### 令和8年度

### 久留米大学大学院医学研究科博士課程前期入学試験 解答

# 英語

#### 【全3-1】

次の論文の要旨(Abstract)を読み、以下の問1~3に答えよ。

Intravenous thrombolysis remains a standard treatment for acute ischemic stroke within 4.5 hours after onset. Vascular reocclusion may occur after intravenous thrombolysis and may be preventable with an antiplatelet agent within the first 24 hours after thrombolysis. Tirofiban, a platelet glycoprotein IIb–IIIa receptor antagonist, has reduced macrovascular reocclusion in experimental models.

In this phase 3, multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial conducted at 38 centers in China, we assigned patients with acute ischemic noncardioembolic stroke who presented within 4.5 hours after stroke onset and who were not eligible for thrombectomy to receive a 24-hour intravenous infusion of tirofiban or placebo within 60 minutes after intravenous thrombolysis. The primary efficacy outcome was an excellent functional outcome, defined as a score of 0 to 1 on the modified Rankin scale, at 90 days. The safety outcomes were symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage within 36 hours and death at 90 days.

A total of 414 patients were assigned to receive tirofiban and 418 to receive placebo. Thrombolytic agents included alteplase (in 75% of the patients) and tenecteplase (in 25%). At 90 days, a score of 0 to 1 on the modified Rankin scale was reported in a higher percentage of patients in the tirofiban group than in the placebo group (65.9% vs. 54.9%; risk ratio, 1.20; 95% confidence interval, 1.07 to 1.34; P=0.001). Symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage occurred in 1.7% of the patients in the tirofiban group and none in the placebo group. Mortality at 90 days was 4.1% in the tirofiban group and 3.8% in the placebo group.

N Engl J Med July 3, 202、DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2503678 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。

脳卒中のための静脈内血栓溶解後の初期のチロフィバン注入

### 間2:下線部を全て和訳せよ。

90日後、修正ランキン・スケールで $0\sim1$ のスコア(良好な機能的予後)を示した患者の割合は、チロフィバン群の方がプラセボ群よりも高かった(65.9% 対 54.9%; リスク比 1.20、95%信頼区間  $1.07\sim1.34$ ; P=0.001)。

症候性頭蓋内出血は、チロフィバン群では 1.7%の患者に発生し、プラセボ群では発生しなかった。 90 日時点の死亡率は、チロフィバン群で 4.1%、プラセボ群で 3.8%であった。

問3:この論文の結語(Conclusion)を100字以内の<u>日本語</u>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。

急性非心原生脳梗塞患者において、発症 4.5 時間以内のチロフィバン投与は良好な機能予後を改善したが、頭蓋内出血のリスクはわずかに増加した。

次のページに続く。

### 令和8年度

## 久留米大学大学院医学研究科博士課程前期入学試験 解答

## 善語

【全3-2】

次の論文の英文を読み、以下の質問4~9に答えよ。

Around the world, people grow many kinds of vegetables. Growing vegetables can be difficult. It is sometimes hard to know how much sun and water they need. Native American people in North America have a traditional method for growing vegetables. It is called the "Three Sisters Methods." The Three Sisters Method helps people to grow many vegetables in a small area.

In the Three Sisters Method, three different vegetables are grown together. The vegetables are corn, beans, and pumpkins. Native Americans have stories about these vegetables. According to them, the vegetables are "sisters". Corn is the oldest sister, beans are the middle sister, and pumpkins are the youngest sister. When Native Americans grow these vegetables, they plant corn first. Next, they plant beans, and they plant pumpkins last.

If people plant the corn first, the beans can use the corn plants to grow and get light from the sun. The pumpkins grow along the ground, so animals cannot go near the corn and beans easily. Pumpkins also have large leaves. They are important because they protect the area around the vegetables from the sun. Because of this, the ground does not become too dry. These three vegetables help each other to grow.

When Europeans went to North America in the 1600s, they took new plants and animals with them. Since then, the food that Native Americans eat has changed. However, many Native Americans and other farmers still use the Three Sisters Method today.

(NC State Extension Publications より抜粋、改変)

- 問4 When people use the "Three Sisters Method," they can
  - a. learn about hundreds of Native American foods.
  - b. use plants to get clean water for drinking.
  - c. grow vegetables without light or water.
  - d. grow many vegetables in a small area.
  - e. grow vegetables as much as possible.
- 問5 What do people plant first when they use the Three Sisters Method?
  - a. Corn
  - b. Beans
  - c. Cornbread
  - d. Pumpkins
  - e. Sunflowers
- 問 6 What do the pumpkins' leaves do? (解答が 2 つあるので削除問題とした)
  - a. They help to keep the soil dry
  - b. They protect the corn from the beans.
  - c. They help animals to find the corn.
  - d. They protect the soil from the sun.
  - e. They protect the vegetables from the sun.

次のページに続く。

### 令和8年度

### 久留米大学大学院医学研究科博士課程前期入学試験 解答

# 英 語

### 【全3-3】

- 問7 What happened after Europeans went to North America?
  - a. Native Americans began to eat different foods.
  - b. Europeans said Native Americans should eat more fruit.
  - c. Europeans said pumpkins should be eaten on Halloween.
  - d. Native Americans stopped using the Three Sisters Method.
  - e. Native Americans shared vegetables with Europeans.
- 問8 What is this story about?
  - a. Three farmers who were sisters.
  - b. A new way to cook vegetables.
  - c. A special way to grow vegetables.
  - d. Three women who started a food company.
  - e. A difficulty to grow vegetables in North America.
- 問9 この論文の要旨を50字以内の<u>日本語</u>でまとめよ。

先住民の知恵である野菜を助け合って育てる「スリーシスターズ農法」の伝統と工夫

配点: 問1~3: 各20点, 問4~7: 各4点 問9:20点 96点満点で60%以上得点したものを合格とした