M.Sc IN CLINICAL NUTRITION AND DIETETICS II- SEMESTER EXAMINATION- APRIL 2013 COURSE -VIII PÜBLIC HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHY

Time: 3hours

Max. Marks: 80

Answer the questions from all parts following their internal choices

PART A

Answer any TEN of the following

3 x10=30

- 1. List down the bacterial food borne disease
- 2. Mention the infections acquired from non-human contact.
- 3. How do arthropods participate in spreading infections?
- 4. Write about insecticides and public health.
- 5. Dengue Viruses
- 6. What is DPT vaccine?
- 7. Explain aflatoxins and algal toxins
- 3. How is under nutrition defined?
- 9. Infective agents and host factors.
- 10. Chelating agents.
- 11. Objectives of indirect intervention.
- 12. How is personal hygiene achieved?
- 13. Why is hand washing by food handlers considered the most important factor in food safety?
- 14. List the symptoms of IDD.

PARTB

Write briefly on any FOUR of the following.

5 x4=20

- 1. How do infections occur?
- 2. How does diarrheal disease lead to malnutrition?
- 3. How do microorganisms gain entry to the respiratory tract?
- 4. What are the non specific and specific mechanisms that impart protection to the host?
- 5. What measures can be taken to protect the susceptible host from contact infectious?
- 6. Enumerate the forms of micronutrient deficiency disorder.

PART C

Answer any THREE of the following

10 x3 = 30

- 1. Explain the concept of food chain. How can you classify environmental hazards in food chain? What are the factors that modify the hazards along the food chain?
- 2. What are the important components of HACCP? Enumerate the seven steps of HACCP. What are the key aspects of hygiene control systems?
- 3. List down the major public health consequences of undernutrition. How can one prevent undernutrition?
- 4. What are the causes of overnutrition? What is the prevalence of obesity in India? What are the public health implications of obesity? How can obesity be controlled?
- 5. Why is it is portant to study the transitions? Mention the different stages of epidemiological transitions.

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