

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2026
(Second Semester)

Branch -CLINICAL NUTRITION & Dietetics

MEDICAL DIETETICS - II

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 hormone is mainly responsible for increased gluconeogenesis during stress? (i) Insulin (ii) Cortisol (iii) Thyroxine (iv) Estrogen	K1	CO1
	2	Define Sepsis (i) Organ dysfunction caused by infection (ii) Localized infection (iii) Autoimmune disease (iv) Viral infection	K2	CO1
2	3	Identify the triggering agent of celiac disease (i) Lactose (ii) Gluten (iii) Casein (iv) Sucrose	K1	CO2
	4	Recall Steatorrhoea (i) Fat in stool (ii) Blood in stool (iii) Mucus in stool (iv) Hard stool	K2	CO2
3	5	State the condition of person with BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ² (i) Normal in weight (ii) Overweight (iii) Obesity (iv) Underweight	K1	CO3
	6	Name the common nutrient deficient after bariatric surgery (i) Vitamin C (ii) Vitamin B12 (iii) Sodium (iv) Potassium	K2	CO3
4	7	Mention the classical symptom of nephrotic syndrome (i) Proteinuria (ii) Hematuria (iii) Low blood Pressure (iv) Increased Hemoglobin	K1	CO4
	8	What is cachexia in cancer patient? (i) Weight gain due to chemotherapy (ii) Increased fat storage due to radiation therapy (iii) Fluid Retention (iv) Severe weight loss and muscle wasting	K2	CO4
5	9	Expand ADHD (i) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ii) Acute Depressive Hormonal Disorder (iii) Attention deficit Hypoactivity Disorder (iv) Autoimmune Hormonal Disorder	K1	CO5
	10	Find the cause of hereditary fructose intolerance (i) Deficiency of Amylase (ii) Deficiency of Lactase (iii) Deficiency of Lipase (iv) Deficiency of Aldolase B	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.	Compare and contrast the effects of Multiple organ dysfunction and Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome.	K2	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Summarize about Rehabilitation Nutrition.		
2	12.a.	Tabulate the differences in types, causes, symptoms and dietary management of constipation between a school-going boy and an elderly people.	K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Identify the pathophysiology, symptoms and dietary management of diverticulosis, diverticulitis, polyps and fissures.		
3	13.a.	Demonstrate how behavioural modification and psychological therapies help in controlling obesity.	K5	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Interpret how adipose tissue functions as the body's main storage site for fat.		
4	14.a.	Explain how nutritional management is implemented for end-stage renal disease and kidney transplant patients.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	List the types of cancer, their common carcinogens, and recommended dietary management.		
5	15.a.	Deduce the role of nutrition in Phenylketonuria.	K4	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Survey the major types of interventions strategies adapted for managing developmental and intellectual disabilities.		

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	Develop a nutritional care plan for a patient with burns covering 50% of the body.	K6	CO1
2	17	Identify the etiology, clinical features, treatment and dietary interventions of peptic ulcer and gastric ulcer.	K3	CO2
3	18	Assess the impact of anorexia, bulimia and binge eating disorders on health and nutrition and suggest appropriate dietary management.	K3	CO3
4	19	Examine the various types of renal calculi and assess the effectiveness of dietary management in preventing their recurrence.	K5	CO4
5	20	Explain the inborn errors of carbohydrate metabolism, their causes, and clinical significance.	K2	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END