1. Answer any five of the following: 2 x 5

(a) Define pandemic disease with example.

(b) Define sporadic disease with example.

(c) What do you mean by weight for age?

(d) What do you mean by positive health?

(Turn Over)
(e) Write the names of any two anthropometric sensors of obesity assessment.

(f) What do you mean by cohort study?

(g) Define incidence rate of disease.

(h) What do you mean by assessment?

2. (a) State the major domains of epidemiology.

(b) Write the major objectives of epidemiology.

(c) "Nutrition is closely linked with epidemiology" — Justify the statement from the perspective of different levels of disease prevention as per WHO guideline.

3. (a) Why Cohort Study is Known as prospective study?

(b) Describe the different steps adopted in designing cohort study in the field of nutritional epidemiology.

(c) Define relative risk and attributable risk.

4. (a) Define markers.

(b) Write the features of good quality biochemical markers.

(c) Why biochemical markers preferred over anthropometric markers?

(d) Write the disadvantages for the consideration of biochemical markers for the assessment of nutritional status.

5. (a) Write the differences between evaluation and monitoring.

(b) What do you mean by validation of assessment?

(c) State the steps adopted for the assessment of food consumption from the viewpoint of nutritional status.

6. (a) Write the different phases of disease prevention as per WHO.
(b) Write in brief about the direct transmission of disease with example.

(c) What do you mean by secondary attack rate?  

7. (a) Write the major aetiological factors of nutritional anaemia.

(b) State the pathophysiological features of nutritional anaemia.

(c) Describe the steps adopted for the prevention of nutritional anaemia.  

8. (a) Describe any two anthropometric sensors for the nutritional assessment of primary school going children.

(b) State about the crude birth rate and death rate.

(c) Describe in brief about risk factors of oesteoporosis.  

9. (a) Write the importances of head and chest circumference assessment in connection to nutrition status evaluation.

(b) Write the different sources for epidemiological information collection.

(c) Describe briefly the risk factors of diarrhoea.  

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