


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, May 2024</b>			
<b>Course: Diet in Disease</b> <b>Program: Integrated BSc MSc Micro/Clinical research</b> <b>Course Code: HSND30150</b>		<b>Semester: VI</b> <b>Time : 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions: Read carefully</b>			
Q.No	Section A (20Q x1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q1	A diet containing no spices food is called .... a) Soft diet b) Bland diet c) Liquid diet d) Solid diet	1.5	CO1
Q2	Which one of the following is known as modifiable risk factor of cardiac disease? a) Age b) Smoking c) Family history d) Gender	1.5	CO3
Q3	Inadequate nutrition over a long period of time gives .... a) Acute malnutrition b) Chronic malnutrition c) Protein malnutrition d) Protein energy malnutrition	1.5	CO4
Q4	.....are a class of special diets that limit or restrict the amount of specific nutrients like calories, fats, salt and other substances based on the patient's medical needs. a) Soft diet b) Bland diet c) Restricted diets d) Solid diet	1.5	CO2
Q5	When the food is directly given in the veins, it is called.....nutrition a) Parenteral b) Enteral c) Intravenous d) Saline	1.5	CO4
Q6	What are two hormone imbalances in hypothyroidism disease.	1.5	CO2

Q7	In case of muscle fatigue, which of the vitamin should be taken a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin D c) Vitamin E d) Vitamin K	1.5	CO5
Q8	When food is given in the stomach or intestine directly then it is ..... nutrition. a) Parenteral b) Enteral c) Intravenous d) saline	1.5	CO1
Q9	Which of the following is strong dietary intervention for cardiac patient? a) Low sodium, high fiber, and low cholesterol b) High fiber, low fat, and low sugar c) Low carbohydrate, low fat, and high protein, d) High protein, high fiber, low cholesterol, and low sodium	1.5	CO2
Q10	A sharp increase in postprandial blood glucose concentration that declines rapidly is called. a) Low GI Food b) High GI Food c) Moderate GI Food d) Functional Food	1.5	CO4
Q11	What is the name of hormone that imbalance in PCOD patients.	1.5	CO3
Q12	What is difference in syndrome and disease?	1.5	CO5
Q13	..... is rare genetic condition, where child is unable to break down protein in an amino acid.	1.5	CO2
Q14	What is BMR and BMI?	1.5	CO1
Q15	The dengue virus is transmitted by female mosquitoes .....	1.5	CO2
Q16	The ..... diet is known for treatment of hypertension.	1.5	CO1
Q17	Which one of the following foods does not contain high carbohydrates? (a) Potato (b) Sugar (c) Meat (d) Rice	1.5	CO2
Q18	Which of the following foods are not a good source of iron rich diet? (a) Meat (b) eggs (c) milk (d) liver.	1.5	CO2
Q19	Define Alkaptonuria?	1.5	CO3
Q20	What is clear liquid diet?	1.5	CO4
<b>Section B (4Qx5M)</b>		<b>20 Marks)</b>	<b>CO</b>
Q1	Explain diagram of food pyramid and correlate with health?	5	CO1

Q2	Discuss the factors that affect the interaction of drug dose on food?	5	CO3
Q3	What are the dietary modifications in febrile conditions?	5	CO1
Q4	Explain the dietary changes for Hypertension patients?	5	CO2
<b>Section C (2Qx15M)</b>		<b>(30 Marks)</b>	
Q1	a) Discuss the dietary requirement for hepato-biliary disorders. (7.5marks) b) Describe the effect of drug dose and food on human health. (7.5marks)	15	CO3
Q2	a) Discuss the inborn error disease metabolism and their nutritional management. (7.5marks) b) Describe Chronic alcoholism and their management. (7.5marks)	15	CO1
<b>Section D (2Qx10M)</b>		<b>(20 Marks)</b>	
Q1	a) Discuss the pathophysiology of insulin resistance problem with dietary suggestions? (5marks) b) Describe a type of gastrointestinal disease with dietary treatment. (5marks)	10	CO3
Q2	a) Describe the digestion and metabolism process of patient suffering with lactose intolerance with dietary modification. (5marks) b) Discuss the complications of chronic fever and brief the dietary requirement with example. (5marks)	10	CO5