

平成26年度
推 薦 入 学
学 習 能 力 適 性 検 査

英文問題

注意：答えはすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。

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第1問 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

On 30 March 1981 John Hinckley Jr attempted to kill the then president of the United States, Ronald Reagan. One of the bullets from Hinckley's Rohm R6-14 revolver ricocheted off the presidential limousine, striking Reagan in the chest. Reagan subsequently recovered, and the would-be assassin, Hinckley, was charged with attempted murder. Why did Hinckley attempt to kill Reagan? Was it a misguided protest at Reagan's right-wing policies? An attempt to alert the world to the perils of nuclear proliferation and the ongoing Cold War? No, Hinckley's assassination attempt was apparently driven by the desire to impress the young actress, Jodie Foster, whom Hinckley had been stalking for the past year. As Hinckley wrote in a letter that he penned just hours before leaving his hotel room to shoot Reagan:

I will admit to you that the reason I'm going ahead with this attempt now is because I just cannot wait any longer to impress you. I've got to do something to make you understand, in no uncertain terms, that I am doing all of this for your sake.

In the subsequent trial Hinckley's defence team, supported by the assessments of four forensic mental health experts, maintained that Hinckley was suffering from a severe mental illness at the time of the attempted murder and therefore pressed for a 'not guilty by reason of insanity' verdict. The prosecution, [あ], bolstered by its own team of forensic psychiatrists, argued that Hinckley was suffering from a personality disorder and was not psychotic at the time of the shooting. In short, they maintained that Hinckley was fully aware of the moral gravity and legal consequences of his actions and that his behaviour was under his conscious control. He should not, they argued, be acquitted through an insanity verdict. After three days of deliberation the jury delivered its decision, finding Hinckley not guilty by reason of insanity. This result provoked a storm of protest among certain sectors of American society and ultimately led to sweeping changes in the use of the insanity defence and the role of expert witnesses in criminal trials. Hinckley, meanwhile, was confined to a forensic psychiatric hospital in Washington, DC, where he remains to this day.

[い] 'not guilty by reason of insanity', and are there degrees of 'diminished capacity' that result [う] certain individuals being less culpable for their crimes? There are no easy answers to these important legal questions and the way [え] the law deals with such cases varies from place to place. Generally speaking [お] an individual to be convicted of a crime it must be demonstrated that they actually committed the said crime and that they understood that what they did was wrong. In many jurisdictions a 'not guilty by reason of insanity' verdict can be reached if it is established that an individual was suffering from a mental disorder at the time of the offence which prevented the individual [か] understanding what they were doing or that what they were doing was morally wrong.

(Russil Durrant, *An Introduction to Criminal Psychology*)

注 ricochet off: ~に跳ね返る	assassin: 暗殺者	proliferation: 拡散	forensic: 犯罪学の
verdict: 評決	prosecution: 検察	bolster: 支持する	psychotic: 精神病の
acquit: 無罪とする	deliberation: 審議	sweeping: 徹底的な	expert witness: 鑑定人
culpable: とがめられる	jurisdiction: 法の及ぶ地域		

問 1. 下線部《A》の‘press for’と最も近い意味になるものを1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- (1) accept (2) bring in (3) carry out (4) demand

問 2. [あ] に入る最も適切なものを1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- (1) besides (2) however (3) namely (4) therefore

問 3. 検察は Hinckley が犯行時に精神病ではなく人格障害であったと主張した。検察によれば彼はどのような精神状態であったのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4. Hinckley の裁判の判決はアメリカの刑事裁判にどのような影響を与えたか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5. [い] には、次の語句をある順番に並べ替えた表現が入る。2番目と5番目に入る語句の番号を答えなさい。

- (1) be (2) declared (3) individuals
(4) should (5) under (6) what circumstances

問 6. [う] ～ [か] のそれぞれに入る最も適切な語を1つ書きなさい。

問 7. 本文の内容に合致するものを2つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- (1) The reason why Hinckley tried to kill Reagan was that he wanted to warn the world against the danger of nuclear proliferation.
- (2) Hinckley did not succeed in impressing the young actress because he shot at the then president of the United States.
- (3) Hinckley’s defence team argued that he should be acquitted because he suffered from a mental illness at the time of the shooting.
- (4) Hinckley has been shut up in a forensic psychiatric hospital since he was found not guilty by reason of insanity.
- (5) A ‘not guilty by reason of insanity’ verdict cannot be reached unless an individual understands what they were doing.

第2問 次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えなさい。

In the 1980s, there were 《A》several studies looking at the utilization of various surgeries in the northeastern United States. These studies showed that there were large variations in the amount of care delivered to similar populations. They found variations in rates of prostate surgery and hysterectomy of up to 300% between similar counties. The variation rate in the performance of cataract surgery was 2000%. The researchers concluded that physicians were using very different standards to decide which patients required surgery. Why were physicians using such different rules? Weren't they all reading the same textbooks and journal articles? 《B》In that case, shouldn't their practice be more uniform?

“Daily, clinicians confront questions about the interpretation of diagnostic tests, the harm associated with exposure to an agent, the prognosis of disease in a specific patient, the effectiveness of a preventive or therapeutic intervention, and the costs and clinical consequences of many other clinical decisions. Both clinicians and policy makers need to know whether the conclusions of a systematic review are valid, and whether recommendations in practice guidelines are sound.”

This is where Evidence-Based Medicine comes in.

Evidence-based medicine (EBM) has been defined as “the conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of the best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients.” The EBM stems from [あ]. This is a paradigm shift that represents both a breakdown of [い] and the acceptance of the scientific method as the governing force in advancing the field of medicine. Simply stated, EBM is applying the best evidence that can be found in the medical literature to the patient with a medical problem, resulting in [う].

Evidence-based medicine can be seen as a combination of three skills by which practitioners become aware of, critically analyze, and then apply the best available evidence from the medical research literature for the care of individual patients. The first of these is Information Mastery (《C》IM), the skill of searching the medical literature in the most efficient manner to find the best available evidence. The second skill is Critical Appraisal (《D》CA) of the literature. This set of skills will help you to develop critical thinking about the content of the medical literature. Finally, the results of the information found and critically appraised must be applied to patient care in the process of Knowledge Translation (《E》KT). The application of research results is a blend of the available evidence, the patient's preferences, the clinical situation, and the practitioner's clinical experience.

EBM began simultaneously in the late 1980s at McMaster University in Canada and at Oxford University in the United Kingdom. [え] the high variability of medical practice and increasing costs and complexity of medical care, systems were needed to define the best and, if possible, the cheapest treatments. Individuals trained in both clinical medicine and epidemiology

collaborated to develop strategies to assist in the critical appraisal of clinical data from the biomedical journals.

In the past, a physician faced with a clinical predicament would turn to an expert physician for the definitive answer to the problem. This [お]. The answer would come from the more experienced and usually older physician, and would be taken at face value by the younger and more inexperienced physician. That clinical answer was usually based upon the many years of experience of the older physician, but [か]. Evidence-based medicine [き]. This new knowledge translation begins at the time of its discovery until its general acceptance in the care of patients with clinical problems for which that knowledge is valid, relevant, and crucial.

Health-care workers will practice EBM on several levels. Most practitioners have to keep up by regularly reading relevant scientific journals and need to decide whether to accept what they read. This requires having a critical approach to the science presented in the literature, a process called “doing” EBM and the activity is done by “doers.” Some of these “doers” are also the people who [く].

Most health-care workers will spend a greater part of their time functioning as “users” of the medical evidence. They will have the skills to search for the best available evidence in the most efficient way. They will be good at looking for pre-appraised sources of evidence that [け]. Finally, there is one last group of health-care workers that can be called the “replicators,” who [こ].

(Dan Mayer, *Essential Evidence-Based Medicine* 2nd ed.)

注 prostate: 前立腺の	hysterectomy: 子宮摘出	cataract: 白内障	prognosis: 経過予想
judicious: 賢明な	appraise: 評価する	epidemiology: 疫学	predicament: 難局

問 1. 下線部《A》の several studies は何を調べた研究（調べた事柄）であり、その調査の結果はどうであったか。またそこから導かれた結論は何か。それぞれ 20 字～30 字の日本語で答えなさい。

問 2. 下線部《B》を、‘that case’ が指す内容をあきらかにして日本語にしなさい。

問 3. 空所 [あ] ～ [う] にはそれぞれ次の (1)～(3) のいずれかが入る。各空所に入るものの番号を答えなさい。

- (1) the best possible care for each patient
- (2) the physician’s need to have proven therapies to offer patients
- (3) the traditional hierarchical system of medical practice

問 4. 下線部《C》の IM、《D》の CA、《E》の KT がどのような技術かを、それぞれ 15 字～20 字の日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5. 空所 [え] に入れるのに最も適当なものを 1 つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- (1) At the expense of (2) Compared with (3) Except for
(4) For the sake of (5) In response to (6) In spite of

問 6. 空所 [お] ～ [き] にはそれぞれ次の (1)～(3) のいずれかが入る。各空所に入るものの番号を答えなさい。(注 referral : 紹介)

- (1) could take the form of an informal discussion on rounds with the senior attending (or consultant) physician, or the referral of a patient to a specialist
(2) has changed the culture of health-care delivery by encouraging the rapid and transparent translation of the latest scientific knowledge to improve patient care
(3) was not necessarily ever empirically tested

問 7. 空所 [く] ～ [こ] にはそれぞれ次の (1)～(3) のいずれかが入る。各空所に入るものの番号を答えなさい。

- (1) create critically appraised sources of evidence and systematic reviews or meta-analyses
(2) simply accept the word of experts about the best available evidence for care of their patients
(3) will help them care for their patients in the most effective way