

摂南大学 薬学研究科医療薬学専攻 博士課程
2025年度 入学試験問題<第1回>

科目名	外国語《英語》	問題番号	1	受験番号	
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※選択した問題には○印、選択しなかった問題には×印を記入してください。

【No. 1-A】

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【No. 1-A】

問 次の英文を和訳しなさい。

Autophagy is a highly conserved, tightly regulated, multistep catabolic pathway in which cellular contents (including aggregation-prone proteins, organelles such as mitochondria and peroxisomes, and infectious agents) are sequestered within double-membrane vesicles known as autophagosomes and then delivered to lysosomes, where fusion occurs and autophagosome contents are degraded by lysosomal proteases. The functions of autophagy are to remove cell contents that are damaged and to provide cells with substrates for energy and biosynthesis under conditions of stress and starvation. Autophagy plays an important protective role in a number of diseases, including neurodegenerative diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington's diseases) caused by aggregation-prone proteins and certain infectious diseases (*Salmonella typhi* and *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*). Autophagy-related genes may also play a role in tumor suppression, and decreased autophagic capacity is correlated with poor prognosis in brain tumors. However, in breast, ovarian, and prostate cancers, autophagy can function as a tumor promoter and may enhance the survival of metastatic cells at sites where nutrients are limited.

Salmonella typhi チフス、*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* 結核

出典：Goodman & Gilman's The Pharmacological Basis of THERAPEUTICS 14th edition から一部抜粋

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科目名	外国語《英語》	問題番号	2	受験番号	
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【No. 2-A】

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【No. 2-A】

問 次の英文を和訳しなさい。

Direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) are widely used for treatment and prophylaxis of atrial fibrillation (AF), ischemic stroke, deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE). Although warfarin has also been the most widely used oral anticoagulant, due to its shortcomings including a narrow therapeutic range and wide inter- and intraindividual variability, DOACs are currently preferred in many clinical settings. Furthermore, after many studies showed that both high-dose and low-dose edoxaban were not inferior to warfarin for stroke prevention and associated with a significantly lower incidence of bleeding complications, edoxaban has mainly been used as an alternative to other DOACs.

Bleeding complication is a major concern during edoxaban usage. The generally recommended dose of edoxaban for treatment of DVT/PE and AF is 60 mg once daily. To reduce the incidence of bleeding complications, patients with creatinine clearance 15-50 mL/min, weight ≤60 kg or who are taking certain concomitant P-glycoprotein (P-gp) inhibitors are recommended to take 30 mg once daily for treatment of DVT and PE. However, Asian patients are known to be more prone to bleeding complications than patients of other ethnicities, opening possibilities of other risk factors that should be given special consideration for dosage adjustment in this specific ethnic group.

atrial fibrillation (AF) 心房細動

ischemic stroke 脳梗塞

出典 : Lee OS et al. Association of risk factors and bleeding complications in Asian patients taking edoxaban. Br J Clin Pharmacol. 2021 Apr; 87(4):2121-2127

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科目名	外国語《英語》	問題番号	3	受験番号	
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※選択した問題には○印、選択しなかった問題には×印を記入してください。

【No. 3-A】

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【No. 3-A】

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