Course No: Course Title: Diseases of malnutrition Date: 21/04/2018 No. of Questions: (3) Time: 1hours Using Calculator (No) University of Palestine 2nd Exam For 2nd Sem. 2017/2018 Total Grade: 15 Instructor Name: Dr. Adly B. Skaik______ Student No.: ______ Student Name: ______ College Name: ______ Dep. / Specialist: ______ Using Dictionary (No)

Question One:

Answer the following questions: (5 marks).

1- What are the factors affecting the nutrition cycle?

2- Give an account on ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF)?

3- What are the main activities and steps in a supplementary feeding program?

4- Give an account on monitoring of severe acute malnutrition cases with medical

complication in in-patient stabilization center (or Phase I)?

5- What are the criteria to progress from phase 1 to the transition phase/ OTP treatment?

Question Two:

Choose the correct answer (5 marks).

1- Severe acute malnutrition with no medical complication are treated in:

A. An in-patient stabilization center or Phase I and Transition Phase in a therapeutic feeding center.

B. An Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP), using ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and routine medicines.

C. An in Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP). Either dry take home rations or wet feeding.

D. All of the above are correct.

E. None of the above are correct.

2- The impact of infection on growth of children vary according to:

A. The previous nutritional status of the child.

- B. The availability of food and the time available for feeding.
- C. Cultural beliefs and access to health facilities.
- D- All of the above are correct.

E- A+ B.

3- Adults and children face serious nutritional problems during famine, there is a serious shortage of food, most noticeably of:

A. Energy and protein.

- B. Energy and carbohydrate.
- C. Energy and fats.
- D. All of the above are correct.

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E. A+ C.

4- Factors affecting the infection cycle:

A. Health care which is preventive & curative.

B. Environment like water supply, sanitation, personal hygiene.

C. Care during illness practicing breast feeding, oral rehydration, appropriate refeeding diet,

D. All of the above are correct.

E. None of the above are correct.

5- Underlying the problem of malnutrition and disease is:

- A. The innate response to an acute infection.
- B. Inadequate household food security.
- C. Negative nitrogen balance.
- D. All of the above are correct.
- E. None of the above are correct.

6- The main reason for setting up supplementary feeding programs during nutritional emergencies is to:

A. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition conditions.

B. prevent individuals that are at-risk of malnutrition from getting malnourished.

C. Treat individuals that are moderately malnourished from becoming severely malnourished.

D. All of the above are correct.

E. A+ C.

7- Screening and admission by MUAC for malnourished cases without medical complications:

- A. MUAC < 115 mm and/or edema = OTP
- B. MUAC \geq 115 mm and < 125 cm = SFP
- C. MUAC \geq 125 mm and < 135 cm = ISC
- D. All of the above are correct.
- E- A+ B.

8- Plumpy nut is:

- A. Given after other foods.
- B. Sick children often do like to eat.
- C. The only food sick/thin children need to recover during their time in OTP.
- D. All of the above are correct.

E- None of the above are correct.

9- Criteria for closing a supplementary feeding programme:

- A. Nutrition assessment records acute malnutrition levels of less than 10%.
- B. A mortality assessment records crude mortality rate of <1 death per 10,000 per day.
- C. Effective public health and disease control measures are in place.
- D. All of the above are correct.
- E- A+ B.

10-Infection can affect energy requirements and appetite, and can lead to:

- A. Weight loss in adults.
- B. Growth faltering in children.
- C. Increase in immunity.
- D. All of the above are correct.
- E- A+ B.

Question Three:

State "True" or "False" for each of the following: (5 marks).

1- Plumpy nut is a food and medicine for very thin children only, It should not be shared.

2-The body's defense against invading organisms is to produce free radicals in sufficient quantities to kill the organisms.

3- A major catalyst of free radical reactions is zinc, thus the presence of abundant storage zinc enhances the damaging effects of free radicals.

4- A primary nutritional failure in which poor dietary intake leads to poor growth causing the child to be underweight.

5- Individuals who live in an sanitary environment with frequent enteric infections develop chronic intestinal mucosal changes that impair nutrient absorption.

6- Chronic malnutrition or stunting is a measure of thinness and its associated with a short period of poor food intake, and disease.

7- In acute malnutrition three forms of treatment are provided according to the severity of the child's condition.

8- F100 less energy dense, has less sodium, proteins, fat, lower osmolarity and renal solute load than F75.

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9- In the transition phase in management of severe acute malnutrition, the only difference is a change in the type of diet, everything else is the same as phase 1.
10- Plumpy Nut is a Nuts past with special nutrients adapted for malnourished children and for well-nourished children.

End of Questions Good Luck