

2026 年度名古屋大学大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程

総合保健学専攻

[一般選抜・社会人特別選抜]

専門科目 出題の意図

保健学領域における専門的な学力を問う。

英 語 出題の意図

科学英語の基礎的読解力および保健学領域における専門的な学力を問う。

面 接 質問内容例

進学の実動、希望する研究内容、それに関する知識と理解度、国際性が求められる研究  
大学大学院生として入学後に取組むべきこと、将来への展望（思い描くキャリアパス、博  
士後期課程への進学希望）など

Examinee Number

受験番号

Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine

2026年度 名古屋大学大学院医学系研究科

Entrance Examination for the Doctoral Program

博士後期課程入学試験

English

英語

Course in Physical and Occupational Therapy  
Field of Physical Therapy, Occupational Therapy

リハビリテーション療法学コース 理学療法学分野・作業療法学分野

August 28(Thu) 11:00~12:00

8月28日(木)

Important Points

注意事項

1. Do not open the examination booklet until directed to do so.  
試験開始の合図まで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. This booklet has 9 pages, including the cover page.  
この冊子のページ数は、表紙を含めて9ページあります。
3. If you find a problem in the booklet, such as omission of page or unclear print, please raise your hand and wait for a director.  
落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があったら、直ちに申し出てください。
4. First write your examinee number clearly in the space right above on each answer sheet.  
解答にかかる前に、すべてのページ右上の所定の箇所に受験番号を記入してください。
5. Your answer must be written in the space indicated on each answer sheet, in the designated language. Answers written outside the designated space will not be considered as valid answers.  
解答は、問題の指示に従って日本語または英語で所定の欄に記入してください。所定の欄以外に記入した解答は無効です。
6. You must stay at the examination venue until the time allotted for the examination expires.  
試験終了時刻まで退出してはいけません。
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Entrance examination for the Doctoral Program of Nagoya University  
Graduate School of Medicine  
大学院医学系研究科博士後期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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○

○

1. 次の文章を読んで、英文の問いに答えなさい  
Read the following text and answer the questions.



(From: Lepr Rev, 2024; 95: 118-123)

\*miasma: an old medical theory that refers to a harmful or poisonous form of "bad air" believed to cause diseases.

\*protégé: person who is helped and guided by someone more experienced, especially in their career or learning

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○ ○  
解 答 用 紙  
Answer Sheet

Q1: The text is divided into two main paragraphs; write the first word of the second paragraph in parentheses.

( **Official** )

Q2: Write ( ○ ) in parentheses for correct statements and ( × ) in parentheses for incorrect statements regarding the text.

( × ) Gerhard Armauer Hansen discovered the causative agent of leprosy in India in 1873.

( ○ ) India had no official discourse on leprosy until the second half of the nineteenth century.

( × ) Florence Nightingale opposed the sanitation paradigm in India.

( × ) The Royal College of Physicians of London concluded that leprosy was contagious and posed a serious threat to European health.

( ○ ) Henry Vandyke Carter questioned the accuracy of the first leprosy census in India and conducted his own investigation.

Q3: Replace the word "mitigation" in the sentence with a suitable alternative. Write your chosen word in the parentheses provided.

( **reduction, alleviation, management, containment など** )

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Q4: Write answers to the following questions in English.

(1) Why was leprosy not prioritized by the British Indian government in the nineteenth century, despite its prevalence?

(解答例)

**Because it was considered endemic and less urgent than acute diseases like cholera and plague, and the sanitation paradigm focused on hygiene and miasma rather than bacterial causes.**

(2) How did Florence Nightingale influence public health policy in colonial India regarding disease prevention?

(解答例)

**She promoted the sanitation paradigm, which led to the creation of the Sanitary Commissioner post and emphasized hygiene and environmental factors over microbial causes.**

(3) In what way did Hansen's discovery of *Mycobacterium leprae* challenge existing beliefs about the cause of leprosy in British India?

(解答例)

**It contradicted the prevailing sanitation-based view that disease was caused by poor hygiene and miasma, suggesting instead a bacterial origin.**

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Q5: This text presents two views on the cause of leprosy. Write in parentheses (○) if the following term/name agrees with Nightingale's view and (×) if it does not.

- ( × ) Gerhard Armauer Hansen
- ( ○ ) the “sanitation” paradigm in India
- ( ○ ) James McNabb Cuningham
- ( ○ ) the post of Sanitary Commissioner for India
- ( ○ ) The Royal College of Physicians of London
- ( × ) the Epidemiological Society

2. 以下の文章を読み設問 1-8 に日本語または英語で答えなさい。

Read the following text and answer the questions 1-8 in Japanese or English.

この部分につきましては著作権の都合により公開いたしません。

(Cederholm T, Jensen GL, et al. The GLIM consensus approach to diagnosis of malnutrition: A 5-year update. Clin Nutr. 2025. 49: 11-20)

解 答 用 紙  
Answer Sheet

問1：GLIM 診断モデルは何年にどのような形で公表されたのか？

Q1: In what year and in what form was the GLIM diagnostic model published?

問2：どのような方法で GLIM 基準のコンセンサスを得たのか？

Q2: How were the methods used to obtain the consensus of the GLIM criteria?

問3：GLIM を構築した目的は？

Q3: What was the purpose of building the GLIM?

問4：GLIM 基準を用いて低栄養診断するためには最低限どのようなことの確認が必要なのか？

Q4: What is the minimum requirement for diagnosing malnutrition according to the GLIM criteria?



解 答 用 紙  
Answer Sheet

問5：どのような者が5つのGLIM基準評価の対象になるのか？

Q5: What person is assessed in all five GLIM criteria?

問6：GLIM基準評価はどの手順からスタートするのか？

Q6: What procedure is used to start in the GLIM criteria?

問7：何を基準にGLIM基準の3つのphenotypicと2つのetiologic criteriaが選ばれたのか？

Q7: What were the criteria for selecting the three phenotypic and two etiologic criteria in the GLIM criteria?

問8：低栄養診断におけるコンセンサスの欠如はどのようなことを招くのか？

Q8: What is the consequence of the lack of consensus in the diagnosis of malnutrition?



解 答 用 紙  
Answer Sheet

問1：GLIM 診断モデルは何年にどういった形で公表されたのか？

Q1: In what year and in what form was the GLIM diagnostic model published?

(解答例) 2019 年、GLIM 診断モデルは3つの栄養関連ジャーナルに掲載された。

In 2019, the GLIM diagnostic model was published in three nutrition-related journals.

問2：どのような方法でGLIM 基準のコンセンサスを得たのか？

Q2: How were the methods used to obtain the consensus of the GLIM criteria?

(解答例) 数回の投票、ASPEN と ESPEN の大会期間中の年2回の会合、電子メールによるコミュニケーションなどを含む、修正デルファイ・プロセスが用いられた。

A modified Delphi process was used, which included several ballots, bi-annual meetings during the ASPEN and ESPEN congresses, and e-mail communications.

問3：GLIM を構築した目的は？

Q3: What was the purpose of building the GLIM?

(解答例) GLIM は、低栄養の診断に関するコンセンサス・アプローチの開発という優先課題に取り組む、栄養の概念と用語に関するコンセンサスを固めるための努力を基盤としている。

GLIM builds on efforts to address the priority for the development of a consensus approach for diagnosis of malnutrition and to consolidate consensus around nutritional concepts and terminology.

問4：GLIM 基準を用いて低栄養診断するためには最低限どういったことの確認が必要なのか？

Q4: What is the minimum requirement for diagnosing malnutrition according to the GLIM criteria?

(解答例) 低栄養の診断を確定するには、少なくとも1つの表現型および1つの病因基準が存在しなければならない。

To confirm a malnutrition diagnosis, at least one phenotypic and one etiologic criterion must be present.



解 答 用 紙  
Answer Sheet

問5：どのような者が5つの GLIM 基準評価の対象になるのか？

Q5: What person is assessed in all five GLIM criteria?

(解答例) 低栄養リスクがあると判断された者。

Subjects identified as at risk of malnutrition.

問6：GLIM 基準評価はどの手順からスタートするのか？

Q6: What procedure is used to start in the GLIM criteria?

(解答例) GLIM procedure は低栄養リスクのスクリーニングから始まる。

The GLIM procedure starts with nutrition screening.

問7：何を基準に GLIM 基準の3つの phenotypic と2つの etiologic criteria が選ばれたのか？

Q7: What were the criteria for selecting the three phenotypic and two etiologic criteria in the GLIM criteria?

(解答例) 選択された基準はすべて、それ自体において、死亡率などの否定的な臨床転帰に対する予後的価値が十分に検証されている、確立された栄養関連の変数である。

All chosen criteria are well-established nutrition-related variables that, in their own capacity, have well-validated prognostic value for negative clinical outcomes, e.g., mortality.

問8：低栄養診断におけるコンセンサスの欠如はどのようなことを招くのか？

Q8: What is the consequence of the lack of consensus in the diagnosis of malnutrition?

(解答例) コンセンサスの欠如は、有意義な有病率データの共有、的を絞った介入策のテスト、および世界全体での結果のモニタリングを支援するための共通の栄養言語の開発を妨げる。

The lack of consensus has hindered the development of a common nutrition language to support sharing of meaningful prevalence data, the testing of targeted interventions, and the monitoring of outcomes across the globe.



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**総合保健学専攻**

**[一般選抜・社会人特別選抜]**

**専門科目 出題の意図**

保健学領域における専門的な学力を問う。

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科学英語の基礎的読解力および保健学領域における専門的な学力を問う。

**面 接 質問内容例**

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士後期課程への進学希望）など

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**英 語 出題の意図**

科学英語の基礎的読解力および保健学領域における専門的な学力を問う。

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受験番号

Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine

2025年度 名古屋大学大学院医学系研究科

Entrance Examination for the Doctoral Program

博士後期課程入学試験

# English

英語

Course in Radiological and Medical Laboratory Sciences

Field of Pathophysiological Laboratory Sciences

医療技術学コース 病態解析学分野

August 29(Thu) 11:00~12:00

8月29日(木)

## Important Points

注意事項

1. Do not open the examination booklet until directed to do so.  
試験開始の合図まで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. This booklet has 5 pages, including the cover page. The answer sheet follows each question sheet.  
この冊子のページ数は問題が表紙を含めて 5 ページで、解答用紙は問題用紙の後に続きます。
3. If you find a problem in the booklet, such as omission of page or unclear print, please raise your hand and wait for a director.  
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4. First write your examinee number clearly in the space right above on each answer sheet.  
解答にかかる前に、すべてのページ右上の所定の箇所に受験番号を記入してください。
5. When providing answers, select [ ] from [ ] questions. Before writing your answers, enter the number of the question you have selected in the designated column on the answer sheet (in this booklet on page [ ]).  
解答は、 問中から 問を選択して解答用紙(本冊子 5 ページ)の所定の欄に選択した問題番号を記入した上で、解答してください。
6. Your answer must be written in the space indicated on each answer sheet, in the designated language. Answers written outside the designated space will not be considered as valid answers.  
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**Entrance examination for the Doctoral Program of Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine**  
大学院医学系研究科博士後期課程試験問題

**【問題文】**

[1] Read the following text and answer the questions in English.

この部分につきましては、著作権の都合により公開いたしません。

(出典 : Lydia W.S. Finley. What is cancer metabolism? Cell 2023;186(6):1670-1688. 出題の都合上、原文の一部に変更を加えている)

(注)

aberrant, 異常な、amenable, 従順な、exploit, 利用する、fermentation, 発酵、dub, 呼ぶ、sheer ubiquity, まったくの遍在性、supraphysiological, 生理学的範囲を超える

**【設問】**

Q1. Write the characteristics that distinguish cancer cells from normal cells, citing phrases from the text.

[ ]

Q2. Choose the words that correspond to (A) to (C) in Figure 1 from the list below and write the numbers in the parentheses.

- ① Aerobic respiration
- ② Aerobic glycolysis
- ③ Anaerobic respiration
- ④ Anaerobic glycolysis

A (            )      B (            )      C (            )

Q3. Choose the words that correspond to (a) to (c) in Figure 1 from the list below and write the numbers in the parentheses.

- ① Fermentation
- ② Oxidation
- ③ Warburg effect
- ④ Pasteur effect

a (            )      b (            )      c (            )

Q4. Write the correct interpretation of the "Warburg effect" with reference to the description in the text.

[ ]

【正解・解答例】

Q1. Write the characteristics that distinguish cancer cells from normal cells, citing phrases from the text.

aberrant proliferation, survival, migration, and cell fate control

Q2. Choose the words that correspond to (A) to (C) in Figure 1 from the list below and write the numbers in the parentheses.

- ① Aerobic respiration
- ② Aerobic glycolysis
- ③ Anaerobic respiration
- ④ Anaerobic glycolysis

A ( ① )      B ( ④ )      C ( ② )

Q3. Choose the words that correspond to (a) to (c) in Figure 1 from the list below and write the numbers in the parentheses.

- ① Fermentation
- ② Oxidation
- ③ Warburg effect
- ④ Pasteur effect

a ( ④ )      b ( ① )      c ( ③ )

Q4. Write the correct interpretation of the "Warburg effect" with reference to the description in the text.

Respiration is rarely damaged in cancer cells. Rather, aerobic glycolysis is essentially overflow metabolism—a product of cells taking up nutrients in excess of their demands

# Entrance examination for the Doctoral Program of Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine

大学院医学系研究科博士後期課程試験問題

## 【問題文】

[2] Read the following text and answer the questions in English.

この部分につきましては、著作権の都合により公開いたしません。

(出典 : Paranjape K, et al. The Value of Artificial Intelligence in Laboratory Medicine. Am J Clin Pathol. 2021;155(6):823-831.  
出題の都合上、原文の一部に変更を加えている)

(注)

state-of-the-art, 最先端の、stakeholders, 利害関係者、prerequisites, 必要条件

## 【設問】

Q1. Choose the most appropriate word for ①, ②, ③, and ④ from the following.

[results, perspectives, technologies, tools]

① \_\_\_\_\_      ② \_\_\_\_\_      ③ \_\_\_\_\_      ④ \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. In Figure 1, which of ( A ) through ( F ) represents "organizational value" ?

\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. In Figure 2, which of ( a ) through ( d ) represents "unsure attitude" ?

\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. What are two keywords that apply to 【 I 】 and 【 II 】 ?

【 I 】 \_\_\_\_\_

【 II 】 \_\_\_\_\_

Q5. What is the concern with the introduction of AI in the laboratory medicine?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

【正解・解答例】

Q1. Choose the most appropriate word for ①, ②, ③, and ④ from the following.  
[results, perspectives, technologies, tools]

① technologies      ② perspectives      ③ results      ④ tools

Q2. In Figure 1, which of ( A ) through ( F ) represents "organizational value"?

A

Q3. In Figure 2, which of ( a ) through ( d ) represents "unsure attitude"?

c

Q4. What are two keywords that apply to 【 I 】 and 【 II 】 ?

【 I 】 (organizational value)

【 II 】 (quality of care)

Q5. What is the concern with the introduction of AI in the laboratory medicine?

Specific knowledge on AI in the medical community at large is still poor.