

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025  
(Fourth Semester)**

**Branch - CLINICAL NUTRITION AND DIETETICS**

**PAEDIATRIC DIETETICS**

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

**SECTION-A (10 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which of the following components is NOT found in human milk? a) Lactose    b) Casein    c) Gluten    d) Immunoglobulins	K1	CO1
	2	According to WHO guidelines, how long should exclusive breastfeeding be continued? a) 2 months    b) 4 months    c) 6 months    d) 12 months	K2	CO1
2	3	Identify a key factor that influences food intake in children. a) Media influence    b) Genetic disorders c) Parental income    d) School timings	K1	CO2
	4	What is the primary cause of excessive dieting in adolescents? a) Peer pressure    b) Body image concerns c) Lack of physical activity    d) Nutritional deficiencies	K2	CO2
3	5	Which method is NOT used for nutritional screening in pediatric patients? a) Anthropometric measurements b) Laboratory assessment c) Psychological evaluation d) Clinical assessment	K1	CO3
	6	Find the primary goal of enteral feeding in pediatric patients. a) To provide hydration b) To deliver nutrition directly to the gastrointestinal tract c) To replace parenteral feeding d) To reduce hospital stay	K2	CO3
4	7	Which condition is classified as an inborn error of metabolism? a) Autism spectrum disorder b) Phenylketonuria c) Cerebral palsy d) Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder	K1	CO4
	8	Indicate the primary role of diet in managing galactosemia. a) To increase carbohydrate intake b) To eliminate lactose and galactose c) To provide high-protein supplements d) To reduce fat intake	K2	CO4
5	9	Select the dietary approach that is primarily used for managing epilepsy in children. a) Ketogenic diet    b) Mediterranean diet c) Low-carb diet    d) High-protein diet	K1	CO5
	10	Show the main nutritional challenge faced by pediatric oncology patients. a) Hyperglycemia    b) Malnutrition c) Obesity    d) Vitamin deficiency	K2	CO5

Cont...

**SECTION - B (35 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Discuss the advantages of breastfeeding for preterm infants.	K6	CO5
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Elaborate the challenges in feeding low birth weight babies after discharge.		
2	12.a.	Analyze the factors influencing eating behaviour in adolescents.	K4	CO1
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Evaluate the impact of media on food preferences in children.		
3	13.a.	Describe the steps involved in nutritional assessment for pediatric patients.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Discuss the role of parenteral feeding in managing pediatric malnutrition.		
4	14.a.	Explain the role of nutrition in managing autism spectrum disorders.	K5	CO3
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Discuss the dietary challenges in managing cerebral palsy in children.		
5	15.a.	Analyze the impact of Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus on growth in children.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Discuss the role of the ketogenic diet in managing epilepsy in pediatric patients.		

**SECTION - C (30 Marks)**

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Plan and implement a nutrition intervention program for preventing childhood obesity.	K6	CO5
2	17	Evaluate the nutritional factors contributing to severe acute malnutrition in children.	K5	CO4
3	18	Discuss the role of diet in managing phenylketonuria in pediatric patients.	K5	CO3
4	19	Assess the nutritional requirements of adolescents and their impact on growth and development.	K4	CO2
5	20	Explain the psychological and psychosocial problems affecting the nutritional status of adolescents.	K4	CO1

Z-Z-Z

END