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Daffodil International University

Department of Nutrition and Food Engineering
Faculty of Health and Life Sciences
B.Sc. in Nutrition and Food Engineering
Midterm Examination Fall 2026

Course Code: 0915-3211 **Section:** 241 All **Course Title:** Nutrition in Emergencies
Level and Term: L-3, T-2 **Course Teacher Initials:** NS/IJR/SHN
Time: 1 hour 30 minutes **Total Marks:** 25

"Maintaining the order of the questions is highly encouraged"

				Marks
1	(a)	Suggest how you would prevent scurvy in a camp that has had no fresh food for 10 weeks.	[CLO2,PLO2,C3]	2
	(b)	During a measles outbreak in a camp, a 3-year-old child is found with a dry, milky cornea (X2) and a 4-year-old child has a cornea scar (XS). A health workers says, "Both children will fully recover their sight with vitamin A capsules." Evaluate this statement using the xerophthalmia classification, and justify which child needs the most urgent action and why.	[CLO2,PLO2,C5]	3
2	(a)	Explain the major clinical signs and physiological consequences of PEM in children.	[CLO1,PLO1,C3]	3
	(b)	Explain why severe PEM in children must be treated as soon as possible.	[CLO1,PLO1,C2]	2
3	(a)	In a flood-affected area of Bangladesh, woman and children are among the most vulnerable populations. A nutritional survey conducted in the previous year found that the prevalence of iron-deficiency anemia was 37.75%. Children under five years of age account for 15% of the total population, while pregnant women constitute 5.75%. What are the appropriate iron supplementation does for children under five years of age and pregnant women in the affected community?	[CLO2,PLO2,C2]	3
	(b)	Explain how vitamin C and phytates influence the absorption of non-haem iron in the human body.	[CLO2,PLO2,C4]	2
4	(a)	Differentiate between iodized salt and iodized oil as methods of preventing iodine deficiency.	[CLO2,PLO2,C4]	3
	(b)	Evaluate the use of dried fish instead of iodized salt to prevent iodine deficiency.	[CLO2,PLO2,C5]	2
5		Sami, a 9.5-month-old boy, was admitted on 8 September with persistent diarrhea, convulsions, vomiting, and inability to breastfeed. His weight was 2.75 Kg, with a weight-for-length Z-score of -3.5, indicating severe acute malnutrition (SAM). He also had conjunctival ulceration. After stabilization and therapeutic feeding with F-100, he improved and was discharged on 22 September weighing 4.5 Kg.		
	(a)	Calculate the final weight gain of Sami.	[CLO1,PLO1,C6]	1
	(b)	Does Sami require antibiotics? If so, prescribe him required antibiotics along with exact doses.	[CLO1,PLO1,C6]	2
	(c)	Provide appropriate treatment for Sami's micronutrient deficiency.	[CLO1,PLO1,C6]	2

Please Turn Over