

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR

FOURTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES (DIRECT ENTRY/UPGRADING)

MAIN EXAMINATION

COURSE CODE: BML 426

COURSE TITLE: NUTRITION FOR MEDICAL LAB SCIENCES

DATE: 29TH MAY 2019 TIME: 8.00 -10.00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This paper is divided into three sections, **A B** and **C**, carrying respectively: Multiple Choice questions (**MCQs**), short answer questions (**SAQs**) and long answer questions (**LAQs**).

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

Instructions

- 1. This section has twenty (20) multiple choice questions (MCQs)
- 2. Indicate the correct options(s) for each question by writing the corresponding letter
- 3. Use the provided university examination booklet

1) Lipoproteins are the main form in which the macronutrient class of compounds, lipids, circulate in blood, and of these

- a) Chylomicrons are the most dense and carry the most cholesterol
- b) Very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL) have most triglycerides
- c) Low density lipoproteins (LDL) are the ones implicated most in atheromatosis
- d) Intermediate density lipoproteins (IDL) are the cause of disease in lipid over-nutrition

2) The main hematological difference between iron deficiency-associated and copper deficiency-associated anemia is that

- a) Cu deficiency related anaemia goes with macrocytic erythrocytes
- b) Fe deficiency-associated anaemia goes neutropenia
- c) Cu deficiency-associated anaemia is accompanied with neutropenia
- d) Iron deficiency-associated anaemia is accompanied with neutrophilia

3) The list of non-essential nutrients consists of several substances and the fact about them is that

- a) Their roles in the body can be easily done by alternatives
- b) They play minor roles in the body
- c) Vitamins E, A and K are among them
- d) They are can be represented by vitamin D

4) Essential amino acids

- a) Are vitamins that dissolve in fat.
- b) are the nine amino acids the body cannot produce
- c) come from grains Legumes nuts, and seeds
- d) are unit of energy produced by protein

5) The only way to get all the nutrients you need is

- a) To drink alcohol in moderation
- b) To eat a combination of foods
- c) To eat the same foods over and over again
- d) To eat a vegetarian diet

6) Which of the following is a macronutrient?

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Selenium
- c) Protein
- d) Antioxidant

7) Which of the following provides the body with zero Calories per gram?

- a) Carbohydrates
- b) Protein
- c) Lipids
- d) Water

8) Of the following dietary guidelines, which is used mostly by health experts for national planning and large-scale statistical purposes?

- a) RDA
- b) AI
- c) EAR
- d) UL

9) What defines all carbohydrates?

- a) They all have the formula (CH₂O) n
- b) They all contain carbon, hydrogen and only one oxygen.
- c) They all contain oxygen and nitrogen
- d) They are all made of long chains of sugars

10) What happens when insulin is released by the pancreas?

- a) The glucose levels in the blood go down.
- b) The glucose levels in the blood go up.
- c) Glucagon is released by all the cells of the body.
- d) Glucose is released by all the cells of the body.

11) In an omega-3 fatty acid, where do we expect to see a double bond?

- a) Between the 1st and second carbons from the end.
- b) Between the 3rd and 4th carbons from the end.
- c) Between the omega carbon and the alpha carbon
- d) Between all of the carbons.

12) The function of thick mucus in the stomach is to

- a) Promote fat digestion.
- b) Protect stomach cells from acid and enzymes.
- c) activate stomach enzymes.
- d) Keep the stomach bacteria-free

13) Which of the following hormones corrects a hyperglycemic state?

- a) Insulin
- b) Glucagon
- c) Epinephrine
- d) Cortisol

14) The purpose of nutritional assessment includes the following except:

a) Identify individuals or population groups at risk of becoming malnourished

- b) Identify individuals or population groups who are malnourished
- c) To develop health care programs that meet the community needs which are defined by the assessment
- d) To determine the ingredients to be included in food industry

15) The following is not a limitation of Food Frequency Questionnaire assessment method

- a) Long Questionnaire
- b) Errors with estimating serving size.
- c) Needs updating with new commercial food products to keep pace with changing dietary habits.
- d) Too accurate

16) The RDA for nutrients generally is

- a) Designed to be adequate for almost all healthy people.
- b) More than twice the requirements.
- c) The minimum amounts the average adult male requires.
- d) Designed to prevent deficiency disease in half the population.

17) All of the following are nutrients found in food except

- a) Creatinine
- b) Proteins
- c) Carbohydrates
- d) Minerals

18) Which of these is required on the food label?

- a) Total carbohydrates
- b) Sugars
- c) Irons
- d) All of the above

19) Anorexia nervosa is associated with the following except

- a) Fasting
- b) Coma
- c) Stroke
- d) Constipation

20) Marker of malabsorption includes

- a) Vitamin D
- b) Diarrhea
- c) Lipid profile
- d) Vitamin C

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

- 21) Define the concepts Nutrition, dietetics, calories, food and metabolism (5marks)
- 22) Describe the status of starvation, its symptoms and management (5mks)
- 23) Explain any three functions of food nutrients (6marks)
- 24) State the factors that enhances iron absorption (4mrks)

SECTION C: SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) Answer any one Question

- 25) Discuss the purpose and methods involved in nutritional assessment (20 marks)
- 26) Describe the digestion, absorption, metabolism and excretion of carbohydrates (20mrks)

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