


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, May 2022			
Course: Dietetics Practice Program: B.Sc. Food Nutrition and Dietetics Course Code: HSND3001P		Semester: VI Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
Q.No	Section A Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F	(20Q x1.5M= 30 Marks)	COs
Q	Statement of question	1.5	CO
1.	Choose the incorrect statement about BMR out of the following a) BMR is directly related to the age b) BMR is increased in warm climate c) BMR is directly related with physical activity d) Males have high BMR than age matched females	1.5	
2.	When the food is directly given in the veins, it is called.....nutrition a) Parenteral b) Enteral c) Intravenous d) Saline	1.5	
3.	Cirrhosis is the severe of the liver.	1.5	
4.	The Skin and eyes becomedue to the buildup of in the skin in jaundice.	1.5	
5.	For a person suffering from problem like slow neural transmission, eg dementia, they should be given a) Increased sodium b) Increased potassium c) Increased calcium d) Increased magnesium	1.5	
6.	In case of renal insufficiency , what should take in place of protein a) Triglycerides b) Essential amino acids c) Vitamin K d) Vitamin E	1.5	
7.	In case of muscle fatigue , which of the vitamin should be taken a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin D	1.5	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Vitamin E d) Vitamin K 		
8.	<p>The percentage of total calorie for normal diet plan from carbohydrate should be between</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 20-40% b) 40-80% c) 50-60% d) 10-20% 	1.5	
9.	<p>Which of the following has the highest glycemic index?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ice cream b) Cucumber c) Bread d) Banana 	1.5	
10.	<p>Hemochromatosis allowsto deposit in the liver.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Copper b) Iron c) Folic acid d) Cobalt 	1.5	
11.	<p>When food is given in the stomach or intestine directly then it isnutrition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Parenteral b) Enteral c) Intravenous d) Saline 	1.5	
12.	<p>Physical measurements that can be compared to standards in order to reveal the nutritional status, growth, and health of an individual is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Anthropometric measurement b) Biochemical test c) Clinical test , d) Nutritional test 	1.5	
13.	<p>Which of the following is strong dietary intervention for cardiac patient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	
14.	<p>A sharp increase in postprandial blood glucose concentration that declines rapidly is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Low GI Food b) High GI Food c) Moderate GI Food d) Functional Food 	1.5	

15.is a disease that occurs when plaque builds up inside arteries. a) Cardiac arrest b) Atherosclerosis c) Stroke , d) Hypertension	1.5	
16.	Which of the following foods is a good source of fiber diet? (a) Meat, (b) eggs, (c) milk, (d) whole grains	1.5	
17.	A diet containing no spices in food is called a) soft diet (b) bland diet (c) liquid diet (d) solid diet	1.5	
18.	Which one of the following is soft diet? (a)Bread cutlet (b) Noodles (c) Puddings (d) Fried rice	1.5	
19.	IGT is also known as a) Impaired glyceimic test b) Impaired glucose tolerance c) Impaired glucose test d) Ignored glucose test	1.5	
20.	Thethe estimated amount of a nutrient (or calories) per day considered necessary for the maintenance of good health by the Food and Nutrition Board a) GFR b) RDA c) GI d) TPN	1.5	
	Section B	(4Qx5M=20 Marks)	CO
Q	Statement of question (word limit 150)		
1.	Write down concept of dietetics practice in disease management and control?	5	CO1
2.	Enlist classification and characteristics of liver disease?	5	CO3
3.	Brief about clinical symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.	5	CO1
4.	Write application of modification of normal diet in therapeutic disease control?	5	CO2

	Section C	(2Qx15M=30 Marks)	
Q	Statement of question (Case studies)		CO
1.	<p>Case Study 1</p> <p>Suresh is a 62 year old male, who admitted in hospital for treatment .he has a two month history of severe weakness, polydipsia, frequent urination, weight loss and tiredness. also the patient reported poor appetite.</p> <p>1. Identify the disease. 1 marks</p> <p>2. What are the diagnostic tools used for the confirmation of disease? 3 marks</p> <p>3. What diet you suggest the patient explain why? 5 marks</p> <p>4. What are the possible causes and risk factors associated with the disease? 4 marks</p> <p>5. What are the complications of the disease? 2 marks</p>	15	CO3
2.	<p>Case Study 2</p> <p>Shikha is a 43 years old female visited clinic with complains of an upper abdominal pain, heartburn, nausea and sometimes vomiting. She was in usual state of health 5 days back when she started having epigastric pain. Pain aggravated at night after taking large meal. She was fond of fried and spicy food.</p> <p>1. Identify the disease. 1 marks</p> <p>2. What are the diagnostic tools used for the confirmation of disease? 3 marks</p> <p>3. What diet you suggest the patient explain why? 5 marks</p> <p>4. What are the possible causes and risk factors associated with the disease? 4 marks</p> <p>5. What are the complications of the disease? 2 marks</p>	15	CO1
	Section D	(2Qx10M=20 Marks)	
Q	Statement of question (word limit 300)		CO
1.	<p>A.)Discuss the etiology and pathophysiology of cardio vascular disease?</p> <p>B.) Enlist the dietary precautions of typhoid fever?</p>	10	CO3
2.	<p>A.)Illustrate the complications of Phenylketonuria?</p> <p>B.)Enlist the food that are allowed in Insulin resistance condition?</p>	10	CO2