

2023年8月第4週 高校生ニュース教材 単語テスト

音声を聴いて、次の単語(熟語)を書きとって下さい。また、その意味を日本語で書いて下さい。

	words/phrases	meaning
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1 0		
1 1		
1 2		
1 3		

I. approve 承認する

2. ease 緩和する

3. symptom 症状

4. protein たんぱく質

5. cell 細胞

6. antibody 抗体

7. aging population 高齢化する人口

8. treatment 治療

9. side effect 副作用

10. inappropriate 不適切な

II. temporarily 一時的に

12. prevent 抑制する

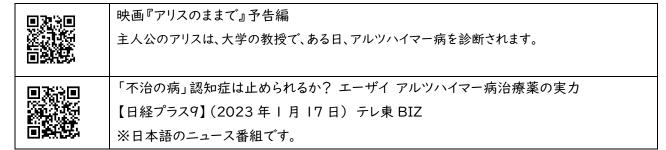
Japan's Health Ministry approves new Alzheimer's drug

- An expert panel of Japan's health ministry approved Lecanemab, a new drug to treat Alzheimer's disease on August 21st. The drug was jointly developed by Japanese pharmaceutical company Eisai and U.S. firm Biogen. It is the first drug to slow early progression of Alzheimer's disease.
- 2 The brand name of Lecanemab is "Leqembi". It was fully approved in the U.S. on July 6th. It is different from four Alzheimer's drugs currently in use in Japan. While the existing drugs can only help to ease symptoms temporarily, Lecanemab can remove substances that cause the disease.
- 3 Alzheimer's is a type of dementia. It is a progressive brain disease that causes a slow decline in memory, thinking and reasoning skills.
- What causes Alzheimer's disease? It is caused by abnormal build-up of two proteins in brain cells. One of the proteins is called Amyloid Beta, and the other protein is called Tau. When Amyloid Beta and phosphorylated Tau accumulate in brains, it leads to abnormalities at synapses of neurons. Lecanemab contains antibodies that can remove Amyloid Beta protein from the brain, and prevent its formation.

Health Ministry 厚生労働省 expert panel 専門家部会 jointly 共同で pharmaceutical company 製薬会社 firm 会社 progression 進行 currently 現在 substance 物質 dementia 認知症 progressive 進行性 decline 衰え reasoning skill 推理力 behavior ふるまい abnormal 異常な build-up 積み重ね phosphorylated リン酸化した accumulate 蓄積する abnormality 異常 synapse シナプス neuron 神経細胞 contain 含む remove 取り除く formation 形成 ★覚えた単語()

- QI What is Lecanemab?
- Q2 When was Lecanemab approved in Japan and the U.S.?
- Q3 Who developed Lecanemab?
- Q4 レカネマブは、現存のアルツハイマー病の薬と、何が違いますか。
- Q5 What kind of disease is Alzheimer's?
- Q6 What are the names of two proteins that cause Alzheimer's disease?
- Q7 When Amyloid Beta and phosphorylated Tau accumulate in brains, what happens?
- Q8 How can Lecanemab work with Amyloid Beta?

★参考動画

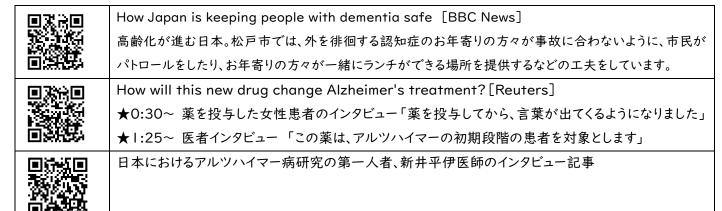


- The rollout of the drug could start in fall, after its price is decided by the government. But it will cover only a fraction of millions of people with Alzheimer's in Japan, as it can only be used for those who are in the early stages of the disease. In Japan, more than 4.6 million people are living with dementia. With the world's fastest aging population, it is estimated that one in five elderly people will be living with dementia in Japan by 2025.
- [6] In a large clinical study, Lecanemab slowed the rate of disease progression by about 20–30% after 18 months of treatment in patients with early Alzheimer's symptoms.
- As it comes to its side effects, according to some U.S. media reports, three people in about 1,600 patients who continued to receive Lecanemab died of brain hemorrhage. Eisai explained that anticoagulation treatment was involved in these cases, so their deaths could not be attributed to Lecanemab.
- 图 Dr. Heii Arai(新井平伊) of Alzclinic Tokyo, expressed hope for Lecanemab; "The new drug will be a groundbreaking tool for doctors dealing with dementia patients. It has the possibility to drastically change dementia treatment, which has been difficult."

rollout 市場への投入 fraction ごく少量・ほんの一部 early stage 初期段階 estimate 推定する clinical study 臨床研究 rate 比率・速度 hemorrhage 出血 anticoagulation 抗凝固(療法) be involved in~:~に含まれる be attributed to ~:~のせいである groundbreaking 画期的な drastically 劇的に ★学んだ語・表現(

- Q9 Why will Lecanemab cover only a fraction of millions of people with Alzheimer's in Japan?
- Q10 How many people are living with dementia in Japan now?
- Q11 2025年までに、日本の認知症患者数は、どうなることが予想されていますか。
- Q12 レカネマブは、病期の進行をどの程度、遅らせることができますか。
- Q13 アメリカでは、レカネマブを投与した患者に、どのような副作用が出ましたか。
- Q14 荒井平伊医師はレカネマブについて何と言っていますか。

★参考動画および記事



What is dementia?

- Dementia causes changes in memory, thinking, personality and behavior. The symptoms vary depending on which type the person has.
- 2 There are over 100 forms of dementia. The most well-known form is Alzheimer's disease, which accounts for 60-70% of cases. Alzheimer's patients can forget where the grocery store is, or the names of family and friends.
- 3 Other major forms of dementia include Vascular Dementia(10-20%), Frontotemporal Dementia(10%) and Dementia with Lewy Bodies(4%).
- 4 Generally, symptoms of dementia include:
- 1) having problems in making a plan
- 2) repeating the same activity or saying the same words over and over again
- 3) losing empathy and saying or doing inappropriate things without considering other people's feelings, or disrespecting their loved ones
- 4) suffering from primary progressive aphasia, having trouble finding words or expressing themselves

vary(動詞)異なる form 形 account for~: ~を占める Vascular Dementia 血管性認知症 Frontotemporal Dementia 前頭側頭型認知症 Dementia with Lewy Bodies レビー小体型認知症 empathy 思いやり・共感 disrespect~:~に対して敬意を持たない loved one 愛する人 aphasia 失語症 ★学んだ語・表現(

- QI How many types of dementia are there?
- Q2 What kind of symptoms does Alzheimer's disease have?
- Q3 認知症の4つの症状を和訳しましょう。





Bruce Willis Diagnosed With Frontotemporal Dementia 俳優のブルース・ウィリスさんは、今年の2月、前頭側頭型認知症 (FTD)と診断されました。 ※この教材の3月第1週の高校生用教材で取り上げました。

How to communicate with a person with dementia

- ★Here are three communication tips for talking with people with dementia.
- 1) Have respect for them. ①Don't talk to them as if you were talking to a little kid. Be patient and respect them. Focus on what they can do, instead of what they cannot do.
- 2) Speak clearly, using short and simple sentences. Make eye contact to help focus their attention.
- 3) When a person with Alzheimer's says things that don't make sense, don't correct them. Try to accept their reality they believe in, and help them feel more comfortable.

tip ヒント・コツ don't make sense 意味がわからない、つじつまが合わない correct 訂正する・直す accept 受け入れる ★覚えた語・表現(

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- Q4 認知症患者の方に話しかける時、避けるべき話し方とは何ですか。下線①を参考に、答えましょう。
- Q5 以下の動画を見て下さい。アルツハイマー患者の専門家 Debra さんによれば、認知症患者の方々の前で「絶対に、絶対に使ってはいけない言葉」とは、何でしょうか。



NEVER say this to a person with Dementia

Q6 認知症患者の方に「ミルクはいかがですか?」と話しかける時、どのように話しかければ良いですか。 2)のアドバイスを参考に、下記の動画を見て、答えましょう。



Avoid this when talking to someone with dementia

【チャンネル名:Dementia Success Path】

Q7 認知症患者の方が、意味のわからないことを言った時、どのように対応すれば良いですか。



Kids Interview People With Dementia - Alzheimer's Society, Dementia Action Week 2019 ★イギリスの団体 Alzheimer's Society の動画です。小学生の子供達が、アルツハイマー患者のお年寄りの方々に、インタビューをします。

★次の文を3回ずつ読んで、暗唱しましょう。

- 1. While the existing drugs can only help to ease symptoms temporarily, Lecanemab can remove substances that cause the disease.
- 2. With the world's fastest aging population, it is estimated that one in five elderly people will be living with dementia in Japan by 2025.
- 3. The symptoms of dementia include losing empathy and saying or doing inappropriate things without considering other people's feelings, or disrespecting their loved ones.
- 4. When a person with Alzheimer's says things that don't make sense, don't correct them. Try to accept their reality they believe in, and help them feel more comfortable.

(和訳)

- I. 現存の薬が、症状を一時的に和らげる助けとなるだけである一方、レカネマブは病気の原因となる物質を取り除くことができます。
- 2. 世界で最も速いスピードで高齢化が進んでいる中、日本では、2025 年までに、高齢者の 5 人に 1 人が認知症になるだろうと推定されています。
- 3. 認知症の症状には、共感力を失い、他者の気持ちを考えずに不適切な言動をすることや、 彼らの愛する人に対して敬意を持たない、といったことも含まれています。
- 4. アルツハイマーの患者が意味のわからないことを言った時は、それを訂正しないで下さい。 彼らの信じる現実を受け入れるように努力し、彼らが心地よく感じられるように助けてあげて下さい。