

2017

NUTRITION

[Honours]

PAPER – II

Full Marks : 90

Time : 4 hours

*The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks
Candidates are required to give their answers in their
own words as far as practicable*

Illustrate the answers wherever necessary

UNIT -- 3

GROUP -- A

1. Answer any *five* questions from the following : 2×5
 - (a) Define nutrigenomics.
 - (b) What do you mean by skin fold thickness ?

(2)

- (c) Define SDA.
- (d) What do you mean by mixed feeding?
- (e) What do you mean geroscience?
- (f) What is toxæmia in pregnancy?
- (g) Write the names of two immunological factors present in colostrum.
- (h) Distinguish between PAR and PAL.

GROUP – B

Answer any four questions from the following :

- 2. Define RDA. What are the steps uses for formulation of RDA ? 5 × 4
- 3. Write about the stunting and wasting. 5
- 4. State about the demerits of adolescent pregnancy. 5
- 5. What is ACU? Discuss in brief the use of ACU to assess the dietary needs of a family of four

- father (moderate worker), mother (sedentary worker), 10 yrs old boy and 6 yrs old girl. 2 + 3
6. State about the uses of growth chart. 5
7. Write about the nutritional requirement of preschool children. 5
8. State about the antenatal care and its schedule as per ICMR. 5

GROUP - C

Answer any one of the following question : 15 × 1

9. (a) What are the importances of nutrients for ensuring adequate physical and mental development of preschool children.
- (b) State the impact of iron, calcium and iodine in pregnancy.
- (c) How do you assess the daily energy requirement of an adult female ?
- (d) Write the role of galactagogues with specific example for milk production. 4 + 3 + 5 + 3

10. (a) State about the different food package systems in the zero gravity of space.
- (b) Define ergogenic aids with examples.
- (c) Write about the different growth assessment index with cut-off values.
- (d) What are the common old age problems and how it can be managed nutritionally. 4+3+4+4

UNIT - 4

GROUP - D

11. Answer any five from the following questions : 2×5
- (a) What is nutrition at surveillance ?
- (b) How do you assess the osteomalacia and ricket ?
- (c) Distinguish between mortality and morbidity.
- (d) What are the limitations of biochemical assesement of nutritional status ?
- (e) What do you mean by phrynoderma ?

- (f) What are the conditioning infections ?
- (g) Write the full form of SHIAA.
- (h) Define demography.

GROUP – E

Answer any **four** from the following questions :

- 12. What are need and importance of dietary survey ? 5 × 4
2+3
- 13. State the different sociological factors cause malnutrition. 5
- 14. What are the health hazards for food adulteration ? 5
- 15. What are the biochemical indicators used for assessment of high-risk lifestyle disorders ? 5
- 16. Write the role of international and national agencies in nutritional surveillance system. 5
- 17. How do you determine the MMR and IMR ? $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$

18. Write the names and detection of common adulterants found in milk, turmaric, tea, butter and edible oil. 5

GROUP – F

Answer any one of the following questions : 15 × 1

19. (a) What are the factors affecting community health ?
- (b) What are the indirect mode of transmission of infections diseases ?
- (c) When biophysical assessment method are used for nutritional status of an individual ?
- (d) State the importance of anthropometric indices for nutritional status in different age groups. 4 + 3 + 3 + 5
20. (a) Discuss about the factors affecting food availability and its consumption.
- (b) State the significance role of PFA, FPO, ISI and Agmark in food adulteration.

(7)

- (c) What are the epidemiological principles for control of diseases ?
- (d) State briefly the different nutritional issues during famine and war. 3 + 4 + 3 + 5
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