

2026年度入学者選抜問題(英語)

[illegible]

According to current evidence, (1)ADHD shares a high comorbidity with anxiety disorders. These findings show that symptoms of anxiety may increase the symptoms of ADHD; on the other hand, deficits of executive functions related to ADHD may increase anxiety. (2)Nevertheless, the causal relations where the anxiety would predict ADHD, or the ADHD would predict anxiety, were not found, indicating that both diagnoses could coexist as comorbidities. However, there is no evidence that ADHD could create anxiety as its symptom or that anxiety would implicate ADHD. These findings are in agreement with the “dual-pathway” trajectory in the ^{*}etiopathogenesis of ADHD based on the two interacting systems, where the first is represented by frontal executive dysfunctions and the second is mainly linked to dysfunctions in brain systems related to emotions and motivation. This mutual comorbidity and “interplay” between ADHD symptoms and anxiety indicates that inhibitory deficits specifically interact with emotional excitation related to stress stimuli, and the dysfunctional inhibitory systems could cause higher vulnerability with respect to stress stimuli from the social environment. On the other hand, in cases of ADHD where the executive dysfunctions are not the main ^{**}etiopathogenetic factors, increased (3)emotional excitation caused by stress stimuli may also play a role in ADHD deficits and symptoms. This interplay between executive dysfunctions and emotional dysregulation due to stressful experiences may then also implicate the observed comorbidities and relationships between the attentional symptoms related to ADHD and the anxiety-related emotional dysregulation in patients with ADHD. This interplay between the attentional symptoms of ADHD and the symptoms of anxiety also reflects (4)the dual pathway between the “cool” cognitive deficits mainly related to executive dysfunctions and the “hot” deficits related to the dysfunctional ability to process emotional information that often may produce anxiety, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. (5)These recent findings on the relationship between ADHD symptoms and anxiety also confirm that ADHD and its symptoms cannot be explained only as a consequence of frontal lobe executive dysfunctions and that important influences on the etiopathogenesis of ADHD are also related to emotional dysregulation that is closely linked to increased excitability in the ^{***}limbic system.

出典：Bob, P. and Privara, M. (2025). ADHD, stress, and anxiety. *Front. Psychiatry* 16:1536207. doi: 10.3389/fpsyt.2025.1536207 (一部改変)

問1 下線部 (1) ADHD を省略せず、英語で表記しなさい。

問2 ADHD の実行機能障害は何を高めると言っていますか。日本語で答えなさい。

問3 下線部 (2) を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 “dual-pathway” は二重経路モデルのことであるが、第一システムは何のことだと言っているか、次の①から⑤の中から選びなさい。

- ① ADHD の疾病原因
- ② 感情や動機づけに関する脳機能障害
- ③ 小脳の機能障害による運動障害
- ④ 前頭葉の実行機能障害
- ⑤ 視床下部の機能障害に関する摂食障害

問5 下線部 (3) は何によって引き起こされると言っているか、日本語で答えなさい。

問6 下線部 (4) はしばしば何を引き起こすと言っているか、日本語で答えなさい。

問7 下線部 (5) を日本語に訳しなさい。