

Name:
Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2022

Course: Nutrition in Emergencies
Program: M.Sc. Nutrition & Dietetics
Course Code: HSND8011

Semester : III
Duration : 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 100

Instructions:

S. No.	Section A	Marks	COs
	Short answer questions/ Multiple Choice Questions/True or False (10Qx1.5M= 15 Marks + 5Qx3.0M= 15 Marks) = 30 Marks		
Q1	Define nutrition emergency.	1.5	CO1
Q2	Low height for age and stunting is used as a marker for this type of malnutrition. a. Kwashiorkor b. Marasmus c. Acute d. Chronic	1.5	CO1
Q3	State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE. Food aid is important in meeting the right to food and in protecting productive assets, especially the human capital that is the principal wealth of the poor.	1.5	CO1
Q4	Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction, 2015-2030 does not prioritize this focus area: a. Understanding disaster risk b. Strengthening DRR governance c. Investing in direct economic buildup d. Enhancing disaster preparedness	1.5	CO2
Q5	A general food aid basket during 'initial stages of the emergency' should fulfill approximately how much energy requirements of an individual? Choose the correct answer. a. 2,100 kcal per person per day b. 1900 kcal per person per day	1.5	CO1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. 2400 kcal per person per day d. 2200 kcal per person per day 		
Q6	<p>Is the following statement true or false? State reason to support your answer.</p> <p>Most nutrition emergencies are chronic and ‘invisible’.</p>	1.5	CO1
Q7	Name THREE types of interventions that are commonly used to respond to nutritional emergencies.	1.5	CO1
Q8	Name a recent complex emergency that has resulted in a worldwide food crisis followed by an international response?	1.5	CO2
Q9	<p>Which of the following is a slow-onset disaster?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Earthquake b. Landslides c. Lightning d. Hailstorm 	1.5	CO2
Q10	Which assessment method should be used during initial stages of emergency to assess needs, plan intervention and quick response to the emergency?	1.5	CO2
Q10	Classify disasters as per US Centre for Disease Control and prevention team.	1.5	CO2
Q11	<p>State whether the given statements are TRUE or FALSE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Well-targeted and well- timed emergency food-aid interventions are vital for boosting short-term food availability and improving access for those in immediate need. b. Such interventions are relatively inexpensive and not prone to procurement and logistical delays. 	1.5×2 = 3.0	CO1
Q12	<p>State whether the given statements are TRUE or FALSE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. While sticking plasters/band aids after any injury, it is a good practice not to use plasters with pictures of cartoons animals as these may end up being popular and swappable. b. Food rations are sold by both poor and relatively better-off families, to meet a variety of other needs not provided for by relief assistance. 	1.5×2 = 3.0	CO2
Q13	<p>Choose ALL the correct answers which can trigger acute nutrition emergencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shortages of medical aid b. Disease epidemics 	1.5×2 = 3.0	CO1

	c. Political crisis d. Poor urban planning		
Q14	State whether the given statements are TRUE or FALSE. a. providing calcium during space mission or bed rest protect against bone loss. b. Adequate fluid intake is necessary to maintain cardiovascular health and fluid and electrolyte homeostasis.	1.5×2 = 3.0	CO3
Q15	State three ‘assessment standards’ you would suggest for ‘anthropometric measurement of acute malnutrition’ in children and adolescents during an emergency.	1.5×2 = 3.0	CO1
Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)			
Q1	What is the difference between acute and chronic malnutrition?	5	CO1
Q2	Discuss FIVE factors that make a population vulnerable to a nutrition emergency.	5	CO2
Q3	Discuss physiological changes that occur in human body at high altitude situations.	5	CO4
Q4	What are the typical micronutrient deficiency diseases found in emergency affected populations?	5	CO2
Section C (2Qx15M=30 Marks)			
Q1	How has slow or sudden climate change increased the vulnerability of populations to emergencies? Examine using one example.	15	CO4
Q2	a. What is space nutrition? b. Discuss the impact of space voyage on nutrient requirements of an astronaut.	15	CO3
Section D (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q1	a. What do you understand by the term DRR? 3 marks b. Demonstrate the disaster cycle for industrial disaster with respect to mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery measures. 7 marks	10	CO2
Q2	Discuss the 10 essential public health interventions focusing on reducing the impact of public health emergency.	10	CO4