

I 専門用語に関する設問に答えなさい。例にならい、空欄をうめなさい。

	日本語	英語	定義または説明
例	飴	candy	菓子的一种で、糖類を加熱して溶かした後、冷却して固形状にしたもの
1	▲	\$ ▲	生後1週間までの子
2	▲	\$ ▲	身長が伸びることや、臓器が大きくなること
3		\$	38℃の風邪様のあと解熱、半日ほどで40℃の高熱と体幹や顔面に発疹。
4	▲ (略語)	\$	A unit of a hospital specializing in the care of ill or premature children.
5		\$	An organized structure of DNA and protein that is found in cells.
6	▲	\$	inflammation of the middle ear

II 小児科学に関する設問に答えなさい。

1 refilling time(指の診察)について、知っていることを説明しなさい。

2 以下の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Pediatrics differs from adult medicine in many respects. The obvious body size differences are paralleled by maturational changes. The smaller body of an infant or neonate is substantially different physiologically from that of an adult. Congenital defects, genetic variance, and developmental issues are of greater concern to pediatricians than they often are to adult physicians.

Treating a child is not like treating a miniature adult. A major difference between pediatrics and adult medicine is that children are minors and, in most jurisdictions, cannot make decisions for themselves. The issues of guardianship, privacy, legal responsibility and informed consent must always be considered in every pediatric procedure. In a sense, pediatricians often have to treat the parents and sometimes, the family, rather than just the child. Adolescents are in their own legal class, having rights to their own health care decisions in certain circumstances only.

① 小児科医が成人を対象にした医師とは異なる点をあげなさい。

(3つまで採点します)

② 小児科医が、患儿以外にも注意を向ける対象となるものには、どのようなものがあるか。