

千葉大学大学院医学薬学府 博士課程

Chiba University Graduate School of Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences Doctor Course

令和8年4月入学第2回

Entry in April 2026. 2nd

入 学 試 験 問 題

The questions for the entrance examination

【外国語〔英語〕】

Foreign language〔English〕

注 意 事 項 (Notes :)

1. この冊子は、監督者から解答を始めるよう合図があるまで、開いてはいけません。

You do not open this booklet until there are directions of the starting test by a test proctor.

2. すべての解答用紙に受験番号を忘れずに記入してください。

Please fill in all the answer sheets with your examinee's number.

3. この問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰って結構です。

You may take this booklet with you after the examination.

令和8年4月入学第2回
医学薬学府博士課程入学試験問題 Question Sheet
外国語〔英語〕 Foreign language [English] 2026.1.27 (Tue) 実施

Read the text below and answer the questions in English.

The following text is an excerpt from a research paper entitled “Clinicopathologic Features of a Rare and Underrecognized Variant of Early-stage Primary Biliary Cholangitis with Ductopenia”. (*Am J Surg Pathol* 49; 2025: 265-272) This was a retrospective study of patients with biopsy-proved PBC in the early stage from January 2009 to January 2023 at Beijing Friendship Hospital, Capital Medical University. Read the text, figure, and table, and then answer the questions.

著作権の都合上、公開できません。

出典 : Haitian Yu, Tingting Lv, Shuxiang Li, Sha Chen, Min Li, Jimin Liu, Weijia Duan, Jidong Jia, and Xinyan Zhao. *Clinicopathologic Features of a Rare and Underrecognized Variant of Early-stage Primary Biliary Cholangitis With Ductopenia* (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2025) , Volume 49, Number3

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Answer the following questions.

Question 1. How is ductopenia defined in this literature?

- A) No bile duct is identified in the portal tract of the biopsy specimen.
- B) Fewer than 50% of portal tracts are present in the biopsy specimen.
- C) Over 50% of the portal tracts show loss of bile ducts in the biopsy specimen.
- D) More than 50% of portal tracts contain bile ducts in the biopsy specimen.
- E) Fewer than 50 bile ducts are identified in the biopsy specimen.

Question 2. Which of the following statements about ductopenia is **not** consistent with the descriptions in the literature?

- A) Ductopenia and fibrosis do not always advance concurrently.
- B) Ductopenia does not generally correlate with unfavorable clinical outcomes.
- C) Ductopenia and fibrosis are hallmark features that define the progression of PBC.
- D) Ductopenia is a subtle indicator of bile duct damage and cholestatic alteration in PBC.
- E) Ductopenia is observed not exclusively in advanced-stage PBC but also in earlier stages.

Question 3. Fill in the blanks **1**, **2**, and **3** with the appropriate numbers.

Question 4. Which of the following criteria is **not** required for the cases included in the study?

- A) Ludwig stage I or II
- B) No concurrent hepatitis
- C) No history of liver transplantation
- D) Follow-up period of more than one year
- E) Eleven or more portal tracts in the biopsy specimen

Question 5. Which of the following combinations correctly fills in blanks **4** and **5**?

- A) alanine aminotransferase (ALT), prothrombin activity (PTA)
- B) alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
- C) albumin (ALB), prothrombin activity (PTA)
- D) albumin (ALB), total bilirubin (TBIL),
- E) aspartate aminotransferase (AST), triglyceride (TG)

Question 6. In the histological comparison, which feature was more significant in early-stage PBC without ductopenia than in those with ductopenia?

- A) Cholangitis activity
- B) Cholestasis
- C) Deposition of Rhodamin-positive granules
- D) Foam cell
- E) The area of CK7-positive hepatocytes

Question 7. For what purpose are the Paris II criteria used in Figure 4?

- A) Degree of ductopenia
- B) Disease stage
- C) Indication criteria for treatment
- D) Prognostic assessment
- E) Therapeutic effect

Question 8. Fill in the blank 6 with an adjective that means “based on a probabilistic and quantitative judgment derived from a large amount of data.”

Question 9. Select the statement that is consistent with the findings in the literature regarding the efficacy of second-line drugs—such as fibrates (FF), immunosuppressive agents, and glucocorticoids (GCs)—in patients with early-stage PBC with ductopenia.

- A) Little benefit can be expected from second-line drug treatment.
- B) Use of second-line drugs do not enhance the biochemical response rate.
- C) While second-line therapy can be effective, it should be used with caution.
- D) Second-line drugs have the potential to enhance survival outcomes in these patients.
- E) The efficacy of second-line drugs is well established, and therefore they should be used.

Question 10. According to the results of the study, which of the following is **not** a characteristic of early-stage PBC with ductopenia compared with those without ductopenia?

- A) Abnormal liver function test results
- B) High cholesterol levels
- C) Histologically low hepatitis activity
- D) Poor long-term prognosis
- E) Poor response to UDCA therapy

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医学薬学府博士課程入学試験問題
「外国語〔英語〕」

< 解答例 >

Question 1.	C
Question 2.	D
Question 3.	1) 141 2) 36 3) 105
Question 4.	D
Question 5	C
Question 6	A
Question 7	E
Question 8	statistical
Question 9	D
Question 10	D

< 出題意図 >

設問は、原発性胆汁性胆管炎（PBC）の生検材料を対象としたレトロスペクティブな病理学的研究論文を題材とし、多肢選択問題 8 問、数字記入問題 1 問、英単語記述問題 1 問の全 10 問で構成した。論文内容は臨床病理学的解析や統計的検討を含み、一般的な英語語彙に加えて病理学・肝臓学・統計学の専門用語を含むが、高度な専門知識を前提とせず、英文を正確に読解できれば十分に解答可能な設問となっている。本問題は、医学・薬学・生命科学などの関連分野で創造的かつ先端的な研究活動を行うために必要な基礎的学力を評価することを目的とし、英文研究論文の読解力、要点把握力、データ抽出力、および図表解釈力を総合的に測定することを狙いとしている。