

2026年度 大学院入試問題 保健科学研究科

博士（後期）課程 保健科学概論

次の2題から1題を選択し、記述しなさい。

【1】

あなたが博士（後期）課程で主張したい中心仮説（主張）を1つ明確に述べなさい。その仮説に対して想定される主たる反論を1つ挙げ、反論が成立する前提を整理しなさい。その上で当該反論に対して、あなたがどのように正当性を主張するかを論理的に述べなさい。

【2】

医療現場においては、医療者としての職業的責務や良識と、患者の意思や価値観（宗教観を含む）、人としての尊厳、関連する法令および社会通念、さらには科学的根拠などが相反して、倫理的課題が生じる機会は少なくない。

このような状況を踏まえ、臨床の現場で医療者が直面する倫理的課題に対して、どのように考え、対応すべきであるかについてあなたの考えを記述しなさい。

2026年度 大学院入試問題 保健科学研究科

博士（後期）課程 英語

問題 以下の英文をすべて日本語に訳して答案用紙に書きなさい。

Objective: Purpose in life is an aspect of eudaimonic well-being associated with better mental health. This research evaluated the generalizability and robustness of the association between purpose in life and concurrent depressive symptoms.

Methods: An individual-participant meta-analysis of 72 samples of 531,038 participants. Each sample used the same analytic approach: Linear regression tested whether purpose was associated with depressive symptoms controlling for sociodemographic factors (age, sex, race, ethnicity, education). Results across samples were summarized with a random-effects meta-analysis. Moderation by sociodemographic factors was tested in each sample and with meta-regression within the meta-analysis. Additional analyses tested whether purpose was associated with elevated depressive symptoms and with two specific symptoms (depressed affect, anhedonia).

Results: There was a significant negative association between purpose in life and depressive symptoms in 71 of the 72 samples (meta-analytic estimate = -0.32, 95 % CI = -0.35, -0.30, $p < .001$). Heterogeneity in the strength of the association was not explained by methodological, economic, or geographical factors. The association was slightly stronger among females and white participants, compared to males and black participants, respectively; the association was similar across age, ethnicity, and education. Every standard deviation in purpose was associated with about 90 % lower likelihood of severe distress (meta-analytic odds ratio = 0.53, 95 % CI = 0.50, 0.57, $p < .001$). The association was similar for depressed affect (meta-analytic estimate = -0.33, 95 % CI = -0.40, -0.26, $p < .001$) and anhedonia (meta-analytic estimate = -0.32, 95 % CI = -0.38, -0.26, $p < .001$).

Conclusion: The association between purpose in life and depressive symptoms is apparent across geographic regions and sociodemographic and economic factors, which suggests it may be robust and generalizable.