

浜松医科大学

平成 25 年 度

医 学 科

外 国 語 (英語)

注意事項

1. 問題は 1 頁から 9 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そのようにしなさい。
3. 解答は必ず解答用紙に記入しなさい。

浜松医科大学

問題補足
教科・科目名

外国語（英語） 医学科

補足内容

パート1、パート2ともに日本語で答えな
さい。

以上

A Test-Taker's Guide:

Look through all of the questions. Answer the easy questions first and skip the more challenging questions for later.

<パート 1 >

(配点率 40 %)

次の英文記事を読んで、その記事のあとに示される問 1 ~ 問 4 に答えなさい。

Why Legalizing Organ Sales Would Help to Save Lives, End Violence

NOV. 9, 2011

Last month, New Yorker Levy Izhak Rosenbaum pled guilty in federal court to the crime of facilitating illegal kidney transplants. It has been deemed the first proven case of black market organ trafficking in the United States. His lawyers argue that his lawbreaking was well-intentioned: "The transplants were successful and the donors and recipients are now leading full and healthy lives."

Indeed, why are organ sales illegal? Donors of blood, semen, and eggs, and volunteers for medical trials, are often compensated. Why not apply the same principle to organs?

The very idea of legalization might sound gruesome to most people, but it shouldn't, especially since research shows it would save lives. In the United States, where ⁽¹⁾the 1984 National Organ Transplantation Act prohibits compensation for organ donating, there are only about 20,000 kidneys every year for the approximately 80,000 patients on the waiting list. In 2008, nearly 5,000 died waiting.

A global perspective shows how big the problem is. “Millions of people suffer from kidney disease, but in 2007 there were just 64,606 kidney-transplant operations in the entire world,” according to George Mason University professor and Independent Institute research director Alexander Tabarrok, writing in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Almost every other country has prohibitions like America’s. In Iran, however, selling one’s kidney for profit is legal. There are no patients anguishing on the waiting list. The Iranians have solved their kidney shortage by legalizing sales.

Many will protest that an organ market will lead to mistreatment of the poor and unfair advantages for the rich and powerful. But these are the characteristics of the current illicit organ trade. ⁽²⁾ Moreover, pushing a market underground is the way to make it become more associated with violence and criminality.

In Japan, for the right price, you can buy livers and kidneys harvested from executed Chinese prisoners. Three years ago in India, police broke up an organ ring that had taken as many as 500 kidneys from poor laborers. The World Health Organization estimates that the black market accounts for 20 percent of kidney transplants worldwide. Everywhere from Latin America to the former Soviet Republics, from the Philippines to South Africa, a huge network has emerged typified by threats, intimidation, blackmail, and unprepared surgeries.

Although not every black market transaction is evil — demonstrating that organ sales, in and of themselves, are not the problem — the most unpleasant parts of the trade can be attributed to the fact that it is illegal. Witnessing the horror stories, many are calling on governments to crack down even more

severely. Unfortunately, prohibition drives up black-market profits, turns the market over to organized crime, and isolates those harmed in the trade from the normal routes of recourse.

Several years ago, transplant surgeon Nadley Hakim at St. Mary's Hospital in London pointed out that "this trade is going on anyway, why not have a controlled trade where if someone wants to donate a kidney for a particular price, that would be acceptable? If it is done safely, the donor will not suffer."

Bringing the market into the open is the best way to ensure the trade's appropriate activity. Since the stakes would be very high, market forces and social pressure would ensure that people are not intimidated or defrauded. In the United States, attitudes are not so casual as to allow unregulated exchanges. Enabling a process by which consenting people engage in open transactions⁽³⁾ would mitigate the exploitation of innocent citizens and underhanded dealing by those seeking to skirt the law.

The most fundamental case for legalizing organ sales — an appeal to civil liberty — has proven highly controversial. Liberals like to say, "my body, my choice," and conservatives claim to favor free markets, but true self-ownership would include the right to sell one's body parts, and genuine free enterprise would imply a market in human organs. In any event, studies show that this has become a matter of life and death.

Perhaps the key to progress is more widespread exposure to the facts. In 2008, six experts took on this issue in an Oxford-style debate hosted by National Public Radio. By the end, those in the audience who favored allowing the market climbed from 44 to 60 percent.

Yet, the organ trade continues to operate in the shadows and questionable activities occur in the medical establishment under the color of law. Even today, doctors sometimes legally harvest organ tissue from dead patients without consent. Meanwhile, thousands are perishing and even more are suffering while we wait for the system to change.

The truly decent route would be to allow people to withhold or give their organs freely, especially upon death, even if in exchange for money. Thousands of lives would be saved. Once again, humanitarianism is best served by the respect for civil liberty, and yet we are deprived of both, with horribly⁽⁴⁾unfortunate consequences, just to maintain the pretense of state-enforced propriety.

Retrieved July 30, 2012 from:

<http://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2011/11/why-legalizing-organ-sales-would-help-to-save-lives-end-violence/248114/>

* ここから問が始まります。

問 1. 下線部(1)はどのような現実を照らし出す働きをしていますか。

問 2. 下線部(2)の内容に合致するものを一つ選びなさい。

- A. The black market business is not booming for organized crime on a worldwide scale.
- B. Only criminals involved in organ trade are responsible for discriminating against innocent and poor people.
- C. A commercialized trade in organs should be permanently banned.
- D. The globalization of the organ black market has been gaining a lot of media attention lately.
- E. WHO warns that in recent years the underground trade in organs has been commercialized worldwide.

問 3. 下線部(3)によると、どうすれば正常で生命倫理にも反しない形で移植臓器が確保されるはずだというのですか。

問 4. 下線部(4)によると the 1984 National Organ Transplantation Act が臓器移植に対してどのような影響を与えているというのですか。

次の WHO 報告書を読んで問 1 ~ 問 4 に答えなさい。ただし、問 1 ~ 問 3 は直前の段落に関する質問です。

Common Features of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)

A cause of poverty and disadvantage

Neglected tropical diseases have an enormous impact on individuals, families and communities in developing countries in terms of disease burden, quality of life, loss of productivity and an increase in the poverty rate as well as the high cost of long-term care. They pose a serious obstacle to social and economic development and quality of life at all levels.

問 1. 下線部(1)ともっとも近い意味の語句を一つ選びなさい。

- A. destructive and socially harmful
 - B. requiring complicated treatment
 - C. involving complex care in different (medical) specialties
 - D. paid little or no attention to
 - E. showing a variety of symptoms
-

Affect populations with low visibility and little political voice

This group of diseases largely affects low-income and politically weak people living in rural and urban areas. Such people cannot readily influence central and local government policy decisions that affect their health, and often seem to have no contact with social activists who speak on their behalf. Diseases associated with rural poverty may have little impact on decision-makers in capital cities and their expanding populations.

問 2. パート2の文章全体で焦点をあてられている患者群にはこの段落でどのような不利益がもたらされていると指摘されていますか。

Do not travel widely

Most neglected tropical diseases generally do not spread widely, and so present little threat to the inhabitants of high-income countries. Rather, their distribution is restricted by climate and its effect on the distribution of carriers and reservoir hosts; in most cases, there appears to be a low risk of transmission beyond the tropics.

[注] reservoir hosts : 病原体保有動物

Have an important impact on morbidity and mortality

⁽²⁾ The once-widespread assumptions held by the international community that people at risk of neglected tropical diseases experience relatively little morbidity, and that these diseases have low rates of mortality, have been comprehensively refuted. A large body of evidence, published in medical and scientific journals, has demonstrated the nature and extent of the unfavorable effects of neglected tropical diseases.

[注] morbidity : 一地方^{いち}の疾病率

問 3. 下線部(2)の意味することを具体的に述べなさい。

Are relatively neglected by research

Research is needed to develop new diagnostics and medicines, and to make accessible interventions to prevent, cure and manage the complications of all neglected tropical diseases.

[注] complications : 合併症(ある病気が原因となって起こる別の病気)

問 4. パート 2 の文章全体を通して, Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)についてどのような問題が提起されていますか。(特定地域の住民の利害と地球規模の利害との関わりに留意すること。)

Retrieved July 30, 2012 from:

http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241564090_eng.pdf

Write an essay in English on the following topic.

Your essay should:

1. be a minimum of 150 words,
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.

The Hippocratic Oath¹ is the traditional pledge made by doctors upon graduating from their medical studies. It describes what doctors see as their duties and obligations with regard to their patients and the medical profession as a whole. Describe what you think are a doctor's main duties (apart from "helping people" or "saving lives"), obligations and responsibilities. Think outside the box, that is, be creative in formulating your answer.

NOTE

1. ヒポクラテスの誓い