

平成 27 年 度
医 学 科
外 国 語(英語)

注意事項

1. 問題は 1 頁から 11 頁に掲載されています。
2. 解答に用いる言語(日本語あるいは英語)は各設問の指示に従って選びなさい。
ただし、記号で答えるように求められている場合は記号で答えること。
3. 解答は解答用紙に記入しなさい。

次の英文を読んで、設問 1 ~ 4 に日本語あるいは記号で答えなさい。

Caring for dementia sufferers

About 4.62 million people aged 65 or older in Japan are estimated to suffer from dementia, and roughly 10,000 such people are reported missing each year. Although thousands of them are reunited with their family as they either return home on their own or are rescued after wandering about for days, weeks or months, hundreds of them are found dead, including some who are killed in accidents.

This serious issue needs greater public attention especially as the aging of the Japanese population continues to accelerate. Family members alone cannot be held responsible for protecting the elderly from these hazards. Community-based support mechanisms involving public services, businesses and local residents will be needed.

One of the symptoms of dementia is orientation ^{(1)*}disturbance, in which people's sense of their identity, time or where they are becomes impaired. This can lead people to wander about aimlessly without knowing where they are headed. Last week, a 67-year-old woman who disappeared from her home in Tokyo in 2007 was reunited with her family at a care facility in Tatebayashi, Gunma Prefecture. The woman, who has dementia and was unable to tell the police her name when she was taken into protective custody in the city seven years ago, was misidentified, which prevented a match in missing persons reports. Her recent appearance on an NHK TV program featuring the problem of senile dementia prompted her relatives to contact the broadcaster and locate her.

There are others who meet more unfortunate fates. In 2007, a 91-year-old

①

man was hit and killed by an approaching train at a station in Obu, Aichi Prefecture, after leaving home unnoticed by his wife and wandering onto the train tracks. In April, the Nagoya High Court ordered the widow, now 91, to pay ¥3.59 million in damages to Central Japan Railway Co. to cover the losses that the accident caused to the firm's train operations.

The court determined that the wife had failed in her duty to keep watch over her husband, who was suffering from dementia and had a habit of wandering away from home. She had lived alone in the house with him, while they were economically supported by their son who lived nearby. The man reportedly walked away from home when the wife, who was also ailing and in need of nursing care herself, had dozed off.

The court came under criticism that its decision ^{(2)*} ignores the harsh realities surrounding many elderly people with dementia and their families. Roughly 520,000 people are on waiting lists nationwide to enter nursing homes that provide intensive care for the elderly with severe physical conditions or dementia. With the availability of such facilities limited, many of these people are being cared for by their families, and in growing numbers — as in the Obu case — by their elderly spouses.

It would be impossible for family members to keep round-the-clock watch over relatives with dementia. Some people in similar situations say that if all the responsibilities are placed on family members, they may have no choice but to confine the dementia sufferers inside the house or even keep them physically restrained.

In 2013, 10,300 elderly people with dementia were reported missing by their families, up from 9,607 in the previous year. In 2012, the whereabouts of 9,478 such people, including those who had disappeared in 2011 or earlier, were confirmed. Most of them were found alive but 359 were discovered to have died.

Efforts are needed by the central and local governments, as well as at the community level, to ease the burden on families and ^{(3)*} ensure the safety of

elderly people with dementia.

Omuta, Fukuoka Prefecture, is one of the municipalities that have launched community-based efforts. Formerly a thriving coal mining base, Omuta has witnessed the rapid aging of its population, with 32 percent of its 120,000 population 65 years or older, compared with the national average of 25.1 percent. The city has worked with local residents and nursing care business operators to take measures to help the elderly with dementia to live safely, including training of care experts as well as enlightenment programs to give residents accurate knowledge of dementia symptoms.

It has set up a local network of communication in which the police, when they get search requests from families of elderly people, relay information about the persons' clothing and physical features to fire departments, post offices and taxi companies. This information is also transmitted via email to about 4,000 residents on the city's mailing list. In 2012, tips from local residents and businesses enabled the police to locate about 160 missing elderly people.

The health and welfare ministry in 2005 launched a program to ^{(4)*} disseminate knowledge on communication with dementia sufferers. Companies from various sectors including supermarket chains, banks and taxi operators have taken part in the program, in which local government workers with the knowledge offer guidance to their employees about symptoms and how to deal with people suffering from dementia. Major retailer Aeon Co. has reportedly had roughly 40,000 of its employees and part-time workers at its shops across the country join the program, so that they can help dementia sufferers who get lost when they visit its stores.

It is urged that these and other efforts are shared and spread nationwide to minimize the hazards for elderly people with dementia and to ease the burden on their families.

The Japan Times, May 22, 2014

(with small changes)

Note

dementia : a disorder that affects the brain and memory, where a person gradually loses the ability to think and behave normally

設問 1 *印のついた語は, 本文の文脈ではそれぞれどのような意味で使われているか, 最も近いものを選んで記号で答えなさい。

(1) *disturbance

- (a) fight
- (b) worry
- (c) trouble
- (d) harassment

(2) *ignore

- (a) obey
- (b) attend
- (c) notice
- (d) disregard

(3) *ensure

- (a) make safe
- (b) make certain
- (c) make possible
- (d) make imaginable

(4) *disseminate

- (a) spread
- (b) require
- (c) assume
- (d) discover

設問 2 下線部①はどのようなことを指しているか、本文の内容にしたがって述べなさい。

設問 3 厚生労働省が始めたプログラムとはどのようなものか、本文の内容にしたがって述べなさい。

設問 4 本文の内容と合致するものを3つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (a) In 2013, more people with dementia were reported missing than the previous year.
- (b) Almost a quarter of the people who were missing were discovered to have died.
- (c) The number of young people who develop dementia has been increasing recently.
- (d) Memory loss is the biggest cause of the problem of missing dementia sufferers.
- (e) Nearly one-third of Omuta's population is 65 years old or older, which is greater than the national average.
- (f) A 91-year-old woman was ordered to pay a big amount of money because she wandered onto the railway tracks.
- (g) An elderly woman who had been missing since 2007 was identified because she appeared on an NHK program.

Reading A

Read the below passage, then answer the questions that follow.

PANDAS: Strep Throat Can Lead to OCD in Children

by Susan Donaldson James

Karli Bossman was a happy 5-year-old, who loved going to kindergarten — until one day in 2008, the easy-going child suddenly became obsessive and defiant.

She ripped off her socks and underwear because they “hurt” and insisted on wearing pajamas. And Karli (①) to get in the car because she was afraid it would run out of gas.

At first, her parents, Kevin and Kelly Bossman, thought the little girl was being (②) at school, but after checking with her teachers, that was not the case. What was so frightening was how (③) her behavior changed.

“All of a sudden she was crying and didn’t want to (④) to school anymore,” said her mother, 32-year-old Kelly Bossman. “Things got so bad we had to pull her out of the house hanging onto the doorknobs.”

The little girl also had an irrational fear of elevators and was (⑤) to go to bed at night for (⑥) she would have a bad dream.

It took two years and 14 doctors to finally figure out what was (⑦). Karli, who’d had at least 19 (⑧) of strep throat in the last three years, had developed PANDAS — Pediatric Autoimmune Neuropsychiatric Disorders Associated with Streptococcal infection.

Symptoms include obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD)—general anxiety, emotional (⑨) swings, rages and oppositional defiance behavior. Some children have (⑩) disabilities and lose fine motor skills movement.

Tragically, “It’s not a rare disorder, it’s just (⑪) diagnosed,” said Dr. Denis Bouboulis, an immunologist and one of the top experts on PANDAS. “There are a lot of (⑫) actually misdiagnosed as having psychiatric (⑬), when, in fact they are autoimmune and organic.”

The disorder was first (⑭) in the mid-1990s, but has only recently been (⑮) by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). For years, medical experts thought the link between a strep throat and OCD was only (⑯).

But in 2009, a Columbia University study confirmed that a strep (⑰) could cause PANDA symptoms like OCD (⑱) and Tourette syndrome tics in mice. According to that research, those psychiatric disorders (⑲) 25 percent of adults and more than 3 percent of all children.

Scientists think that PANDAS and its quick onset use the same pathways as rheumatic fever, affecting the part of the brain that controls movement and behavior in a phenomenon known as molecular mimicry.

Karli’s journey, which continues today as her family strives to find an (⑳) treatment, involved many misdiagnoses, including the use of antipsychotic drugs that have side effects like tremors and weight gain.

Retrieved on August 25, 2014 with small changes from

< <http://abcnews.go.com/Health/pandas-strep-throat-trigger-obsessive-compulsive-disorder-children/story?id=14668292> >

Notes

strep throat : 連鎖球菌性咽頭炎

pediatric : 小児の

autoimmune : 自己免疫(の)

neuropsychiatric : 神経精神病学の

disorder : 疾患

streptococcal infection : 連鎖球菌感染

OCD : 強迫(性)障害, 強迫神経症

Tourette syndrome : トウレット・シンドローム

tic : 顔面けいれん

rheumatic fever : リウマチ熱

Complete the text of Reading A using the following words. Remember to use the correct word form.

affect	child	fear	mood	scare
behavior	coincidental	go	rarely	symptom
bully	describe	infection	recognize	quickly
case	effective	learning	refuse	wrong

<パート 2 >

Reading B

Read the below passage, then answer the following questions with a sentence in English.

Embryo Adoption

In 1997, Nightlight pioneered the first embryo donation and adoption program in the world and named it the Snowflakes[®] Frozen Embryo Adoption Program. This exciting adoption choice allows couples to donate remaining embryos and for others to adopt them and give birth to their adopted child. There are now more than 600,000 frozen embryos in storage in the United States, and hundreds of thousands more worldwide. All of the embryos matched with adopting families in the Snowflakes program are donated by families who originally created them for their own *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) treatments. The donated embryos wait in frozen storage until these parents choose to donate this gift of life! Believe it or not, the miracle of giving birth to your adopted baby is possible. The Snowflakes Program makes it possible for you to adopt embryos from couples who have completed IVF treatments and have remaining embryos. These embryos are currently stored in fertility clinics and cryobanks throughout the U.S. and are waiting for a loving home.

Retrieved on August 25, 2014 with small changes from

< <http://www.nightlight.org/snowflakes-embryo-donation-adoption/> >

Notes

embryo : 胚

adoption : 養子縁組

IVF : 体外受精

cryobank : 冷凍バンク

Question 1. What is embryo adoption?

Question 2. According to the reading, who donates embryos for adoption?

Write an essay on the following topic.

Your essay should:

1. be a minimum of 150 words in English,
2. be written using paragraph form,
3. have a minimum of three paragraphs,
4. have a clear introduction, body and conclusion,
5. leave a one-line space between each paragraph.

Do not double-space your essay; write on every line.

In your essay, your ideas should be clearly expressed.

Describe what you imagine your future as a doctor may be like. Where will you work? What type of work will you do? What challenges do you see ahead of you? How will being a doctor make you happy?