

MCCQE試験準備 & MCCQE勉強ガイド



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>> MCCQE試験準備 <<

MCCQE勉強ガイド & MCCQE試験過去問

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Medical Council of Canada MCCQE Part 1 Exam 認定 MCCQE 試験問題 (Q64-Q69):

質問 # 64

A 39-year-old woman comes to the office for a periodic health examination. She reports that her father had a recent diagnosis of breast cancer (at age 62 years) and that a paternal aunt had ovarian cancer in her early 40s.

The results of mammography are normal. Which one of the following is the most appropriate recommendation for this patient?

- A. Genetic screening.
- B. Bilateral mastectomy.
- C. Prophylactic tamoxifen therapy.
- D. Annual mammography starting at age 50 years.
- E. Random fine-needle sampling of the breasts.

正解: A

解説:

This patient has a family history of both male breast cancer (father) and early-onset ovarian cancer (aunt), which are red flags for BRCA1/2 mutations. Genetic counseling and BRCA testing are the appropriate next steps to stratify cancer risk and guide screening and prevention.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Oncology, "Breast Cancer Risk" Section:

"BRCA testing is recommended for individuals with a strong family history of breast or ovarian cancer, particularly if involving male relatives or early-onset cases." MCCQE1 Objectives (Population Health > 97-5: Screening and Prevention):

"Candidates must identify high-risk individuals who require genetic counseling and screening beyond population guidelines."
Tamoxifen (A) and prophylactic mastectomy (E) are only considered after confirming mutation status. Annual screening starting at 50 (D) is for average-risk women. Fine-needle sampling (C) is not a screening tool.

質問 # 65

A mother brings her previously healthy 4-month-old girl for evaluation due to fussiness for 3 weeks. The infant becomes irritable and cries with occasional body arching 1-2 hours after feeding, frequently spits up after feeds, has developed feeding aversion, and shows slowing weight gain. She has been on cow's milk-based formula since birth. Stools are normal, and physical examination is unremarkable. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Peptic ulcer.
- B. Intermittent intussusception.
- C. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis.
- **D. Gastroesophageal reflux disease.**
- E. Celiac disease.

正解: D

質問 # 66

A 28-year-old woman presents to the office in great distress because she has no money for groceries or rent. She is a single mother of a 7-year-old girl. She has a history of gambling disorder. She has felt unable to cope for the last 3 months and has started gambling again. Today, she is crying, and she shares that her boyfriend became violent with her yesterday. Which one of the following is the highest priority for assessment?

- A. Define the extent of the patient's gambling disorder.
- B. Screen for recreational drug and alcohol use.
- C. Investigate the patient's need for financial assistance.
- D. Evaluate for depression.
- **E. Determine the risk of violence to the patient and her child.**

正解: E

解説:

The highest priority is the immediate safety of the patient and her child. In the presence of domestic violence, risk assessment for harm or neglect must be conducted urgently, particularly since a child may be at risk.

Safety trumps psychiatric or social evaluations in triage.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Psychiatry, "Crisis and Risk Assessment" Section:

"When intimate partner violence (IPV) is disclosed, it is critical to assess immediate safety and consider mandatory reporting, especially when children are involved." MCCQE1 Objectives (Psychiatry > 79-6: Violence and Abuse):

"Candidates must assess for and respond to risk of harm in situations of domestic violence, especially when dependents are involved. This includes ensuring immediate safety and following legal obligations for child protection." Although the other concerns (e.g., gambling, depression, substance use, financial need) are valid, the presence of violence makes D the first and most urgent priority.

質問 # 67

An 18-year-old man presents to your clinic with a history of intermittent, dull, achy pain on the left side of his scrotum, and he has now noted left scrotal enlargement. On examination, you note a swelling in the left scrotum when he is standing that disappears when he is supine. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Spermatocyte.
- **B. Varicocele.**
- C. Intermittent testicular torsion.
- D. Cryptorchidism.
- E. Hydrocele.

正解: B

解説:

A varicocele is a dilatation of the pampiniform plexus that presents with a "bag of worms" appearance, worsens with standing, and

improves when lying down. It is most common on the left side due to anatomical drainage differences.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Urology, Scrotal Disorders:

"Varicoceles often present with a dull, aching pain and scrotal swelling that worsens when upright and disappears when supine."

MCCQE1 Objectives - Internal Medicine > Urology:

"Candidates must recognize and diagnose varicocele by physical exam findings and typical symptom history." Cryptorchidism (A) refers to undescended testes. Torsion (B) presents acutely with severe pain. Hydrocele (C) transilluminates and is not posture-dependent. "Spermatocyte" (D) is not a clinical diagnosis.

質問 # 68

A 42-year-old woman presents with a 2-day history of a low-grade fever and a painful left breast mass. On examination, there is a fluctuant erythematous tender mass with surrounding induration in the left breast and enlarged lymph nodes in the left axilla. An ultrasound shows a loculated cystic mass. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fibrocystic changes
- B. Ductal ectasia
- C. Abscess
- D. Inflammatory breast cancer
- E. Fibroadenoma

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

A fluctuant, erythematous, tender breast mass with systemic signs (fever, lymphadenopathy) and ultrasound showing a cystic lesion is diagnostic for a breast abscess. It commonly arises from untreated mastitis.

Toronto Notes 2023 - Surgery, "Breast Disease":

"Abscess presents as a fluctuant, erythematous mass. Ultrasound confirms loculated fluid. Treatment includes drainage and antibiotics." MCCQE1 Objectives (Surgery > 50-1: Breast Conditions):

"Candidates must identify signs of infection and abscess and differentiate from malignancy or benign lesions." Fibroadenoma (C) is non-tender, mobile, and firm. Ductal ectasia (B) causes nipple discharge. Fibrocystic changes (D) are bilateral and cyclic.

Inflammatory breast cancer (E) is rapidly progressive but lacks fluctuation and cystic features.

質問 # 69

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