

MCCQE Part 1 Practice Multiple Choice Questions

1. A 32-year-old woman presents with fatigue, weight gain, and cold intolerance. On examination, her pulse is 58 beats per minute, and she has dry skin. Blood tests reveal elevated TSH and low free T4 levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Hypothyroidism
- B) Hyperthyroidism
- C) Cushing's Syndrome
- D) Addison's Disease
- E) Anemia

2. A 55-year-old man with a history of hypertension and diabetes mellitus presents with chest pain radiating to his left arm and jaw. His electrocardiogram shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Pulmonary Embolism
- B) Acute Pericarditis
- C) Acute Myocardial Infarction (STEMI)
- D) Aortic Dissection
- E) Pneumothorax

3. A 25-year-old woman presents with fever, dysuria, and left flank pain for 3 days. Urinalysis shows leukocytes, nitrites, and numerous bacteria. What is the most appropriate treatment?

- A) Amoxicillin
- B) Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole
- C) Metronidazole
- D) Ciprofloxacin
- E) Doxycycline

4. A 45-year-old man presents with jaundice, weight loss, and abdominal pain. He has a history of heavy alcohol use. His liver function tests show elevated bilirubin and liver enzymes. An ultrasound of the abdomen reveals a mass in the head of the pancreas. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Pancreatic Cancer
- B) Cirrhosis
- C) Acute Pancreatitis
- D) Gallstones
- E) Hepatitis C

5. A 7-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department with a 3-day history of high fever, sore throat, and refusal to eat. On examination, his temperature is 39.5°C, and

there is a "hot potato" voice with trismus. There is swelling and erythema of the left tonsil with deviation of the uvula to the right. What is the most appropriate next step in management?

- A) Throat swab for culture
- B) Initiate oral antibiotics
- C) Perform needle aspiration
- D) Order a CT scan of the neck
- E) Administer corticosteroids

MCCQE Part 1 Clinical Decision-Making Practice Questions

Scenario 1: A 42-year-old woman presents to the emergency department with sudden-onset shortness of breath and pleuritic chest pain. She returned from a long-haul flight two days ago. Her vitals are BP 125/80 mmHg, HR 110 bpm, RR 24/min, O₂ saturation 90% on room air, and temperature 36.8°C. Her physical examination is otherwise unremarkable.

Investigations:

- CBC: WBC $8.5 \times 10^9/L$, Hemoglobin 14.2 g/dL, Platelets $300 \times 10^9/L$
 - D-dimer: Elevated
 - ECG: Sinus tachycardia
1. What is the most likely diagnosis?
 2. What would be the most appropriate next step in management?
 3. If the patient is confirmed to have a pulmonary embolism, which of the following is the most appropriate initial treatment?

Scenario 2: A 20-year-old man with type 1 diabetes mellitus presents to the emergency department with nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and confusion. He missed his insulin doses for two days. His vitals are BP 90/60 mmHg, HR 120 bpm, RR 28/min, and his skin is dry. Urine dipstick reveals ketones, and blood tests show a glucose level of 28 mmol/L (504 mg/dL), pH of 7.2, and bicarbonate of 12 mmol/L.

1. What is the most likely diagnosis?
2. What would be the initial steps in managing this patient?
3. After initiating treatment, the patient's glucose levels begin to improve, but his serum potassium is now 3.1 mmol/L. What is the next appropriate step?

Scenario 3: A 28-year-old woman who is 20 weeks pregnant presents with right lower quadrant pain, nausea, and vomiting. On physical exam, she has tenderness and

guarding in the right lower abdomen. Her temperature is 37.8°C, and her white blood cell count is elevated. Ultrasound of the abdomen is inconclusive.

1. What is the most likely diagnosis?
2. What is the next best step in the management of this patient?
3. If the diagnosis is confirmed, what would be the most appropriate treatment for this patient?

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