

臨床心理学専攻(専門職学位課程)

2025年度入学者選抜問題(英語)

受験番号		氏名	
------	--	----	--

次の英文を読み、問1から問4に答えなさい。

Psychosis and the specific diagnosis of schizophrenia in children and young people represent a major psychiatric disorder, or cluster of disorders that alters a person's perception, thoughts, mood and behaviour. The symptoms of psychosis are usually divided into 'positive symptoms', including hallucinations (perception in the absence of any stimulus) and delusions (fixed or falsely held beliefs), and 'negative symptoms' (such as emotional apathy, lack of drive, poverty of speech, social withdrawal and self-neglect). Children and young people who develop psychosis will have their own unique combination of symptoms and experiences, the precise pattern of which will be influenced by their circumstances and stage of development.

(1) Psychosis and schizophrenia are commonly preceded by a so-called prodromal period, lasting up to 12 months, in which the child or young person's behaviour and experience are altered. Relatives may become aware of these changes first. Changes include the emergence of transient and/or attenuated psychotic symptoms, such as hallucinations and/or delusions with associated impaired functioning. More subtly, the child or young person may become socially withdrawn or suspicious, with alterations in expressed feeling. It is important to note that most children and young people with transient or attenuated psychotic symptoms do not go on to develop psychosis or schizophrenia, although those with such symptoms do appear to be at higher risk than other children and young people of developing psychosis and schizophrenia up to 10 years after onset of symptoms. The prevalence of psychotic disorders in children aged between 5 and 18 years has been estimated to be 0.4% (the figure across all ages and populations in the UK is 0.7%). Schizophrenia accounts for 24.5% of all psychiatric admissions in young people aged 10 to 18 years (the overall admission rate is 0.46 per 1000 for this age range), with an exponential rise across the adolescent years. The rise in incidence increases most from age 15 onwards.

There is a worse prognosis for psychosis and schizophrenia when onset is in childhood or adolescence. The symptoms and experience of psychosis and schizophrenia are often distressing and the effects of the illness are pervasive. Although about (2) one-fifth of children and young people with schizophrenia have a good outcome with only mild impairment, one-third have severe impairment that needs intensive social and psychiatric support. Psychosis and schizophrenia can have a major detrimental effect on children and young people's personal, social, educational and occupational functioning, placing a heavy burden on them and their parents and carers.

出典) Psychosis and schizophrenia in children and young people: recognition and management Clinical

guideline. Published: 23 January 2013 Last updated: 26 October 2016 dance/cg155 p34-35
© NICE 2023. All rights reserved. Subject to Notice of rights (<https://www.nice.org.uk/terms-andconditions#notice-of-rights>).

問1 精神病の症状について、文中から抜き出し、日本語で答えなさい。

問2 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。

問3 5歳から18歳の子どもの精神病の有病率を答えなさい。

問4 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。