平成30年度 神奈川県立保健福祉大学 一般入試(前期日程) 特別選抜(私費外国人留学生)

総合問題試験 問題用紙

- 指示があるまでは中を見てはいけません。
- 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入してください。

問題 I 下記の表 1 は、「食中毒統計(厚生労働省)」からの抜粋(一部改変)で、全国の食中毒の事件数・患者数・死者数を病因物質別に示したものである。表 1 を見て、以下の設問に答えなさい。

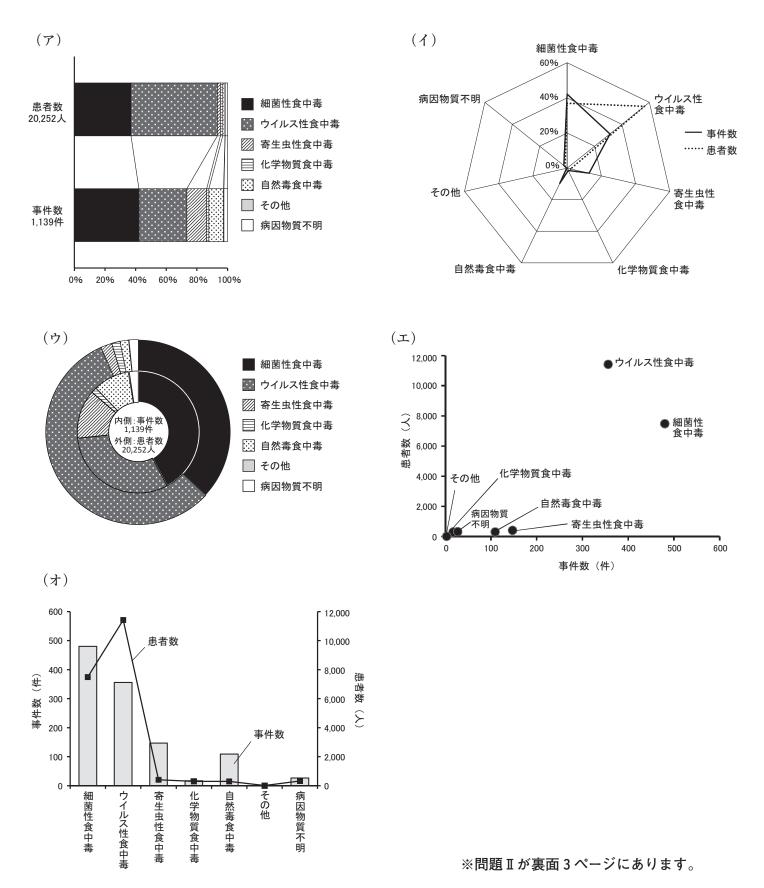
表 1

	平成 10(1998)年			平成 28(2016)年		
	事件数 (件)	患者数 (人)	死者数 (人)	事件数 (件)	患者数 (人)	死者数 (人)
総数	3,010	46,179	9	1,139	20,252	14
細菌性食中毒	2,620	36,337	4	480	7,483	10
サルモネラ属菌	757	11,471	1	31	704	0
ぶ ど う 球 菌	85	1,924	0	36	698	0
ボッリヌス菌	1	18	0	0	0	0
腸炎 ビ ブ リ オ	839	12,318	0	12	240	0
腸管出血性大腸菌(VT産生)	16	183	3	14	252	10
その他の病原大腸菌	269	3,416	0	6	569	0
ウェルシュ菌	39	3,387	0	31	1,411	0
セレウス菌	20	704	0	9	125	0
エルシニア・エンテロコリチカ	1	1	0	1	72	0
カンピロバクター・ジェジュニ/コリ	553	2,114	0	339	3,272	0
ナ グ ビ ブ リ オ	1	1	0	0	0	0
その他の細菌	39	800	0	1	140	0
ウイルス性食中毒	123	5,213	0	356	11,426	0
	123	5,213	0	354	11,397	0
その他のウイルス	0	0	0	2	29	0
寄生虫性食中毒			147	406	0	
クドア				22	259	0
サルコシスティス	集計なし			0	0	0
アニサキス				124	126	0
その他の寄生虫				1	21	0
化学物質食中毒	14	216	0	17	297	0
自然毒食中毒	147	524	5	109	302	4
植物性自然毒	114	461	1	77	229	4
動物性自然毒	33	63	4	32	73	0
その他	1	781	0	3	16	0
病因物質不明	105	3,108	0	27	322	0

[※]ノロウイルスは、平成 10 (1998) 年には小型球形ウイルスとして集計。

- 問1 次の(1) \sim (5) について、表1から読み取れる内容と一致しているものには \bigcirc を、一致していないものには \times を、それぞれ解答欄に記入しなさい。
 - (1) 平成28 (2016) 年の統計を見ると、1 件あたりの患者数は、細菌性食中毒よりウイルス性食中毒の方が多い。
 - (2) 平成28(2016)年の統計を見ると、1件あたりの患者数が最も少ない細菌性食中毒は、セレウス菌による食中毒である。
 - (3) 平成28 (2016) 年の統計を見ると、致命率 (注1) は、細菌性食中毒より自然毒食中毒の方が高い。
 - (4) 平成28 (2016) 年の食中毒患者数を見ると、ウイルス性食中毒患者を40%減らすことができれば、全食中毒患者の総数は30%以上減少する (注2)。
 - (5) 平成10 (1998) 年から平成28 (2016) 年の化学物質食中毒患者数の増加率は、30%以下である。
 - (注1) 致命率とは、ある病気と診断された人のうちその病気で死亡した人の割合をいう。
 - (注2) ウイルス性食中毒とそれ以外の食中毒との間に因果関係はないものとする。

問2 食中毒事件の規模の大きさは、衛生上の対策を行う上で重要な情報となる。表1の平成28 (2016)年の食中毒発生状況を示した下記の(ア)~(オ)のグラフから、1件あたりの患者数の大小を比較するのに最も適したものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。



問題 Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Traditionally researchers concerned with hunger and weight regulation have focused on so-called metabolic or homeostatic (it) hunger, which is driven by physiological (it2) necessity and is most commonly identified with the rumblings (it3) of an empty stomach. When we start using our stores of energy, in the course of 24 hours or when we drop below our typical body weight, a complex network of hormones and neural pathways in the brain ramps up (it4) our feelings of hunger. When we eat our fill or put on excess pounds, the same hormonal system and brain circuits tend to reduce our appetite.

By the 1980s scientists had worked out the major hormones and neural connections responsible for metabolic hunger. They discovered that it is largely regulated by the hypothalamus (註5), a region of the brain that contains nerve cells that both trigger the production of and are very sensitive to a suite of disparate hormones. (中略)

By the late 1990s, however, brain-imaging studies and experiments with rodents (#6) began to reveal a second biological pathway—one that underlies the process of eating for pleasure. Many of the same hormones that operate in metabolic hunger appear to be involved in this second pathway, but the end result is activation of a completely different brain region, known as the reward circuit. This intricate (#1) web of neural ribbons has mostly been studied in the context of addictive drugs and, more recently, compulsive behaviors such as pathological (#18) gambling.

It turns out that extremely sweet or fatty foods captivate the brain's reward circuit <u>①in much the same way</u> that cocaine and gambling do. <u>②For much of our evolutionary past, such caloriedense foods were rare treats that would have provided much needed nutrition, especially in extremely urgent times. Back then, eating a lot of sweets and fats whenever they were available was a matter of survival. In contemporary society—abundant with inexpensive, high-calorie food—this (1) works against us. "For most of our history the challenge for human beings was getting enough to eat to avoid starvation," Michael Lowe, a clinical psychologist at Drexel University says, "but for many of us the modern world has replaced that with a very different challenge: avoiding eating more than we need so we don't gain weight."</u>

Research has shown that the brain begins responding to fatty and sugary foods even before they enter our mouth. Merely seeing a desirable item excites the reward circuit. As soon as such a dish touches the tongue, taste buds (注) send signals to various regions of the brain, which in turn responds by releasing the neurochemical dopamine (注). The result is an intense feeling of pleasure. Frequently overeating very delicious foods saturates (注) the brain with so much dopamine that it eventually adapts by lowering its sensitivity, reducing the number of cellular receptors (注) that recognize and respond to the neurochemical. Consequently, the brains of overeaters demand a lot more sugar and fat to reach the same threshold (注) of pleasure as they once experienced with smaller amounts of the foods. These people may, in fact, continue to overeat as a way of recapturing or even maintaining a sense of well-being. (中略)

Several clinicians are using recent discoveries about so-called hedonic (RE14) hunger to help people like Matthew Brien, aged 24, who finds it particularly difficult to resist bread, pasta, soda, and ice cream, struggling with a powerful desire for food in the absence of any need for it. Yi-Hao Yu, one of Brien's doctors at Greenwich Hospital in Connecticut, proposes that obesity (RE15) takes at least two distinct but sometimes overlapping forms: metabolic and hedonic. Because he believes Brien struggles primarily with hedonic obesity, Yu recently prescribed the drug Victoza, which is known to reduce pleasure-driven eating. (2), drugs that typically target the hypothalamus would work better if a patient's underlying problem was a flaw in the body's ability to maintain a steady weight.

Drexel's Lowe, for his part, has focused on new approaches to behavior modification. "The traditional idea is that we can teach overweight people to improve their self-control," Lowe says. "The new idea is that the foods themselves are more the problem." For some people, tasty foods cause such a strong response in the brain's reward circuit—and so dramatically alter their biology—that willpower will rarely, if ever, be sufficient to resist eating those foods once they are around.

Instead, Lowe says, "we have to reengineer the food environment." In practical terms, that means never bringing fatty, supersweet foods into the house in the first place and avoiding sites that offer them whenever possible.

Elizabeth O'Donnell has put these lessons into practice. A 53-year-old store owner who lives in Wallingford, Pa., O'Donnell learned to modify her personal food environment at home and on the road after participating in one of Lowe's weight-loss studies. She says she is particularly helpless before sweets and pastries and so has committed to keeping them (3) her home and to avoiding restaurants with all-you-can-eat dessert tables—which in the past led her to consume "an excess of 3,000 or 4,000 calories." On a recent visit to Walt Disney World, for example, she bypassed the park's many buffet-style restaurants in favor of a smaller, counter-service eatery, where she bought a salad. That's exactly the kind of simple change that can make a huge difference in the struggle to maintain a healthy weight.

出典:Ferris Jabr "That Craving for Dessert" SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, p23-24. (2016年1月掲載,一部改変)

(注1) homeostatic:恒常性を維持する (注2) physiological:生理的な

(注3) rumble:ぐうぐう鳴る (注4) ramp up:増加させる

(注 5) hypothalamus:視床下部 (注 6) rodent:げっ歯類の動物(ネズミやリスなど)

(注 7) intricate:複雑な (注 8) pathological:病的な

(注9) taste buds:味蕾(味覚芽)

(注10)neurochemical dopamine:神経系で作用する化学物質ドーパミン

(注11) saturate:満たす (注12) cellular receptors:細胞表面に存在する受容体

(注13) threshold:閾値 (注14) hedonic:快楽的な

(注15) obesity:肥満

問1 本文中の(1)~(3)に入る最も適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) ア curiosity イ confidence ウ instinct エ bias

(2) ア In contrast イ As a result ウ On an average エ By mistake

(3) ア with イ into ウ on エ out of

問2 次の(1) \sim (4) について、本文の内容と一致しているものには \bigcirc を、一致していないものには \times をそれぞれ解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) 快楽飢餓をもたらすとされる脳の報酬回路は、主に薬物依存やギャンブルのような強迫的行動との関連において研究されてきた。
- (2) 高カロリー食品を大量に食べることで味蕾が機能しなくなり、ドーパミン分泌が減少し、 さらに過食につながるとされている。
- (3) Michael Loweは、美味しそうな食物に対して脳の報酬回路が反応し、生物学的変化が起り、意志の力で食欲に抵抗することが困難になる人がいる、と指摘している。
- (4) Elizabeth O'Donnellは、健康的な体重を保つため、食べ放題のレストランなどを避け、 甘いものは自宅で食べることにしている。
- 問3 下線部①の "in much the same way"を用いて、次の日本文を英訳しなさい。

「私が先輩の看護師とほぼ同じように仕事をするには、少なくとも数年を要します。」

- 間4 下線部②を和訳しなさい。
- 問5 本文を踏まえて、「現代人と食行動」について、あなた自身の考えを日本語500字以上600字以内で述べなさい(字数は厳守すること)。