

◎指示があるまで開かないこと

令和8年度 久留米大学大学院医学研究科

修士課程 前期入学試験問題

英 語

試験日：令和7年8月19日（火）

試験時間：9：30～10：30

※問題用紙は試験終了後回収致します。

令和 8 年 度 前 期

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受験番号

【 全 1 － 1 】

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それぞれ日本語に訳しなさい。

1. The global prevalence of allergic diseases is rising, with the number of potential asthma patients in Japan now reaching 10 million. Asthma is considered a “common disease,” and most asthma patients in Japan are treated by nonspecialists.
2. The relationship between bronchial hyperresponsiveness and inflammation became recognized as critical in asthma. The guidelines for asthma diagnosis and treatment were introduced in many countries, emphasizing the importance of treating airway inflammation alongside bronchodilation.
3. Asthma-related deaths have significantly declined from approximately 7,000 per year in 1993 to around 1000 in recent years, largely due to the increased use of inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) and ICS/long-acting beta2-agonist (LABA) combinations.
4. Severe asthma is defined as “asthma that requires treatment with high-dose ICS and LABA, along with other long-term management medications, and/or systemic glucocorticoids, or asthma that remains uncontrolled despite such treatment”.
5. For severe asthma that requires systemic glucocorticoid therapy two or more times a year, referral to a specialist is recommended, and various biologics should be considered. Biologics target molecules mainly associated with type 2 inflammation, including IgE, interleukin (IL)-4/IL-13, IL-5, and Thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP).

用語および略語等の説明：ICS= inhaled corticosteroids（吸入ステロイド薬）、LABA= long-acting beta2-agonist（長時間作用性 β 2 刺激薬）、Biologics=生物学的製剤、TSLP= Thymic stromal lymphopoietin（胸腺間質性リンパ球新生因子と称され、アレルギー反応と関係している）