

① 看護学研究科 2026年度

② 入試区分

看護学研究科博士後期（Ⅰ期）

③ 出題科目

英語

④ 出題の意図

看護学の探求に必要となる学術論文を理解するための基礎的な英文読解力をみる。

令和8年度 看護学研究科博士後期課程(Ⅰ期)入学試験問題

科目名:英語

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問1. 以下の英文を読み、日本語で要約しなさい。

Title

Incidence and risk factors for nursing - related intraoperative incidents: A 5 - year retrospective study at a Japanese tertiary care hospital

Abstract

Aim: Nursing - related intraoperative incidents, such as specimen loss and retained surgical items, pose serious risks to patient safety. These events may be influenced by surgical complexity, team structure, and nursing experience. However, data on the specific impact of these factors, particularly in Japan, remain limited. This study aimed to determine the incidence of nursing-related intraoperative incidents and identify clinical and procedural factors associated with their occurrence.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective observational study of all surgeries performed at a tertiary care hospital between April 1, 2018, and March 31, 2023. Data were extracted from anesthetic records, perioperative nursing notes, and an electronic incident reporting system. The primary outcome was the incidence of nursing-related intraoperative incidents. Secondary outcomes included associations with surgical specialty, instrument delivery personnel (nurse vs. physician), duration of surgery (<2 vs. ≥ 2 h), timing of surgery (daytime vs. night shift), surgical approach (endoscopic vs. non - endoscopic), and nurse experience (<6 vs. ≥ 6 years). Logistic regression was used for statistical analysis.

Results: Of 37,265 surgical cases, 85 cases (0.23%) of nursing - related intraoperative incidents were identified. Incident rates were highest in neurosurgery and emergency department surgery. Univariate analysis identified instrument delivery personnel (nurse), longer duration of surgery, night shift surgery, and limited nursing experience as associated factors. In multivariate analysis, limited nursing experience (odds ratio: 1.810) and longer duration of surgery (odds ratio: 4.008) remained significant predictors.

Conclusions: Nursing - related intraoperative incidents, though rare, were more likely to occur during longer surgeries and when performed by less experienced nurses.

【出典】

Mochida, K., Chaki, T., & Yamakage, M. (2025). Incidence and risk factors for nursing-related intraoperative incidents: A 5-year retrospective study at a Japanese tertiary care hospital. Japan Journal of Nursing Science, 22(4), e70027. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jjns.70027>

問2. 次の文中の1)から5)の下線部を日本語に翻訳しなさい。

In all parts of the world, nursing has experienced a profound culture change over the past few decades. Nurses are increasingly expected to understand and conduct research, and to base their professional practice on emerging evidence from research that is, to adopt an evidence-based practice (EBP). 1) EBP is broadly defined as the use of the best clinical evidence in making patient care decisions, and such evidence typically comes from research conducted by nurses and other health care professionals.

What Is Nursing Research?

2) Research is systematic inquiry that uses disciplined methods to answer questions or solve problems. The ultimate goal of research is to develop, refine, and expand a body of knowledge.

Nurses are increasingly engaged in disciplined studies that benefit the profession and its clients, and that contribute to improvements in the entire health care system. Nursing research is systematic inquiry designed to develop trustworthy* evidence about issues of importance to the nursing profession, including nursing practice, education, administration, and informatics. [Text omitted]

Nursing research has experienced remarkable growth in the past three decades, providing nurses with an increasingly sound evidence base from which to practice. 3) Yet many questions endure, and much remains to be done to incorporate research-based evidence into nursing practice.

* trustworthy ...信頼できる、信用性がある

The Importance of Research in Nursing

Because of broad support for evidence-based nursing practice, research has assumed heightened** importance for nurses. Although there is not a consensus about what types of "evidence" are appropriate for EBP (Goode, 2000), there is general agreement that research findings from rigorous studies provide especially strong evidence for informing nurses' decisions and actions. 4) Nurses are accepting the need to base specific nursing actions and decisions on evidence indicating that the actions are clinically appropriate, cost-effective, and result in positive outcomes for clients. [Text omitted]

** heightened ...高まった

Research Purposes Linked to EBP

Most nursing studies can be described in terms of a purpose on the descriptive-explanatory dimension just described. There are some studies, however, that do not fall neatly into such a system. For example, a study to develop and rigorously test a new method of measuring patient outcomes cannot easily be classified using this categorization.

In both nursing and medicine, several books have been written to facilitate EBP, and these books categorize studies in terms of the types of information needed by clinicians (DiCenso et al., 2005; Guyatt & Rennie, 2002; Melnyk & Fineout-Overholt, 2005; Sackett et al., 2000).

5) These writers focus on several types of clinical concerns: treatment, therapy, or intervention; diagnosis and assessment; prognosis; prevention of harm; etiology***; and meaning. Not all nursing studies have these purposes, but many of them do, and such studies have great potential for EBP.

*** etiology ...病気の原因、病因、病因学、病因論

【出典】

Nursing research: Generating and assessing evidence for nursing practice by Denise F. Polit, Cheryl Tatano Beck. Copyright © 2008 by Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, a Wolters Kluwer business. Reproduced with permission of Wolters Kluwer Health Medical Research Limited through PLSclear.

英語

問1

この研究のタイトルは、看護関連術中インシデントの発生率とリスク要因：日本の三次医療機関における5年間の後ろ向き研究 である

研究の背景として、看護関連術中インシデントは、患者の安全に重大なリスクをもたらすが、これらの要因の具体的な影響に関するデータは、日本において依然として限られている現状がある。

研究目的は、看護関連術中インシデントの発生率を明らかにし、その発生に関連する臨床的および手順的要因を特定することであった。

方法は、2018年4月1日から2023年3月31日までの間に三次医療機関で実施されたすべての手術を対象に、後ろ向き観察研究が行われた。データは、麻酔記録、周術期看護記録、電子インシデント報告システムから抽出された。主要評価項目は、看護関連術中インシデントの発生率であった。二次評価項目には、外科専門分野、器具受け渡し担当者（看護師 vs. 医師）、手術時間（2時間未満 vs. 2時間以上）、手術時間帯（日勤 vs. 夜勤）、手術アプローチ（内視鏡 vs. 非内視鏡）、看護師経験（6年未満 vs. 6年以上）との関連が含まれた。統計解析にはロジスティック回帰を用いられた。

結果として、37,265件の外科手術のうち、85件（0.23%）の看護関連術中インシデントが特定された。インシデント発生率は脳神経外科手術と救急外科手術で最も高かった。単変量解析では、器具受け渡し担当者（看護師）、手術時間の長さ、夜勤手術、および看護経験の少なさが関連因子として特定された。多変量解析では、看護経験の少なさ（オッズ比：1.810）と手術時間の長さ（オッズ比：4.008）が依然として有意な予測因子であった。

結論として、看護関連の術中インシデントはまれではあるものの、より長時間の手術や経験の浅い看護師が手術を行った場合に発生する可能性が高いことが示された

問2

- 1) EBP は、患者ケアの意思決定において最良の臨床的エビデンスを活用することと幅広く定義され、そのようなエビデンスは通常、看護師や他の医療専門家による研究から得られる。
- 2) 研究とは、体系的な方法を用いて疑問に答え、問題を解決する体系的な探究である。研究の究極の目的は、知識体系を開発し、洗練させ、拡大することにある。
- 3) 未だ多くの疑問は残されており、研究に基づくエビデンスを看護実践に組み込むためには、なお多くの課題が残されている。
- 4) 看護師は、その行動が臨床的に適切で、費用対効果が高く、クライアントにとって良好な結果をもたらすことを示すエビデンスに基づき、特定の看護行動や意思決定を行う必要性を認識しつつある。

- 5) これらの著者は、治療・療法・介入、診断と評価、予後、有害事象の予防、病気の原因、意味といった臨床的関心事の類型に焦点を当てている。全ての看護研究がこれらの目的を持つわけではないが、多くの研究が該当し、EBP に向けて大きな可能性を秘めている。