

SSR DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (5029)
DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION
SEMESTER – VI , INTERNAL-I QUESTION BANK

1. The term "epidemiology" is derived from which language **Greek**
2. Which measure is used to describe the frequency of new cases of a disease in a population
Incidence
3. What type of study design is most suitable for establishing a cause-and-effect relationship **Cohort study**
4. The term "endemic" refers to **A disease that is constantly present in a population**
5. **Qualitative study** is NOT a type of epidemiological study
6. The average no. of years lived by people in a given society is known as **Life expectancy**
7. Lack of oxygen in blood is called **Hypoxemia**
8. Accumulation of ketone bodies in blood is known as **Ketoacidosis**
9. A severe allergic reaction can lead to **Anaphylaxis**
10. **Dietary Reference Intakes** is termed used to prescribed amount of energy and nutrient for maintaining good health
11. Unit of energy that indicates the amount of energy contained in food **calorie**
12. A substance needed by the body for growth, energy, repair and maintenance is called a **nutrient**
13. Without any instrument Body Frame can be measured from **from wrist**
14. Anthropometric measurements include **weight and height**
15. **vitamin A** is important for healthy vision
16. Bleeding disease is due to the deficiency of **Vitamin-K**
17. **Preventing the onset of disease** is the primary goal of primary prevention in epidemiology
18. **John snow** is known as the father of modern epidemiology
19. **an outbreak affecting multiple countries** is a pandemic in epidemiology
20. **To monitor and control disease spread** is the purpose of surveillance in epidemiology
How does ebola spread from human to human **spreads through direct contact with blood and bodily fluid**
21. Nipah henipavirus is a **bat** borne virus
22. **Three pairs of legs** are the main characteristic features of an insect
23. **The pupa stage** is called the resting and inactive stage in the insect life cycle
24. **Leafhoppers** insects is the carrier of grassy stunt pathogenic virus
25. Aphid small sap sucking insects are examples of **viviparous**
26. *Odontotermes obscurus* is the scientific name of **termite** insects
27. The process of killing pupa without changing the cocoon shell layer is called **stifling**
28. The excrete of the earthworm is called **vermicast**
29. Insects breathe through **spiracles**
30. Chemical used for protecting vermin bed from ants **chlorpyrifos phosphate**

1. Define Mortality

Ans: the state of being subject to death.

"the work is increasingly haunted by thoughts of mortality"

2. Define Morbidity

Ans : The practice of keeping your self and your surroundings clean especially in order to prevent illness or the spread of diseases

3. Anthropometry

Ans: Anthropometry is the science that defines physical measures of a person's size, form, and functional capacities

4. Epidemiology

Ans: Epidemiology is the branch of medical science that investigates all the factors that determine the presence or absence of diseases and disorders

5. Hemoglobin

1. Ans: a red protein responsible for transporting oxygen in the blood of vertebrates. Its molecule comprises four subunits, each containing an iron atom bound to a haem group.

6. Mycotoxins

Ans: Mycotoxins are naturally occurring toxins produced by certain mould (fungi) and can be found in food

7. Aflatoxins

Ans: Aflatoxins are a family of toxins produced by certain fungi that are found on agricultural crops such as maize, peanuts, cotton seed and tree nuts

8. Botulism

Ans: Food poisoning caused by a bacterium growing on improperly sterilized tinned meat and other preserved foods it is known as botulism

9. Amoebiasis

Ans: Amoebiasis infection is an intestinal and extraintestinal disease it is most common in tropical areas with untreated water

10. Paratyphoid

Ans: Paratyphoid infection is a serious contagious disease caused by the bacterium salmonella paratyphi