### YEAR 1: SEMESTER II

# DC 3: PAPER 5: Human Physiology - II

# 1. Excretory system:

- Structure and function of skin
- Regulation of temperature of the body.
- Structure and functions of kidney in special reference to nephron.
- Physiology of urine formation.

# 2. Reproductive system:

- Structure and functions of gonads, concept on menstrual cycle.
- Brief idea of pregnancy, parturition, lactation and menopause.
- Brief concept on spermatogenesis and Oogenesis process.

# 3. Nervous System:

- Concept on sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system.
- Brief anatomy and functions of cerebrum, cerebellum, hypothalamus and neuron.
- Concept on synapse and synaptic transmission.

# 4. Endocrine system:

- Structure and functions of pituitary, thyroid and adrenal gland.
- Structure and functions of pancreas.

### DC 3: PAPER 6 (Practical)

- 1. Total count (TC) of RBC, WBC and Platelets.
- Differential count (DC) of WBC.
- Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) (Westergren method)
- Identification with reasons of histological slides (Lung, Liver, Kidney, Small intestine, Stomach, Thyroid, Adrenal, Pancreas, Testis, Ovary and Muscle of mammals).

# DC 4: PAPER 7: Physiology of Nutrition

# 1. Concept and definition of terms:

Growth, Development, Nutrition, Malnutrition and Health, Scope of Nutrition.

#### 2. Role of Vitamins:

- Fat soluble vitamin-Physiological role, dietary sources and deficiency disorders.
- Water soluble vitamin- Physiological role, dietary sources and deficiency disorders

# 3. Role of Minerals (Ca, Fe, Na, K, I, Zn, Mn, Mg, Co):

Physiological role, dietary sources and deficiency disorders.

### 4. Principles of meal planning:

- Food exchange list, Factors affecting meal planning and food related behavior.
- Dietary guidelines for Indians.

# 5. Minimum nutritional requirement and RDA:

Formulation of RDA, dietary guidelines with reference to man and woman.

# Energy in human nutrition:

 Energy and its unit, Energy assessment and balance, Factors of energy requirement BMR and its regulation, SDA of food.

# DC 4: PAPER 8 (Practical)

- Growth chart Plotting and Interpretation using primary or secondary data in accordance with both ICMR and WHO Chart.
- Clinical assessment and sign of nutrient deficiency disorders: Protein energy malnutrition (PEM), Anaemia, Rickets, Goiter, Vitamin A, Vitamin C and Vitamin Bcomplex (Slide Photography).
- 3. Diet survey in accordance with ICMR method (at least 3 days).

# 1. Assessment of Nutritional Status and Surveillance:

- Direct Nutritional status assessment of human groups Biochemical, Biophysical and anthropometric methods.
- Indirect assessment: Secondary sources of community health data.

# 2. Concept of Surveillance systems:

 Role of international and national organizations and agencies (WHO, FAO, UNICEF, CARE, NIN, CFTRI, ICMR).

### 3. Communication in Nutrition and Health Education:

- Type, process and media of communication.
- Interpersonal, Group and Mass communication.
- Importance and relevance of Information, Education and communication (IEC) in Nutrition and Public Health.

# 4. National Nutritional Intervention Programmes:

- Objective, Target group, Scheme details Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid Day Meal Programme (MDMP), Vit A prophylaxis Prophylaxis programme, Anemia prophylaxis programme, Iodine deficiency disorders control programme.
- Concept on public distribution system.

# 5. Immunization Programme:

- Preliminary concept of immunity-innate, acquired, active and passive immunity.
- Immunization: National Immunization schedule for children and adults;
  Immunization for foreign travelers.

#### DC 8: PAPER 16: Practical

- Anthropometric measurement of Weight for age, height for age, weight for height and its comparison with reference value.
- Determination of BMI and comments on results.
- Measurement of circumference of chest, upper arm, waist hip ratio.
- Measurements of fat using skin fold thickness.

# DC 9: PAPER 17: Epidemiology and Community Nutrition (Theory) (60 Lectures)

### 1. Concept of population and Community:

- Definition and characteristic features of population
- Concept of community and community health, types of community.
- Factors affecting health of community environmental, social, political, culturaland economical.

### 2. Community water and waste management:

- Source of water, safe drinking water, etiology and effects of toxic agents.
- Microbial examination of water, Water-Potability test (MPN Test).
- Sewage disposal and treatment.

# 3. Nutritional problems in community:

 Etiology, Clinical signs and management-Kwashiorkor, Marasmus, Goiter and Nutritional anemia.

### Concept of Disease:

 Endemic, Epidemic, Pandemic, Acute and Chronic, Incubation period and Quarantine period.

- Communicable and Non-communicable diseases, Zoonosis, Epizootic and Enzootic
- 5. Principles of Epidemiology:
  - Epidemiological study-Descriptive and Analytical
  - Factors that Influence the Epidemiology of Disease.
  - Rate of Disease in a Population-Attack rate, Mortality and Morbidity rate,
    Prevalence and Incidence of a disease.

#### DC 9: PAPER 18: Practical

- 1. Microbiological examination of water (drinking water, supply water & pond water):
  - i) Presumptive test ii) Confirmatory test iii) Completed test for coliform
  - iv) Determination of MPN index.
- 2 Visit to old age home / ICDS Centre / Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) / Shum area / Any public place and Report Preparation on nutritional status and health concern (In any area at least 8-10 case studies to be done). OR Visit to a Rural Technology Centre Community Welfare Centre and field report preparation.

# DC 10: PAPER 19: Therapeutic Diet - II (Theory) (60 Lectures)

- I. Etiology, clinical features and dietary management:
  - Weight Imbalances: Underweight, Overweight and Obesity.
- 2. Eating disorder:
  - Concept of Anorexia nervosa and bulimia.
- 3. Etiology, Risk factor, Sign and Symptom, Diagnosis and dietary management:
  - Diabetes mellitus, Diabetes insipidus and Cancer
- 4. Etiology, Risk factor, Sign and Symptom, Diagnosis and dietary management:
  - Hypertension.
  - Renal diseases (Nephritis, Glomeurlonehiritis, Uremia, Kidney failur e, Nephrosis),
- 5. Diseases of the cardio vascular system:
  - Brief review of lipoproteins (TC, TG, LDL, HDL, VLDL)
  - Atherosclerosis-etiology and risk factor.
  - Dietary care: Ischemic heart disease, arteriosclerosis and hyperlipidemia.

# DC 10: PAPER 20: Practical

- Therapeutic diet chart preparation for Diabetes mellitus (Case specific).
- Therapeutic diet chart preparation for Hypertension (Case specific).
- 3. Therapeutic diet chart preparation for Atherosclerosis (Case specific).
- Therapeutic diet chart preparation for Obesity (Case specific).
- 5. Therapeutic diet chart preparation for Renal diseases (Case specific).

### YEAR 3: SEMESTER VI

# DC 13: PAPER 25: Nutraceutical and Functional Food (Theory) (Total Lectures 60)

### 1. Nutraceutical and Health:

- Concept, classification, sources and importance of nutraceutical.
- Role of nutraceutical on diabetes, obesity and cardiovascular diseases.

### 2. Oxidative stress and Nutraceutical:

 Concept of oxidant, antioxidant, oxidative stress and nutraceutical on oxidativestress.

### 3. Dietary fibre, Prebiotics and Probiotics:

- Classification and nutritional significance of dietary fibre.
- Prebiotics-Concept, important features, role on health.
- Probiotics in fermented milk product and non milk products.

### 4. Enhancing the nutritional quality of foods:

Fundamentals of Germination and Fermentation.

#### 5. Genetically modified food and Food fortification:

- Concept, available genetically modified (GM) foods in India, techniques for GMfood preparation, steps adopted for acceptability of GM food.
- Concept, importance and application of food fortification.

### DC 13: PAPER 26: Practical

Submission of Short Review / Term paper on topic under broad area of Nutraceutical / Prebiotics / Probiotics / Genetically modified food / Food fortification / Any topic on Nutrition and Public Health (Points to be focused Introduction, Objective, Review of Literature, Summary and conclusion, References).

### DC 14: PAPER 27: Food Safety and Standards (Theory) (60 Lectures)

### 1. Food additive and food safety:

- Concept of food safety, factors affecting food safety.
- Food safety measures: basic concept of HACCP, Safe food handling practices andstoring food safely.
- Food additives-various types and their effects on health.

#### 2. Food security:

Concept of food security, factors affecting food security.

# Food adjuncts and preserved products:

- Spices (Chilies, Turmeric, Garlic and Ginger), use and nutritional aspect.
- Jams, Jellies, Pickles, Syrup, Squashes-uses and nutritional aspects.

### 4. Food adulterants:

- PFA definition of food adulteration, adulterants in commonly consumed food items.
- Common adulterants in food and their effects on health.

- Common household methods to detect adulterants in food,
- 5. Food laws and regulatory authority:
  - Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act.
  - Regulating authority-Codex Alimentarius, ISI, Agmark, Fruit Products Order (FPO), Meat Products Order (MPO), Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), MMPO, FSSAI.

### DC 14: PAPER 28: Practical

- Detection of vanaspati in Ghee.
- Detection of vanaspati in Butter.
- Detection of Khesari flour in Besan.
- 4. Detection of Argemone oil in Edible oil.
- Detection of Metanil yellow in Turmeric.

# Biostatistics and Bioinformatics DSE

- Data and Data Types Primary data and Secondary Data. Methods of data collection presentation of data-diagrammatic and graphical.
- Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode.
- 3. Dispersion: Range, Standard Deviation.
- Hypothesis Testing. Chi-square Test, Student't test, Analysis of Variance(ANOVA).
- 5. Bioinformatics and Health Informatics: Concept and applications.
- 6. Nutrigenomics and Pharmacogenomics: Concept and applications.
- 7. Nucleic acid and Protein Data Bases, Nutrient data bases.
- Sequence similarity searching by BLAST, Principle, features and types of BLAST, Significance of Multiple Sequence Alignments, Phylogenetic Tree.

### Practical:

- Computerized (MS Excel) presentation of bar diagram, histogram, line diagram, piechart using various data.
- Retrieval of nucleic acid/protein sequence from data bases, Storing of sequence and conversion of one sequence format to another, Sequence alignment (pair-wise alignment and multiple sequence alignment).
- 3. Retrieval of protein structure from Protein Data Bank, Protein structure visualization.

### Food Spoilage and Food Preservation

### 1. Fundamentals of food spoilage:

- · Classification of food based on pH.
- Definition-shelf life, perishable and semi perishable foods, shelf stable foods.
- Role of microorganisms in the spoilage of different kinds of food cereal and cerealproducts, vegetables and fruits, fish and other sea foods, meat and meat products.

# 2. Preservation by low and high temperature:

- Principle of freezing, changes occurring during freezing.
- Types of freezing slow freezing, quick freezing.
- Heat preservation methods: Sterilization, Pasteurization and blanching.
- 3. Preservation by Moisture control:
  - Concept of drying and dehydration, differences between sun drying and dehydration (i.e. mechanical drying).
  - Factors affecting rate of drying, types of driers used in the food industry.
- Preservation by Irradiation;
  - Units of radiation, kinds of ionizing radiations used in food irradiation.
  - Mechanism of action, concept of cold sterilization.

# Practical:

Visit to Food Industry / Dairy Industry and Report Preparation (Special attention: Processing, Packaging, Preservation techniques, food plant samitation and hygiene).

OR

Training Workshop Short-Term Course on Food Processing Technology/Food Microbiology/Food Preservation from Nutrition and Dietetics Nutrition and Public Health/Food and Nutrition department of any University/Research Institute/Community Science Centre Rural Technology Centre and documentation of the work followed by report preparation.

# Immunology and Toxicology

#### Immunology:

- Basic concept of immunity, Types of immunity-Naturally acquired active andpassive immunity, artificially acquired active and passive immunity.
  - 2. Humoral immune system:
- Mechanisms, the antigens and antibodies their structure.

# immunoglobulin isotypes-IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD, and IgE.

- 3. Cell mediated immune system:
- Types of effector T cells, mechanisms of cell mediated immunity.
  - 4. Toxicology:
- Brief history, Different areas of modern toxicology, classification of toxic substances, various definitions of toxicological significance.
  - 5. Toxic agents:
- Human exposure, mechanism of action and resultant toxicities of the following xenobiotics: Metals: lead, arsenic, Pesticides: organophosphates, carbamates, organochlorine and anticoagulant pesticides.
  - 6. Eco-toxicology:
- Brief introduction to avian and aquatic toxicology, movement and effect of toxic compounds in food chain (DDT, mercury), bioaccumulation, biomagnification, concept of BOD and COD.
  - Clinical toxicology:

Management of poisoned patients, clinical methods to decrease

- Green highlight covered by DR. SOUMIK AGARWAL (7001450640)
  - ❖ Yellow highlight covered by JHIMLI BANERJEE (8016479119)
    - Blue highlight covered by ARPITA BASU (8670687821)