語学試験　（英語）問題用紙

試験時間　9 時 15 分～10 時 45 分　　90 分間

受験番号	名前

注 意 事 項

1　試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2　英和辞典 1 冊の持ち込み参照を認めます。ただし、医学専門辞書、電子辞書の使用は認めません。
3　問題用紙は 1 冊、解答用紙は 1 枚、メモ用紙は 1 枚です。
4　解答用紙・問題用紙・メモ用紙の所定の欄に、必ず受験番号・氏名を記入してください。
5　解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入してください。（問題用紙に解答を記入しても、採点の対象としません。）
6　試験中に質問がある場合は、声を出さずに手を挙げて、監督員の指示に従ってください。
7　試験開始後、30 分間は途中退場を認めません。30 分経過後、途中退場する場合は、監督員の指示に従い、解答用紙を監督員に提出した後に退場してください。
8　問題用紙・解答用紙・メモ用紙を持ち帰ることはできません。
9　不正行為や、他の受験生に迷惑となる行為をした場合は、退場させることがあります。

2025 年 2 月 2 日

島根県立大学大学院

問題

　以下の英文は Journal of Clinical Nursing に掲載された論文「Symptom clusters, associated factors and health-related quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A structural equation modelling analysis」の抄録である。

　この抄録の内容を、800 字以内で和訳しなさい。

Aims and Objectives

To identify symptom clusters and develop a symptom cluster model among people living with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Background

The examination of symptom clusters in COPD patients is an emerging field of scientific inquiry directed towards symptom management. However, no studies have modelled the relationships among symptom clusters, associated factors and health-related quality of life.

Design

A cross-sectional design with convenience sampling following STROBE guidelines.

Methods

Data were collected from 450 COPD participants in three university teaching hospitals. Participants were invited to complete a structured questionnaire comprised of a socio-demographic/clinical questionnaire, Integrated Palliative Care Outcome Scale and Clinical Respiratory Questionnaire. Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were used to identify symptom clusters. Structural equation modelling was used to examine the proposed model.

Results

The respiratory related symptom cluster, psychological symptom cluster and cough-insomnia related symptom cluster were identified. The final model demonstrated a good fit with the data. Gender, stage of disease and monthly income were significant factors

associated with symptom clusters. Respiratory related and cough-insomnia related symptom clusters had a direct negative impact on health-related quality of life, while the psychological symptom cluster was found to have a direct and indirect negative effect on health-related quality of life.

Conclusions

Final COPD symptom cluster model should serve as a framework to guide intervention research targeting symptom clusters to improve health-related quality of life of people living with COPD.

Relevance to Clinical Practice

Nurses should be especially attuned to identify those at most risk of facing a higher symptom burden in this case those who are female, have advanced stage COPD and/or lower income. During the clinical symptom assessment, nurses should pay attention to the close relationships among symptoms within a cluster to identify any 'trigger' symptom that could cause the development or exacerbation of other symptoms.

出典：Fei Fei, Richard J Siegert, Xiaohan Zhang, Wei Gao, Jonathan Koffman.(2023）. Symptom clusters, associated factors and health-related quality of life in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: A structural equation modelling analysis. Journal of Clinical Nursing, 32, 298-310.

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exploratory factor analysis： 探索的因子分析

confirmatory factor analysis：確証的因子分析

structural equation modelling：構造方程式モデリング