

熊本大学

平成26年度 後期日程入学試験問題

小論文 (120 分)

医学部医学科

(注意事項)

1. 問題冊子及び解答紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は2頁、解答紙は2枚ある。
なお、別に下書き用紙1枚を配布する。
問題冊子及び解答紙の印刷不鮮明、落丁・乱丁及び汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 試験開始後、各解答紙の所定欄に受験番号を必ず記入すること。
4. 解答は、各解答紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
5. 解答紙に関係のないことを書いた場合は、無効にすることがある。
6. 解答紙は、どのページも切り離してはならない。
7. 解答紙は持ち帰ってはならない。
8. 試験終了後、問題冊子及び下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

問題訂正

科目名 「小論文」

2 ページ 設問 4 文末

(誤) . . . まとめさない。

(正) . . . まとめなさい。

下記の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Japan has caught the attention of the rest of the world because of the tremendous success it has achieved in improving the health status of its population in the 20th century. The improving health status of the Japanese population was noted as early as the 1920s when infant mortality rates started to fall. Increased child survival rates were partly possible then through the enhanced education and increasing literacy of mothers—in the early 20th century, with the provision of free compulsory education, almost all girls attended primary schools. (下線 1) However, after World War 2, Japan showed its strength in improving the health of its population.

Rapid economic growth started in the late 1950s and life expectancy started to increase at an unprecedented rate. Within a few decades Japan had caught up with and eventually surpassed many other developed nations. Since 1986, Japan has ranked first in terms of female life expectancy at birth, with the highest ever recorded worldwide life expectancy of 86 years in 2009. The country had also maintained the best healthy life expectancy at birth in 2007 (73 years for men and 78 years for women).

Japan's national income was low in the beginning of the 1950s, when a tremendous increase in life expectancy at birth started largely as a result of the scale-up of the coverage of essential child survival interventions and provision of free treatment for tuberculosis. Stroke mortality reduction was a major determinant of the sustained extension of the longevity of the Japanese population after the mid-1960s. The control of blood pressure improved with population-based interventions such as salt reduction campaigns and an increased availability of antihypertensive drugs through universal health insurance coverage. A reduction in mortality rates can be brought about by the interplay of improvements in both medical care and other societal factors (eg, income, education, nutrition, and sanitation). (下線 2)

A recent assessment of worldwide adult mortality rates identified three important factors—socioeconomic development, increased access to health care and the progress in health technologies, and the diseases of affluence (下線 3). Universal coverage is one of the most important factors and is essential in enhancing access

to cost-effective health care at affordable prices that has indirectly contributed to the longevity through reduced cardiovascular-associated mortality rates in Japan. The lessons learned from the challenges and successes of population health in Japan lend support for the implementation of the current global health strategies to develop domestic health financing and risk-pooling mechanisms through health insurance and to scale up cost-effective interventions.

出典 : Japan: Universal Health Care at 50 Years 1 What has made the population of Japan healthy? Lancet 6736: 61055, 2011 より一部抜粋。

設問

設問 1 下線 1 で示した文章を 140 字以内で日本語(横書き)に翻訳しなさい。

設問 2 下線 2 で示した文章を 180 字以内で日本語(横書き)に翻訳しなさい。

設問 3 下線 3 の the diseases of affluence とは何を意味するか。45 字以内の日本語(横書き)で答えなさい。

設問 4 医師が経済についての知識を身に付けるべきか否かについて、あなたはどのように考えますか。あなた自身の意見を、理由を付して 500 字以内の日本語(横書き)でまとめなさい。