

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

進学の実動機、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 Master's Program

博士前期課程入学試験

# English

英語

### Department of Integrated Health Sciences

総合保健学専攻

August 27(Wed) 11:00~12:00

8月27日(水)

## 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 10 pages, including the cover page.

この冊子のページ数は、表紙を含めて10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.

解答にかかると前に、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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この冊子は持ち帰ってはいけません。

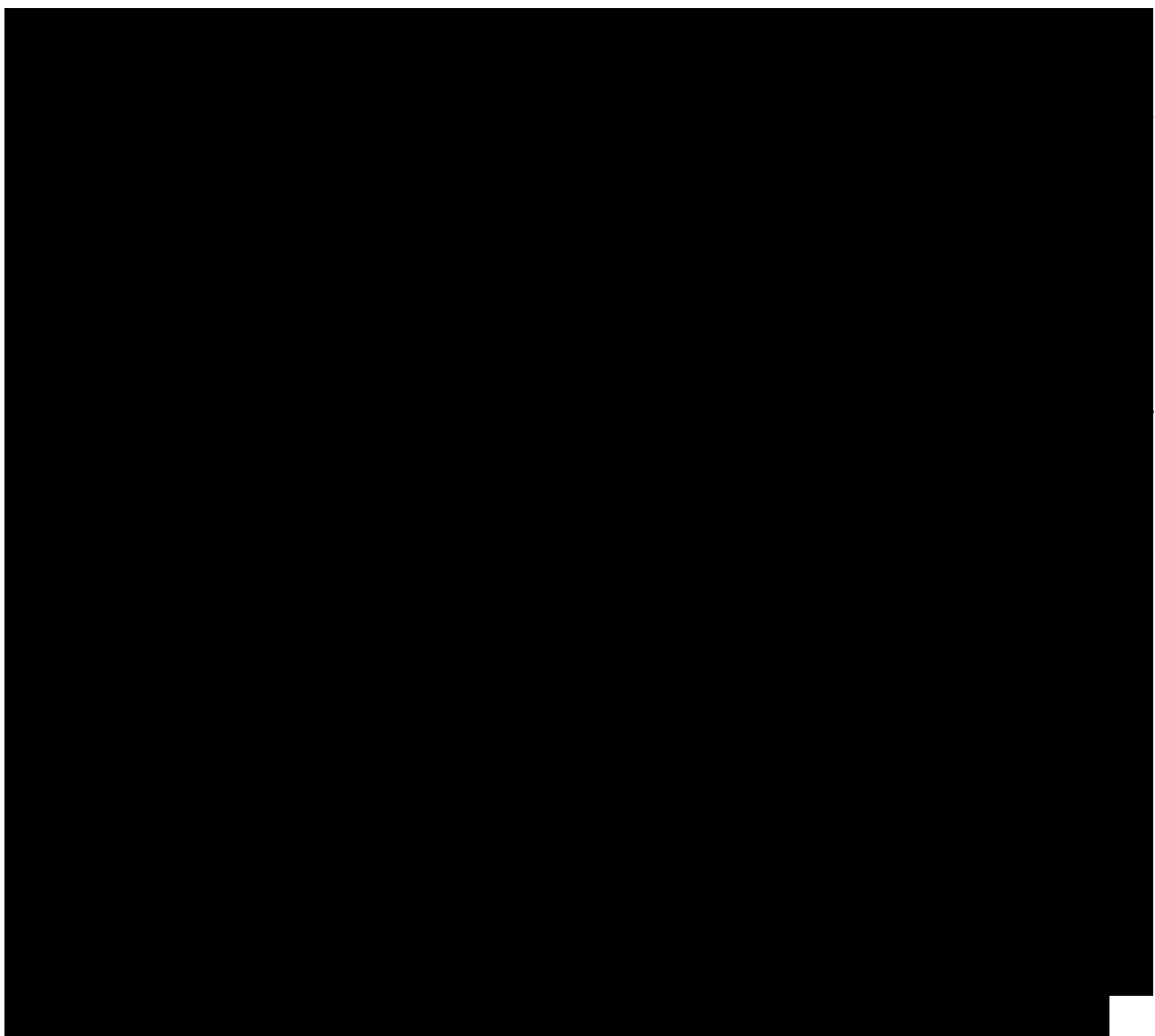
Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya  
University  
Graduate School of Medicine  
大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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1. Read the following text and answer the questions.

1. 次の文章を読んで、英文の問いに答えなさい。



(From: JMIR Aging 2025, vol. 8, e66017)

Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya  
University  
Graduate School of Medicine

大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number

受験番号



Answer Sheet  
解答用紙

Q1. The text is an abstract of the paper and consists of Background, Objectives, Methods, Results and Conclusion. Write the first word of each sentence in the 'Objectives', 'Methods', 'Results' and 'Conclusion' sections in each parentheses.

Objectives ( This )

Methods ( A )

Results ( Intervention )

Conclusion ( This )

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

- ( ○ ) Horticultural therapy (HT) has been shown to improve the psychosocial well-being of people with dementia and their caregivers.
- ( × ) The study used a randomized controlled trial design to evaluate the effectiveness of HT.
- ( × ) The study concluded that HT is not feasible in high-density urban environments.
- ( × ) The study found significant improvements in cognitive function among people with dementia.
- ( ○ ) Participants completed horticultural activities for 11 weeks, including 3 weeks with face-to-face sessions and 8 weeks of activities at home.



Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya  
University  
Graduate School of Medicine  
大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
-------------------------	--

○ ○

Q3. Describe the photograph below in one English sentence of no less than 10 and no more than 20 words.



(解答例)

An elderly person with dementia is growing/harvesting vegetables using the hydroponic indoor smart grower. (14 単語)



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University  
Graduate School of Medicine  
大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number

受験番号



Q4. According to the narrative results of this study, what were the psychological and social benefits of horticultural therapy for people with dementia and their caregivers? Describe **one sentence in English for each of the FOUR benefits** of horticultural therapy for them.

Note: Write **one sentence** in English, **not a phrase**, for each benefit.

(解答例)

- (1) Horticultural therapy improved the psychological well-being of both people with dementia and caregivers.
- (2) Horticultural therapy enhanced the relationships between caregivers and people with dementia.
- (3) Horticultural therapy expanded the caregivers' social networks
- (4) Horticultural therapy enhanced the autobiographical memory of people with dementia.



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Examinee Number 受験番号	
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Q5. Which of the following sentences best fits the title of this text? Place a ( ✓ ) in the parentheses for that sentence.

- ( ) Improving urban gardening skills among caregivers of dementia patients
- ( ) Comparing outdoor and indoor activities for elderly people with dementia
- ( ✓ ) The effectiveness of hydroponic horticultural therapy in dementia care: A pilot study
- ( ) Challenges in conducting face-to-face therapy for caregiver support

# Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine

大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

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2. The following text was generated using AI. Read it and answer the questions in English or Japanese.  
2. 以下の文章は生成 AI を用いて作成されたものである。これを読み、問いに英語または日本語で答えなさい。

Artificial intelligence (AI) has been used to improve the delivery of healthcare in a variety of ways. These applications can be broadly divided into two main areas: tools that directly empower patients, and advanced systems that assist healthcare professionals in clinical practice. For patients, AI is utilized to provide personalized health information and to enable services such as remote monitoring and virtual consultations. For healthcare professionals, AI offers powerful support in specialized fields by enhancing diagnostic accuracy through the analysis of medical images in radiology and histopathology, and by helping to improve the overall quality of medical care.

An important application of AI in healthcare is remote monitoring. With AI-powered remote monitoring systems, patients can have their vital signs tracked and monitored, alerting healthcare providers to any potential issues. This can lead to earlier intervention and improved patient outcomes, as well as reducing the need for in-person visits to healthcare facilities. Virtual consultations are another way in which AI is being used to improve the delivery of healthcare. By providing remote medical care, patients can receive medical treatment without having to travel to a healthcare facility. This can be especially beneficial for those who live in remote areas or who have mobility issues. This can empower patients to make informed decisions about their care and help to build trust between patients and healthcare providers.

The integration of AI in medical radiology has the potential to significantly improve patient outcomes and diagnostic accuracy. A key application is the analysis of medical images, such as X-rays and CT scans, where AI algorithms can identify abnormalities and automatically detect lesions to reduce the risk of missed diagnoses. Furthermore, AI can analyze patient data to predict the progression of diseases like cancer and help develop personalized treatment plans. Another benefit is in quality control, as AI can evaluate the quality of medical images. Ultimately, these applications lead to improved speed and accuracy, ensuring that diagnoses are made with the utmost accuracy and quality.

In diagnostic histopathology, AI offers revolutionary **(A)** by enhancing multiple stages of the diagnostic workflow. A primary application is the **(B)** of microscopic images of tissue samples to identify abnormalities. This includes automated tissue segmentation, which separates the sample into individual cells and structures, thereby reducing the risk of human errors and improving diagnostic accuracy. Beyond initial diagnosis, AI might be used for predictive analysis. By examining tissue samples, algorithms can predict the progression of diseases like cancer, which assists in developing personalized treatment **(C)**. AI also contributes to quality control by evaluating the integrity of tissue samples. In addition, by automating routine tasks, AI can significantly increase **(D)**. This frees up pathologists to concentrate on more complex cases and speeds up the diagnostic process. Collectively, these advancements lead to more accurate and timely diagnoses, greatly enhancing the overall patient experience.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has the potential to play a significant role in enhancing the quality of medical care and helping healthcare providers to reflect and learn from their mistakes. There are several ways in which AI can be utilized for this purpose. One of the key ways that AI can help is by detecting and

# Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine

大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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preventing errors in medical care. AI algorithms can be trained to analyze medical records, identifying errors or potential risks such as misdiagnoses or incorrect treatments. This information can be used to help healthcare providers prevent similar errors from happening in the future. Continuous medical education is another area where AI can be of great benefit to healthcare providers. AI algorithms can analyze medical literature to provide updates and recommendations for best practices in their field. Finally, AI can play a role in quality improvement. AI algorithms can monitor and analyze the performance of healthcare providers, providing feedback and recommendations for improvement. In conclusion, the use of AI in medical care has the potential to enhance the quality of care, improve the learning process, and promote continuous improvement in the field.

Dave M, Patel N. Artificial intelligence in healthcare and education. *Br Dent J.* 2023 May;234(10):761-764. を改変

abnormalities - 異常、adverse events - 有害事象、collectively - 総じて、全体として  
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大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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## Answer Sheet

解答用紙

Q1: For each of the blanks (A) through (D) in the following text, choose the most appropriate word from the options below and write the corresponding letter.

問1 テキストの空欄(A)~(D)に入る最も適切な単語を、下の選択肢からそれぞれ一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

a) analysis, b) efficiency, c) plans, d) potential

(A) \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_\_\_

Q2: The text describes several applications of AI used to directly empower patients. Identify three of these applications. Your answer may be in English or Japanese.

問2: 本文では、AIが患者を直接支援する応用例が述べられています。その中から3つを、日本語または英語で挙げなさい。

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_



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大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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○ ○  
Q3: Based on the text, describe three ways AI contributes to the learning and quality improvement of healthcare providers. Your answer may be in English or Japanese.

問 3 : 本文に基づき、AI が医療提供者の学習と成長を促し、品質向上に貢献する方法を 3 つ、日本語または英語で説明しなさい。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Q4: For each statement below, write "True" if it is consistent with the content of the text, and "False" if it is not.

問 4 以下の各文が本文の内容と一致していれば「True」、一致していなければ「False」と書きなさい。

(a) Through remote monitoring, AI can potentially reduce the need for in-person visits to healthcare facilities, which is especially beneficial for patients in remote areas or with mobility issues. ( )

(b) In diagnostic histopathology, a primary benefit of AI is reducing patients' radiation exposure by optimizing imaging protocols. ( )

(c) In the field of radiology, AI contributes to quality control by evaluating the quality of medical images, such as X-rays and CT scans. ( )

(d) AI's clinical decision support is mainly used to help only doctors, not nurses, with their judgment when facing complex cases. ( )

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# Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine

大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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## Answer Sheet

解答用紙

Q1: For each of the blanks (A) through (D) in the following text, choose the most appropriate word from the options below and write the corresponding letter.

問1 テキストの空欄(A)~(D)に入る最も適切な単語を、下の選択肢からそれぞれ一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

a) analysis, b) efficiency, c) plans, d) potential

2点×4=8点

(A)     d     (B)     a     (C)     c     (D)     b    

Q2: The text describes several applications of AI used to directly empower patients. Identify three of these applications. Your answer may be in English or Japanese.

問2: 本文では、AIが患者を直接支援する応用例が述べられています。その中から3つを、日本語または英語で挙げなさい。

1. 個別化された健康情報の提供 (Providing personalized health information)
2. バイタルサインの遠隔モニタリング (Remote monitoring of vital signs)
3. 遠隔診療を可能とするバーチャル診療 (Virtual consultations to receive medical treatment remotely)

5点×3=15点



# Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine

大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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Q3: Based on the text, describe three ways AI contributes to the learning and quality improvement of healthcare providers. Your answer may be in English or Japanese.

問 3 : 本文に基づき、AI が医療提供者の学習と成長を促し、品質向上に貢献する方法を 3 つ、日本語または英語で説明しなさい。

- ・医療記録を分析し、誤診や不適切な治療といったエラーや潜在的リスクを特定・予防すること (AI analyzes medical records to detect and prevent errors, such as misdiagnoses or incorrect treatments.)
- ・医学文献を分析し、継続的な医学教育の一環として、ベストプラクティスのための最新情報や推奨事項を提供すること。(It supports continuous medical education by analyzing medical literature to provide updates and recommendations for best practices.)
- ・医療提供者のパフォーマンスを監視・分析し、改善のためのフィードバックや推奨事項を提供すること。(It monitors and analyzes the performance of healthcare providers to provide feedback and recommendations for improvement.)

以下も正解とする

- ・医療画像の質や組織サンプルの完全性を評価し、品質管理に貢献すること。(It contributes to quality control by evaluating the quality of medical images and the integrity of tissue samples.)

5点×3=15 点

Q4: For each statement below, write "True" if it is consistent with the content of the text, and "False" if it is not.

問 4 以下の各文が本文の内容と一致していれば「True」、一致していなければ「False」と書きなさい。

(a) Through remote monitoring, AI can potentially reduce the need for in-person visits to healthcare facilities, which is especially beneficial for patients in remote areas or with mobility issues. ( True )

(b) In diagnostic histopathology, a primary benefit of AI is reducing patients' radiation exposure by optimizing imaging protocols. ( False )

(c) In the field of radiology, AI contributes to quality control by evaluating the quality of medical images, such as X-rays and CT scans. ( True )

(d) AI's clinical decision support is mainly used to help only doctors, not nurses, with their judgment when facing complex cases. ( False )

3点×4=12 点

**2025 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**

進学の実動機、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  
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**総合保健学専攻**

**[一般選抜・社会人特別選抜]**

**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。

Examinee Number

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 Master's Program

博士前期課程入学試験

# English

英語

Department of Integrated Health Sciences

総合保健学専攻

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

8月28日(水)

## 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.  
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Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya University  
Graduate School of Medicine

大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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○ ○  
1. Read the following passages and answer the questions in English or Japanese.

問題 1. 次の英文を読んで、英語または日本語で設問に答えなさい。

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。

Modified from *JAMA Pediatr.* Published online July 08, 2024

doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2024.2057



# Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine

大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number	
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## Answer Sheet

解答用紙

Q4. How does the author describe high-quality end-of-life care? Describe in the parenthesis below.

問4. 著者は、質の高い終末期ケアをどのように説明しているか、下の（ ）内に書きなさい。

[ ]

Q5. What does the author describe that internal reflection that it was a 'Good Death' brings healthcare professionals? Describe in the parenthesis below.

問5. 著者は、'Good Death'であったと内なる反省をすることは、医療者に何をもたらすと  
言っているか、下の（ ）内に書きなさい。

[ ]



**Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya University  
Graduate School of Medicine**

大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

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○

○

2. Read the following passages and answer the questions in English or Japanese.

問題 2. 以下の文章を読み設問に英語または日本語で答えなさい。

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。

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**Entrance examination for the Master's Program of Nagoya University  
Graduate School of Medicine**

大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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**Answer Sheet**

解答用紙

Q1. In the second paragraph, why is implementation of CBTi so difficult? Write the reason and the solution concisely.

問1. 第2段落において CBTi の導入が難しい理由、およびその解決方法を簡潔に述べなさい。

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大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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## Answer Sheet

解答用紙

Q2. Write concisely the methods and the results of a randomised controlled trial (RCT) of sleep restriction therapy reported by Simon D Kyle and colleagues in the third paragraph.

問2. 第3段落で Simon D Kyle らが報告した睡眠制限療法のランダム化比較試験 (RCT) の方法、およびその結果を簡潔に述べなさい。

Methods、方法

Results、結果

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大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

Examinee Number 受験番号	
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## Answer Sheet

解答用紙

Q3. In the fourth paragraph, although the results reported by Simon D Kyle and colleagues are promising, there are some drawbacks that need to be considered. Write three points that should be considered concisely.

問3. 第4段落において Simon D Kyle らの報告には期待が持てるが、その中には幾つかの短所も指摘されている。この短所を3つあげ、それぞれ簡潔に述べなさい。

1)

2)

3)

--

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 Graduate School of Medicine  
 大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

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Answer Sheet  
 解答用紙

Q1. Select the most appropriate conjunctive adverb to fill the blank ( ① ) in the text from the words listed below and write your answer inside the parenthesis.

問 1. 本文中の空欄( ① )に入る最も適切な接続副詞を下の群から選んで ( ) 内に書きなさい。

Furthermore    Hence    However    Otherwise    Namely
--

① (        Hence        )

Q2. Select the most appropriate adverb to fill in the blank ( ② ) in the text from the words listed below and write your answer inside the parenthesis.

問 2. 本文中の空欄( ② )に入る最も適切な副詞を下の群から選んで ( ) 内に書きなさい。

gradually    immediately    sometimes    eventually    afterward
--

② (        immediately        )

Q3. When and to whom would healthcare professionals not use the expression 'Good Death?' Describe in the parenthesis below.

問 3. 医療者は、どういった時に誰に対しては'Good Death'という表現をしないか、下の ( ) 内に書きなさい。

*be*

Healthcare professionals do not use the phrase 'Good Death' with patients' families in end-of-life conversations, <sup>or (2)</sup> even included in surveys with families.

医療専門家は、患者家族との終末期の会話において、また家族に対する調査においても、「Good Death」という言葉は用いない。

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Answer Sheet

解答用紙

Q4. How does the author describe high-quality end-of-life care? Describe in the parenthesis below.

問 4. 著者は、質の高い終末期ケアをどのように説明しているか、下の（ ）内に書きなさい。

Goals concordant, compassion-driven, respectful to cultural differences, and encompassing families' spiritual needs within a holistic approach.  
目標を同じくし、思いやりに溢れ、文化の違いを尊重し、包括的なアプローチの中に家族のスピリチュアルなニーズを包含していること

Q5. What does the author describe that internal reflection that it was a 'Good Death' brings healthcare professionals? Describe in the parenthesis below.

問 5. 著者は、'Good Death'と振り返り内省することは、医療者に何をもたらすと説明しているか、下の（ ）内に書きなさい。

Some internal solace and peace  
いくらかの心の慰めと平安



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大学院医学系研究科博士前期課程試験問題

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## Answer Sheet

解答用紙

Q1. In the second paragraph, why is implementation of CBTi so difficult? Write the reason and the solution concisely.

問1. 第2段落において CBTi の導入が難しい理由、およびその解決方法を簡潔に述べなさい。

理由は多くの国で患者を心理師へ紹介することに制限があり、十分な訓練を受けた心理師が少なく、精神保健サービスへの受診待ち期間が長くなっていることである。解決方法は CBTi をプライマリーケアで提供し、治療を単純化し、医師ではなく看護師に CBTi を実行させることである。例としてガイド付きオンライン治療がある。

62の正解  
各2.5点

The reason is that in many countries there are constraints for referring patients to psychologists. There are not enough trained psychologists available and waiting lists for mental health services are long. The solution is to offer CBTi in primary care, to simplify treatment, and to use nurses instead of physicians to offer CBTi. An example is guided online treatments.

24



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## Answer Sheet

解答用紙

Q2. Write concisely the methods and the results of a randomised controlled trial (RCT) of sleep restriction therapy reported by Simon D Kyle and colleagues in the third paragraph.

問2. 第3段落で Simon D Kyle らが報告した睡眠制限療法のランダム化比較試験 (RCT) の方法、およびその結果を簡潔に述べなさい。

### Methods、方法

対象者は英国の 35 か所の一般診療所における 642 名の不眠障害の患者 (平均年齢 55.4 歳) である。対象者をランダムに介入群 (睡眠衛生指導と看護師による 4 セッションの睡眠制限療法) と対照群 (睡眠衛生指導のみ) に割り当てる。開始 6 か月後における不眠の重症度を不眠重症度指標 (ISI) で測定して群間で比較する。

The participants were 642 patients with an insomnia disorder (mean age; 55.4 years) in 35 general practices in the UK. The patients were either randomly assigned to the intervention group, which received sleep hygiene and four sessions of sleep restriction therapy delivered by a nurse or to the control group, which received sleep hygiene only. The difference in insomnia severity as measured with the Insomnia Severity Index 6 months after baseline was investigated.

### Results、結果

睡眠制限療法を受けた患者の約 3 分の 2 が、4 回全てのセッションを完了した。主な解析として介入群で CBTi の有効性が高く、大きな効果量を持つ結果が得られた。6 か月のフォローアップ時には、睡眠制限療法を受けた患者 257 名中 108 名 (42%) が臨床的治療反応の基準に当てはまった。一方で対照群においてその基準に当てはまったのは、291 名中 49 名 (16.8%) であった。

About two thirds of the patients on sleep restriction therapy completed all four sessions. The primary analyses showed a large effect in favour of the intervention group. At 6-month follow-up, 108 (42.0%) of 257 patients in the sleep restriction therapy group met the criteria for a clinical treatment response compared to 49 (16.8%) of 291 in the control group.



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## Answer Sheet

解答用紙

Q3. In the fourth paragraph, although the results reported by Simon D Kyle and colleagues are promising, there are some drawbacks that need to be considered. Write three points that should be considered concisely.

問3. 第4段落において Simon D Kyle らの報告には期待が持てるが、その中には幾つかの短所も指摘されている。この短所を3つあげ、それぞれ簡潔に述べなさい。

- 2
- 1) 対象者が一般的な不眠障害患者を代表するかどうか問題である。本研究ではプライマリーケア医からの紹介だけでなく、診療記録検索や郵便（メール）などでも集められている。すべての患者は研究参加を受け入れ、質問紙の回答で割引券を受け取っている。このような方法で集めた患者は、日常的な診療で積極的に助けを求めている患者と異なっているかもしれない。
  - 1) The representativeness of the sample. Patients in this trial were recruited not only by referral from primary care physicians, but also by practice record searches and mailouts. All patients were also willing to have a research appointment and they received vouchers for completing questionnaires. This method might have meant that patients were different to the ones actively seeking help in routine practice.
  - 2) この研究はプライマリーケア医が不眠に気付いていないという問題点は扱っていないので、睡眠制限療法の通常医療での実施は依然として悲観的かもしれない。
  - 2) The trial does not address the issue of primary care physicians not recognising insomnia, and therefore implementation of sleep restriction therapy in regular practice might still be disappointing.
  - 3) 本研究の患者はほとんどが白人の民族背景を持ち、困窮が少ない地域に住み、半分程度が大卒であった。被験者における黒人や社会経済的地位の低い人の割合が低く、このような人々に CBTi が行き届かないかもしれない。
  - 3) Patients in the study were mostly from a White ethnic background, from areas with low deprivation, and nearly half had a university degree. Black people and people with lower socioeconomic status were underrepresented and might not be reached when implementing CBTi.

