

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2018

**MFN-005 : CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTIC
NUTRITION**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

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- Note :** (i) *Question No. 1 is compulsory.*
(ii) *Answer five questions in all.*
(iii) *All questions carry equal marks.*
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1. (a) Name any two food items in our diet with a high sodium content. 2
- (b) For a renal patient undergoing dialysis name one nutrient for which requirement is increased and the one for which requirement may be restricted. Give reasons. 2+2
- (c) Give two examples of common food sources rich in BCCA. 2
- (d) The following inborn errors of metabolism is caused due to defect in the functioning of which enzyme : 2
- Homocystinuria
 - Galactosaemia
- (e) Ketoacidosis is a serious condition associated with which disease ? Name the disease and define ketoacidosis. 1+2

- (f) List the five classes of lipoproteins found in the blood. 2½
- (g) Differentiate between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis. 2½
- (h) In the context of nutrition assessment what does 'ABCD Analysis' stand for. 2
2. (a) A student wants to take up Dietetics as a profession. What advice would you give regarding the role of dietitian and the services a dietitian is involved with answer in about 300-400 words. 10
- (b) What is a therapeutic diet? Enlist any five therapeutic diets. What points would you keep in mind while constructing a therapeutic diet? 5+5
3. Differentiate between the following giving appropriate examples. 5+5+5+5
- (a) Clear liquid diet and Full fluid diet
- (b) Enteral Nutrition and Parenteral Nutrition
- (c) Acute infection and Chronic Infection
- (d) Food allergy and Food intolerance
4. Give the advantages of the following giving examples.
- (a) Food exchanges, Glycemic Index of foods and supportive therapy for diabetics. 8
- (b) Low residue and low fibre diet during diarrhoea. 6
- (c) Ketogenic diet in the management of epilepsy. 6

5. (a) Elaborate on the modifiable and non modifiable risk factors for coronary heart disease. 8
- (b) Present the classification given by the Joint National Committee for the detection, evaluation and treatment of hypertension in adults. 5
- (c) Give the classification you will use to categories adults into different grades of malnutrition using weight status according to BMI range. 5
- (d) Using waist and hip measurements how will you distinguish between 'gynoid' obesity and 'android' obesity. 2
6. (a) Explain the role of proteins and purines in precipitation and management of Gout. 8
- (b) Discuss the dietary considerations you would recommend for management of : 6+6
- (i) Peptic Ulcer
- (ii) Celiac Disease
7. Present the main objectives and the dietary guidelines for the management of following disease conditions : 10+10
- (i) Chronic Renal Failure (CRF)
- (ii) Liver Cirrhosis
8. Write short notes on **any four** of the following :
- (a) Nutrient requirements and feeding option for preterm babies 5+5+5+5
- (b) Renal stones and their corresponding diet restrictions
- (c) Nutritional management of GERD
- (d) Dietary management of burns
- (e) Medical Nutrition Therapy for AIDS