

No2 Intensive Course: 1/10

Name: _____ / Date: _____ Score: __ / 4 ⌚ 4 min

次の英文を読み、(1)～(4)の質問に対する答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④から1つ選びなさい。

When Medical Stories Mislead Us

Online stories about health spread quickly. An anecdote may claim that a medication cured someone after treatment allegedly failed. Because personal accounts feel honest, readers may treat them as
5 authoritative. Yet one story cannot prove why a patient recovered. There may be considerable ambiguity about the timing of the illness and the treatment.

When doctors prescribe an antibiotic, they must first consider whether an infection is bacterial. If a symptom is caused by a virus, the
10 drug offers no benefit. Unnecessary use gives bacteria opportunities to adapt, making later infections harder to treat. Easy availability of medicines online also encourages self-treatment, which is especially dangerous for vulnerable patients.

Researchers therefore rely on sophisticated trials that compare large
15 groups. To remain impartial, neither the participants nor the investigators may know who receives the actual treatment. The results may disappoint people who are skeptical of official guidance, but this method helps separate genuine effects from coincidence. Consequently, medical recommendations are based on many cases rather than one
20 success.

This does not mean that patients' stories are useless. They can alert doctors to rare side effects and guide further research. However, such stories should begin an investigation, not end it. Following unverified advice can be fatal if it delays effective treatment. Reliable decisions
25 combine individual experience with evidence gathered carefully from many patients.

(本文語数:220 語)

Questions

(1) Why can a personal medical story be misleading?

- ① It is usually written by a doctor who wants to advertise a new treatment.
- ② It cannot by itself prove what caused a patient to recover.
- ③ It always leaves out the name of the medication that was used.
- ④ It describes illnesses that have never been studied scientifically.

(2) Why is unnecessary antibiotic use a problem?

- ① It makes all viral illnesses more serious than bacterial infections.
- ② It prevents doctors from recognizing the symptoms of common diseases.
- ③ It gives bacteria opportunities to adapt and become harder to treat.
- ④ It reduces the online availability of medicine for vulnerable patients.

(3) How do sophisticated medical trials help researchers remain impartial?

- ① They may prevent participants and investigators from knowing who receives the actual treatment.
- ② They allow skeptical patients to choose which treatment group they wish to join.
- ③ They focus on a single successful patient instead of comparing large groups.
- ④ They require investigators to publish only results that support official guidance.

(4) What does the author conclude about patients' stories?

- ① They should be ignored because they provide no useful medical information.
- ② They are more reliable than research involving large numbers of patients.
- ③ They should replace scientific trials when a disease may become fatal.
- ④ They can suggest questions but should be examined together with broader evidence.

□1 allegedly[ə'ledʒədli]	副 伝えられるところでは、～という話では
□2 ambiguity[æm'bigjʊ:əti]	名 ①曖昧さ ②両義性 ③多義性
□3 anecdote[æ'nəkdəʊt]	名 逸話、体験談
□4 antibiotic[æntibai'ɒtɪk]	名 抗生物質
□5 authoritative[əθə'ɔ:rətɪtɪv]	形 ①権威のある、信頼できる ②当局の
□6 availability[əvə'ɪləbɪləti]	名 入手可能であること、利用できること
□7 consequently[kənsəkwəntli]	副 ①結果として ②したがって
□8 fatal[fə'ɪtəl]	形 ①致命的な、不治の ②重大な
□9 impartial[ɪm'pɑ:ʃəl]	形 公平な
□10 infection[ɪnfékʃən]	名 ①感染 ②感染症
□11 medication[mə'dəkɛɪʃən]	名 ①薬物治療 ②医薬品
□12 prescribe[prə'skraɪb]	動 ①～を指示する ②～を規定する ③薬を処方する
□13 skeptical[sképtəkəl]	形 懐疑的な、疑い深い
□14 sophisticated[səfístəkèitɪd]	形 ①複雑な、高度な ②洗練された
□15 vulnerable[válnərəbəl]	形 弱い、傷つきやすい