

Q-1 TPN without any enteral feeding appears to cause

- a- Intestinal hypertrophy
- b- Tissue damage
- c- Intestinal mucosal atrophy (Correct Answer)

Q-2 Nutrition Risk Index (NRI) < 97.5 indicates

- a- Moderate to severe malnutrition (Correct Answer)
- b- Normal nutrition
- c- Mild malnutrition

Q3- In the early period of trauma, hyperglycemia exists, this results from increased

- a- Insulin deficiency
- b- Glycogenolysis and Gluconeogenesis. (Correct Answer)
- c- High food intake

Q-4 Glutamine and Alanine account for the

- a- 70% of the amino acids released from the muscle (Correct Answer)
- b- 50% of the amino acids released from the muscle
- c- 70% of the amino acids released from the liver

Q5- If there is Dysphagia and stomatitis is so severe that no food can be ingested enteral support should be initiated by ( which of the following is incorrect)

- a- Nasogastric tube (Correct Answer)
- b- PEG tube
- c- jejunostomy tube

Q-6 Any disease or resection of the ileum may cause

- a- Increased serum Urea levels
- d- b- severe malabsorption or steatorrhea (Correct Answer)
- c- Constipation

Q-7 Gastric residuals should be checked prior to each enteralfeed and should be

a- Discarded

b- Slowly push it back to stomach (Correct Answer)

c- Do not check

Q8- All ICU patients who are not expected to be on normal nutrition and unable to tolerate enteral nutrition should receive Parenteral support within

a- 7 days

b- 5 days

c- 3 days (Correct Answer)

Q9- Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) should be administered preferably via

a- Peripheral artery access

b- Peripheral venous access

c- Central venous access (Correct Answer)

Q10- In an elemental nutrition formula larger particles (eg. proteins, polysaccharides) contribute

a- Less to osmolarity

b- Less to osmolality

c- More to osmolarity (Correct Answer)