death, especially in the second and third trimesters.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Obstetrics, Hypertensive Disorders of Pregnancy:

"ACE inhibitors and ARBs are contraindicated in pregnancy due to their teratogenic potential and adverse fetal effects." MCCQE1 Objectives - Obstetrics > Hypertension in Pregnancy:

"Candidates must identify safe antihypertensives during pregnancy and contraindicated medications such as ACE inhibitors and ARBs." Methyldopa, labetalol, nifedipine, and hydralazine are considered safe and are commonly used in pregnancy.

질문 # 17

A 33-year-old woman presents to a walk-in clinic with a severe right-sided facial paralysis that started suddenly this morning. She denies any numbness or limb weakness. She has no headache or fever. Which one of the following findings on history/physical examination would suggest a more concerning diagnosis?

- A. Inability to close the eye on affected side.
- B. Recent viral illness.
- **C. Ability to wrinkle forehead on affected side.**
- D. Hyperacusis on affected side.
- E. Loss of corneal reflex on affected side.

정답: C

설명:

This patient presents with acute unilateral facial paralysis, most consistent with Bell palsy, a peripheral (lower motor neuron) facial nerve palsy. MCCQE objectives emphasize distinguishing peripheral facial palsy from central (upper motor neuron) causes, such as stroke.

In a peripheral lesion (e.g., Bell palsy), the entire ipsilateral face is affected, including the forehead, because the facial nucleus receives ipsilateral input. Therefore, patients cannot wrinkle their forehead, close their eye, or smile on the affected side. Associated findings may include hyperacusis and loss of corneal reflex. A recent viral illness supports Bell palsy and is not concerning.

In contrast, a central lesion (e.g., stroke) spares the forehead due to bilateral cortical innervation of the upper facial muscles. Thus, ability to wrinkle the forehead on the affected side suggests a central cause, which is more concerning and requires urgent evaluation for cerebrovascular disease. Recognizing forehead sparing is critical in differentiating stroke from Bell palsy in acute facial paralysis.

질문 # 18

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목표가 있다면 목표를 향해 끊임없이 달려야 멋진 인생이 됩니다. 지금의 현황에 만족하여 아무런 노력도 하지 않는다면 언젠가는 치열한 경쟁을 이겨내지 못하게 될 것입니다. IT업종에 종사중이시라면 다른분들이 모두 취득하는 자격증쯤은 마련해야 되지 않겠습니까? Medical Council of Canada인증 MCCQE시험은 요즘 가장 인기있는 자격증 시험의 한과목입니다. IT업계에서 살아남으려면 Itcertkr에서 Medical Council of Canada인증 MCCQE덤프를 마련하여 자격증에 도전하여 자기의 자리를 찾아보세요.

MCCQE최신버전 시험대비 공부자료 : https://www.itcertkr.com/MCCQE_exam.html

Itcertkr의 Medical Council of Canada인증 MCCQE덤프로 이 중요한 IT인증시험을 준비하시면 우수한 성적으로 시험을 통과하여 인정받는 IT전문가로 될것입니다, 하지만 모두 다 알고계시는 그대로 Medical Council of Canada인증

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네가 그리 원한다면 다녀오도록 해라, 그런고로 이번 일이 기회라 여겨진다면, 잡게, Itcertkr의 Medical Council of Canada인증 MCCQE덤프로 이 중요한 IT인증시험을 준비하시면 우수한 성적으로 시험을 통과하여 인정받는 IT전문가로 될것입니다.

완벽한 MCCQE덤프문제집 덤프샘플문제 다운로드

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참고: Itcertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 Medical Council of Canada MCCQE 시험 문제집이 있습니다: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1yvoCJh12tfL5U9eApN3aXQ1a_5x3Lkqo