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大学院医学研究科 共通必修講義・演習 第7回

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Ikuo Tsunoda, MD, PhD 角田郁生

Professor and Chair 主任教授

Department of Neurovirology and Neuroimmunology

Kindai University Graduate School of Medical Sciences

近畿大学大学院医学研究科 神経ウイルス学・免疫学

Department of Microbiology

Kindai University Faculty of Medicine

近畿大学医学部微生物学講座教授

Homepage: <http://www.med.kindai.ac.jp/microbio/nihongo.html>

E-mail: itsunoda@hotmail.com



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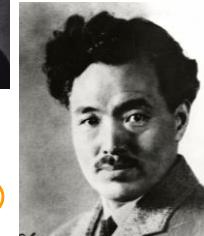
Ikuo Tsunoda Biography 角田郁生 略歴

- Born in Fukushima 福島県生
- Morioka high school 盛岡一高
- MD, Tohoku University Sendai
- Resident, Fukushima Medical University (Neurology)
- PhD, Tohoku University (Neuropathology)
- 1995年～ University of Utah ユタ大学神経内科学
Postdoc, Research Associate, Lecturer
- 2005年 Assistant Professor (Principal investigator, PI)
- 2009年～ Louisiana State University ルイジアナ州立大学
Department of Microbiology and Immunology 微生物学・免疫学講座
Assistant Professor
- 2015年～ Associate Professor (tenured テニュア、終身雇用)
- 2016年4月～ Kindai University, Professor
近畿大学医学部微生物学講座教授

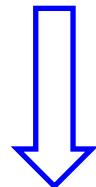
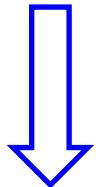


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Kenji Miyazawa



Hideyo Noguchi



近畿大学
KINDAI UNIVERSITY



Louisiana State University

2009年～2016年 7年

角田郁生



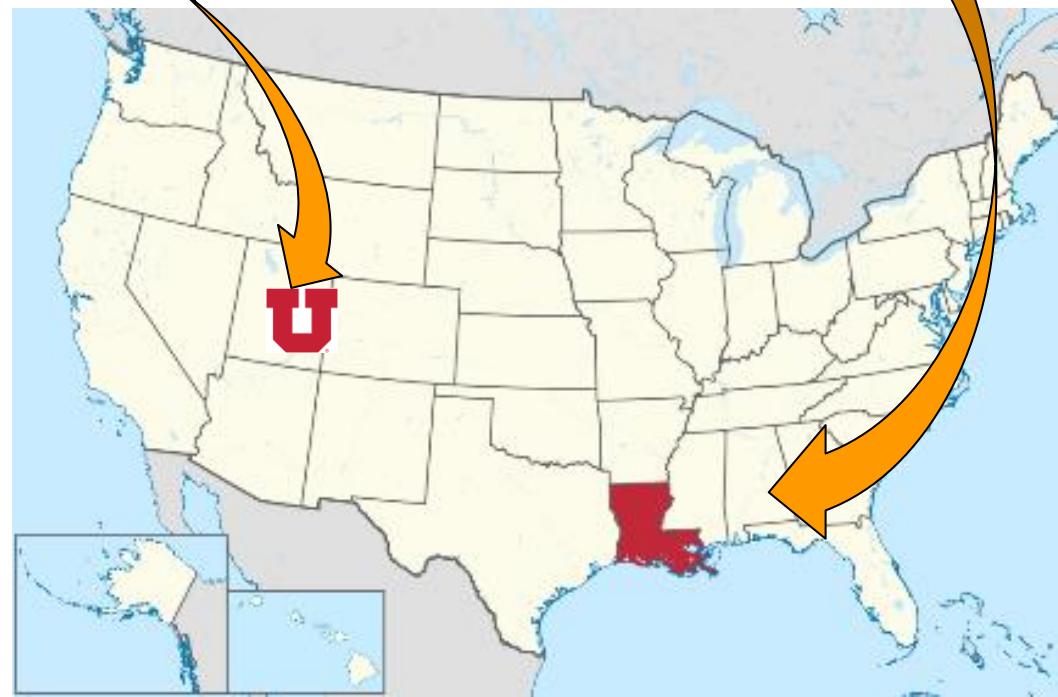
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イジャーズ・
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米留学6年

朴雅美(医学基盤講師)

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米留学7年

城玲央奈
産婦助教
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角田郁生 教授
Ikuo Tsunoda
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Scientific Evaluation of the Court Evidence Submitted to the 2019 Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Libel Case and Its Decision in Japan

Jason M. Boddy^{1*}, Ikuo Tsunoda^{1,2,3,4} and J. Steven Alexander⁵

¹Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center - Shreveport, Shreveport, LA, United States; ²Center for Molecular and Tumor Virology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, Shreveport, LA, United States; ³Department of Microbiology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan; ⁴Department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center - Shreveport, Shreveport, LA, United States

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Edited by:
Giovanni Macrì,
University of South
Australia

Reviewed by:
Rosalie Womersley,
University of South
Australia

*Correspondence:
Jason M. Boddy
jmboddy@lsuhsc.edu

Ikuo Tsunoda,
jtsunoda@phs.ku.ac.jp

J. Steven Alexander
jalexander@lsuhsc.edu

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INTRODUCTION

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects the skin and other body surfaces causing warts and other benign growths (1). Although most HPV infections are eliminated by the immune system without complications, some HPV-induced growths can progress to cancer. HPV-induced cancers, including cervical cancer and oropharyngeal cancer, are responsible for over 300,000 deaths annually worldwide (2), making HPV infection a major public health problem. Several HPV vaccines have been shown to safely and effectively prevent infection by cancer-causing HPV types, thus preventing the antecedent growths that inevitably lead to cervical cancer (3, 4).

In Japan, HPV vaccines were initially introduced in 2011, and became routinely used in 2013 when the vaccination rate approached ~70%; however, after only two and a half months, the Japanese government suspended proactive recommendation of HPV vaccination. The suspension was based on clinical reports of suspected adverse events from a few girls after HPV vaccination. Testimonials from these girls and medical doctors in Japan were repeatedly broadcasted on TV, creating public fear of the vaccine which prompted withdrawal of government support (5).

HPV VACCINE LIBEL CASE

Public anxiety over HPV vaccination was amplified by the experimental findings that were presented to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) of the Japanese government on March 16, 2016 by Dr. Shuichi Ikeda, principal investigator of the research team funded by MHLW who investigated potential nerve injury following HPV vaccination. In July 2016, a class-action lawsuit against the Japanese government asking for compensation for the damage purportedly caused by the vaccine was filed, that lawsuit is still pending. The Japanese government's suspension of the proactive recommendation of HPV vaccines will have been in effect for 4 years as of June 2020. Although evidence for the safety of this vaccine has been recognized internationally (6, 7), the HPV vaccination rate in Japan remains below 1%, thus placing current generations of young Japanese women at unnecessary risk of cervical cancer in the future. In 2017, the Global Advisory

Committee on Vaccine Safety (GACVS) reported that the mortality rate from cervical cancer in Japan increased 3.4% between 1995 and 2005 and was understood to increase by 5.9% between 2005 and 2015 (8). Recently, Simms et al. estimated that 100% HPV vaccinations will result in 5,000 deaths due to cervical cancer (9).

The summary of the MHLW presentation by Dr. Ikeda was broadcast on the evening news show, "NEWS23" on Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) Television network on March 16, 2016. In that news show, Dr. Ikeda, Professor and Dean of Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan, purports to have demonstrated evidence of damage to mice injected with an HPV vaccine (https://www.mamoruerinchi.com.wordpress/wp-content/uploads/docs/publication/hei79_15mp4fbclid-1wAR3f484fCKExypMpWQxDQg5T68dWSLRZV/DuWeI2LpH1YUe9f9fP0G0). Dr. Ikeda explained, "Deposition of abnormal antibodies in the blood serum of mice injected with the HPV vaccine was observed on the hippocampus sections injected with the HPV vaccine. The function of the hippocampus seems to be damaged. Apparently, the brain is damaged." This broad-based influence public opinion and helped raise an alarm against HPV vaccination. Two weeks after the show, the HPV vaccine "victims" announced they were suing both the government and broadcast, Dr. Riko Muranaka, a noted physician, journalist, and vaccine advocate, wrote in the business magazine, *Vaccine*, that Dr. Ikeda's experimental results suffered from significant scientific irregularities, and suggested that they may have been falsified. In response, Dr. Ikeda sued *Vaccine* for libel, and that she had damaged her reputation as a scientist. On March 26, 2019, a court in Tokyo found Dr. Muranaka guilty of libel since the Tokyo district court could not find evidence that Dr. Ikeda intentionally engaged in scientific misconduct. On October 30, 2019, the Tokyo High Court upheld against Dr. Muranaka in a partial defense of the case despite support for Dr. Ikeda from Dr. Tatsuya Honjo, a Nobel laureate. Since an appeal to the Supreme Court of Japan was dismissed on March 9, 2020, the above judgement became final.

However, a critical point about this court decision was that it was based solely on the individual of Dr. Muranaka's usage of the word "falsified" in Dr. Ikeda's statement. The court did not assess the scientific accuracy of the experimental findings. Therefore, although the result of the trial can be (and has been) seen as a victory for anti-vaccination advocates, the actual safety of the HPV vaccine was not at issue. Although the trial was performed in the Japanese legal system, the main finding of the case used in the experiment was withheld. As of today, Dr. Ikeda's team has neither published a manuscript on the effect of the vaccine used in the trial nor disclosed the number of mice used in the experiments broadcasted on TV. Another Japanese group published a manuscript on an animal model of HPV-induced cervical cancer and immunotherapy (8). The paper, titled "Immunotherapy against human papillomavirus (HPV) in a mouse model of cervical cancer using a combination of oncolytic virotherapy and adoptive cellular immunotherapy," was published in *Journal of Clinical Oncology* in 2016, but the paper retracted the article because the experimental approach did not support the conclusions of the study (13). Therefore, experimentally, there is no evidence that the HPV vaccine can induce brain damage.

Because the scientific accuracy of Dr. Ikeda's team data was unclear, Shinshu University formed a committee to investigate the experimental findings. Dr. Ikeda's team showed images of antibody-induced damage in the hippocampus following HPV

vaccination in "a mouse" for "mice" in the Japanese language. A singular form is commonly used instead of a plural form in most occasions. The research team claimed that they could not find such damage in mice injected with hepatitis B virus (HBV) virus-induced damage to the hippocampus and saline (shown in a separate slide at https://www.mamoruerinchi.com.wordpress/wp-content/uploads/docs/publication/hei79_15mp4fbclid-1wAR3f484fCKExypMpWQxDQg5T68dWSLRZV/DuWeI2LpH1YUe9f9fP0G0). However,

it turned out that the hippocampal picture was not from a vaccinated mouse section. Dr. Ikeda said in the broadcast that sera collected from non-vaccinated mice, which were not normal mice, but rather mutant mice that are known to have abnormal antibody production (12); immunologically, normal mice should have been used in the experiment since the mutant mice could develop abnormal autoantibody production even without treatment. Under the supervision of the Shinshu University, the second experiment was repeated by the same research group. The second experiment demonstrated no antibody deposition on hippocampal sections, which were incubated with sera from three HPV vaccine-injected mice or three control mice; negative results from both HPV vaccine and control groups were shown in the third slide at https://www.mamoruerinchi.com.wordpress/wp-content/uploads/docs/publication/hei79_15pd.pdf.

DISCUSSION

There is a consensus in the Japanese scientific community, including the Shinshu University committee and MHLW of the Japanese government, that Dr. Ikeda's research team did not prove that HPV vaccination caused damage in mouse brains. As virologists, immunologists, and neurologists, we evaluated the evidence submitted to the trial and fully agree with that assessment. The "falsified" statement of Dr. Ikeda that the HPV vaccine caused hippocampal damage was not supported by subsequent work, even performed in the same University by the same group. No credible scientist can accept the possibility of the "adverse effect" of an HPV vaccine from a single mouse hippocampus section. In addition, the main finding of the case used in the experiment was withheld. As of today, Dr. Ikeda's team has neither published a manuscript on the effect of the HPV vaccine using valid experimental design nor disclosed the number of mice used in the experiments broadcasted on TV. Another Japanese group published a manuscript on an animal model of HPV-induced cervical cancer and immunotherapy (8). The paper, titled "Immunotherapy against human papillomavirus (HPV) in a mouse model of cervical cancer using a combination of oncolytic virotherapy and adoptive cellular immunotherapy," was published in *Journal of Clinical Oncology* in 2016, but the paper retracted the article because the experimental approach did not support the conclusions of the study (13). Therefore, experimentally, there is no evidence that the HPV vaccine can induce brain damage.

HPV Vaccine Trial in Japan

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In evaluating the significance of the recent trial, it is critical to separate the legal use of libel from the scientific use of evidence. The evidence that Dr. Ikeda's team provides is not related to the safety of the vaccine. Even so, Dr. Ikeda's research team did not fabricate the data that he presented; the data clearly did not support his claims and therefore his research team's "findings" do not support the notion that the vaccine is in any way dangerous. We fear that the publicity of this trial will further damage the reputation of the HPV vaccine in Japan, and perhaps worldwide. We hope that careful consideration of the evidence and of the issues involved will help put to rest some of the concerns and fears of the public and thus remove some of the barriers to this important vaccine.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

JB and IT researched the topic and prepared the text. JA supervised and edited the text and provided feedback. All authors

reviewed the manuscript and agreed with the decision to submit for publication.

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Impact factor (IF) インパクトファクター

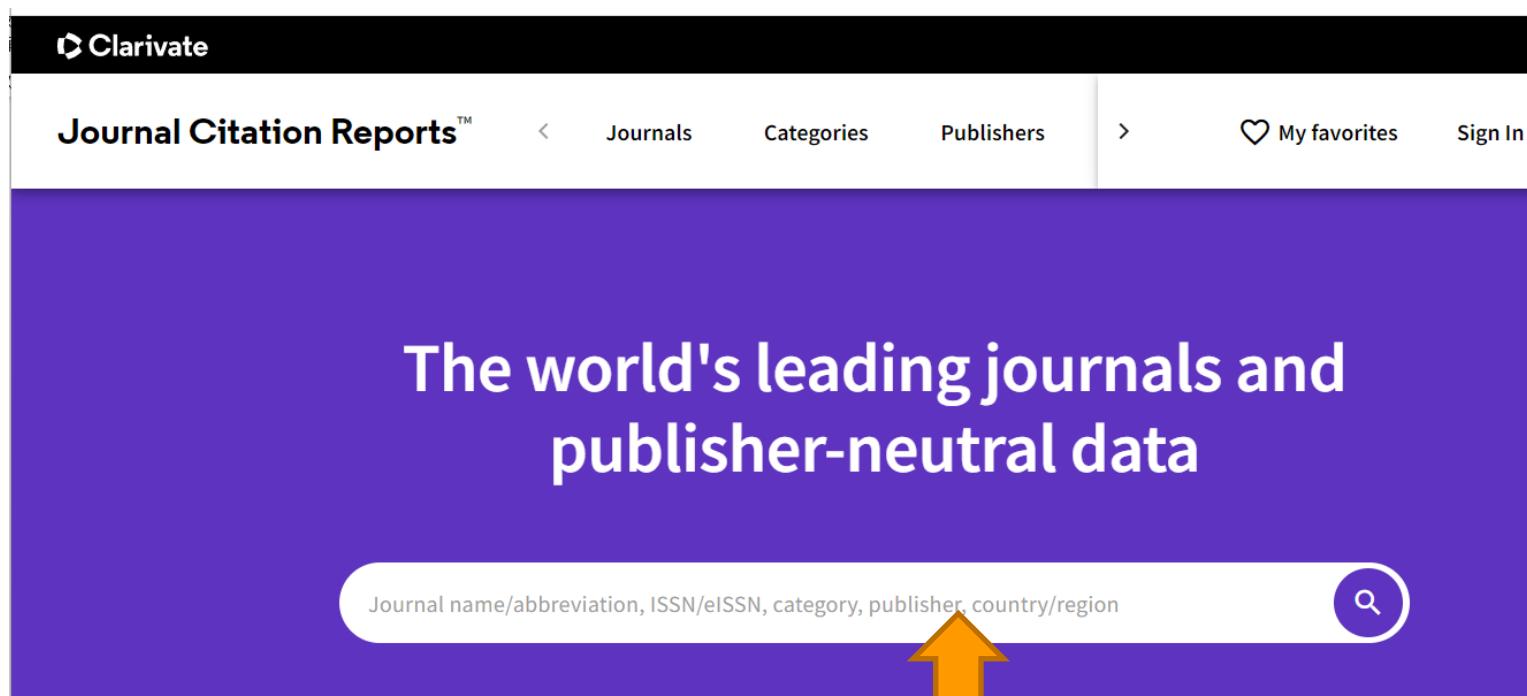
- Reflects the yearly mean number of **citations** of articles published in the last two years in a given journal
- In any given year, the two-year journal impact factor is the ratio between the number of citations received in that year for publications in that journal that were published in the two preceding years and the total number of "citable items" published in that journal during the two preceding years
- For example, **Nature** had an impact factor of 41.577 in 2017
 - $\text{IF2017} = \text{Citations in 2017} / (\text{Publications in 2015 and 2016})$
 $= 74090 / (880 + 902) = 41.577$

URL for Impact factor

インパクトファクターの調べ方

● Journal Citation Reports (JCR)

- <https://jcr.clarivate.com/JCRLandingPageAction.action?Init=Yes&SrcApp=IC2LS&SID=H8-nwPX8H5I066UkLjiv26gzle6wdBj7ks0-18x2dZ8yn6x2Bth114Va0lgrsEC0Qx3Dx3Dna6IY4D6VMPtI2GGHAQm2Ax3Dx3DWwpRYkX4Gz8e7T4uNI5SUQx3Dx3D-wBEj1mx2B0mykql8H4kstFLwx3Dx3D>



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ISSN

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EISSN

1349-7006

JCR ABBREVIATION

CANCER SCI



Predatory publishing

ハゲタカジャーナル/捕食学術誌

- an exploitative academic publishing business model that involves charging publication fees to authors without checking articles for quality and legitimacy
- without providing editorial and publishing services that legitimate academic journals provide, whether open access or not
- Beall's List was a prominent list of predatory open-access publishers that was maintained by University of Colorado librarian Jeffrey Beall on his blog Scholarly Open Access. <https://beallslist.net/>
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) a unique and extensive index of diverse open access journals from around the world; A gold standard for open access publishing

BEALL'S LIST

OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

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Search for publishers (name or URL)

Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of the journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the [Standalone Journals list](#).

All journals published by a predatory publisher are potentially predatory unless stated otherwise.

Original list

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This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian [Jeffrey Beall](#). We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- 1088 Email Press
- 2425 Publishers
- [The 5th Publisher](#)

Useful pages

[List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ](#)

[DOAJ: Journals added and removed](#)

[Nonrecommended medical periodicals](#)

[Retraction Watch](#)

[Flaky Academic Journals Blog](#)

[List of scholarly publishing stings](#)

Conferences

<https://beallslist.net/>

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令和4年11月21日

研究科長 殿

事務(部)長 殿

大学院担当者 殿

大学院部長 松本 和也

学術論文投稿において正しいジャーナルを選択するための情報について(周知依頼)

近畿大学では、国際ジャーナルへの投稿支援事業開始時にあわせて、学長より所属長宛で「粗悪学術雑誌に対する方針、平成31年1月29日付」が通知されて、本学規程に定める「研究者の行動規範」に基づき、大学の信頼と研究者自身の悪影響を鑑みて粗悪学術雑誌(いわゆるハゲタカジャーナル)への投稿は注意して行わないよう正在しているところです。

一方、近畿大学大学院では、大学院生に対して研究活動の不正行為(捏造、改善、盗用、2重投稿、不適切なオーサーシップ等)の深い理解を求めるとともに、その一環として研究倫理教育 APRIN e ラーニングプログラム(eAPRIN)の受講を義務づけています。その状況で、昨年度開催された大学院改革検討委員会において、教員と大学院生が理解できる「ハゲタカジャーナル(粗悪学術雑誌)」の定義について、大学院全体に通知することが決まりました。この度、大学院で導入している研究公正のための剽窃チェックツール iThenticate(アイセンティケイト)の提供会社(ターンイットイン(Turnitin)から、「ハゲタカジャーナル(粗悪学術雑誌)」のチェックリスト情報を入手いたしました。

つきましては、「正しいジャーナル選びのための研究者用チェックリスト」(資料1)を周知していただき、教員と大学院生の研究倫理教育に役立てていただくことをお願いさせていただきます。

また、研究倫理教育の深化のため、国立研究開発法人・科学技術振興機構から発行されている「研究者のみなさんへ～責任ある研究活動を目指して～」(日本語・英語・中国語)(資料2)をあわせて、教員ならびに院生に通知していただきますことも申し添えます。

以上、何卒よろしくお願い申し上げます。

以上

【添付資料】

資料1 「正しいジャーナル選びのための研究者用チェックリスト」、ターンイットイン(Turnitin)発行

資料2 「研究者のみなさんへ～責任ある研究活動を目指して～」(日本語・英語・中国語)、JST 発行

ハゲタカジャーナルの警告サイン



情報の欠如

- ジャーナルの編集委員会に関する情報が示されていない
- ウェブサイト上で出版方針が公開されていない
- 訂正や撤回に関する方針が明示されていない
- 著作権、再利用、データベースへの登録に関する方針が示されていない
- 業界団体に加盟していない
- 連絡先が記載されていない



内容に関する問題点

- コンテンツの更新頻度が低い
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(HTML形式やPDF形式での提供がない)
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- 返金不可の前払い料金を要求する(現在、投稿料金を請求するジャーナルはほとんどなく、仮にあったとしても論文出版後に返金される)
- 不特定多数に向けた形式的な「勧誘メール」を、匿名で突然送りつけてくる
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正しいジャーナル選びのための研究者用チェックリスト



マシュー・ソルター博士
アカバナコンサルティング創設者兼CEO

正しいジャーナルを選ぶためのセルフチェック：

- このジャーナルを、あなたや同僚は知っていますか？
- このジャーナルに最近掲載された論文の著者について知っていますか？
- このジャーナルでは新しい内容が定期的かつ頻繁に掲載され、最新論文を見つけやすくなっていますか？
- 出版社を簡単に特定し、連絡をとることができますか？
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- 投稿論文のアクセプトを保証したり、査読期間が短か過ぎたりしませんか？
- 掲載論文は専門のデータベースに登録されますか？
- デジタル出版物は長期間のアーカイブや保存が保証されていますか？
- その出版社は永続的なデジタルオブジェクト識別子（DOI）を使用していますか？
- どのような料金がいつ請求されるのか、明記されていますか？権利放棄に関して明記されていますか？
- その出版社の資金調達についてウェブサイト上で説明がありますか？
- オープンアクセスジャーナルの場合、ライセンスポリシーが明記されていますか？ライセンスの優先権はありますか？著者のニーズに応じた例外規定がありますか？すべての出版物にライセンスの詳細が記されていますか？
- 著者、編集者、査読者の利益相反の可能性に関して、明確な方針が示されていますか？
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例：

- 出版規範委員会（COPE）
- オープンアクセスジャーナルのディレクトリ（DOAJ）
- オープンアクセス学術出版社協会（OASPA）
- 国際STM出版社協会（STM）
- 学術出版協会（SSP）

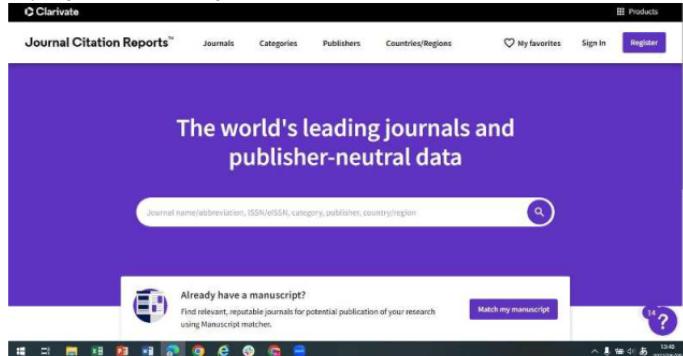
課博・論博

指導教授の所見書	
学位申請者氏名	
論文題目	
<p>所 見</p> <p>以下の文書に基づき、「指導教授の所見書」をご記入ください。 確認後、本コメントは削除してください。</p> <p>学位申請書類の所見記載について</p> <p>近畿大学学位規程</p> <p>博士の学位論文は、<u>指導教員の承認と指導の下</u>に作成、提出するものとする。(第 14 条)</p> <p>博士の学位論文は、当該専攻の学問分野における独創的研究によって、従来の学術水準に新しい知見を加えるとともに専攻分野に関して研究を指導する能力があると認めた者をもって合格とする。(第 17 条)</p> <p>「指導教授の所見書」は、上記学学位規程の第 14 条によって、第 17 条の内容について書かれるものであり、指導教授が、当該学位論文は自分が指導したものであり、その提出を承認していること、及び論文の内容は専攻の学術分野における独創的研究であって、申請者には専攻分野の研究を指導する能力があると書くべきものです。</p> <p>(平成 22 年 2 月、研究科運営委員長)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 論文掲載誌は Impact Factor (Clarivate) 又は Scientific Journal Ranking (Scimagoir) が付与されていることを確認しました。 <input type="checkbox"/> 論文掲載誌は Impact Factor (Clarivate)、Scientific Journal Ranking (Scimagoir) のいずれの付与もないが、運営委員会にて粗悪学術誌でないことが確認されました。</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 論文掲載誌は粗悪学術誌でないことを確認しました。</p> <p>年 月 日</p> <p>近畿大学大学院医学研究科</p> <p>教 授</p>	

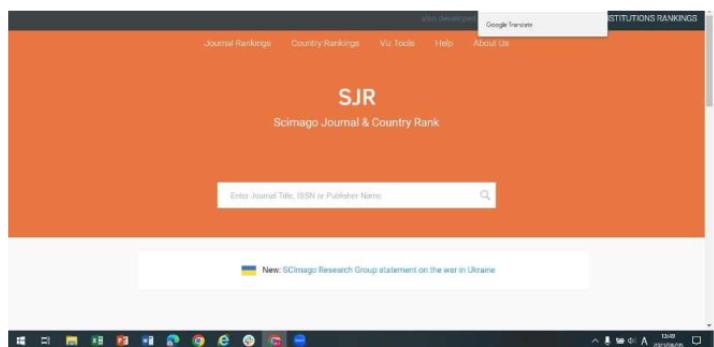
【学位論文の投稿雑誌について】

Journal Citation Reports - Journals (clarivate.com)<https://jcr.clarivate.com/jcr/browse-journals>

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How to cite the references 文献検索法

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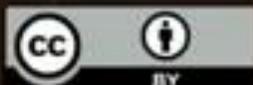
- Free search engine accessing primarily the MEDLINE database
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How to find articles using PubMed 検索の実習²⁰

- Enter the author's last name and initials without punctuation in the search box and click Search. ex. Tsunoda I

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National Center for Biotechnology Information

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Tsunoda I

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RESULTS BY YEAR

1974 2023

123 results

◀ ◀ Page 12 of 13 ▶ ▶

111 Nitric oxide synthase inhibitor, aminoguanidine, reduces inflammation and demyelination produced by Theiler's virus infection.
Rose JW, Hill KE, Wada Y, Kurtz CI, **Tsunoda I**, Fujinami RS, Cross AH.
J Neuroimmunol. 1998 Jan;81(1-2):82-9. doi: 10.1016/s0165-5728(97)00162-8.
PMID: 9521609

112 Cite Share Hydrocephalus in mice infected with a Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus variant.
Tsunoda I, McCright IJ, Kuang LQ, Zurbriggen A, Fujinami RS.
J Neuropathol Exp Neurol. 1997 Dec;56(12):1302-13. doi: 10.1097/00005072-199712000-00005.
PMID: 9413279

Apoptosis in acute and chronic central nervous system disease induced by

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How to find articles using PubMed 検索の実習

21

- Enter “Author’s name AND affiliation 著者名 AND 施設名” and click Search. ex. Tsunoda I AND Kindai

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface with the query "Tsunoda I AND Kindai" entered in the search bar. The results are sorted by "Most recent". There are 33 results displayed across 4 pages, with the first result shown.

RESULTS BY YEAR

Year	Count
2016	1
2017	2
2018	1
2019	1
2020	1
2021	1
2022	1
2023	2

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTES

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE TYPE

- Associated data

RESULTS

- Effectiveness of exercise interventions in animal models of multiple sclerosis.
1 Parnow A, Hafedh M, **Tsunoda I**, Patel DI, Baker JS, Saeidi A, Bagchi S, Sengupta P, Dutta S, Łuszczki E, Stolarczyk A, Oleksy Ł, Al Kiyumi MH, Laher I, Zouhal H.
Front Med (Lausanne). 2023 Mar 30;10:1143766. doi: 10.3389/fmed.2023.1143766. eCollection 2023.
PMID: 37089595 [Free PMC article.](#) Review.
- Multiple Sclerosis in Mongolia; the First Study Exploring Predictors of Disability and Depression in Mongolian MS Patients.
2 Cite
Jaalkhorol M, Dulamsuren O, Dashtseren A, Byambajav EA, Khaidav N, Bat-Orgil B, Bold A, Amgalan E, Chuluunbaatar A, **Tsunoda I**.
Pathophysiology. 2023 Jan 20;30(1):15-26. doi: 10.3390/pathophysiology30010003.
PMID: 36810422 [Free PMC article.](#)
- Adjuvant Injections Altered the Ileal and Fecal Microbiota Differently with Changes in Immunoglobulin Isotypes and Antimycobacterial Antibody Responses.
3 Cite
Khadka S, Omura S, Sato F, **Tsunoda I**.
Int J Mol Sci. 2023 Feb 1;24(3):2818. doi: 10.3390/ijms24032818.
PMID: 36769136 [Free PMC article.](#)

- Enter “Author’s name AND journal name 著者名 AND 掲載誌名” and click Search. ex. Tsunoda I AND Cancer Science

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface with the query "Tsunoda I AND Cancer Science" entered in the search bar. The results page displays 2 results, sorted by "Most recent". The first result is a study by Matsumura N, Shiro R, and Tsunoda I, published in *Cancer Sci.* (2023 Apr;114(4):1218-1228). The second result is another study by Matsumura N and Tsunoda I, published in *Cancer Sci.* (2022 Oct;113(10):3313-3320).

Tsunoda I AND Cancer Science

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2 results Page 1 of 1

1 Critical evaluation on roles of macrophagic myofasciitis and aluminum adjuvants in HPV vaccine-induced adverse events.
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Matsumura N, Shiro R, **Tsunoda I**. *Cancer Sci.* 2023 Apr;114(4):1218-1228. doi: 10.1111/cas.15714. Epub 2023 Feb 8.
PMID: 36601818 Free PMC article. Review.
Cervical **cancer** is caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, which is preventable by HPV vaccines. ...

2 Scientific evaluation of alleged findings in HPV vaccines: Molecular mimicry and mouse models of vaccine-induced disease.
Cite Share
Matsumura N, **Tsunoda I**. *Cancer Sci.* 2022 Oct;113(10):3313-3320. doi: 10.1111/cas.15482. Epub 2022 Aug 2.
PMID: 35781393 Free PMC article. Review.
Cervical **cancer** is caused by infections of the human papillomavirus (HPV), which can be prevented by vaccinations. In Japan, although about 3000 people die of cervical **cancer** annually, the HPV vaccination



Critical evaluation on roles of macrophagic myofasciitis and aluminum adjuvants in HPV vaccine-induced adverse events

Noriomi Matsumura ¹, Reona Shiro ¹, Ikuo Tsunoda ²

Affiliations — collapse

Affiliations

¹ Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.

² Department of Microbiology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.

PMID: 36601818 PMCID: PMC10067403 DOI: 10.1111/cas.15714

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Critical evaluation on roles of macrophagic myofasciitis and aluminum adjuvants in HPV vaccine-induced adverse events

Noriomi Matsumura, Reona Shiro, Ikuo Tsunoda

First published: 05 January 2023 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/cas.15714> | Citations: 1

Noriomi Matsumura and Ikuo Tsunoda contributed equally to this work.

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How to find articles using PubMed 検索の実習 24

- Enter "Author's name AND keywords 著者名 AND キーワード" and click Search. ex. Tsunoda I AND multiple sclerosis 多発性硬化症

Filters
さらに絞り込んで検索

MY NCBI FILTERS

RESULTS BY YEAR

1996 2023

TEXT AVAILABILITY

Abstract

Free full text

Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

Associated data

Tsunoda I AND multiple sclerosis

Advanced Create alert Create RSS

Sorted by: Most recent

Display options

1 of 7

63 results

1 article found by citation matching

Distinct roles for IP-10/CXCL10 in three animal models, Theiler's virus infection, EAE, and MHV infection, for multiple sclerosis: implication of differing roles for IP-10.

Tsunoda I, et al. Mult Scler. 2004. PMID: 14760949 Review.

Effectiveness of exercise interventions in animal models of **multiple sclerosis**.

1 Parnow A, Hafedh M, **Tsunoda I**, Patel DI, Baker JS, Saadci A, Bagchi S, Sengupta P, Dutta S, Łuszczki E, Stolarczyk A, Oleksy Ł, Al Kiyumi MH, Laher I, ...
Front Med (Lausanne). 2023 Mar 30;10:10380. doi: 10.3389/fmed.2023.1143766. eCollection 2023.
PMID: 37089595 **Free PMC article.** Review.

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is associated with an impaired immune system that severely affects the spinal cord and brain, and which is marked by progressive inflammatory demyelination. ...

Multiple Sclerosis in Mongolia; the First Study Exploring Predictors of Disability and Depression in Mongolian MS Patients.

2 Cite Jaalkhorol M, Dulamsuren O, Dashtseren A, Byambajav EA, Khaidav N, Bat-Orgil B, Bold A, Amgalan E, Chuluunbaatar A, ...

Medical Subject Headings: MeSH

25

- a controlled and hierarchically-organized vocabulary produced by the National Library of Medicine
- used for indexing, cataloging, and searching of biomedical and health-related information
- includes the subject headings appearing in MEDLINE/PubMed, the NLM Catalog, and other NLM databases
- Medical Subject Headings 2023

<https://meshb.nlm.nih.gov/>

Medical Subject Headings 2024

<https://meshb.nlm.nih.gov/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Library of Medicine's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) database. At the top, there is a blue header bar with the NIH logo and the text "National Library of Medicine". Below the header, there is a navigation bar with links for "Search", "Tree View", "MeSH on Demand", "MeSH 2022", "About", "Suggestions", "Contact Us", and a "Survey" button. On the left side, there is a "MeSH" logo with a tree icon.

The main content area features a large title "Medical Subject Headings 2023" and a subtitle "The files are updated each week day Monday-Friday by 8AM EST". Below the title, there is a search bar labeled "Search MeSH..." and a dropdown menu set to "Exact Match". There are also buttons for "All Fragments" and "Any Fragment". To the right of the search bar, there are filters for "Sort by: Relevance" and "Results per Page: 20".

The search results are listed in a table with columns for "Term", "Type", and "Count". The results include:

Term	Type	Count
multiple sclerosis	Main Heading (Descriptor) Terms	1
multiple sclerosis	Qualifier Terms	1
multiple sclerosis	Supplementary Concept Record Terms	1
multiple sclerosis	MeSH Unique ID	1
multiple sclerosis	Search in all Supplementary Concept Record Fields	1
multiple sclerosis	Heading Mapped To	1
multiple sclerosis	Indexing Information	1
multiple sclerosis	Pharmacological Action	1
multiple sclerosis	Search Related Registry and CAS Registry/EC Number/UNII Code/NCBI Taxonomy ID Number (RN)	1
multiple sclerosis	Related Registry Search	1
multiple sclerosis	CAS Registry/EC Number/UNII Code/NCBI Taxonomy ID Number (RN)	1
multiple sclerosis	Search in all Free Text Fields	1
multiple sclerosis	Annotation	1

When you enter the word, “Multiple Sclerosis 「多発性硬化症」”を
in 「Search MeSH」に入力すると

Multiple Sclerosis MeSH Descriptor Data 2023

Details Qualifiers MeSH Tree Structures Concepts

MeSH Heading	Multiple Sclerosis
Tree Number(s)	C10.114.375.500 C10.314.350.500 C20.111.258.250.500
Unique ID	D009103
RDF Unique Identifier	http://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D009103
Scope Note	An autoimmune disorder mainly affecting young adults and characterized by destruction of myelin in the central nervous system. Pathologic findings include multiple sharply demarcated areas of demyelination throughout the white matter of the central nervous system. Clinical manifestations include visual loss, extra-ocular movement disorders, paresthesias, loss of sensation, weakness, dysarthria, spasticity, ataxia, and bladder dysfunction. The usual pattern is one of recurrent attacks followed by partial recovery (see MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, RELAPSING-REMITTING), but acute fulminating and chronic progressive forms (see MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, CHRONIC PROGRESSIVE) also occur. (Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, p903)
Entry Term(s)	MS (Multiple Sclerosis) Multiple Sclerosis, Acute Fulminating Sclerosis, Disseminated
NLM Classification #	WL 360
See Also	Myelitis, Transverse
Date Established	1966/01/01
Date of Entry	1999/01/01
Revision Date	2010/06/25



[Search](#)[Tree View](#)[MeSH on Demand](#)[MeSH 2022](#)[About](#)[Suggestions](#)[Contact Us](#)[Survey](#)

Multiple Sclerosis MeSH Descriptor Data 2023

[Details](#)[Qualifiers](#)[MeSH Tree Structures](#)[Concepts](#)

Nervous System Diseases [C10]

Autoimmune Diseases of the Nervous System [C10.114]

Demyelinating Autoimmune Diseases, CNS [C10.114.375]

Diffuse Cerebral Sclerosis of Schilder [C10.114.375.112]

Encephalomyelitis, Acute Disseminated [C10.114.375.225]

Multiple Sclerosis [C10.114.375.500]

Multiple Sclerosis, Chronic Progressive [C10.114.375.500.200]

Multiple Sclerosis, Relapsing-Remitting [C10.114.375.500.600]

Myelitis, Transverse [C10.114.375.600]

Neuromyelitis Optica [C10.114.375.800]

Nervous System Diseases [C10]

Demyelinating Diseases [C10.314]

Demyelinating Autoimmune Diseases, CNS [C10.314.350]

Diffuse Cerebral Sclerosis of Schilder [C10.314.350.112]

Encephalomyelitis, Acute Disseminated [C10.314.350.225]

Encephalomyelitis, Autoimmune, Experimental [C10.314.350.250]

Multiple Sclerosis [C10.314.350.500]

Multiple Sclerosis, Chronic Progressive [C10.314.350.500.200]

Multiple Sclerosis, Relapsing-Remitting [C10.314.350.500.600]

Myelitis, Transverse [C10.314.350.600]

REVIEW ARTICLE

***Helicobacter pylori* and gut microbiota in multiple sclerosis versus Alzheimer's disease: 10 pitfalls of microbiome studies**

Ah-Mee Park, Seiichi Omura, Mitsugu Fujita, Fumitaka Sato and Ikuo Tsunoda

Department of Microbiology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osakasayama, Osaka, Japan

Choose keywords from MeSH, which are not included in the “title” or “abstract”



Keywords

16S ribosomal RNA sequencing; central nervous system demyelinating diseases; experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis; inflammatory bowel diseases; Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus-induced demyelinating disease

Abstract

Alteration of microbiota has been associated with intestinal, inflammatory and neurological diseases. An abundance of “good bacteria,” such as *Bifidobacterium*, or their products has been generally believed to be beneficial for any diseases, whereas “bad bacteria,” such as pathogenic *Helicobacter pylori*, are assumed to be always detrimental for hosts. However, this is not the case when we compare and contrast the association of the gut microbiota with two neurological diseases, multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer’s disease. After *H. pylori* infection, pro-inflammatory T helper (Th1) and Th17 immune responses are initially induced to eradicate bacteria. However, *H. pylori* evades the host immune response by inducing Th2 cells and regulatory T cells that produce anti-inflammatory interleukin-10. Suppression of anti-bacterial Th1/Th17 cells by regulatory T cells might enhance gastric *H. pylori* propagation, followed by a cascade reaction involving vitamin B₁₂ and folic acid malabsorption, plasma homocysteine elevation, and reactive oxygen species induction. This can damage the blood-brain barrier, leading

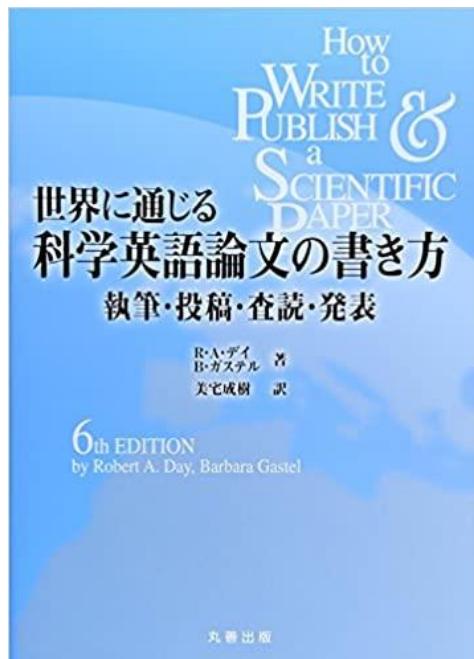
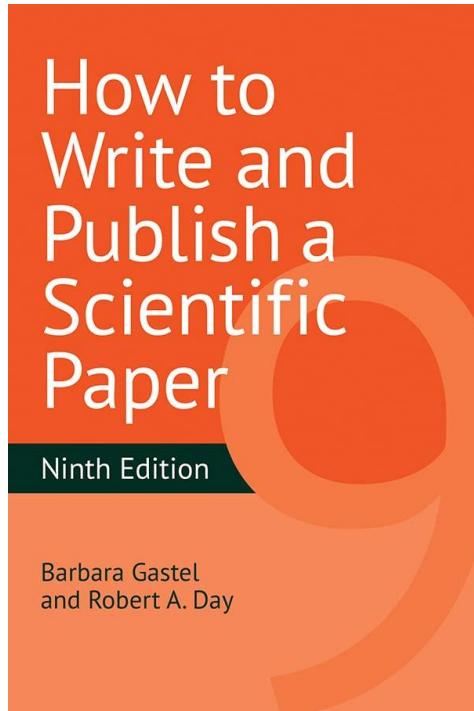
Correspondence

Ah-Mee Park, PhD and Ikuo Tsunoda, MD, PhD,
Department of Microbiology, Kindai University
Faculty of Medicine, 377-2 Ohnohigashi,
Osakasayama, Osaka 589-8511, Japan.
Tel: +81-72-366-0221
Fax: +81-72-366-0206
Email: ampk@med.kindai.ac.jp; itsunoda@med.kindai.ac.jp

How to cite the references 文献検索法

30

- Self-introduction 自己紹介
- References, Impact factor, Predatory publishing
文献とは？インパクトファクター、ハゲタカジャーナル
- How to use PubMed PubMedの使い方
 - Keywords and MeSH キーワードの探し方
- Textbook “How to write and publish scientific paper” 参考書
 - 近畿大学OPAC 藏書検索
- How to get references 文献の入手法
 - Author’s homepage, ResearchGate, e-mail, Kindai repository, Interlibrary loan
- Checking against the original 原典を読む大切さ
 - DeepL, HPV vaccine manuscripts HPVワクチン“副反応”論文



Scientific writing textbook 科学論文の書き方 参考書

**How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper,
9th Edition (English Edition)
Greenwood; 第9版 (2022/6/30)**

Barbara Gastel (著), Robert Day (著)

https://www.amazon.co.jp/gp/customer-reviews/R6IVCKSE4UUSL/ref=cm_cr_dp_d_rvw_ttl?ie=UTF8&ASIN=1440878846

**世界に通じる科学英語論文の書き方 執筆・投稿・
査読・発表**

2010/1/29 丸善 (2010/1/29)

近大図書館蔵

Robert A. Day (著), Barbara Gastel (著), 美宅 成樹 (翻訳)

https://www.amazon.co.jp/gp/customer-reviews/R1G5KPDLUZ4NGL/ref=cm_cr_dp_d_rvw_ttl?ie=UTF8&ASIN=4621082248



★★★★★ 科学論文の書き方の名著 原著は第9版が2022年に出版
2023年6月13日に日本でレビュー済み

「世界に通じる科学英語論文の書き方 執筆・投稿・査読・発表」は、「How to write and publish a scientific paper」の第6版の日本語訳。現在、原著は2022年に第9版が出版されたが、主な内容に変更はないが、版を重ねるにしたがい内容は充実し、本の厚み自体もかなり厚くなっている。日本語訳の読みやすさをとるか、最新版の内容をとるかの選択になる。また、英語版にはスヌーピーの漫画を中心とする豊富な挿絵が魅力であるが、和訳版には、すべての漫画が削除してあるのは残念。

How
to
WRITE
PUBLISH &
SCIENTIFIC
PAPER

世界に通じる 科学英語論文の書き方 執筆・投稿・査読・発表

R·A·デイ 著
B·ガステル 著
美宅成樹 訳

6th EDITION
by Robert A. Day, Barbara Gastel



近畿大学医学部図書館



800363276

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How To Write and Publish a Scientific Paper
6th Edition

by

Robert A. Day and Barbara Gastel

Translated from the English Language edition of How To Write and Publish a Scientific Paper, 6th Edition, by Robert A. Day and Barbara Gastel, originally published by Greenwood Press, an imprint of ABC-CLIO, LLC, Santa Barbara, CA USA. http://www.greenwood.com/greenwood_press.aspx

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世界中の読者へのメッセージ

世界中の読者にとって、英語でコミュニケーションをとることがますます普通のことになりつつあります。それで本書『How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper』はもともと英語圏でない人たちに対してロングセラーを続けてきました。本書がそれらの読者にもますます広く読まれることを期待しています。

私たちはそのような多様な読者がいることを意識して、英語を母国語としていない読者にもわかりやすいように、この版では特に気を使って書いたつもりです。しかし、私たちが頭を悩ませた一つの問題はジョークの類を残すかどうかということです。ジョークは文章を生き生きさせる良い効果がありますが、時として言語的あるいは文化的背景が異なる読者にとって英語のジョークは混乱のもとなる場合もあります。ジョークの中で誰でも笑える良いジョークは残すことにしましたが、文化の異なる言語には翻訳しにくいようなジョークは新版では削除することにしました。

アメリカ以外の文化圏の読者にとって、実にばかばかしいと思うような話やコメントがあったとしても（たとえば、「アブストラクトのまとめ方」の章の最後にある話），何かが間違っているとか、大事なポイントからはずれているとかと思わないでください。それがアメリカ流のジョークなのだと理解してもらえるとありがたいです。

私たちは世界中の人たちが読者となってくれることを歓迎しています。そして、この本が国際的に科学のコミュニケーションの役に立つことを希望しています。本を作ることに役立つ助言があったらいつでも連絡していただきたいと思います。

私は科学論文の書き方を教えるときに、よいアブストラクトを書くためのエッセンスを示すために学生たちに次のような話をときどきします。そして、話の要点だけを書きとめるように注意しておきます。このことはもちろんすばらしいアブストラクトを書くときの要点ともなっています。

その話とはおおむね次のようなものです。ある晩、交響楽団が有名なベートーベンの第九交響曲を演奏する予定になっていました。演奏の前にコントラバスの奏者たちがたまたま雑談していて、ベートーベンの第九の終わり近くまでコントラバスに長い休みの部分があるということに話が及びました。そこで、奏者の1人が言いました。「今晚はステージでなにもしないあいだ、ステージをこっそり抜け出し、裏口から出て、通りの向こうのバーに行ってゆっくりくつろぐというのはどうかね。」彼らは皆これに同意しました。その夜、「長い休みの」時間がきたとき、彼らは本当にステージを抜け出し、バーに行き、スコッチのダブルをそれぞれ4杯ずつ飲みました。そのうち1人の奏者が「そうだ、そろそろ最終楽章だから戻ろうよ」と言いました。それに対して他の奏者が答えました。「心配するな。今日は指揮者のところへ行って、彼の楽譜のちょうどコントラバスの演奏が始まる直前のところをひもでくくりつけってきたんだ。その結び目をほどくのに2,3分はかかるだろう。だからもう少しゆっくりとやろうや。」そして彼らは本当にそれを実行しました。

ここでおもむろに、学生たちに次のように説明します。「この話はまさにクライマックスをむかえている。もしあなた方がアブストラクトを書くときと同じように、ここまで話のエッセンスを書きとめたとすれば、こんな風になるんじゃないかな。“第九の最終楽章になっているのに、楽譜はくくりつけられた今まで、コントラバスの奏者たちは大酒をくらっている。”」

**It's the last of
the Ninth, the
score is tied,
and the basses
are loaded.**



誤訳？



Red Sox ✅
@RedSox

...

The Inning: Bottom 9

The Score: Tied

The Bases: Loaded

The Result:

https://twitter.com/RedSox/status/1116531860618846208?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw



It's the last of the Ninth, the score is tied, and the basses are loaded.

“第九の最終楽章になっているのに、楽譜はくくりつけられたままで、コントラバスの奏者たちは大酒をくらっている。”

正しい訳 “9回裏、同点、満塁”

bass 《複数形》 basses) 【音楽】 可算名詞 aバス歌手. B 低音
発音記号・読み方 /béɪs/ 楽器; ダブルベース.

base 土台; 基部 【野球】 墓, ベース

発音記号・読み方 /béɪs/

loaded 荷を積んだ, 【野球】 満塁の, (酒に)酔っぱらって

score (競技・試合の) 得点, 【音楽】 楽譜, スコア; (特に)総譜

TEX@STL: Choo walks with bases loaded to tie game

Shin-Soo Choo works out a walk with the bases loaded to score Rougned Odor, tying the game at 3 in the top of the 9th



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lXgqYbxth2k>

Kindai University My library

近畿大学 My ライブラリー

近畿大学OPAC(蔵書検索)

https://opac.lib.kindai.ac.jp/opac/opac_search/?lang=0&smode=1

- OPAC: Online Public Access Catalog オパック:オンライン蔵書目録(Library catalog かつての「図書目録カード」)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Kindai University My Library OPAC. At the top, there is a green header bar with the text "近畿大学 My ライブラリー" and "KINDAI UNIVERSITY My LIBRARY". To the right of the header, there is a user profile section showing "ようこそ ツノダイクオ (20035439) さん" and a "Myライブラリーグローバルアカウント" button. Below the header, a navigation menu includes links for TOP, 図書館サービス, Myライブラリー, 横断検索, 電子ジャーナル, 近大リポジトリ, データベース, 学修サポート, 図書館リンク, and 近畿大学HP. The main content area features a welcome message "ようこそ近畿大学Myライブラリーへ!" and a brief description of the service. Below this, there is a search interface with tabs for "近大蔵書・文献", "CiNii Books", "CiNii Research (論文・記事)", "NDLサーチ", "IRDB", "電子ジャーナル", and "WorldCat". The search form includes fields for "検索条件" (Search conditions), "並び順" (Sort order), and "一覧表示件数" (Number of items per page). There are also sections for "資料区分" (Material classification), "キャンパス" (Campus), and "検索オプション" (Search options).

ようこそ近畿大学Myライブラリへ！

Myライブラリは、あなただけのWeb図書館です。
近畿大学図書館が提供するオンラインサービスを統合的に利用できます。

近大蔵書・文献 CiNii Books CiNii Research (論文・記事) NDLサーチ IRDB 電子ジャーナル WorldCat

簡易検索 | 詳細検索 | 分類検索

検索条件

How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper

全ての項目から
書名(完全形)
著者名に左の語を含む

AND
AND

並び順: 出版年(降順) 一覧表示件数: 50

資料区分 キャンパス

検索オプション

出版年: (年) - (年)
出版国: (指定なし)
言語: (指定なし)

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Local Database CiNii Books CiNii Research (for articles) NDL Search IRDB E-Journal

Simple Advanced Classification

Search Conditions

Search Clear

Click “Search” 「検索」をクリック

選択した資料の詳細表示

ファイル(参考文献)出力 メール送信 EndNote Web出力 新着資料アラートサービス

1.  **How to write and publish a scientific paper / Barbara Gastel and Robert A. Day**
: pbk. - 9th ed. - Santa Barbara, CA : Greenwood, c2022
 図書 所蔵件数: 1件
配置場所 資料区分 卷次 請求記号 資料ID 状態 コメント
(中央)6階一般 一般図書 : pbk 407-D48 10391815 予約/取寄せ(1人)

2.  **How to write and publish a scientific paper / Barbara Gastel and Robert A. Day**
: pbk., hardcover. - 8th ed. - Santa Barbara, Calif. : Greenwood, c2016
 図書 所蔵件数: 1件
配置場所 資料区分 卷次 請求記号 資料ID 状態 コメント
(中央)6階密集一般 一般図書 : pbk 407-D48 10391182

3.  **How to write and publish a scientific paper / Robert A. Day, Barbara Gastel**
: pbk. - 7th ed. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2012
 図書 所蔵件数: 1件
配置場所 資料区分 卷次 請求記号 資料ID 状態 コメント
(中央)第12書庫 一般図書 : pbk 407-D48 10385533

4.  **世界に通じる科学英語論文の書き方:執筆・投稿・査読・発表 / Robert A. Day, Barbara Gastel著; 美宅成樹訳**
東京:丸善, 2010.1
 図書

Click “Reserve”
予約/取り寄せ“依頼”
をクリック



<図書>
セカイニツウジルカガクエイゴロンブンノカキタシッピツトウコウサドクハッピョウ
世界に通じる科学英語論文の書き方:執筆・投稿・査読・発表 / Robert A. Day, Barbara Gastel著; 美宅成樹訳

出版者 東京:丸善

出版年 2010.1

ページ数・大きさなど xiv, 321p ; 挿図 ; 21cm

あらすじ等を見る

 Webcat Plus (内容目次参照)

配置場所	巻号	請求記号	資料ID	状態	予約取寄せ
(中央)6階密集_一般		407-D48	09115056		<input checked="" type="button"/> 依頼
(農)日本語図書		407-D48	62012688		<input checked="" type="button"/> 依頼
(医)日本語一般図書		407-D	80036327		<input checked="" type="button"/> 依頼
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 いいね！0					
					
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 CiNii Books (他大学等検索)					

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○大学配付のKINDAI ID(教育系ユーザID)・パスワード (UNIPA用、KULeD用) 、または6桁の職員番号・パスワードを入力ください。

【東大阪・奈良・大阪狭山・和歌山・広島・福岡キャンパスの学部生・院生、通信教育部生（正科生・科目等履修生）】

【東大阪・奈良・広島・福岡キャンパスの教職員】

○各図書館より配付されたID・パスワードをお持ちの方は、そちらを入力ください。

【大阪狭山・和歌山キャンパス所属の教職員】

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● 資料情報

世界に通じる科学英語論文の書き方：執筆・投稿・査読・発表 / Robert A. Day, Barbara Gastel著；美宅成樹訳。

丸善, 2010.1. <TT00234561>

巻号等：

年月次：

● 依頼条件選択

資料の受取希望館を選択して下さい。

医学部図書館

Choose “Medical library”
「医学部図書館」を選択

次へ

図書館カードは廃止

図書館発行ID/PWでログイン

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配付されたID・パスワードをお持ちの方
【大阪狭山・和歌山キャンパス所属の教職員】

利用者ID 20035439



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Faculty and Staff with Faculty of Medicine (Osaka-Sayama) and Faculty of Biology-Oriented Science and Technology (Wakayama)

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- Self-introduction 自己紹介
- References, Impact factor, Predatory publishing 文献とは？インパクトファクター、ハゲタカジャーナル
- How to use PubMed PubMedの使い方
 - Keywords and MeSH キーワードの探し方
- Textbook “How to write and publish scientific paper” 参考書
 - 近畿大学OPAC 藏書検索
- How to get references 文献の入手法
 - Author’s homepage, ResearchGate, e-mail, Kindai repository, Interlibrary loan
- Checking against the original 原典を読む大切さ
 - DeepL, HPV vaccine manuscripts HPVワクチン“副反応”論文

「文献」の引用方法 二つのルール

- Rule 1. List only significant published references
- Not include references to unpublished data, abstracts, or theses in “References”: if essential, you may add them parenthetically in the text 必須の時は本文中にカッコ書きで入れるのはOK. e.g. “(unpublished data)”
- Rule 2. Check all parts of every reference are accurate
- Check reference against the original publication 1) before submission, and 2) at the proof stage 校正の時
- Most mistakes are in the “References” section among the sections of scientific manuscripts

Example of careless 50 references

- 31) Chackerian B, Durfee M. R, et al. Virus-like display of a neo-self antigen reverses B cell anergy in a B cell receptor transgenic mouse model. *The Journal of Immunology*. 2008; 180(9): 5816–5825.
- 32) Varvara A. R, Yuri V. S, et al. Lethal immunoglobulins: Autoantibodies and sudden cardiac death. *Autoimmunity Reviews*. 2019; 18(4): 415–425.

← Typos in reference

The Journal of Immunology

Virus-Like Display of a Neo-Self Antigen Reverses B Cell Anergy in a B Cell Receptor Transgenic Mouse Model¹

Bryce Chackerian,^{2,*} Marisa R. Durfee,^{*} and John T. Schiller[†]

The ability to distinguish between self and foreign Ags is a central feature of immune recognition. For B cells, however, immune tolerance is not absolute, and factors that include Ag valency, the availability of T help, and polyclonal B cell stimuli can influence the induction of autoantibody responses. Here, we evaluated whether multivalent virus-like particle (VLP)-based immunogens could induce autoantibody responses in well-characterized transgenic (Tg) mice that express a soluble form of hen egg lysozyme (HEL) and in which B cell tolerance to HEL is maintained by anergy. Immunization with multivalent VLP-arrayed HEL, but not a trivalent form of HEL, induced high-titer Ab responses against HEL in both soluble HEL Tg mice and double Tg mice that also express a monoclonal HEL-specific BCR. Induction of autoantibodies against HEL was not dependent on coadministration of strong adjuvants, such as CFA. In contrast to previous data showing the T-independent induction of Abs to foreign epitopes on VLPs, the ability of HEL-conjugated VLPs to induce anti-HEL Abs in tolerant mice was dependent on the presence of CD4⁺ Th cells, and could be enhanced by the presence of pre-existing cognate T cells. In *in vitro* studies, VLP-conjugated HEL was more potent than trivalent HEL in up-regulating surface activation markers on purified anergic B cells. Moreover, immunization with VLP-HEL reversed B cell anergy *in vivo* in an adoptive transfer model. Thus, Ag multivalency and T help cooperate to reverse B cell anergy, a major mechanism of B cell tolerance. *The Journal of Immunology*, 2008, 180: 5816–5825.

Check:
authors' name,
title, journal
name, year,
volume, pages.



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Autoimmunity Reviews

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/autrev

Review

Lethal immunoglobulins: Autoantibodies and sudden cardiac death

Varvara A. Ryabkova^{a,*}, Yuri V. Shubik^b, Mikhail V. Erman^b, Leonid P. Churilov^a, Darja Kanduc^c,
Yehuda Shoenfeld^{a,d}



“Varbara A. Ryabkova” should be “Ryabkova V.A.” not “Varvara A.R.”



PubMed is not always accurate: e.g.

**“Ah-Mee Park”
Should be
“Park A-M,”
not “Park AM.”
If the name is
“Ah Mee Park,”
“Park AM” is
correct.**

Tsunoda I AND Park

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13 results Page 1 of 2

1 Helicobacter pylori infection in the stomach induces neuroinflammation: the potential roles of bacterial outer membrane vesicles in an animal model of Alzheimer's disease.
Cite Park AM, Tsunoda I.
Share Inflamm Regen. 2022 Sep 5;42(1):39. doi: 10.1186/s41232-022-00224-8.
PMID: 36058998 Free PMC article. Review.

2 Bacterial and fungal isolation from face masks under the COVID-19 pandemic.
Cite Park AM, Khadka S, Sato F, Omura S, Fujita M, Hashiwaki K, Tsunoda I.
Share Sci Rep. 2022 Jul 18;12(1):11361. doi: 10.1038/s41598-022-15409-x.
PMID: 35851044 Free PMC article.

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Bacterial and fungal isolation from face masks under the COVID-19 pandemic



朴 雅美
パクアミ (Ah-Mee Park)

Ah-Mee Park✉, Sundar Khadka, Fumitaka Sato, Seiichi Omura, Mitsugu Fujita, Kazuki Hashiwaki & Ikuo Tsunoda

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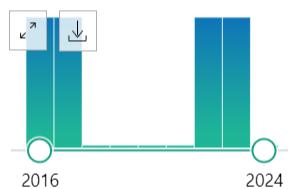
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4 results

Page 1 of 1

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

 Abstract Free full text Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

 Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- 1 Anti-Glycolipid Antibody Examination in Five EAE Models and Theiler's Virus Model of Multiple Sclerosis: Detection of Anti-GM1, GM3, GM4, and Sulfatide Antibodies in Relapsing-Remitting EAE.

Moriguchi K, Nakamura Y, Park AM, Sato F, Kuwahara M, Khadka S, Omura S, Ahmad I, Kusunoki S, **Tsunoda I**.

Int J Mol Sci. 2023 Aug 18;24(16):12937. doi: 10.3390/ijms241612937.

PMID: 37629117 [Free PMC article](#).

Anti-glycolipid antibodies have been reported to play pathogenic roles in peripheral inflammatory neuropathies, such as **Guillain-Barré syndrome**. On the other hand, the role in multiple sclerosis (MS), inflammatory demyelinating disease in the central nervous system (CNS), ...

- 2 Exploratory factor analysis determines latent factors in **Guillain-Barré syndrome**.

Omura S, Shimizu K, Kuwahara M, Morikawa-Urase M, Kusunoki S, **Tsunoda I**.

Sci Rep. 2022 Dec 17;12(1):21837. doi: 10.1038/s41598-022-26422-5.

PMID: 36528634 [Free PMC article](#).

However, the application of EFA in the biomedical field has been limited. **Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS)** is peripheral neuropathy, in which the presence of antibodies to glycolipids has been associated with clinical signs. ...

PubMed is not always accurate: e.g.

Check special letters:
e.g., **Guillain-Barré syndrome**, not **Guillain-Barre syndrome**

Guillain-Barré syndrome.

www.nature.com/scientificreports/

scientific reports

Check for updates

OPEN **Exploratory factor analysis determines latent factors in Guillain–Barré syndrome**

Seiichi Omura¹, Kazuaki Shimizu³, Motoi Kuwahara², Miyuki Morikawa-Urase², Susumu Kusunoki² & Ikuo Tsunoda¹

Original PDF

only in 9th
edition, p90

Checking against the original 原典を読む大切さ

53

- Do not copy the bibliographic reference without looking at the source originally cited 孫引きは原著を読んでから
- If the library lacks the journal, obtain the paper through corresponding author's website, e-mail request, online repositories, or interlibrary loan 図書館にない論文は責任著者のウェブ・メール、リポジトリ、対外文献貸借で



荒野の狼

★★★★★ 野口英世の伝記に引用される「野々口清作」は脇役で少しだけ登場
2020年7月18日に日本でレビュー済み

[Amazonで購入](#)

野口英世が名前を「清作」から「英世」に改名した理由として、多くの伝記に書かれているのは、坪内逍遙の「当世書生氣質」の登場人物である野々口清作が放蕩の上自殺に至ったという話を野口英世が読んだためとされている。一方、野口の優れた伝記のひとつ「細菌とたたかった人々」によるとこれは正確ではないと指摘されていたので、本書を通読した。

20回にわかれる章のうち、野々口は第6回のみに登場（p 81-90）。野々口は医学生で、仮病を使って親などから借金をしているが、放蕩の程度というと、本人は衣服には金をかけていないので、他の学生に較べると自分は忍耐しているなどと言う軽い学生。他には第18回（下）で、野々口が起こした事件が新聞に書かれたらしいことが一行だけかかれている（事件の内容は不明 p 269）、第20回には「野々口は、放蕩家などと悪くはいいへど、野々口の如きは利発者なり、あの術でお医者さまになった時には、きっとうまくやるに相違ない。p 299」と結ばれている。つまり、本作で、野々口は登場場面があまりに短く、しかも特別印象に残るような悪い所業ないので、これが野口英世の改名の動機になったとは考えにくい。野口英世の伝記には、不正確な情報がいまだに入っているものが多いが、改名の件も誰が最初に書いたのかは不明だが、伝記の孫引きが生んだ結果であろう。

https://www.amazon.co.jp/gp/customer-reviews/R1LCCO3RB9IN5I/ref=cm_cr_dp_d_rvw_ttl?ie=UTF8&ASIN=4003100425

当世書生氣質

坪内逍遙作



学生小町田柴園と
芸妓田の次のロ
マンス、吉原の遊
廓、牛鍋屋——明
治10年代の東京の
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俗を描いた日本近
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Received: 2 September 2022 | Revised: 29 November 2022 | Accepted: 29 December 2022
DOI: 10.1111/cas.15714

REVIEW ARTICLE

Cancer Science WILEY

Critical evaluation on roles of macrophagic myofasciitis and aluminum adjuvants in HPV vaccine-induced adverse events

Noriomi Matsumura¹ | Reona Shiro¹ | Ikuo Tsunoda²

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan

²Department of Microbiology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan

Correspondence
Noriomi Matsumura, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine 377-2 Ohnoigashi, Osakasayama, Osaka 589-8511, Japan.
Email: noriomi@med.kindai.ac.jp

Ikuo Tsunoda, Department of Microbiology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
Email: itsunoda@med.kindai.ac.jp

Abstract

Cervical cancer is caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, which is preventable by HPV vaccines. In Japan, the HPV vaccination rate has remained extremely low due to the concerns for alleged neuropsychological symptoms or "diverse symptoms" following injections of two HPV vaccines, Cervarix and Gardasil, in HPV vaccine lawsuits. In the lawsuits, the attorneys' group has used several manuscripts proposing that aluminum (Al) adjuvant contained in HPV vaccines causes an immune-mediated disease, called macrophagic myofasciitis (MMF), as well as pathology in the central nervous system (CNS). We scientifically evaluated these manuscripts describing the "Al adjuvant-induced pathologies," particularly MMF. Although MMF patients have been reported to develop clinical symptoms/signs in various organs, including the CNS, muscle biopsy of the patients and animal experiments demonstrated that MMF pathology was localized only at the injected muscle. No muscle pathology



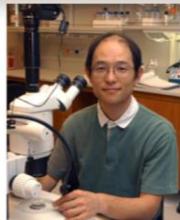
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A comparative study of acute and chronic diseases induced by two subgroups of Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus.
 115
 Cite Tsunoda I, Iwasaki Y, Terunuma H, Sako K, Ohara Y.
 Acta Neuropathol. 1996;91(6):595-602. doi: 10.1007/s004010050472.
 Share PMID: 8781658

論文名 A comparative study of acute and chronic diseases induced by two subgroups of Theiler's murine encephalomyelitis virus

論文著者名 Tsunoda I, Iwasaki Y, Terunuma H, Sako K, Ohara Y.

資料名 Acta Neuropathol

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21. Garçon N, Hem S, Friede M. Evolution of adjuvants across the centuries. In: Plotkin SA, Orenstein WA, Offit PA, Edwards KM, eds. *Plotkin's Vaccines*. 7th ed. Elsevier; 2018:61-74.

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荒野の狼

★★★★☆ 野口英世の伝記に引用される「野々口清作」は脇役で少しだけ登場

2020年7月18日に日本でレビュー済み

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野口英世が名前を「清作」から「英世」に改名した理由として、多くの伝記に書かれているのは、坪内逍遙の「当世書生氣質」の登場人物である野々口清作が放蕩の上自殺に至ったという話を野口英世が読んだためとされている。一方、野口の優れた伝記のひとつ「細菌とたたかった人々」によるとこれは正確ではないと指摘されていたので、本書を通読した。

20回にわかれる章のうち、野々口は第6回のみに登場（p 81-90）。野々口は医学生で、仮病を使って親などから借金をしているが、放蕩の程度というと、本人は衣服には金をかけていないので、他の学生に較べると自分は忍耐しているなどと言う軽い学生。他には第18回（下）で、野々口が起こした事件が新聞に書かれたらしいことが一行だけかかれている（事件の内容は不明 p 269）、第20回には「野々口は、放蕩家などと悪くはいいへど、野々口の如きは利発者なり、あの術でお医者さまになった時には、きっとうまくやるに相違ない。p 299」と結ばれている。つまり、本作で、野々口は登場場面があまりに短く、しかも特別印象に残るような悪い所業ないので、これが野口英世の改名の動機になったとは考えにくい。野口英世の伝記には、不正確な情報がいまだに入っているものが多いが、改名の件も誰が最初に書いたのかは不明だが、伝記の孫引きが生んだ結果であろう。

当世書生氣質

坪内逍遙作

学生小町田柴園と
芸妓田の次のロ
マンス、吉原の遊
廓、牛鍋屋——明
治10年代の東京の
学生生活と社会風
俗を描いた日本近
代文学の先駆的作
品。坪内逍遙(1859
-1935)は勤善懲惡
を排して写実主義
を提唱した文学理論書「小説神髄」とその具体化と
しての本書を著し、明治新文学に多大な影響を与えた。
(解説：宗像和重)

緑 4-2 岩波文庫

表1-3 微生物学の歴史

人名	年次	事項	人名	年次	事項
Leeuwenhoek	1684	細菌を発見(1677~1684年に報告)	Löffler	1884	ジフテリア菌を分離(Klebsが発見1883)
Prenciz	1762	細菌病原説を提唱	Gram	1884	細菌のグラム染色法を開発
Needham	1748	自然発生説を支持	Rosenbach	1884	レンサ球菌を分離(Billrothが発見1874)
Spallanzani	1799	自然発生説に反論	Escherich	1885	大腸菌を分離
Jenner	1798	天然痘の予防法の確立	Kitasato(北里柴三郎)	1889	破傷風菌を分離
Schwann	1837	自然発生説に反論	Behring & Kitasato	1890	ジフテリアおよび破傷風の抗毒素血清療法を確立
Ehrenberg	1838	種々の微生物の形態記載(Bacteriumと命名)	Iwanowsky	1892	タバコモザイクウイルスを発見
Remak	1837	黄麻病菌を発見(Schönleinが分離1839)	Welch & Nuttal	1892	ウェルシュ菌を分離
Pasteur	1857	乳酸菌を発見	Yersin, Kitasato	1894	ペスト菌を分離
	1861	自然発生説を実験的に否定	von Ermengen	1897	ボツリヌス菌を分離
	1861	酪酸菌を発見	Shiga(志賀潔)	1898	赤痢菌を分離
	1867	パスツリゼーションを確立	Löffler & Frosch	1898	口蹄疫ウイルスを発見
	1880	ブドウ球菌を純培養(Kochが発見1878)	Halberstädter & Prowazek	1907	クラミジアを発見
	1881	炭疽ワクチンを開発	Ricketts	1909	リケッチアを発見
	1885	狂犬病ワクチンを開発	稻田龍吉, 井戸泰	1915	ワイルドスピロヘータを分離
Lister	1867	石炭酸による消毒法を確立	大原八郎	1925	野兎病菌を分離
Obermeier	1868	回帰熱ボレリアを発見	Fleming	1929	ペニシリンを発見
Neisser	1873	淋菌を記載(Bummが分離1884)	長與又郎, 田宮猛雄ら	1930	つつが虫病リケッチアを発見
Koch	1876	炭疽菌を分離(Davaineが発見1850)	Tisselious & Kabat	1938	γ グロブリンが抗体の本体であることを証明
	1881	純粹培養法(固体培地)を確立	Enders	1949	ポリオウイルスの細胞培養法を確立
	1882	結核菌を分離	藤野恒三郎	1950	腸炎ビブリオを分離
	1883	コレラ菌を分離(Paciniが発見1864)	Burnet	1959	クローン選択説を発表
	1884	コッホの原則を発表	Prusiner	1982	プリオン蛋白質を分離
	1890	ツベルクリンを開発	Marshall & Warren	1982	ヘルコバクター・ピロリを分離
Tyndall	1877	間欠滅菌法を開発	Montagnier	1983	ヒト免疫不全ウイルスを発見
Metchnikoff	1884	食菌作用による免疫説を提唱			
Roux & Yersin	1883	ジフテリア毒素を発見			

微生物学の歴史

シンプル微生物学 p. 5

1684
1884
1892

Leeuwenhoek
Koch
Iwanowsky

自作の顕微鏡で細菌の存在を確認
コッホの原則(現代細菌学の基礎)
タバコモザイクウイルスの発見

ウイルスは約100年前、細菌濾過器を通過する、光学顕微鏡で見えない
人工培養できない、細菌より微小な濾過性病原体として発見された

ウイルス学の歴史

1892年 イワノフスキイ (Ivanovski) は、タバコモザイク病を起こす “毒素”は、細菌を通さない細菌ろ過器を通過する(濾過性病 毒)ことを発見



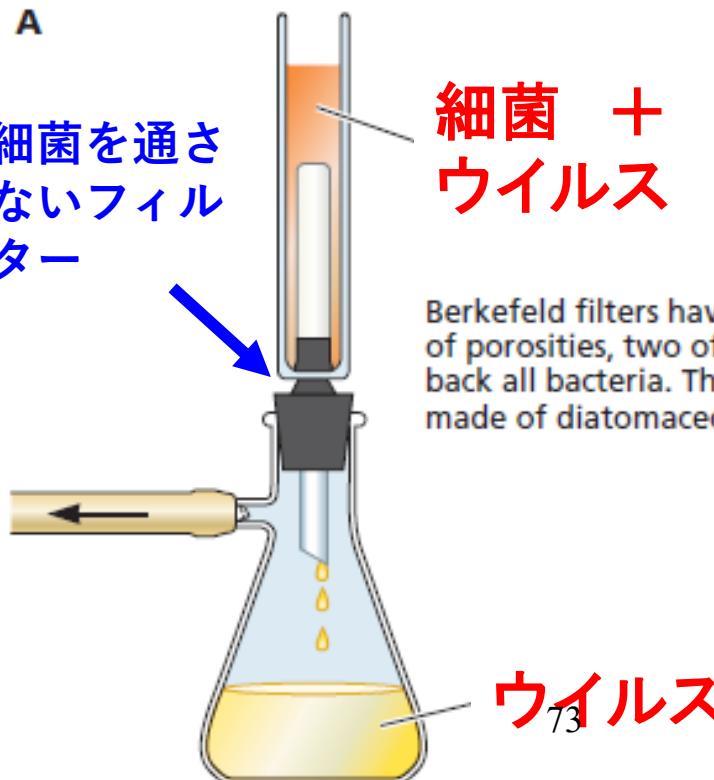
図 1 Dmitri Iosifovich Ivanovsky (ディミトリー・イオシフォビッチ・イワノフスキイ)

“virus”は、ラテン語で
“poison 病毒”

Iwanowski, D. (1892). "Über die Mosaikkrankheit der Tabakspflanze". Bulletin Scientifique Publié Par l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de Saint-Pétersbourg / Nouvelle Serie III (in German and Russian). St. Petersburg. 35: 67–70.

Iwanowski, D. (1903). "Über die Mosaikkrankheit der Tabakspflanze". Zeitschrift für Pflanzenkrankheiten und Pflanzenschutz (in German). 13: 1–41.

タバコモザイク病



Berkefeld filters have three layers of porosities, two of which will stop back all bacteria. These filters are made of diatomaceous earth.

D. Iwanowski. Die Mosaikkrankheit d. Tabakspflanze.
Zeitschrift für Pflanzenkrankheiten. XIII.

Taf. I.



Iwanowski, Mosaikkrankheit.

Einzelne Teile einer mosaikkranken Tabakspflanze.

Verlag von Eugen Ulmer in Stuttgart.

Zeitschrift für Pflanzenkrankheiten. XI

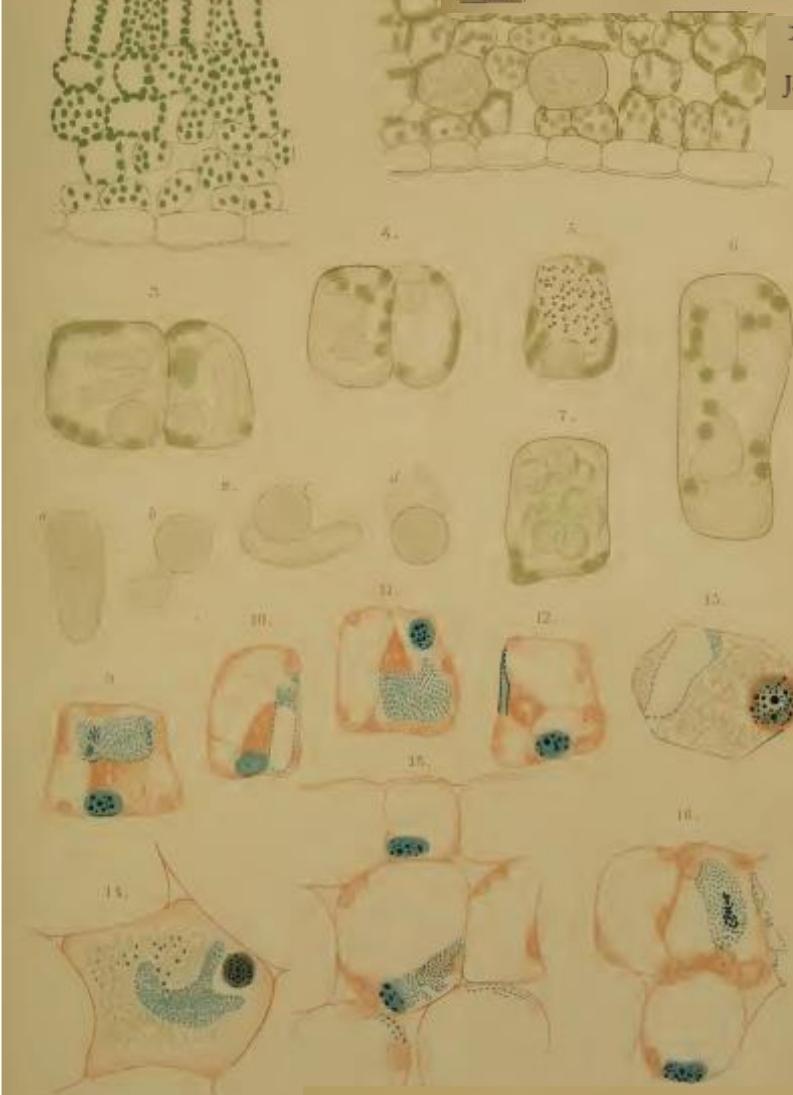
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für
Pflanzenkrankheiten.

XIII. Band.

Jahrgang 1903.



Originalabhandlungen.

Über die Mosaikkrankheit der Tabakspflanze.

Von Prof. D. Iwanowski, Warschau.

(Hierzu Tafel I, II, III.)

Iwanowski, Mosaikkrankheit.

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Iwanowski, D. (1903). "Über die Mosaikkrankheit der Tabakspflanze". Zeitschrift für Pflanzenkrankheiten und Pflanzenschutz. 13: 1–41.

Iwanowski, D. (1903). "On the mosaic disease of the tobacco plant". Journal of Plant Diseases and Protection. 13: 1-41.



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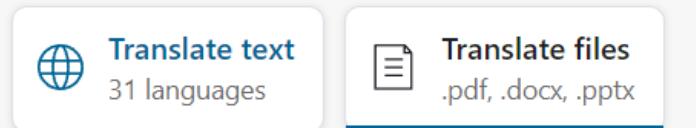
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Iwanowski, D. (1903). "Über die Mosaikkrankheit der Tabakspflanze". Zeitschrift für Pflanzenkrankheiten und Pflanzenschutz. 13: 1–41.

イワノフスキイ, D. (1903). "タバコ植物のモザイク病について". 植物病害と植物保護に関する雑誌。13: 1-41.



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Scientific Evaluation of the Court Evidence Submitted to the 2019 Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Libel Case and Its Decision in Japan

Jason M. Bodily^{1,2*}, Ikuo Tsunoda^{1,2,3*} and J. Steven Alexander^{4*}

¹ Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center - Shreveport, Shreveport, LA, United States, ² Center for Molecular and Tumor Virology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center - Shreveport, Shreveport, LA, United States, ³ Department of Microbiology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan, ⁴ Department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center - Shreveport, Shreveport, LA, United States

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Chandini Raina MacIntyre,
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Reviewed by:

Suzanne Garland,
Royal Women's Hospital, Australia

*Correspondence:

Jason M. Bodily
jbody@lsuhsc.edu
Ikuo Tsunoda
itsunoda@med.kindai.ac.jp
J. Steven Alexander
JAlex@lsuhsc.edu

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Front. Med. 7:377.
doi: 10.3389/fmed.2020.00377

INTRODUCTION

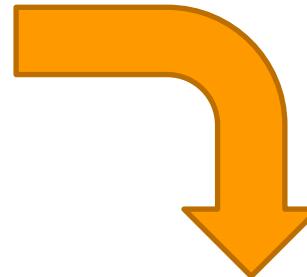
Human papillomavirus (HPV) infects the skin and other body surfaces causing warts and other benign growths (1). Although most HPV infections are eliminated by the immune system without complications, some HPV-induced growths can progress to cancer. HPV-induced cancers, including cervical cancer and oropharyngeal cancer, are responsible for over 300,000 deaths annually worldwide (2), making HPV infection a major public health problem. Several HPV vaccines have been shown to safely and effectively prevent infection by cancer-causing HPV types, thus preventing the antecedent growths that inevitably lead to cervical cancer (3, 4).

In Japan, HPV vaccines were initially introduced in 2011, and became routinely used in 2013 when the vaccination rate approached ~70%; however, after only two and a half months, the Japanese government suspended proactive recommendation of HPV vaccination. The suspension was based on clinical reports of suspected adverse events from a few girls after HPV vaccination. Testimonials from these girls and medical doctors in Japan were repeatedly broadcasted on TV, creating public fear of the vaccine which prompted withdrawal of government support (5).

HPV VACCINE LIBEL CASE

Public anxiety over HPV vaccination was amplified by the experimental findings that were presented to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) of the Japanese government, on March 16, 2016 by Dr. Shuichi Ikeda, principal investigator of the research team funded by MHLW who investigated potential nerve injury following HPV vaccination. In July 2016, a class-action lawsuit against the Japanese government asking for compensation for the damage purportedly caused by the HPV vaccine was filed; this lawsuit is still ongoing. The "temporary" suspension of the proactive recommendation for the HPV vaccines will have been in effect for 7 years as of June, 2020. Although evidence for the safety of this vaccine has been recognized internationally (6, 7), the HPV vaccination rate in Japan remains below 1%, thus placing coming generations of young Japanese women at unnecessary risk of cervical cancer in the future. In 2017, the Global Advisory

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イントロダクション

ヒトパピローマウイルス (HPV) は、皮膚やその他の体表面に感染し、いぼなどの良性腫瘍を引き起こします (1)。ほとんどのHPV感染は合併症を起こすことなく免疫系によって排除されますが、HPVによる増殖の中には癌に進行するものもあります。子宮頸がんや中咽頭がんなどのHPVによるがんは、世界で年間30万人以上の死亡の原因となつており (2)、HPV感染は公衆衛生上の大きな問題になっています。いくつかのHPVワクチンは、がんの原因となるHPV型による感染を安全かつ効果的に予防し、必然的に子宮頸がんにつながる前駆成長を防ぐことが示されています (3, 4)。

日本では、2011年にHPVワクチンが導入され、2013年には接種率が約70%に近づいたことからルーチンになりましたが、わずか2カ月半で日本政府はHPVワクチンの積極的な接種勧奨を中止しています。この中止は、HPVワクチン接種後に数人の女児から有害事象の疑いがあるという臨床報告に基づくものでした。その結果、HPVワクチン接種後の女児と医師による体験談が繰り返しテレビで放送され、ワクチンに対する恐怖心が醸成され、政府の支援が打ち切られることになった(5)。

HPVワクチン名誉毀損事件⁷

HPVワクチン接種後の潜在的な神経損傷を調査した厚生労働省の研究班の研究代表者で



ある池田修一博士が、2016年3月16日に日本政府の厚生労働省に提出した実験結果によって、HPVワクチン接種に対する国民の不安は増幅されました。2016年7月には、日本政府に対してHPVワクチンによる被害とされる賠償を求める集団訴訟が提起され、この訴訟は現在も継続中です。HPVワクチンの積極的勧奨の「一時的」な中止は、2020年6月をもって7年間となります。本ワクチンの安全性は国際的に認められていますが (6, 7)、日本におけるHPVワクチンの接種率は1%未満にとどまっており、これから世代の若い日本人女性を将来的に子宮頸がんの不要なリスクにさらしていることになります。2017年には、グローバルアドバイザリー



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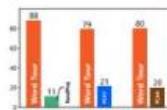


Figure 2: Results of the user study. Each bar represents the number of times each method was selected within 100 trials. One trial was not completed in *WindowTutor* vs. *RandProg*, which led to 99 trials in the first comparison.

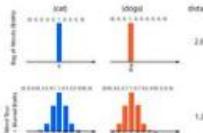


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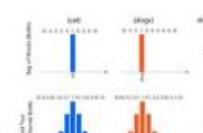


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では、*W*と*E*の結果を比較してみると、*W*は $\alpha=0.05$ で、*E*は $\alpha=0.01$ である。したがって、*W*における α の値は、*E*における α の値よりも大きい。したがって、*W*における危険率は、*E*における危険率よりも大きい。したがって、*W*における危険率は、*E*における危険率よりも大きい。

4.4 Document Retention

本では、文書会話における論理構造のめぐらしさとその有効性を論じる。二つの文書を比較する最も簡単なプローチは、文書の共通語と非共通語をカウントする *big N of words* の方法である。しかし、この方法では、論理構造の変遷を捉えることができない。*次元の読み込み*では、*B*では常に「しない」が、*並置の議論*においては、「この規則を利用するために」、即ち「する」という、即ち「わかる方のため」の説明文が付加される。このように、論理構造を解説する文書では、必ずしも「ルール」を構成する。實質的にはオクスフォード英語辞典による定義は *big N of words* や *big N of R*, *big R*, *big F*, *big FA* を用いる、且つ *big B* と *big B* のペタクルを「ルール」で表現化し、その範囲を置いて文脈的範囲を計算する。ここで、文書中の議論語、*wild* や *イル*の頻度を表示する。

。実験では $\# = 10$ を用いた。また、ベースラインとして、最も一般的な単語埋め込みベクトル距離の1つであるword mover's distance (WMD) (Fisher et al., 2015)を使用した。

1 PM · Aug 16, 2022



Readable

英語のPDFファイルをレイアウトを保ったまま
日本語に翻訳



子宮頸癌 cervical cancer

- 子宮頸癌はヒトパピローマウイルス (human papilloma virus, HPV) 感染が原因
- 世界: 60万例/年、30万人死亡/年、
日本: 1万例/年、3000人死亡/年
- 子宮頸癌の例: 坂井泉水 (ZARD、肺転移、40歳死亡)、三原じゅん子 (俳優、国会議員、43歳で子宮全摘)、高橋メアリージュン (モデル、29歳で発見)、大竹しのぶ (女優)、和田アキ子 (歌手)、エバ・ペロン (エビータ、アルゼンチンの女優、政治家、大統領夫人、33歳で死亡)



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

CDC: アメリカ疾病対策予防センター

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

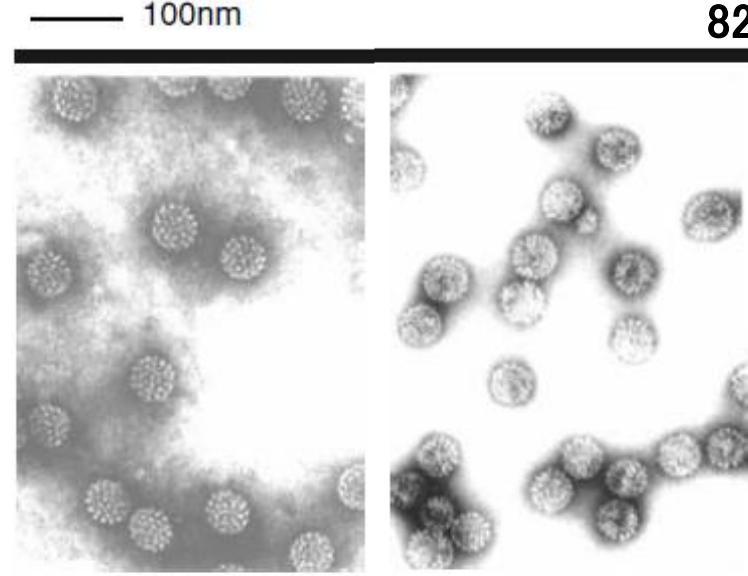
HPVはありふれているので、ほぼ全ての男女は、生涯ある時点で感染する

HPV is so common that nearly all sexually active men and women get the virus at some point in their lives.



子宮頸癌ワクチン

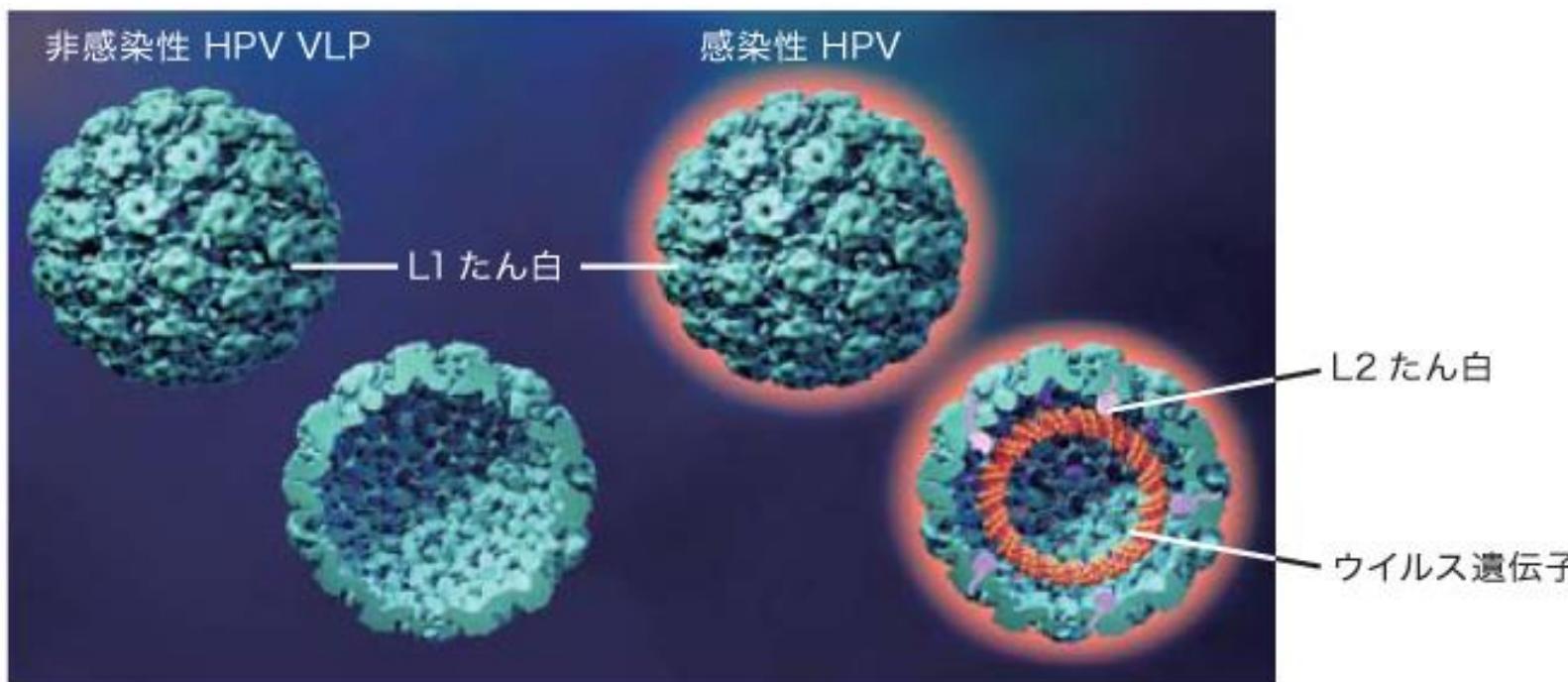
- ウィルス様粒子 (VLP: virus-like particle) を昆虫細胞 (サーバリックス)・酵母 (ガーダシル) で生成
- VLPはウィルスと同じ外観・抗原性を有するがウィルス遺伝子を含まない空粒子



自然のHPV1型

HPV16型VLP

モダンメディア 55巻10号 2009 [免疫] 269



HPVワクチン

Lancet Oncol 2015; 16: e217-25

- 2価ワクチン「サーバリックス」 HPV 16・18型 子宮頸癌の60-70% 3回接種
- 4価ワクチン「ガーダシル」 HPV 6・11・16・18型 尖圭コンジローマ、中咽頭癌、肛門癌にも効果 3回接種
- 9価ワクチン「ガーダシル9」 HPV 6・11・16・18 + 31・33・45・52・58型 子宮頸癌の90%以上 2-3回接種 (米国:45歳までの男女に承認)

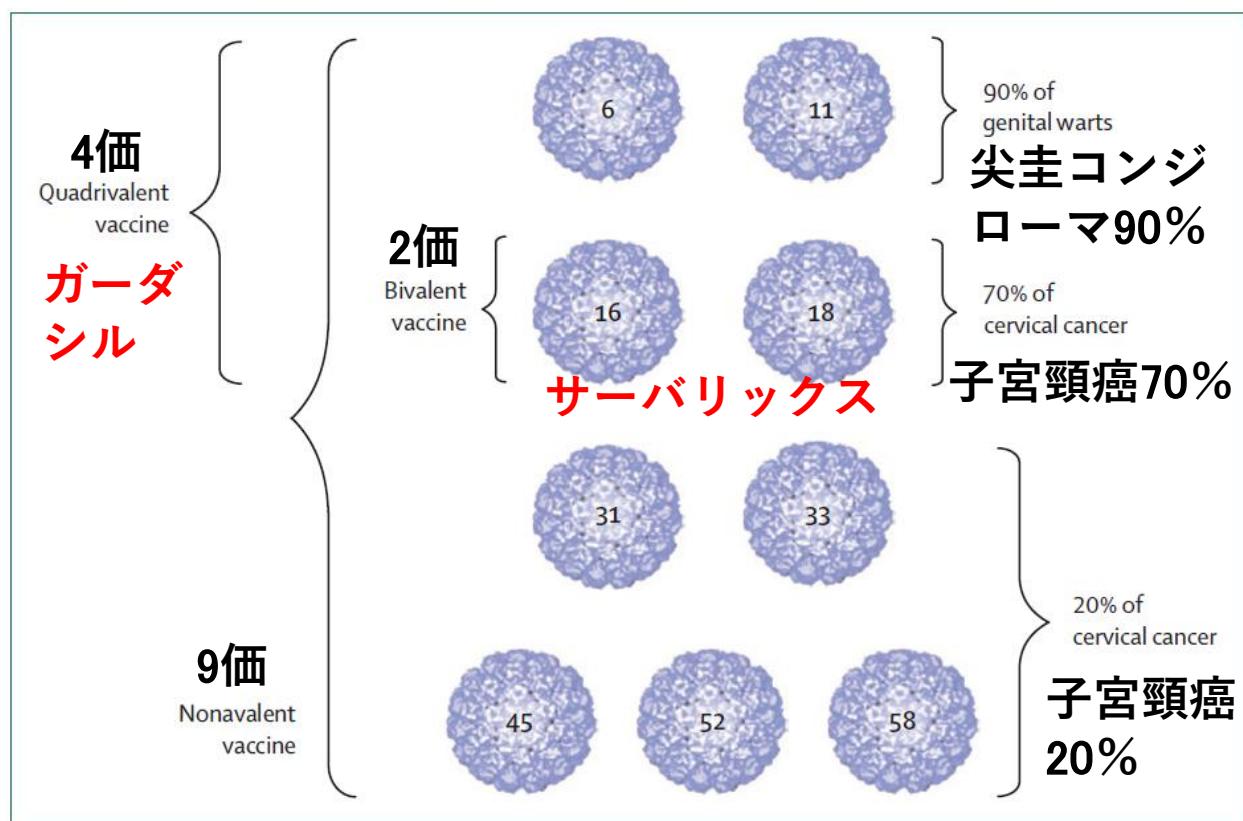


Figure 2: HPV VLP types in the nonavalent VLP vaccine



子宮頸癌ワクチン

- 「人類史上二番目のがん予防ワクチン」であるHPVワクチンは2価・4価で約65%、9価ワクチンでは90%以上の予防が期待（最初のがん予防ワクチンはB型肝炎ウイルスワクチン）
- 日本ではワクチンの接種率が約7割から1%以下に落ち込み、事実上の停止状態
→2022年4月より積極的推奨の再開
- WHOは日本を名指して批判
- HPVワクチンの“副反応”としての神経症状は統計学的に否定



荒野の狼 ベスト500レビュー

★★★★★ 改訂の際には名古屋市のデータが専門誌に2018年に発表されたことなどの加筆を期待

2018年6月6日

形式: 単行本 | Amazonで購入

私は抗ウイルスワクチン、神經免疫学を約30年研究している専門家ですが、本書は医師である著者が子宮頸癌ワクチンに関する問題点を最新情報をもとにまとめており、専門性のある医学データを客観的かつ一般の人にもわかりやすく解説した良書と言えます。第1章の要旨は、子宮頸癌はヒトパピローマウイルス（HPV）感染が原因で日本では毎年、新規患者が1万人、3000人が死亡、1万人が子宮を失う（p22）。「人類史上初のがん予防ワクチンp19」であるHPVワクチンは現行のもので約65%、海外で承認された9価ワクチンでは90%以上の予防が期待される（p22）。ところが日本ではワクチンの接種率が約7割から1%以下に落ち込み、事実上の停止状態となった（p21）。これは一連の神經症状がワクチンと関連があるのでないかとメディアが広く報道したことによる。これらの症状はワクチン未接種者、男性、ワクチン導入以前にも認められたものである（p28）。東京医科大学西岡久寿樹氏らは、子宮頸癌ワクチン関連神經免疫異常症候群（HANS）という疾患概念を提唱しているが（p35）、HANSは「接種から経過した時間は問わない（p36）」もので、原因は基本的にはHPVワクチンに含まれるアジュバント（p37）と仮説されているが、同じアジュバントを含むB型肝炎ワクチンや3種混合ワクチンではHANSは発生しない（p56）。第2章では、名古屋市で行われた調査によりワクチンと一緒に症状の関連が統計学的に否定されたことをオッズ比の明快な解説（p66）をもって説明。名古屋市のURLでの公表結果が当初の明瞭なものから不明瞭なものに変わった問題を指摘。解析は名古屋市立大学公衆衛生の鈴木貞夫教授が行った。本書では

近大医学部図書館収蔵

子宮頸がんの罹患率と死亡率は日本では増加、世界の先進国では減少

78 : 392

臨床免疫・アレルギー科 第78巻 第4号

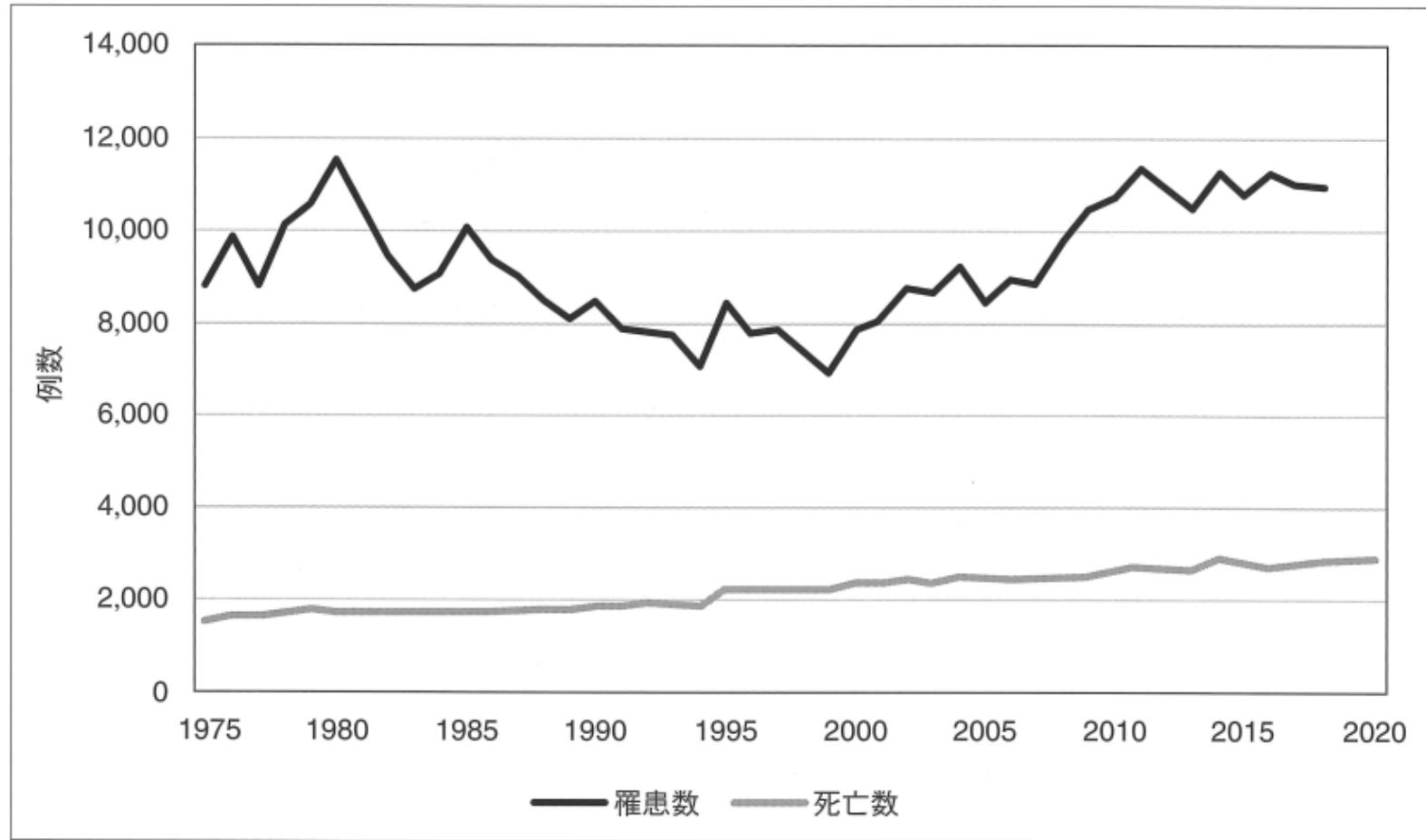


図1 本邦における子宮頸がんの罹患数と死亡数

罹患数：全国推計値。死亡数：全国。（国立がん研究センターがん情報サービス「がん統計」(1)。全国がん罹患モニタリング集計、全国がん登録、厚生労働省人口動態統計より引用）

日本では若い女性での罹患率が増加。年代別では20歳代後半から増えて40歳代後半が最も多い

Clinical Immunology & Allergology Oct. 2022

78 : 393

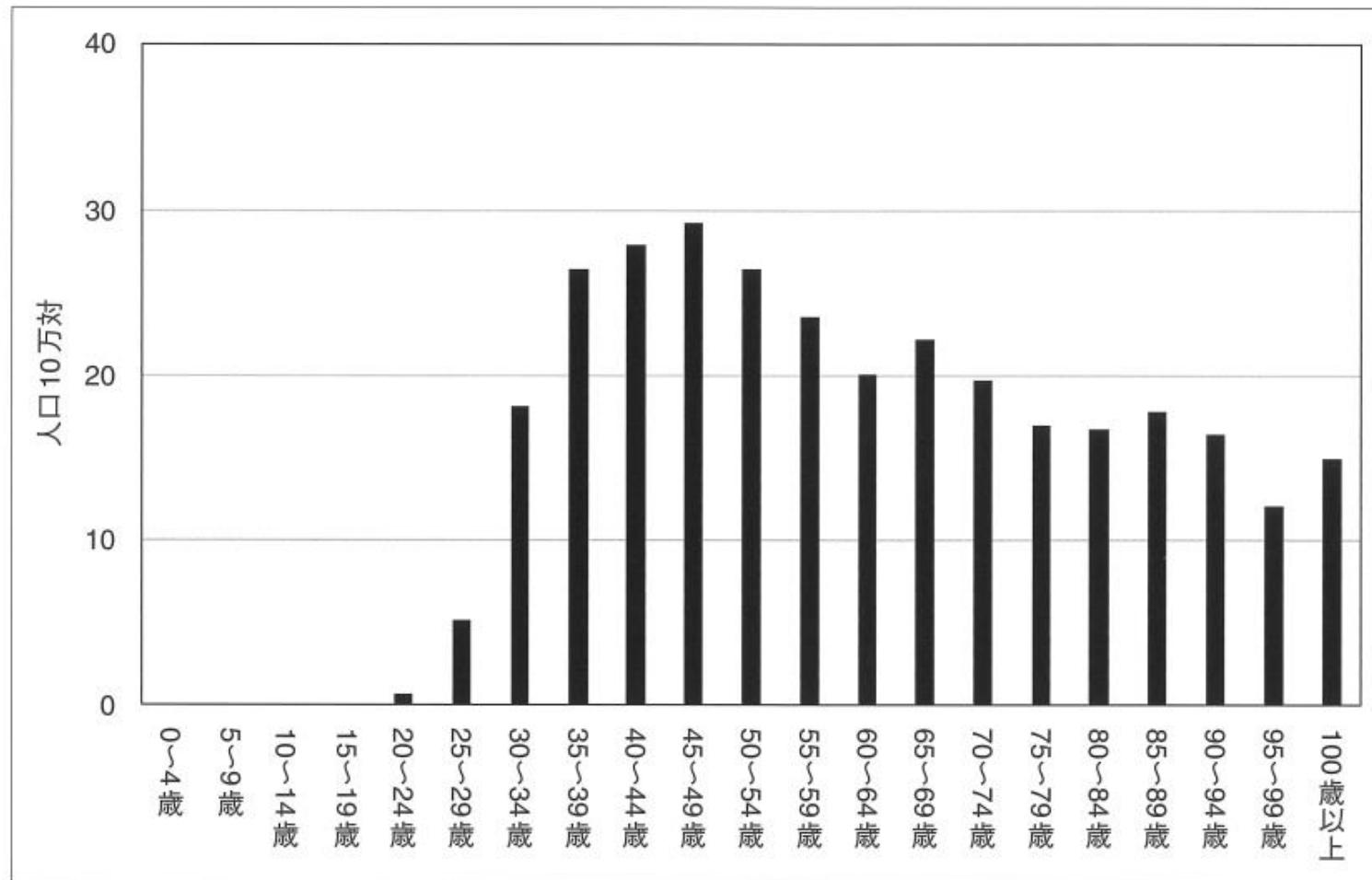


図2 本邦における子宮頸がんの年齢階級別罹患率(2018年)(文献²⁾より作図)

HPVワクチン接種率は日本では2002年度以降生まれは1%以下 日本は世界最低レベルの接種率

Clinical Immunology & Allergy Oct. 2022

78:395 78:396

臨床免疫・アレルギー科 第78巻 第4号

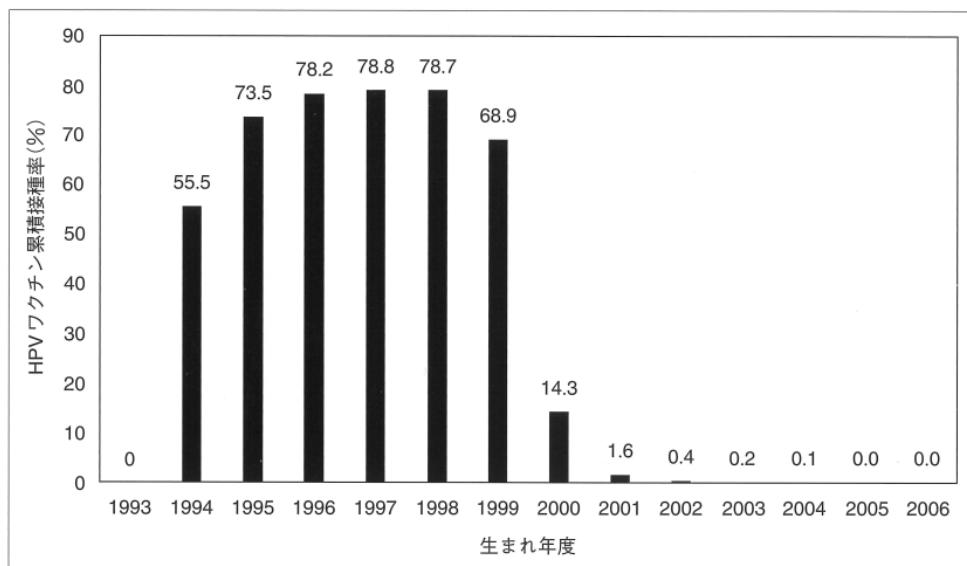


図3 日本における生まれ年度別HPVワクチン累積接種率(文献²⁰⁾より作図)

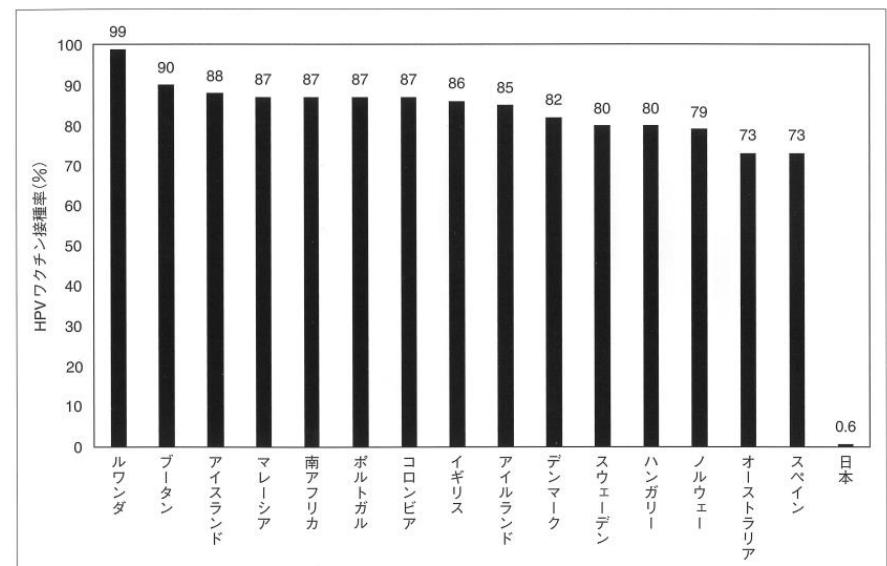


図4 各国のHPVワクチン接種率(文献¹⁴⁾より、接種率70%以上の国と日本を記す)

国立感染症研究所 御中

HPVワクチンファクトシート作成に関する意見書

HPVワクチン“副反応”裁判

HPVワクチン薬害訴訟全国弁護団

(2) 動物実験を含め、HPVワクチンの成分の危険性を示す各種報告

サーバリックス、ガーダシル、シルガード9には、HPVのL1タンパクとアルミニウム・アジュバントが含まれている。

これらについては、以下の報告がある。

- ① L1蛋白には人の生体成分と分子相同性があり^{46, 47}、交差反応による自己免疫を引き起こしうること^{48, 49, 50}
- ② L1蛋白からなるウイルス様粒子は樹状細胞を強く活性化すること⁵¹
- ③ 添加されているアルミニウム・アジュバントは、免疫を活性化する一方^{52, 53}、神経障害を引き起こすこと^{54, 55, 56, 57}
- ④ アルミニウム・アジュバントの有害性が動物実験で示されたこと^{58, 59}
- ⑤ ガーダシルをマウスに投与した実験において、荒谷らは、マウスに運動機能障害を引き起こし、マウスの脳の視床下部周辺の血管内皮細胞のアポトーシスを誘発したこと⁶⁰を、Inbarらは、マウスの行動試験での異常、自己免疫の発生、脳組織染色による神経炎症反応の出現を、それぞれ観察したこと⁶¹

⁵⁴ R.K.Gherardiら「Macrophagic myofasciitis lesions assess long term persistence of vaccine derived aluminium hydroxide in muscle (マクロファージ筋膜炎の病変から、ワクチン由来の水酸化アルミニウムが筋中に長期残留することが判断される)」・Brain 124巻・2001年9月

⁵⁵ F.J.Authierら「Central nervous system disease in patients with macrophagic myofasciitis (マクロファージ筋膜炎患者における中枢神経系疾患)」・Brain・

⁵⁶ Maryline Couetteら「Long term persistence of vaccine derived aluminum hydroxide is associated with chronic cognitive dysfunction (ワクチン由来の水酸化アルミニウムの長期残存は慢性の認知機能障害と関連している)」・Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry・2009年

⁵⁷ R.K.Gherardiら「Macrophagic myofasciitis : characterization and pathophysiology (マクロファージ筋膜炎：その特徴決定と病理生理学)」・Lupus 21巻2号・2012年1月10日

⁵⁸ Christopher A. Shawら「Aluminum hydroxide injection lead to motor deficits and motor neuron degeneration (水酸化アルミニウムの接種は、運動機能欠陥及び運動神経減衰をもたらす)」・Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry・2009年

⁵⁹ Nancy Agmon Levin ら「Immunization with hepatitis B vaccine accelerates SLE like disease in a murine model (B型肝炎ワクチン接種はマウスモデルのSLE様疾患を加速する)」・Journal of Autoimmunity 54巻・2014年7月16日

⁶⁰ Satoko Arataniら「Murine hypothalamic destruction with vascular cell apoptosis subsequent to combined administration of human papilloma virus vaccine and pertussis toxin (ヒトパピローマウイルスワクチンと百日咳毒素の併用投与後の血管細胞アポトーシスを伴うネズミ視床下部の破壊)」・Scientific Reports・2016年

⁶¹ Rotem Inbarら「Behavioral abnormalities in female mice following administration of aluminum adjuvants and the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine Gardasil (アルミニウムアジュvantとHPVワクチンガーダシルの接種後の雌性マウスにおける異常行動)」・Immunologic Research 65巻1号・2016年7月16日

⁶² 池田修一ら「Suspected Adverse Effects After Human Papillomavirus Vaccination: A Temporal Relationship Between Vaccine Administration and the Appearance of Symptoms in Japan. (ヒトパピローマウイルスワクチン接種後に疑われた副反応:日本におけるワクチン接種から症状発現までの時間的関係)」・Drug Safety・2017年7月25日

**Brain:
impact
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ニュース

「子宮頸がん(HPV)ワクチン」の安全性をあらためて支持 「副反応説」には科学的欠陥が 近畿大学

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子宮頸がんワクチン(HPVワクチン)の接種後にあらわれたさまざまな症状について、ワクチンとのあいだに因果関係がないことを、近畿大学の研究グループがあらためて示した。

HPVワクチンに含まれる免疫を活性化させる成分「アジュバント」が、重篤な神経系の症状(副反応)を生じると主張する論文について、その根拠を詳細に検証した結果、データに欠陥があることを明らかにしたとしている。

「研究成果は、HPVワクチン接種後に生じた神経系の症状を、HPVワクチンの成分と関連付けていた根拠を否定し、HPVワクチンの安全性を正しく示すものです」と、研究グループでは述べている。

研究チームが検証したのは、HPVワクチン薬害訴訟での原告弁護団の主張の根拠となっている基礎研究の論文であることから、研究成果は同訴訟に大きく影響をもたらすとみられる。

HPVワクチンの安全性をあらためて示す

研究は、近畿大学医学部産科婦人科学教室の松村謙臣主任教授と、同微生物学教室の角田郁生主任教授を中心とする研究グループによるもの。研究成果は、「Cancer Science」にオンライン掲載された。



新着ニュース

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5/25~31

松村謙臣
産婦人科

5/31

角田郁生
微生物学

〈特集 I〉 第39回日本春期学会総会・学術集会

教育講演(1)

ウイルス感染・ワクチン接種による免疫性神経疾患：
神経免疫学・ウイルス学の立場からHPVワクチンの推奨

近畿大学医学部微生物学講座 主任教授

角田 郁生

要旨

子宮頸がんの予防に有効なヒトパピローマウイルス(HPV)ワクチンは、神経系におこるとされる「副反応」への懐疑的報道がある。日本での接種率は極めて低く、一般的にワクチン接種によって誤導される免疫性の神経障害の発現には、1) 分子相合性、2) バイオシグナル・キーリング、3) エビトープ・スレッディング等がある。本稿では、これら3つの機序を代表的な免疫学的疾患とともに説明する。また、HPVワクチンでついでに脳にも起り得ないことを、神經免疫学・ウイルス学の専門家の立場から議論するとともに、子宮頸がんワクチン関連神経免疫疾患(HANS)の理論的取扱いを明らかにする。

1.はじめに

ワクチンの概念は、予防接種やその構成成分に含まれることにより、感染時に迅速かつ効力のある免疫が形成され生存率を高めることである。ワクチンは大きく生ワクチンと不活化ワクチンの二つに分類され、ウイルスの弱毒株または死滅させたウイルスを用いる。接種部位には含有するものとして、ウイルス粒子や成分を不活化した「不活化ワクチン」と、ウイルス粒子の構成成分である「死滅ワクチン」である。一般的に、生ワクチンではなく死滅ワクチンの免疫性は弱い。一方、日本では、HPVワクチンは含有するものとして、ウイルス粒子や成分を不活化した「不活化ワクチン」と、ウイルス粒子の構成成分である「死滅ワクチン」である。無意味に安全性が認められており、既に子宮頸がんの発生率で証明されている。一方、日本では、HPVワクチン接種により重篤な神経系への「副反応」起きる子宮頸がんワクチンは含まないL1蛋白から構成される部分ワクチンであるが、構造的にはウイルス蛋白質である。構造的にも「分子相合性」である。

特集「ワクチンの安全性と社会学—HPVワクチンの接種はなぜ広まらないのか?—

HPVワクチンについて

副反応に関する実験データの解釈

角田郁生*

き、代表的なものに麻疹、風疹、ムンプスに対するワクチンがある。小活化ワクチンは原則として液性免疫の「副反応」とされる子宮頸癌ワクチン連鎖免疫疾患群(HANS)を再現したとする動物実験が広く報じられたことから、ワクチン接種が1%以下に落ち込んでいる。本稿では、HANSという概念が国際学会上で認可されていないこと、HANSの動物モデルとして発表されたデータは科学的に問題があることを基礎医学の立場から解説する。また、一般的にワクチンで起こりうる神経障害の機序についても概説する。

はじめに

子宮頸癌は、ヒトパピローマウイルス(human papillomavirus; HPV)感染が原因で、世界で年間30万人、日本で年間3,500人の死亡例がある。HPVは100種以上の亜型があり、そのなかで子宮頸癌の原因となるのは16種とされている。HPVゲノムは二本鎖DNAである。構成蛋白質としてウイルスの殻であるプロテイン、2種のサブユニットによる構成である。この二つのHPV型に対する抗体を、4種のガーディルは、この二つに加えてHPV6、11型に対する抗体も測定することで免疫監視。HPV6、11型に対する抗体も測定することで免疫監視。HPV6、11型由来のL1蛋白をもつていて(表1)。現在、海外で行われているHPVワクチンはシガード[®]として2021年2月に発売は、日本ではワクチン接種率が約70%から1%以下に落ち込んだ状況が継続しているが、これは重複な「副反応」とされる「HPVワクチン関連

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Cancer Science WILEY

Scientific evaluation of alleged findings in HPV vaccines:
Molecular mimicry and mouse models of vaccine-induced
disease

Noromi Matsumura¹ | Ikuo Tsunoda² ●

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan
²Department of Microbiology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, Osaka, Japan

Correspondence:
Norio Matsumura, Department of
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine, 377-1 Shinsaibashi, Chuo-ku, Osaka 540-8530, Japan.
Email: matsumura@med.kindai.ac.jp

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Abstract
Cervical cancer is caused by infections of the human papillomavirus (HPV), which can be prevented by vaccinations. In Japan, although about 3000 people die of cervical cancer annually, the HPV vaccination rate has remained extremely low in the eligible population since many Japanese have been concerned that "disease symptoms," such as chronic pain, movement disorders, and cognitive impairment, may occur as adverse reactions after HPV vaccination. The concern has been raised by media coverage of the ongoing HPV vaccine lawsuits, in which the plaintiffs complained of their symptoms caused by HPV vaccination. The claims have been based on the alleged pathogenic findings in research articles on HPV vaccines, summarized in the documents prepared by the plaintiffs' attorneys. We critically evaluated these articles, in which the authors proposed the following findings/hypotheses: (i) molecular mimicry between HPV L1 and human proteins leads to the production of cross-reactive antibodies; and (ii) HPV vaccine injection in mice causes damage in the brain, a mouse model for HPV-associated neuro-immuno-pathological syndrome (HANS). We found that these hypotheses were based mainly on the findings from a few research groups and that all the articles had the method, result, or discussion sections. Our current evaluation should help better understand the validity of the findings, which have been often misunderstood as the truth by the general public. We propose to accumulate high-quality data on potential adverse events following HPV vaccination and to continue critically evaluating them.

KEY WORDS
HPV vaccine, molecular mimicry, neuroimmunology, side effect, uterine cervix

Abbreviations: 2HPV, bivalent HPV vaccine; 4HPV, quadrivalent HPV vaccine; 9HPV, nonavalent HPV vaccine; Al, aluminum; BBB, blood-brain barrier; CNS, central nervous system; EAE, experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; HANS, HPV-associated neuro-immuno-pathological syndrome; HSV, herpes simplex virus; IgG, immunoglobulin G; IgM, immunoglobulin M; IgA, immunoglobulin A; IgD, immunoglobulin D; IgE, immunoglobulin E; IgF, immunoglobulin F; IgH, immunoglobulin H; IgL, immunoglobulin L; IgN, immunoglobulin N; IgP, immunoglobulin P; IgS, immunoglobulin S; IgT, immunoglobulin T; IgU, immunoglobulin U; IgV, immunoglobulin V; IgW, immunoglobulin W; IgX, immunoglobulin X; IgY, immunoglobulin Y; IgZ, immunoglobulin Z; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; PT, peritoneal tumor; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; VLP, virus-like particle.

Norio Matsumura and Ikuo Tsunoda contributed equally to this work.

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Scientific Evaluation of the Court Evidence Submitted to the 2019 Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Libel Case and Its Decision in Japan

Jason M. Boddy^{1,2*}, Ikuo Tsunoda^{1,3,4} and J. Steven Alexander⁵

¹Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center - Shreveport, Shreveport, LA, United States; ²Center for the Study of Infectious Disease and Immunity, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center - Shreveport, Shreveport, LA, United States; ³Department of Microbiology, Keio University Faculty of Medicine, Otsukamachi, Japan; ⁴Department of Molecular and Cellular Physiology, Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center - Shreveport, Shreveport, LA, United States

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Correspondence: Ikuo Tsunoda, tsunoda@med.kinai.ac.jpRun Tsunoda, run.tsunoda@gmail.comJ. Steven Alexander, jalexander@med.kinai.ac.jp

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Public anxiety over HPV vaccination was amplified by the experimental findings that were presented to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) of the Japanese government, on March 16, 2016 by Shizuka Ikeda, principal investigator of the Japanese pharmaceutical company MHLW (now Eisai) in a libel case against the Japanese government for compensation against the Japanese government asking for compensation for the damage purportedly caused by the HPV vaccine was filed. This lawsuit was suspended in 2013 when the vaccination rate approached ~70%; however, after only a few and a half months, the Japanese government suspended the HPV vaccination program due to the reported increase in adverse events from a few days after HPV vaccination. Testimonials from these girls and medical doctors in Japan were repeatedly broadcast on TV, creating public fear of the vaccine which prompted withdrawal of government support (1).

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検索

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Scientific evaluation of alleged findings in HPV vaccines in Japan

子宮頸がんワクチン裁判「証拠資料論文」に科学的欠陥

Ikuro Tsunoda, MD, PhD
Department of Microbiology
Kindai University, Osaka, Japan

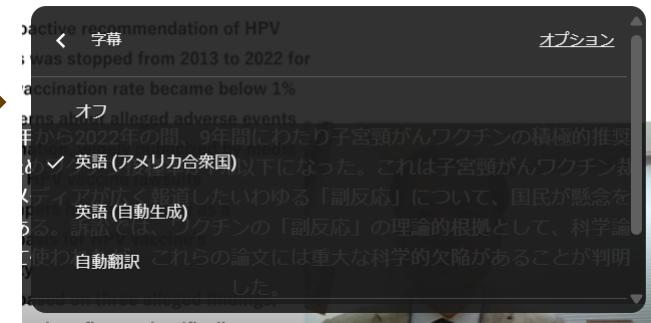
角田郁生
近畿大学医学部 微生物学教授



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5A1fnxIXllQ&t=404s>



日本語字幕
のオン・オフ
を選択



医学英語のWebsite

- Medical Dictionary 英語 音声あり 医学用語の解説が充実

<https://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/>

- weblio 日本語 音声あり 医学用語の数は限られる

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- アルク 英辞郎 日本語 発音記号のみ 発音がカタカナでも記載。音声は有料版。医学用語は限られる

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measles と一致する

Weblio 辞書 > 英和辞典・和英辞典 > 英和辞典 > measles の意味・解説

意味 例文 (96件) 類語 共起表現 

measlesとは 意味・読み方・使い方

意味・対訳 はしか

音節 mea・sles 発音記号・読み方 / mī:zlis (米国英語), 'mi:zalz (英國英語) /

<https://ejje.weblio.jp/content/measles>

英辞郎 on the WEB Pro / Pro Lite

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measles      

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1. 《医》はしか、麻疹◆【同】 [rubella](#) ; [rubeola](#)

2. 《医》 = [German measles](#)

3. 囊虫症◆サナダムシの幼虫が脳を侵すことによって引き起こされる神経症状。◆【同】 [cysticercosis](#)

<https://eow.alc.co.jp/search?q=measles>

レベル 11. 発音 mí:zlis、 カナ ミーズルズ、ミズルズ、 分節 mea・sles

角田郁生 SNS

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Ikuo Tsunoda (角田郁生)
@koyanookami
近畿大学医学部教授 慢性病学講座
2009-2016 Associate Professor, LSU, LA, USA
2016-present Professor and Chair, Dept. Microbiology, Kindai University, Osaka, Japan
Translate bio
Osaka, Japan <https://t.co/HesotWvtech> Joined October 2021

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koyanookami プロフィールを編集

投稿61件 フォロー59人 フォロー中55人

Ikuo Tsunoda
Kindai University Department of Microbiology
近畿大学医学部微生物学で教育・研究をしています。
mobile.twitter.com/koyanookami

■ 投稿 ■ リール ■ 動画 清除 タグ付けされている人

2022

YouTube: itsunoda channel
<https://www.youtube.com/user/itsunoda>



[YouTube](#)

itsunoda @itsunoda チャンネル登録者数 68人

ホーム 動画 ショート 再生リスト コミュニティ チャンネル 概要 検索

動画 > すべて再生

正しい検査で世界から舌癌がんを絶滅しよう -HPV- 11分でわかるアジュバント（免疫増強）と癌の治療... 8分でわかるアジュバント（免疫増強）と癌の治療... 13分でわかる免疫・抗原による免疫療法 -HPVワクチン... 180 回視聴・1か月前 117 回視聴・1か月前 117 回視聴・4か月前 117 回視聴・4か月前 159 回視聴・4か月前 90 回視聴・4か月前

ワイルス感染と脳の障害を 5 分で解説 -HPVワクチン... 180 回視聴・1か月前

にほんブログ村

研究留学

にほんブログ村

多発性硬化症

にほんブログ村

英語ブログ

にほんブログ村

英語の日記と英会話

にほんブログ村

海外ブログ

にほんシルバーブログ

プログ村

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Profile



Author: Ikuo Tsunoda

近畿大学医学部微生物学講座
でウイルス感染症、神経難
病、自己免疫疾患の研究と教
育をしています。

We are studying multiple
sclerosis and viral
myocarditis using
immunological, virological
and bioinformatics
methods in the
Department of

Kindai University Microbiology Course 2019

In 2019, Faculty members of the Department of Microbiology have given 62 lectures and 12-hour experiments in the Microbiology Course for 2-year Medical Students, Kindai University Faculty of Medicine. The course included Bacteriology, Mycology, Virology and Parasitology as well as infection immunity and clinical infectious disease medicine, which has started from September 17 and ended on October 4.

The lectures are Drs. Ikuo Tsunoda, Mitsugu Fujita, Ah-Mee Park, Fumitaka Sato, Seiichi Omura, and Hiroyuki Matsuoka. Dr. Koichiro Yoshida, Professor of Infectious Disease Medicine has given 6 lectures of clinical infectious disease medicine from this year; this is the first course in Kindai University where basic and clinical medicine are taught in one course.

For more picture, please visit our [Kindai Microbiology Facebook](#).

Ikuo_

近畿大学医学部微生物学講義 2019

近畿大学医学部では、医学部2年生に「微生物学・臨床感染症学」のコースを「Unit 5 病因・病態」のひとつとして講義がされます。コースは2019年9月17日から10月4日までの間で、62の講義と12時間の実習を含み、細菌学、真菌学、ウイルス学、寄生虫学、感染免疫学、臨床感染症学をカバーしました。

講師陣は角田郁生教授、藤田貢准教授、朴雅美講師、佐藤文季助教、尾村誠一助教、松岡裕之非常勤講師に加えて、今年から感染対策室の吉田耕一郎教授も加わりました。松岡先生と吉田先生は臨床感染症学の講義を担当しますが、これは近大医学部でははじめての基礎医学と臨床医学の垂直統合型授業となります。

写真は[近大微生物学のFacebook](#)で御覧ください。

角田郁生



<https://tsunodalaboratory.blog.fc2.com/>

12 投手

ツイート

いいね！ 1

シェア

12 投手

ツイート

いいね！ 1



微生物学 講座ブログ

6月1日講義の課題レポート

Four assignments 以下4点のすべてについて回答

- ① Comments on a 10-minute movie “Scientific evaluation of alleged findings in HPV vaccines in Japan” 授業で紹介したHPVワクチン動画についてのコメント（科学論文の内容評価、HPVワクチン裁判、動画の出来、字幕についてなど、内容は自由）
- ② 1) Reserve a book, and 2) order a manuscript using ILL (no need to finalize the reservation or the order; submit the “screenshot” of the reservation and the order, which are ready-to-submit) 近大OPACを使い1)近大の他キャンパスの本の「予約取り寄せ」をする、2)「文献複写・貸借申し込み」から近大図書館にない文献を申し込む：1)2)ともに、申し込む直前の「スクリーンショット」を添付し提出すればよい。実際に申し込む必要はない。
- ③ Short comments on Tsunoda's lecture, both pros and cons 角田の講義で良かった点、悪かった点（もっと説明が欲しい、内容が難解など、内容は自由）をそれぞれ箇条書き（最低ひとつは、それぞれ記載）
- ④ This is for Japanese students only 角田郁生が「香散見草」に2020年に投稿したエッセーを、「近畿大学リポジトリ」あるいは微生物学のホームページより入手し、コメントを書く。