


Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UPES
End Semester Examination, December 2023

Course: Clinical and Therapeutic Nutrition **Semester : 3rd**
Program: MSc Microbiology **Duration : 3 Hours**
Course Code: HSND80020 **Max. Marks: 100**

Instructions: Read questions carefully

S. No.	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F/fill in blanks. (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q 1	Define the process of nutrition assessment in two lines.	1.5	CO1
Q 2	Second step of nutrition care process is	1.5	CO3
Q 3	Planning and implementation are the part of step of NCP.	1.5	CO1
Q 4	Which one of the following options represents historical features of the subjective global assessment? A. Weight loss and gastrointestinal symptoms B Malignancy and nausea C. Family history of IBD and personal history of weight loss D. Family history of celiac disease	1.5	CO2
Q 5	Which of the following is an absolute contraindication to parenteral nutrition? A. Diarrhea/ Liver cirrhosis B. Eye infection and disease C. Malignancy D. Active infection	1.5	CO2
Q 6	Which one of the following options represents potential complications of enteral nutrition? A. Osteoporosis and refeeding syndrome B. Diarrhea and cholestasis C. Esophagitis and pancreatitis D. Aspiration and refeeding syndrome	1.5	CO3
Q 7	Enteral nutrition is preferred over parenteral nutrition for A. Lower risk of electrolyte abnormalities. B. Lower risk of refeeding. C. Lower risk of liver disease. D. Improved glycemic control.	1.5	CO4

Q 8	Enlist the four objectives of therapeutic nutrition.	1.5	CO2
Q 9	What is the normal requirement of calcium in adult male?	1.5	CO3
Q 10	Which of the following statements regarding enteral nutrition formulas is true? A. Enteral formulas are formulated to provide adequate micronutrients if caloric requirements are being met. B. Specialty formulas for liver and pulmonary disease are superior to regular. C. Polymeric formulas in patients with cirrhosis and COPD, respectively. D. Enteral nutrition formulas are suitable for all type of patients.	1.5	CO5
Q 11	Which of the following is not a clinical consequence of refeeding syndrome? A. Hypophosphatemia B. Hypomagnesemia C. Hypervolemia D. Hyperglycemia	1.5	CO2
Q 12	Both gastric ulcers and <i>H.pylori</i> infection are highly associated with _____. A. Gastric malignancy B. Uveitis C. Esophageal neoplasms D. Medication	1.5	CO1
Q 13	Which one of the following micronutrients is routinely added to TPN? A. Vitamin D B. Iron C. Vitamin E D. Manganese	1.5	CO4
Q 14	Which of the following statements is true regarding probiotics? A. Probiotics are organisms that contribute toward intestinal microbial balance. B. There is good evidence to suggest that probiotics have a beneficial role in preventing post-operative recurrence of Crohn's Disease. C. Probiotics consist of strains of <i>Lactobacillus</i> , <i>Bifidobacterium</i> and <i>Saccharomyces boulardi</i> . D. Milk is an example of a food source containing probiotics.	1.5	CO2
Q 15	Define soluble and insoluble fiber in food sources.	1.5	CO4
Q 16	Newborn child has risk of if mother is diabetic. A. hyper bilirubinemia B. hypocalcemia C. hyperglycemia D. hypomagnesemia	1.5	CO2

Q 17	Which of the following cells produce glucagon? A. Alpha cells B. Beta cells C. Gamma cells D. Delta cells	1.5	CO3
Q 18	Which of the following is NOT a causative agent for a peptic ulcer? A. NSAIDS B. <i>Helicobacter pylori</i> C. Physiological stress D. Augmentin	1.5	CO3
Q 19	What is Glycemic load in Glycemic index?	1.5	CO2
Q 20	Which of the following factors increases insulin secretion? A. Somatostatin B. Increased blood glucose C. Norepinephrine D. All the above	1.5	CO3
Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)			
Q 1	Discuss the intervention and feedback of NCP Model.	5	CO2
Q 2	Discuss the important factors to determine the insulin resistance in any patient.	5	CO1
Q 3	Illustrate the flow diagram of the pathophysiology of hyperlipidemia.	5	CO2
Q 4	List the foods that must be avoided for peptic ulcer patients.	5	CO3
Section C (2Qx15M=30 Marks)			
Q 1	A patient was admitted to the hospital with stomach pain, pale skin, and fever. He has high levels of bilirubin in blood reports. A. Identify the problem. (2 marks) B. List the causes and symptoms of the disease. (4 marks) C. List the dietary precautions and suggestions. (4 marks) D. Propose common diagnosis for the disease. (5marks)	15	CO4
Q 2	One patient was contacted by the doctor with complaints of black liquid stools, heavy stomach, and uneasiness after food intake. A. Identify the disease. (2 marks) B. List the causes of disease. (4 marks) C. List the dietary precautions and remarks. (4 marks) D. Outline the common treatment for this disease. (5marks)	15	CO3
Section D (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q1	Describe metabolic and clinical aberrations of lactose intolerance and celiac disease in adult patients.	10	CO4
Q2	Discuss the complications and dietary treatments for GERD patients.	10	CO5