

令和8年度 宮崎県立看護大学大学院看護学研究科

博士前期課程 入学試験（二次募集）

英 語

(100 点)

受験上の注意事項

1. 英語は、問題冊子1部（表紙を除く2ページ）、解答用紙3枚、下書き用紙1枚である。
2. 試験開始の指示があるまで問題冊子は開かないこと。
3. 試験時間は、90分間である。
4. 答えは、すべて解答用紙に記入すること。
5. 解答用紙の所定の箇所に受験番号を記入すること。なお、氏名は記入しないこと。
(氏名を記入した場合、解答はすべて無効になるので充分注意すること。)
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰らないこと。

受験番号

以下の文章を読んで、質問に答えなさい。

Drug overdose is an evolving public health crisis. (A)In 2023, an estimated 54.2 million Americans aged 12 or older needed substance use disorder treatment in the past year, but only 12.8 million people with a substance use disorder in the past year received treatment. Reducing the use of illegal drugs, the misuse of prescription opioids and other medications, and drug overdoses and deaths has been a longstanding challenge.

Drug overdoses dramatically increased over the last two decades, with deaths increasing approximately 520% from 1999 to 2023. In 2023, approximately 105,000 people died from a drug overdose and nearly 80,000, or about 76%, involved opioids. Additionally, deaths involving multiple drugs (i.e., polysubstance overdose deaths) have also increased. Research shows that people who have had at least one opioid overdose are more likely to have another.

Drug overdose data show (B)troubling and widening differences among population groups. From 2022 to 2023, overdose death rates (number of drug overdose deaths per 100,000 people):

- Increased 39% for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander people (from 18.8 to 26.2 deaths per 100,000 people).
- Increased nearly 3% for non-Hispanic Black people (from 47.5 to 48.9 deaths per 100,000 people).
- Did not significantly change for American Indian and Alaska Native people (65.2 to 65.0 deaths per 100,000 people), Hispanic people (22.7 to 22.8 deaths per 100,000 people), and Asian people (5.3 to 5.1 deaths per 100,000 people).
- Decreased nearly 8% for non-Hispanic White people (from 35.6 to 33.1 deaths per 100,000 people).

出典：About Overdose Prevention

<https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/about/index.html>

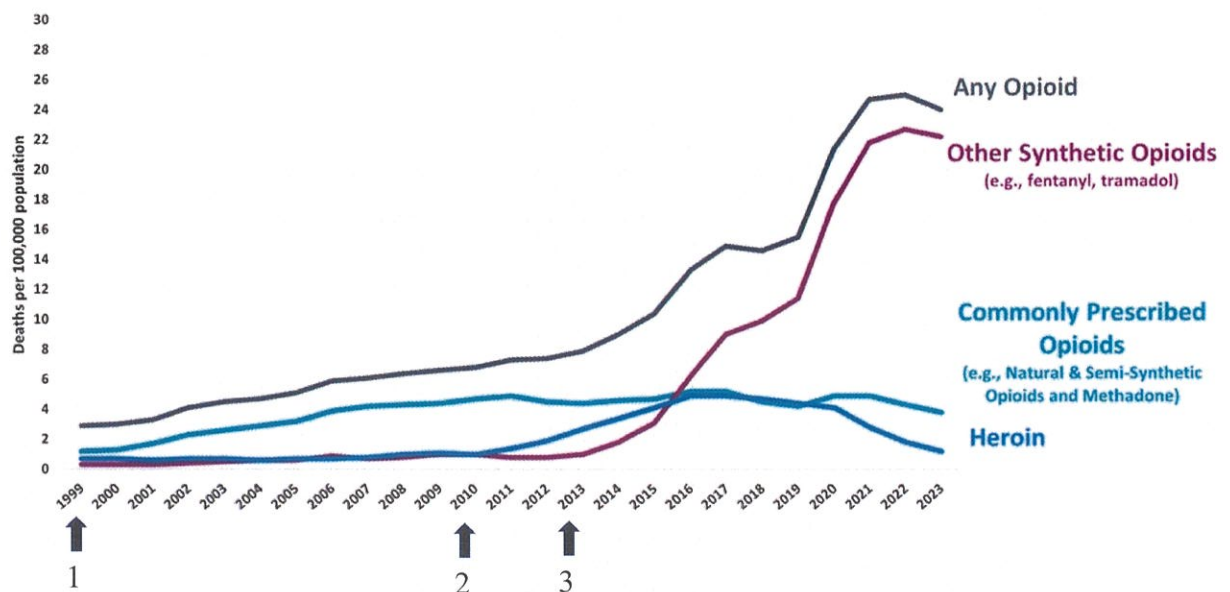
ただし、文章の一部を省略、変更しています。

（問1）下線部(A) を和訳しなさい。

（問2）下線部(B) はどういう意味ですか。本文に沿って具体例を挙げ、日本語でまとめなさい。

（問3）下の Figure と Description は、本文に関連して Opioid overdose deaths の3つの波について示したものです。Description の A, B, C は、Figure の Wave 1, 2, 3 のどれに該当しますか。数字で答えなさい。

Figure. Three Waves of Opioid Overdose Deaths



Source: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2024. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

Description

- Wave (A) began in ****, with substantial increases in overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids, particularly those involving illegally made fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (IMFs).
- Wave (B) began in ****, with rapid increases in overdose deaths involving heroin. However, in recent years, heroin overdose deaths have been declining.
- Wave (C) began with increased prescribing of opioids in ****. Overdose deaths involving prescription opioids (natural and semi-synthetic opioids and methadone) increased starting around **** but have declined in recent years.

Source: Understanding the Opioid Overdose Epidemic

<https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/about/understanding-the-opioid-overdose-epidemic.html>

ただし、作問の都合上、文章の一部を変更しています。****は、年を表しています。