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## 2 内容一致問題

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※パッセージを読み、設問に答えてください。また正解の根拠となる部分を示し、不正解の選択肢のどこが誤りなのかを発表できるように準備しましょう。その後、再度読みながら質問に答えてください。

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### *The New Antiseptics*

Sepsis, which is what happens to the body when an infection goes bad, is one of mankind's oldest and most intractable foes. It attacks 500,000 Americans annually and kills nearly half of them; around the world, about 1,500 people die from septic shock every day. Now help may be on the way. A new drug has stopped the progression of sepsis in clinical trials of dangerously ill victims, while another shows promise of halting the disease before it gets out of control.

The deadly agents of sepsis are so-called endotoxins, poisons produced by bacteria infecting the body through wounds, burns or during surgery. But it is the body's overreaction to these toxins that really does the damage. The resulting massive inflammation, accompanied by blood clots in small blood vessels, damages tissues and organs and lowers blood pressure. In its most severe form, called septic shock, it shuts down vital organs.

For years drug companies have been searching in vain for an effective antisepsis potion. Then Eli Lilly & Co. sounded an optimistic note. Clinical trials of a new Lilly drug called Zovant were abruptly halted when it became clear that the death rate of desperately sick patients infused with Zovant was significantly lower than that of counterparts receiving a placebo. When news of this development reached Wall Street, Lilly's stock jumped more than 14 points, to 102, in one day. "We'll know when we get all the data what the drug is truly capable of doing," says Dr. William Macias, medical director of Lilly's Zovant product-development team. "But we hypothesize that it quiets down the inflammation, breaks up the clots and prevents additional clots from forming."

Cautious optimism also pervades the Rogosin Institute in New York City, where Dr. Bruce Gordon, an expert on treating high cholesterol, became intrigued with the fact that cholesterol and blood lipids (fats) in people with severe illness or injury tend to drop to abnormally low levels. This makes them more vulnerable to sepsis, he reasoned, because one of the lipids' functions is to bind to and neutralize endotoxins. His unorthodox solution (especially for someone known for fighting high cholesterol): try to raise lipid levels in sepsis victims.

Working with a lipid emulsion derived by Rogosin researchers from soybeans, Dr. Joseph Parrillo, a leading authority on sepsis at Chicago's Rush medical center, infected 19 pigs with bacteria containing endotoxin, then infused the Rogosin emulsion into eight of them. The results were striking. All 11 of the untreated pigs died, while seven of the treated animals survived. Says Parrillo: "It's kind of convincing."

Indeed, convincing enough that Gordon has just completed a successful safety trial on human volunteers. Scheduled next is a human trial for the efficacy of the compound that may someday, if all goes well, not only contain sepsis but perhaps even prevent it.

(1) According to the passage, what kind of disease is sepsis?

- 1 Sepsis is one of the oldest and most dangerous diseases in history because it creates the endotoxins which attack and inflame areas around the wound.
- 2 Sepsis often happens when an infection worsens after injuries or burns but it can be easily controlled because tissues and organs are not damaged by bacterial toxins.
- 3 Sepsis is deadly because endotoxins, poisons produced by bacteria, infect the body, but the real damage is done by the body's overreaction to these toxins.
- 4 Septic shock, the most severe form of sepsis, is critical because it often leads to massive inflammation of small blood vessels and vital organs in a rapid period of time.

(2) One of the two promising drugs in the search for an effective antiseptic agent is called Zovant,

- 1 which appears not only to reduce the inflammation and help organ tissues to recover, but also to lower the blood pressure and encourage needed blood clotting.
- 2 whose clinical trials were abruptly halted just after the stock price of its manufacturer soared remarkably in one day.
- 3 and Lilly's product-development team has become absolutely certain about how the drug works after they finished studying all of the data of the clinical tests on sick patients.
- 4 and the clinical trials by Dr. Macias and his team were stopped when the death rate of those being treated dramatically fell.

(3) Research on the treatment of high cholesterol being done at the Rogosin Institute

- 1 led to the development of a promising treatment for sepsis by using the lipid emulsion derived from soybeans as a way to reduce the bad effects of endotoxins.
- 2 unexpectedly showed that lipid emulsion is an effective way to heal sepsis but resulted in dangerously high levels of cholesterol.
- 3 shows that if you raise lipid levels in sepsis victims by injecting lipid emulsion, you may increase the chance of septic shock.
- 4 had very promising results, but since the test subjects were pigs the researchers must continue their research using human subjects.

1. 敗血症の原因と症状についてまとめてください。

**【原因】**

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**【症状】**

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2. 本文に書かれている敗血症に効果があるとされる2つの方法をそれぞれ説明してください。

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[2]

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3. 第1パラグラフの以下の単語と同じ意味の表現を文中から抜き出してください。

intractable: \_\_\_\_\_

foe: \_\_\_\_\_

4. 第3パラグラフ“sounded an optimistic note”を他の英語表現でパラフレーズしてください。また、an optimistic noteとは具体的に何を指していますか。

sounded an optimistic note: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

an optimistic note: \_\_\_\_\_

5. 第3パラグラフの以下はそれぞれ何を指していますか。文中から抜き出してください。

that (4行目) : \_\_\_\_\_

counterparts (5行目) : \_\_\_\_\_

6. 第4パラグラフ“cautious optimism”を説明してください。

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7. 第5パラグラフ“untreated pigs”とはどのような豚を指していますか。

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8. 第6パラグラフ“contain”と同じ意味で使われている表現を本文からできるだけ抜き出してください。

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