

1. Answer the questions in English after reading the following article.

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

Modified from, Endovascular management of acute stroke. Nguyen TN, et al. Lancet. 2024 Sep 28;404(10459):1265-1278.

1-1 According to the passage, are the following sentences TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

- A) The ischemic core is the region with reduced blood flow but that can remain viable due to collateral circulation.
- B) The penumbra refers to the area of brain tissue with no blood flow, and is always irreversibly damaged.
- C) The "no-reflow phenomenon" refers to the inability to restore blood flow in large arteries, leading to persistent deficits.
- D) The goal of intravenous thrombolysis or endovascular therapy is to restore blood flow to the penumbra and prevent tissue death.
- E) Restoration of neurological function is the ultimate goal of reperfusion therapy.

1-2 In 70 words or less, explain in your own words why, according to this article, more than half of patients with large vessel occlusion fail to regain functional independence after successful reperfusion.

2. Answer the question in English after reading the following article.

[Redacted text block 1]

[Redacted text block 2]

[Redacted text block 3]

Modified from, A systematic review and meta-analysis of gene therapy with hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells for monogenic disorders. Tucci F et al. Nat Commun. 2022 Mar 14;13(1):1315.

2-1 Write at least 70 words describing the concept and current status of autologous HSPC gene therapy.

3. Answer the question in English after reading the following article.

Inbound tourism is playing an increasingly important role in Japan's economy, with spending by foreign visitors in Japan reaching an annualized JPY7.2 trillion for the period between January and March 2024. The inbound tourism industry, which is positioned as a service exporter, has now become the country's second-largest export sector behind automobiles. The Japanese government has set a target of JPY15 trillion in inbound spending by 2030. If achieved, inbound tourism will grow into the nation's largest export alongside the automobile industry.

The recent growth in inbound spending is driven not only by higher spending per trip, but also by a surge in the number of foreign tourists to Japan. According to the Japan Tourism Agency, the number of foreigners visiting Japan hit a record 3 million in March 2024 alone, and it has remained at the same high level for four consecutive months. This upward trend is expected to accelerate the growth of inbound visitors and their spending.

On the flip side, however, the blooming tourism has also shed light on the negative side effects of being a popular tourist destination. The negative aspects of a tourist influx – overtourism - are becoming apparent as the tourist numbers impact the daily lives of residents living in tourist destinations. Overtourism, however, is nothing new for top tourist destinations around the world and has always been a center of debate for local authorities and residents. Any attempt to enhance economy through tourism should be discussed in conjunction with strategies to overcome the impacts of overtourism. Just months prior to the publishing of this article, thousands of Barcelona residents took to the streets to protest against overtourism. The scene of some protesters spraying tourists with water guns is still in recent memory, and is a sharp testament to how critical an issue overtourism is for the people living in tourist destinations.


Modified from, Tourism as a catalyst for Japan's economic growth and the impact of overtourism. Hirabayashi T, EY Japan, 2025 Mar 04.

3-1 Write at least 70 words summarizing the main points and discussing your opinion on how Japan can balance the economic benefits of inbound tourism with the problems caused by overtourism.

2025 年度実施 大学院医学研究科博士課程入学試験（Ⅱ期）筆記試験（英語）

1. Answer the questions in English after reading the following article.





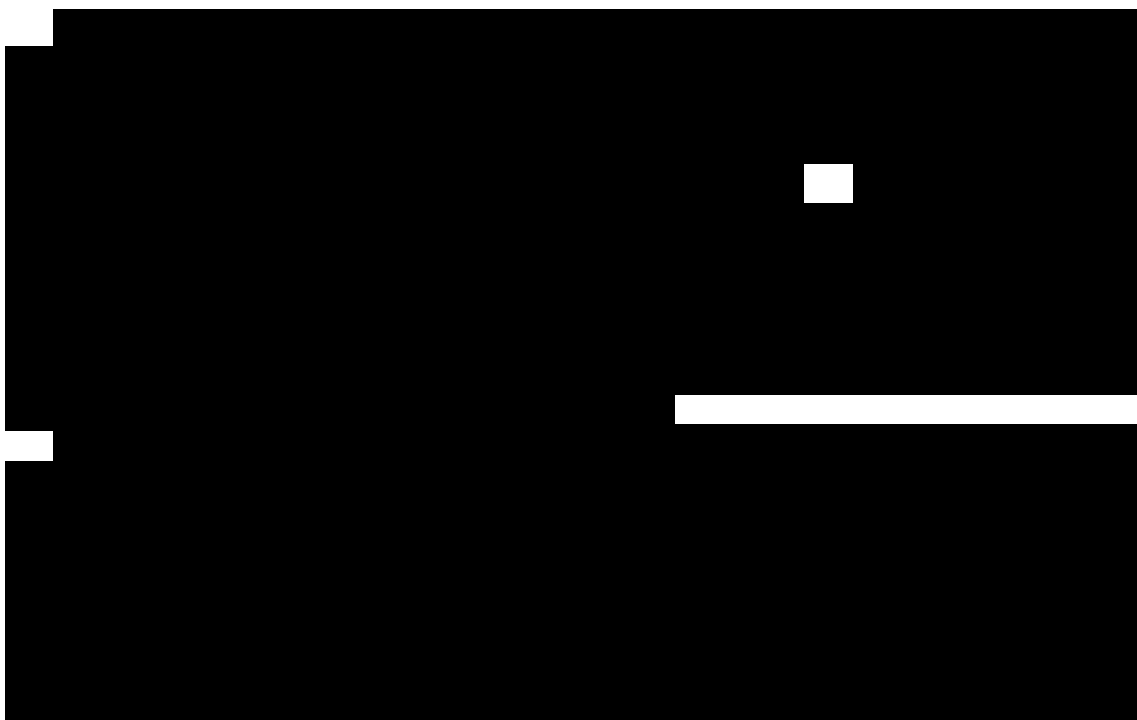
Modified from, Reversing Oral Anticoagulation in Intracerebral Hemorrhage. Smith WS, et al. N Engl J Med. 2024 May 15; 390:1815-1816.


1-1 According to the passage, are the following sentences TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)?

- A) Andexanet showed greater hemostatic efficacy than usual care in the ANNEXA-I trial.
- B) All patients in the control group received prothrombin complex concentrate.
- C) The ANNEXA-I trial was primarily designed to evaluate 30-day mortality outcomes.
- D) Patients with small hematoma volumes and mild-to-moderate neurological deficits were included in the trial.
- E) Andexanet reduced the risk of thrombotic events compared to usual care.

1-2 In 70 words or more, explain the main advantages and disadvantages of using andexanet in the treatment of intracerebral hemorrhage, as described in this article. Avoid simply copying from the passage.

2. Answer the question in English after reading the following article.





Modified from, Chronic Immune-related Adverse Events Arising from Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors: an Update. Fletcher K et al. J Immunother Cancer. 2024 Jul 4;12(7):e008591.

2-1 Write at least 70 words describing both the acute and long-term immune-related adverse effects (irAEs) associated with immune checkpoint inhibitors. Avoid simply copying from the passage.

3. Answer the question in English after reading the following article.

In Japan, concerns over excessively long working hours gained national and international attention in the 1980s, alongside a structural shift toward white-collar employment and growing diversity in work arrangements. Over the following three decades, extensive debate focused on how to reform working hour regulations to both curb overwork and accommodate evolving employment patterns. These discussions culminated in the 2018 Work Style Reform Law, which amended eight major labor-related laws, including the Labor Standards Act and the Industrial Safety and Health Act.

Key reforms included introducing a legal cap on overtime hours—with penalties for violations—and obligating employers to track working hours. Simultaneously, the flextime system was revised, and the new “highly-skilled professional system” was introduced to encourage flexible work arrangements. However, proposed revisions to expand the discretionary labor system were postponed.

Despite these reforms, many unresolved or newly emerging issues remain. Certain occupations—such as construction workers, transport drivers, and hospital doctors—were temporarily exempt from the new overtime limits. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic exposed fresh concerns regarding telework, remote work monitoring, and shift-based work schedules, which existing regulations did not fully address.

In terms of promoting flexible work styles, the legal framework and proper implementation of the discretionary labor system remain points of contention. These issues had been discussed as early as the 1990s by the Ministry of Health, Labor and

Welfare's expert panels, yet consensus remains elusive. Additionally, as white-collar and nontraditional work styles continue to expand, the question of how best to regulate working hours in a way that balances worker protection and flexibility remains at the center of ongoing debate. Overall, while the 2018 reforms marked significant progress, they did not fully resolve the complex and evolving challenges surrounding Japan's working hours.

Modified from, Issues for Regulating Working Hours in the Post Work-Style-Reform Era. Hosokawa R, Japan Labor Issues, vol.9, no.51, Winter 2025.

3-1 Write at least 70 words describing the current state and remaining challenges of Japan's work style reform in your own words, and discuss how these challenges should be addressed and what future steps should be taken.