

**MASTER OF SCIENCE (DIETETICS AND
FOOD SERVICE MANAGEMENT)**

02913

Term-End Examination

June, 2012

MFN-006 : PUBLIC NUTRITION

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note : Answer five questions in all. Question No. 1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) Define the following : 10
- (i) Primary Health Care
 - (ii) Marasmus
 - (iii) Dental fluorosis
 - (iv) Infant Mortality Rate
 - (v) Consumption Unit.
- (b) Fill in the blanks : 5
- (i) Enlargement of the thyroid gland due to iodine deficiency is called _____.
 - (ii) _____ is used to measure recumbent length of children below 24 months of age.
 - (iii) Serum _____ levels are indicative of storage iron level of a population.
 - (iv) Megaloblastic anemia is caused by a deficiency of _____ and /or vitamin B12.

- (v) Less than _____ of serum vitamin A levels is an indicator of Vitamin A deficiency in an individual.
- (c) Give one word / term for the following : 5
- (i) Dirty white , foamy and raised spots formed on conjunctiva due to vitamin A deficiency _____.
- (ii) Skeletal changes like beading of ribs , pigeon chest and bow legs seen in children deficient in vitamin D_____.
- (iii) WHO cut off for diagnosing anemia in adult female is _____.
- (iv) Toxic amino acid present in Kesari dhal _____ .
- (v) Number of females per 1000 males in the population is known as _____.
2. (a) Why is MUAC considered as a useful indicator of the nutritional status of children ? How is it measured ? 8
- (b) "The ICDS is the world's most unique welfare program." Justify the statement and list the objectives of the program. 6
- (c) What are some of the factors which influence food behaviour ? 6

3. (a) Describe the clinical manifestations of niacin deficiency . 5
- (b) Discuss 24 - hour recall as a method of assessing the usual diet of individuals. 7
- (c) What are street foods ? Discuss some strategies for improving the quality and safety of street foods in India. 8
4. (a) Discuss the factors responsible for the high fertility rate in India. 10
- (b) What is the aim of the National Nutrition Policy ? Highlight the short and long term strategies advocated for achieving the nutritional goals . 10
5. (a) What is meant by ' Food fortification " ? Discuss its role in improving the nutritional quality of the diet of a community. 10
- (b) What have been some of the problems encountered in the implementation of the National IDD control program ? What measures would you suggest for better implementation of the program ? 10
6. (a) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the key Informant Approach in collecting information from the community. 10

- (b) Describe two methods (control group and indirect) that you can use to show a change in behaviour of the target audience in a nutrition education program conducted by you. 6
- (c) Describe the clinical manifestations of Riboflavin deficiency. 4
7. (a) Why is it important to evaluate Nutrition Education Programs ? 5
- (b) Describe the four phases in planning a Nutrition Education Program. 10
- (c) Discuss some possible causes of vitamin A deficiency in Indian children. 5
8. Write short notes on *any four* of the following : 5+5+5+5
- (a) Consequences of iron deficiency anemia.
- (b) Lathyrism
- (c) NNMB
- (d) Social Marketing Approach
- (e) Clinical manifestations of Scurvy.
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