◎指示があるまで開かないこと

令和7年度 久留米大学大学院医学研究科博士課程 秋期入学試験問題

英 語

試験日:令和7年6月24日(火)

試験時間:11:00~12:00

※問題用紙は試験終了後回収致します。

令和7年度

久留米大学大学院医学研究科博士課程秋期入学試験 問題用紙

英 語

受験番号

【全3-1】

次の論文の要旨(Abstract)を読み、以下の間1~3に答えよ。

Tolebrutinib is an oral, brain-penetrant, and bioactive Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor that modulates peripheral inflammation and persistent immune activation within the central nervous system, including disease-associated microglia and B cells. More data are needed on its efficacy and safety in treating relapsing multiple sclerosis.

In two phase 3, double-blind, double-dummy, event-driven trials (GEMINI 1 and GEMINI 2), participants with relapsing multiple sclerosis were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive tolebrutinib (60 mg once daily) or teriflunomide (14 mg once daily), each with matching placebo. The primary end point was the annualized relapse rate. The key secondary end point was confirmed worsening of disability that was sustained for at least 6 months, which was assessed in a time-to-event analysis that was pooled across trials.

A total of 974 participants were enrolled in GEMINI 1, and 899 were enrolled in GEMINI 2. The median follow-up was 139 weeks. The annualized relapse rate in the tolebrutinib and teriflunomide groups was 0.13 and 0.12, respectively, in GEMINI 1 (rate ratio, 1.06; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.81 to 1.39; P=0.67) and 0.11 and 0.11, respectively, in GEMINI 2 (rate ratio, 1.00; 95% CI, 0.75 to 1.32; P=0.98). The pooled percentage of participants with confirmed disability worsening sustained for at least 6 months was 8.3% with tolebrutinib and 11.3% with teriflunomide (hazard ratio, 0.71; 95% CI, 0.53 to 0.95; no formal hypothesis testing was conducted owing to the prespecified hierarchical testing plan, and the width of the confidence interval is not adjusted for multiple testing). The percentage of participants who had adverse events was similar in the two treatment groups, although the percentage with minor bleeding was higher in the tolebrutinib group than in the teriflunomide group (petechiae occurred in 4.5% vs. 0.3%, and heavy menses in 2.6% vs. 1.0%).

N Engl J Med April 8, 2025 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2415985 より抜粋、一部改変

間1:この論文のタイトルを40字以内の日本語で答えよ。

間2: 下線部を全て和訳せよ。

問3:この論文の結語(Conclusion)を 100 字以内の

日本語で答えよ。なお設定字数を大幅に超えるもの、全訳したものは採点の対象としない。

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英語

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【全3-2】

次の論文の英文を読み、以下の**質問4~7**に答えよ。

In colorectal cancer, surgery for cure can be attempted in the 70% of patients presenting without metastatic disease. Attempt to cure consists of wide resection of the tumor and its regional lymphatic drainage with anastomosis of bowel segments. If there is <5 cm of normal bowel present between the lesion and the anal verge, an abdominoperineal resection is done, with permanent colostomy. Resection of a limited number (1 to 3) of liver metastases is recommended in select non-debilitated patients as a subsequent procedure. Criteria include those whose primary tumor has been resected, whose liver metastases are in one hepatic lobe, and who have no extrahepatic metastases. Only a small number of patients with liver metastases meet these criteria but 5-year postoperative survival is 25%.

Chemotherapy (typically 5 fluorouracil and leucovorin) improves survival by 10~30% in colon cancer patients with positive lymph nodes. Rectal cancer patients with 1 to 4 positive lymph nodes benefit from combined radiation and chemotherapy; when more than 4 positive lymph nodes are found, combined modalities are less effective. Preoperative radiation therapy and chemotherapy to improve the respectability rate of rectal cancer or decrease the incidence of lymph node metastasis are gaining favor.

(http://www.merek.com より抜粋)

問4 Which modality is recommended for a limited number of liver metastases from colorectal cancer in select patients?

- a. radiation
- b. ablation
- c. chemotherapy
- d. heat-shock therapy
- e. combined modalities of radiation and chemotherapy

問 5 Which procedure is NOT necessary for the resection of primary colorectal cancer with curative intent?

- a. Partial colostomy
- b. bowel anastomosis
- c. permanent colostomy
- d. wide resection of the primary tumor
- e. systemic regional lymphadenectomy

問 6 Which treatment enhances survival in patients with colorectal cancer and metastatic lymph nodes?

- a. radiation
- b. splenectomy
- c. chemotherapy
- d. lymphadenectomy
- e. permanent colostomy

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【全3-3】

問7 Which of the following is included in the criteria for selecting non-debilitated patients?

- a. The patients have had their colon removed.
- b. The patients have received preoperative chemotherapy.
- c. The patients have no metastatic lesions outside the liver.
- d. The patients have multiple metastatic lesions in the body.
- e. The patients have more than 5 cm of normal bowel present between the lesion and the anal edge.