UPES
End Semester Examination, May 2024

Course: Pediatric and Geriatric Nutrition	Semester : VI
Program: BSc Food Nutrition and Dietetics	Duration : 3 Hours
Course Code: HSND3002P	Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Read carefully

S. No.	Section A (20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)	Marks	COs
Q1	Define ovulation process?	1.5	CO1
Q2	Teenage mothers are more likely to deliver …………….	1.5	CO1
Q3	………is a very serious condition in which the woman experiences preterm due to hypertension.	1.5	CO1
Q4	What is SAM and NRC?	1.5	CO1
Q5	There are following nutrient deficiency in mother can gives preterm birth and Neurological dysfunction in child is.. (a.) Iron and folic acid (b.) Vitamin B and vitamin D (c.) Energy and protein (d) Fiber and water	1.5	CO3
Q6	Which one of the following is hormone for milk secretion? (a) Prolactin (b) Dyscalculia, (c) Delirium, (d) FSH	1.5	CO1
Q7	Define LBW?	1.5	CO4
Q8	The infant has received only breast milk is called: (a) Formula feeding (b) Mother milk, (c) Exclusive breast feeding, (d) Human milk.	1.5	CO1
Q9	At what stage the lungs begin to develop in prenatal child.	1.5	CO2
Q10	Write down full form of NHM and ICDS programs of India	1.5	CO1
Q11	Infants have rapid heart rate ………per minute.	1.5	CO1
Q12	The recommended amount of protein for pregnant woman is ………. grams.	1.5	CO3

Q13	The sucking frequency of infant initiates hormonal changes that leads to milk production. The common hormones for milk secretion are ……….	1.5	CO1
Q14	The preterm babies are those who are born before …. week of gestation.	1.5	CO1
Q15	A patient that has lost psychomotor skills, lost the ability to speak and communicate effectively, and is completely dependent upon their caretaker falls into what category of cognitive decline? a. Mild cognitive decline b. Moderate/Severe c. Severe cognitive decline d. Very severe	1.5	CO1
Q16	During the first two or three days watery and yellowish fluid that comes from the mammary glands are …….	1.5	CO1
Q17	………can be most easily seen around the pregnant woman ankles.	1.5	CO3
Q18	Type II diabetes and CVD are common in ……. populations.	1.5	CO1
Q19	Prevention of gender biased is under …………. scheme in India.	1.5	CO2
Q20	What is MMR and NMR in term of child health.	1.5	CO1

	Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)		
Q1	Discuss the challenges of LBW child.	5	CO1
Q2	Describe the correlation of hormones in infant breast-feeding system with diagram?	5	CO2
Q3	Enlist the food that should include in diet to improve the Iron and folic acid requirement in pregnant woman?	5	CO2
Q4	Explain the clinical complication of geriatric populations?	5	CO1

	Section C (2Qx15M=30 Marks)		
Q 1	a) Describe the stages of prenatal development with diagram. b) Illustrate common issues with geriatric populations.	15	CO2
Q 2	a) Discuss the role and composition of weaning food for children. b) Describe the importance of colostrum in neonate birth and Physiology of milk production.	15	CO3

	Section D (2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
Q 1	a) Discuss the SAM and MAM malnutrition complications in children. b) Discuss the weaning and complimentary food?	10	CO4
Q 2	a) Describe physiological and psychosocial changes with theories in geriatric population.	10	CO3

	b) What is fluid and electrolyte therapy for children.		