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MAIN EXAMS



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)
MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

MAIN EXAM

**FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS
FOR THE DEGREE
OF**

MSC. PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION

COURSE CODE: PHN 878

**COURSE TITLE: NUTRITION IN EMERGENCIES AND
SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

DATE: 13/4/2023

TIME: 2-5pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **QUESTION ONE** and any other **THREE** questions

Read additional instructions under various sections

TIME: 3Hours

MMUST observes **ZERO** tolerance to examination cheating

MAIN EXAMS

Answer QUESTION ONE and any other THREE questions

1. Theories form the basis for developing counseling skills to change eating habits. Nutrition counselors use theories and beliefs in determining what will take place during an interview. Explain in details five theories that influence the way a nutrition counselor can conduct sessions during a nutrition emergency situation (25 marks)

Answer any other three questions

2. Disasters are often perceived as an interruption in development and are particularly problematic in countries which have experienced multiple disasters. Discuss the impact of repeated disasters on human development of children in;
 - a. the nature view (15 marks) and
 - b. nurture view (10 marks)
3. Recently, there is modelling and research on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the state of household food security and malnutrition, which is displayed to have affected livelihoods.
 - a) Discuss how this in turn affect household diets (10 marks).
 - b) Describe how it will impact on livelihoods, nutritional and health status of households (15 marks)
4. Protection of vulnerable groups affected by emergencies is crucial and a humanitarian right.
 - a) Discuss the role of nutritionists in protecting the nutritional status of vulnerable people (10 marks).
 - b) Design a conceptual framework that highlights the causes of malnutrition during emergencies (15 marks)
5. Discuss the variety of classification systems at national, regional and global level that have been developed to classify the severity of food and nutritional crises during emergencies (25 marks).