

100 Multiple-Choice Quiz about Fungal Infections with Answers

1. What is the medical term for fungal infections?

- A. Bacteremia
- B. Mycosis
- C. Virosis
- D. Protozoosis

Answer: B

Explanation: Mycosis refers to infections caused by fungi.

2. Which fungus commonly causes athlete's foot?

- A. *Candida albicans*
- B. *Trichophyton rubrum*
- C. *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- D. *Cryptococcus neoformans*

Answer: B

Explanation: *Trichophyton rubrum* is the most common cause of tinea pedis (athlete's foot).

3. What type of organism is *Candida albicans*?

- A. Virus
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungus
- D. Parasite

Answer: C

Explanation: *Candida albicans* is a yeast-like fungus.

4. Oral thrush is caused by which fungus?

- A. *Aspergillus*

- B. Candida
- C. Dermatophytes
- D. Mucor

Answer: B

Explanation: Oral thrush is commonly caused by *Candida albicans*.

5. Which infection affects nails and is called onychomycosis?

- A. Viral infection
- B. Fungal nail infection
- C. Bacterial infection
- D. Parasitic infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Onychomycosis is a fungal infection of the nails.

6. Ringworm is caused by what type of organism?

- A. Worm
- B. Fungus
- C. Virus
- D. Bacteria

Answer: B

Explanation: Despite its name, ringworm is a fungal infection.

7. Which fungus causes histoplasmosis?

- A. *Histoplasma capsulatum*
- B. *Candida albicans*
- C. *Aspergillus flavus*
- D. *Cryptococcus gattii*

Answer: A

Explanation: *Histoplasma capsulatum* is found in soil contaminated with bird droppings.

8. Which organ is primarily affected by pulmonary fungal infections?

- A. Liver
- B. Lungs
- C. Kidneys
- D. Skin

Answer: B

Explanation: Many fungal infections begin in or affect the lungs.

9. Aspergillosis is caused by which fungus?

- A. *Aspergillus* species
- B. *Candida* species
- C. *Trichophyton* species
- D. *Malassezia* species

Answer: A

Explanation: *Aspergillus* species cause aspergillosis.

10. What is the most common type of fungal infection in humans?

- A. Systemic
- B. Opportunistic
- C. Superficial
- D. Deep tissue

Answer: C

Explanation: Superficial fungal infections affect skin, hair, and nails.

11. What is tinea corporis?

- A. Scalp infection

- B. Body ringworm
- C. Nail infection
- D. Lung infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Tinea corporis refers to ringworm of the body.

12. Which fungus causes "jock itch"?

- A. Trichophyton rubrum
- B. Candida glabrata
- C. Aspergillus niger
- D. Cryptococcus

Answer: A

Explanation: Dermatophytes like Trichophyton cause tinea cruris (jock itch).

13. What is the primary treatment class for fungal infections?

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Antifungals
- C. Antivirals
- D. Steroids

Answer: B

Explanation: Antifungal medications treat fungal infections.

14. Which drug is commonly used for oral thrush?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Nystatin
- C. Acyclovir
- D. Penicillin

Answer: B

Explanation: Nystatin is an antifungal used for Candida infections.

15. What is a dermatophyte?

- A. Virus
- B. Fungus infecting skin
- C. Bacteria
- D. Parasite

Answer: B

Explanation: Dermatophytes infect keratinized tissues like skin and nails.

16. Which condition is associated with Candida overgrowth?

- A. Diabetes
- B. Hypertension
- C. Asthma
- D. Arthritis

Answer: A

Explanation: Diabetes increases risk of Candida infections.

17. Cryptococcus neoformans primarily affects which system?

- A. Nervous system
- B. Respiratory system
- C. Digestive system
- D. Skeletal system

Answer: A

Explanation: It can cause meningitis in immunocompromised patients.

18. What is the main risk factor for fungal infections?

- A. High immunity
- B. Immunosuppression
- C. High blood pressure
- D. Exercise

Answer: B

Explanation: Weak immune systems increase susceptibility.

19. Which fungal infection causes black mold disease?

- A. Mucormycosis
- B. Candidiasis
- C. Dermatophytosis
- D. Histoplasmosis

Answer: A

Explanation: Mucormycosis is a severe invasive fungal infection.

20. What environment do fungi thrive in?

- A. Dry cold
- B. Hot acidic
- C. Warm moist
- D. Frozen

Answer: C

Explanation: Fungi grow best in warm, moist environments.

21. What is tinea capitis?

- A. Foot infection
- B. Scalp infection
- C. Nail infection
- D. Lung infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Tinea capitis is ringworm of the scalp.

22. Which fungus is known for causing "valley fever"?

- A. *Coccidioides immitis*
- B. *Candida albicans*
- C. *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- D. *Trichophyton*

Answer: A

Explanation: *Coccidioides immitis* causes coccidioidomycosis.

23. What is the primary route of fungal infection entry?

- A. Skin cuts
- B. Inhalation
- C. Ingestion
- D. Injection

Answer: B

Explanation: Many fungi enter through inhalation of spores.

24. Which infection is caused by *Malassezia furfur*?

- A. Ringworm
- B. Tinea versicolor
- C. Histoplasmosis
- D. Candidemia

Answer: B

Explanation: It causes skin discoloration (tinea versicolor).

25. What is candidemia?

- A. Skin infection
- B. Bloodstream Candida infection
- C. Lung infection
- D. Nail infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Candidemia is a serious bloodstream infection.

27. Which antifungal is commonly used for systemic fungal infections?

- A. Penicillin
- B. Amphotericin B
- C. Ibuprofen
- D. Ciprofloxacin

Answer: B

Explanation: Amphotericin B is a powerful antifungal used for serious systemic infections.

28. What is a common symptom of fungal skin infections?

- A. Bleeding
- B. Itching
- C. Paralysis
- D. Blindness

Answer: B

Explanation: Itching is one of the most common symptoms.

29. Which fungus causes vaginal yeast infections?

- A. Aspergillus
- B. Candida albicans
- C. Histoplasma
- D. Cryptococcus

Answer: B

Explanation: *Candida albicans* commonly causes vulvovaginal candidiasis.

30. What is tinea pedis?

- A. Hand infection
- B. Athlete's foot
- C. Scalp infection
- D. Lung infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Tinea pedis is athlete's foot.

31. Which test is commonly used to diagnose fungal infections?

- A. ECG
- B. KOH preparation
- C. MRI
- D. Blood pressure test

Answer: B

Explanation: Potassium hydroxide (KOH) prep helps identify fungal elements.

32. What is a common feature of dermatophyte infections?

- A. Circular rash
- B. Blue skin
- C. Swelling of brain
- D. Hair loss from lungs

Answer: A

Explanation: Dermatophytes often cause ring-shaped lesions.

33. Which fungus is associated with bird droppings?

- A. Cryptococcus neoformans
- B. Candida tropicalis
- C. Aspergillus flavus
- D. Trichophyton mentagrophytes

Answer: A

Explanation: Cryptococcus is found in pigeon droppings.

34. What is a mycotic infection?

- A. Bacterial infection
- B. Fungal infection
- C. Viral infection
- D. Parasitic infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Mycotic means fungal.

35. Which condition is opportunistic in AIDS patients?

- A. Candidiasis
- B. Fracture
- C. Hypertension
- D. Asthma

Answer: A

Explanation: Candida infections are common in immunocompromised patients.

36. What is the fungus causing aspergilloma?

- A. Aspergillus species
- B. Candida species

- C. Mucor species
- D. Histoplasma species

Answer: A

Explanation: Aspergillus can form fungal balls in lungs.

37. What does antifungal resistance mean?

- A. Fungi are weaker
- B. Fungi no longer respond to drugs
- C. Fungi die quickly
- D. Fungi become bacteria

Answer: B

Explanation: Resistance means reduced drug effectiveness.

38. Which fungus is dimorphic (yeast and mold forms)?

- A. Histoplasma capsulatum
- B. Candida albicans
- C. Trichophyton rubrum
- D. Malassezia furfur

Answer: A

Explanation: Histoplasma changes form depending on temperature.

39. What is the main treatment for athlete's foot?

- A. Antivirals
- B. Topical antifungals
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Painkillers

Answer: B

Explanation: Topical antifungal creams are effective.

40. Which fungal infection is life-threatening?

- A. Ringworm
- B. Mucormycosis
- C. Athlete's foot
- D. Tinea versicolor

Answer: B

Explanation: Mucormycosis can invade tissues rapidly.

41. What is a fungal spore?

- A. Blood cell
- B. Reproductive unit
- C. Immune cell
- D. Virus particle

Answer: B

Explanation: Spores help fungi reproduce and spread.

42. Which system is most affected by systemic fungal infections?

- A. Nervous system
- B. Multiple organs
- C. Skin only
- D. Bones only

Answer: B

Explanation: Systemic infections spread throughout the body.

43. What is a common sign of nail fungal infection?

- A. White nails
- B. Thickened yellow nails
- C. Blue nails

D. Soft nails

Answer: B

Explanation: Onychomycosis causes thickened, discolored nails.

44. Which fungus causes histoplasmosis?

- A. *Histoplasma capsulatum*
- B. *Candida albicans*
- C. *Aspergillus niger*
- D. *Cryptococcus gattii*

Answer: A

Explanation: Found in soil enriched with bird or bat droppings.

45. What is the most common *Candida* species?

- A. *Candida albicans*
- B. *Candida krusei*
- C. *Candida auris*
- D. *Candida tropicalis*

Answer: A

Explanation: *Candida albicans* is most common in humans.

46. What is a fungal biofilm?

- A. Virus layer
- B. Protective fungal community
- C. Skin rash
- D. Bacterial capsule

Answer: B

Explanation: Biofilms protect fungi from antifungal drugs.

47. What increases risk of fungal infections?

- A. Healthy diet
- B. Antibiotic use
- C. Exercise
- D. Sun exposure

Answer: B

Explanation: Antibiotics disrupt normal flora, allowing fungal growth.

48. Which infection affects the scalp and causes hair loss?

- A. Tinea capitis
- B. Tinea pedis
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Aspergillosis

Answer: A

Explanation: Tinea capitis affects scalp hair follicles.

49. What is the fungus that causes tinea versicolor?

- A. Malassezia furfur
- B. Candida albicans
- C. Aspergillus fumigatus
- D. Histoplasma capsulatum

Answer: A

Explanation: Causes patchy skin discoloration.

50. Which antifungal class includes fluconazole?

- A. Azoles
- B. Penicillins
- C. Aminoglycosides

D. Cephalosporins

Answer: A

Explanation: Fluconazole is an azole antifungal.

51. What is fungal keratitis?

- A. Eye infection
- B. Ear infection
- C. Skin infection
- D. Lung infection

Answer: A

Explanation: Fungal infection of the cornea.

52. What is a common symptom of fungal infections of the skin?

- A. Rash
- B. Paralysis
- C. Chest pain
- D. Kidney failure

Answer: A

Explanation: Skin rash is a typical sign.

53. Which fungus causes cryptococcal meningitis?

- A. *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- B. *Candida albicans*
- C. *Aspergillus flavus*
- D. *Histoplasma capsulatum*

Answer: A

Explanation: Affects the central nervous system.

54. What is the function of antifungal medications?

- A. Kill viruses
- B. Kill fungi or stop growth
- C. Kill bacteria
- D. Reduce pain

Answer: B

Explanation: Antifungals target fungal cells.

55. What is a common site for fungal infection in diabetics?

- A. Skin folds
- B. Bones
- C. Brain
- D. Heart

Answer: A

Explanation: Warm moist areas are prone to infection.

56. What is sporotrichosis caused by?

- A. *Sporothrix schenckii*
- B. *Candida albicans*
- C. *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- D. *Trichophyton rubrum*

Answer: A

Explanation: Known as "rose gardener's disease."

57. What is the main diagnostic method for systemic fungal infections?

- A. Urine test
- B. Culture
- C. X-ray

D. ECG

Answer: B

Explanation: Fungal cultures identify organisms.

58. What is fungal colonization?

- A. Tissue invasion
- B. Presence without disease
- C. Viral infection
- D. Bacterial infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Organisms are present but not causing disease.

59. Which infection is commonly seen in HIV patients?

- A. Oral thrush
- B. Bone fracture
- C. Diabetes
- D. Hypertension

Answer: A

Explanation: Immunosuppression leads to Candida overgrowth.

60. What is the primary cell wall component of fungi?

- A. Peptidoglycan
- B. Chitin
- C. Cellulose
- D. Keratin

Answer: B

Explanation: Fungal cell walls contain chitin.

61. What is dermatophytosis?

- A. Viral infection
- B. Fungal skin infection
- C. Bacterial infection
- D. Heart disease

Answer: B

Explanation: Infection of keratinized tissues.

62. Which fungus causes blastomycosis?

- A. *Blastomyces dermatitidis*
- B. *Candida albicans*
- C. *Aspergillus niger*
- D. *Cryptococcus gattii*

Answer: A

Explanation: Causes lung and systemic infections.

63. What is a fungal mycelium?

- A. Spore
- B. Network of hyphae
- C. Blood cell
- D. Virus

Answer: B

Explanation: Mycelium is the fungal body structure.

64. What is a common sign of oral thrush?

- A. White patches in mouth
- B. Blue tongue
- C. Swollen throat only
- D. Ear pain

Answer: A

Explanation: White plaques are typical.

65. Which fungus is most resistant to antifungal drugs?

- A. *Candida auris*
- B. *Candida albicans*
- C. *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- D. *Trichophyton rubrum*

Answer: A

Explanation: *Candida auris* is highly drug-resistant.

66. What is the role of hyphae?

- A. Reproduction
- B. Structural growth
- C. Immune defense
- D. Blood transport

Answer: B

Explanation: Hyphae form the fungal body structure.

67. What is fungal pneumonia?

- A. Lung fungal infection
- B. Heart infection
- C. Brain infection
- D. Bone infection

Answer: A

Explanation: Fungi infect lung tissue.

68. What is the incubation period of most fungal infections?

- A. Seconds
- B. Hours
- C. Days to weeks
- D. Years only

Answer: C

Explanation: Fungal infections develop slowly.

69. Which antifungal is topical?

- A. Nystatin cream
- B. Amoxicillin
- C. Ibuprofen
- D. Aspirin

Answer: A

Explanation: Nystatin is applied to skin/mucosa.

70. What is systemic candidiasis?

- A. Skin infection
- B. Bloodstream infection
- C. Nail infection
- D. Ear infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Candida spreads through bloodstream.

71. What is fungal sinusitis?

- A. Brain infection
- B. Sinus fungal infection
- C. Skin infection
- D. Bone infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Fungi infect nasal sinuses.

72. Which fungus causes tinea barbae?

- A. Trichophyton species
- B. Candida species
- C. Aspergillus species
- D. Cryptococcus species

Answer: A

Explanation: Infects beard area.

73. What is the most common fungal infection site?

- A. Skin
- B. Brain
- C. Heart
- D. Liver

Answer: A

Explanation: Skin is most frequently affected.

74. What is fungal endocarditis?

- A. Skin infection
- B. Heart valve infection
- C. Lung infection
- D. Brain infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Fungal infection of heart valves.

75. What is a major complication of untreated fungal infections?

- A. Hair growth
- B. Systemic spread
- C. Weight gain
- D. Improved immunity

Answer: B

Explanation: Infection can spread throughout body.

76. Which fungus is found in decaying wood?

- A. Cryptococcus
- B. Aspergillus
- C. Candida
- D. Trichophyton

Answer: B

Explanation: Aspergillus grows in organic material.

77. What is fungal septicemia?

- A. Blood infection
- B. Skin rash
- C. Lung disease
- D. Bone fracture

Answer: A

Explanation: Fungus in bloodstream.

78. What is the first-line treatment for mild skin fungal infection?

- A. Oral antifungals
- B. Topical creams
- C. Surgery
- D. Chemotherapy

Answer: B

Explanation: Topical treatment is usually sufficient.

79. What is a fungal toxin called?

- A. Toxin
- B. Mycotoxin
- C. Antigen
- D. Enzyme

Answer: B

Explanation: Mycotoxins are toxic fungal products.

80. What is the main preventive measure against fungal infections?

- A. Moist skin
- B. Good hygiene
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Steroids

Answer: B

Explanation: Clean, dry skin prevents fungal growth.

81. What is tinea manuum?

- A. Foot infection
- B. Hand infection
- C. Lung infection
- D. Nail infection

Answer: B

Explanation: Fungal infection of the hand.

82. What is fungal osteomyelitis?

- A. Bone infection

- B. Skin infection
- C. Lung infection
- D. Eye infection

Answer: A

Explanation: Fungal infection of bones.

83. Which fungus causes chromoblastomycosis?

- A. Dematiaceous fungi
- B. *Candida albicans*
- C. *Aspergillus niger*
- D. *Cryptococcus*

Answer: A

Explanation: Soil fungi causing chronic skin disease.

84. What is a key diagnostic feature of fungi?

- A. Lack of nucleus
- B. Eukaryotic cells
- C. No cell wall
- D. No DNA

Answer: B

Explanation: Fungi are eukaryotic organisms.

85. What is fungal arthritis?

- A. Joint infection
- B. Bone fracture
- C. Muscle tear
- D. Skin rash

Answer: A

Explanation: Fungal infection of joints.

86. What is the shape of Candida cells?

- A. Rod
- B. Yeast oval
- C. Spiral
- D. Cubic

Answer: B

Explanation: Candida is yeast-like and oval.

87. What is fungal peritonitis?

- A. Abdominal infection
- B. Skin infection
- C. Brain infection
- D. Lung infection

Answer: A

Explanation: Infection of abdominal lining.

88. What increases fungal infection risk in hospitals?

- A. Sterile environment
- B. Catheters
- C. Exercise
- D. Diet

Answer: B

Explanation: Medical devices allow fungal entry.

89. What is fungal meningitis?

- A. Brain lining infection
- B. Lung infection

- C. Skin infection
- D. Nail infection

Answer: A

Explanation: Infection of meninges.

90. What is the main energy source for fungi?

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Organic matter
- C. Sunlight
- D. Oxygen only

Answer: B

Explanation: Fungi are heterotrophic.

91. What is fungal keratomycosis?

- A. Eye infection
- B. Skin infection
- C. Lung infection
- D. Bone infection

Answer: A

Explanation: Fungal infection of cornea.

92. What is fungal otomycosis?

- A. Ear infection
- B. Eye infection
- C. Lung infection
- D. Skin infection

Answer: A

Explanation: External ear fungal infection.

93. What is a hallmark of fungal infections?

- A. Rapid onset
- B. Slow progression
- C. Instant cure
- D. No symptoms

Answer: B

Explanation: Fungal infections usually develop slowly.

94. What is fungal cellulitis?

- A. Skin infection
- B. Bone infection
- C. Brain infection
- D. Lung infection

Answer: A

Explanation: Deep skin infection caused by fungi.

95. What is the role of spores?

- A. Movement
- B. Reproduction
- C. Digestion
- D. Circulation

Answer: B

Explanation: Spores help fungi reproduce.

96. What is fungal prophylaxis?

- A. Prevention of infection
- B. Surgery
- C. Diagnosis

D. Pain relief

Answer: A

Explanation: Preventing fungal infections.

97. What is a common hospital-acquired fungal infection?

A. Candidemia

B. Flu

C. Malaria

D. Cold

Answer: A

Explanation: Candida bloodstream infections occur in hospitals.

98. What is fungal lymphangitis?

A. Lymph vessel infection

B. Lung infection

C. Skin rash

D. Bone fracture

Answer: A

Explanation: Infection spreads along lymph vessels.

99. What is a major sign of invasive fungal disease?

A. Mild rash

B. Organ failure

C. Hair growth

D. Weight gain

Answer: B

Explanation: Severe infections can cause organ dysfunction.

100. What is the best general prevention of fungal infections?

- A. Moist skin
- B. Hygiene and dryness
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Steroids

Answer: B

Explanation: Keeping skin clean and dry prevents fungal growth.