

## Meningitis Quiz: 100 Multiple-Choice Questions

1. What is meningitis?

- A. Inflammation of the liver
- B. Inflammation of the meninges surrounding the brain and spinal cord
- C. Infection of the lungs
- D. Swelling of the heart muscle

2. Which organism most commonly causes bacterial meningitis in adults?

- A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- B. *Escherichia coli*
- C. *Clostridium tetani*
- D. *Helicobacter pylori*

3. Viral meningitis is generally:

- A. More severe than bacterial meningitis
- B. Always fatal
- C. Less severe than bacterial meningitis
- D. Untreatable

4. Which symptom is classic for meningitis?

- A. Chest pain
- B. Severe headache
- C. Leg fracture
- D. Hair loss

5. What is neck stiffness in meningitis called?

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Cyanosis
- C. Nuchal rigidity
- D. Ataxia

6. Which age group is at highest risk for meningitis?

- A. Teenagers and young adults
- B. Middle-aged office workers
- C. Professional athletes
- D. Construction workers

7. Which test is commonly used to diagnose meningitis?

- A. Electrocardiogram
- B. Lumbar puncture
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. Skin biopsy

8. What is another name for a lumbar puncture?

- A. Brain scan
- B. Spinal tap
- C. MRI
- D. Endoscopy

9. Which symptom may accompany meningitis in infants?

- A. Bulging fontanelle
- B. Toothache
- C. Vision improvement
- D. Increased appetite

10. Which bacteria commonly causes meningitis outbreaks in college dormitories?

- A. *Neisseria meningitidis*
- B. *Bacillus anthracis*
- C. *Salmonella enterica*
- D. *Vibrio cholerae*

11. Which vaccine helps prevent meningococcal meningitis?

- A. MMR vaccine

- B. Meningococcal vaccine
- C. Rabies vaccine
- D. Tetanus vaccine

12. Which symptom often occurs alongside meningitis?

- A. Fever
- B. Broken bones
- C. Constipation
- D. Nosebleeds

13. Meningitis can spread through:

- A. Respiratory droplets
- B. Sunlight
- C. Soil exposure only
- D. Mosquito bites only

14. Which type of meningitis is considered a medical emergency?

- A. Allergic meningitis
- B. Bacterial meningitis
- C. Mild viral meningitis
- D. Chronic sinusitis

15. Which medication is commonly used to treat bacterial meningitis?

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Antacids
- C. Antihistamines
- D. Laxatives

16. Which symptom may indicate worsening meningitis?

- A. Confusion
- B. Improved appetite
- C. Mild itching
- D. Sneezing

17. What is photophobia?

- A. Fear of water
- B. Sensitivity to light
- C. Loss of hearing
- D. Weakness in the legs

18. Which fungus can cause meningitis in immunocompromised individuals?

- A. *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- B. *Candida tropicalis*
- C. *Aspergillus flavus*
- D. *Penicillium chrysogenum*

19. Which imaging study may be performed before lumbar puncture?

- A. CT scan
- B. Dental X-ray
- C. Mammogram
- D. Ultrasound of the foot

20. Which sign involves pain when extending the knee while the hip is flexed?

- A. Murphy sign
- B. Kernig sign
- C. Babinski sign
- D. Romberg sign

21. Which sign involves involuntary hip and knee flexion when the neck is flexed?

- A. Brudzinski sign
- B. Chvostek sign
- C. Cullen sign
- D. Tinel sign

22. Which population is especially vulnerable to meningitis complications?

- A. Healthy young athletes
- B. Elderly adults
- C. Professional musicians
- D. Lifeguards

23. Which of the following can help prevent meningitis spread?

- A. Sharing drinks
- B. Frequent handwashing
- C. Ignoring symptoms
- D. Avoiding sleep

24. Which type of meningitis is caused by enteroviruses?

- A. Viral meningitis
- B. Fungal meningitis
- C. Chemical meningitis
- D. Parasitic meningitis

25. Which symptom is more common in bacterial meningitis than viral meningitis?

- A. Severe illness
- B. Mild fatigue
- C. Runny nose only
- D. Temporary hiccups

26. Which complication may result from meningitis?

- A. Hearing loss
- B. Improved memory
- C. Increased height
- D. Tooth growth

27. What color rash may occur in meningococcal meningitis?

- A. Purple or red rash
- B. Bright yellow rash
- C. Green rash
- D. Orange rash

28. Which body fluid is analyzed in meningitis diagnosis?

- A. Saliva
- B. Cerebrospinal fluid
- C. Sweat
- D. Tears

29. Which white blood cell increase may be seen in bacterial meningitis?

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Eosinophils only
- C. Platelets
- D. Red blood cells

30. Which type of meningitis often resolves without antibiotics?

- A. Viral meningitis
- B. Bacterial meningitis
- C. Tuberculous meningitis
- D. Fungal meningitis

31. Which bacteria is a common cause of meningitis in newborns?

- A. Group B Streptococcus
- B. Staphylococcus epidermidis
- C. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- D. Yersinia pestis

32. Which symptom may occur due to increased intracranial pressure?

- A. Vomiting

- B. Hair growth
- C. Sneezing
- D. Increased thirst only

33. What does acute meningitis mean?

- A. Long-term inflammation lasting years
- B. Sudden onset inflammation
- C. Genetic condition
- D. Nutritional deficiency

34. Which of the following is a risk factor for meningitis?

- A. Living in crowded conditions
- B. Eating vegetables
- C. Exercising regularly
- D. Wearing glasses

35. Which virus can cause meningitis?

- A. Herpes simplex virus
- B. Rhinovirus only
- C. Rabies virus only
- D. Influenza B only

36. Which condition involves inflammation of the brain itself?

- A. Arthritis
- B. Encephalitis
- C. Bronchitis
- D. Dermatitis

37. Which preventive measure is recommended for college students?

- A. Meningococcal vaccination
- B. Daily antibiotics for life
- C. Vitamin C injections
- D. Avoiding exercise

38. Which symptom may appear in severe meningitis cases?

- A. Seizures
- B. Longer fingernails
- C. Improved concentration
- D. Weight gain

39. What is the purpose of corticosteroids in bacterial meningitis?

- A. Reduce inflammation
- B. Increase fever
- C. Cause dehydration
- D. Replace antibiotics

40. Which symptom is common in infants with meningitis?

- A. Irritability
- B. Excessive exercise
- C. Tooth sensitivity
- D. Improved sleep

41. Which laboratory finding may suggest bacterial meningitis?

- A. Low CSF glucose
- B. High CSF oxygen
- C. Increased saliva pH
- D. Low urine protein

42. Which healthcare setting often isolates meningitis patients?

- A. Isolation precautions area
- B. Gymnasium
- C. Cafeteria
- D. Library

43. What is septicemia?

- A. Bloodstream infection

- B. Bone disease
- C. Muscle injury
- D. Kidney stone formation

44. Which diagnostic tool measures brain electrical activity?

- A. EEG
- B. Spirometry
- C. Colonoscopy
- D. Endoscopy

45. Which vaccination also helps reduce meningitis risk?

- A. Pneumococcal vaccine
- B. Yellow fever vaccine only
- C. Typhoid vaccine only
- D. Cholera vaccine only

46. Which complication may result from untreated meningitis?

- A. Brain damage
- B. Improved reflexes
- C. Better hearing
- D. Increased muscle mass

47. What is the blood-brain barrier?

- A. A protective barrier regulating substances entering the brain
- B. A bone in the skull
- C. A heart valve
- D. A lung membrane

48. Which symptom combination is highly suggestive of meningitis?

- A. Fever, headache, and neck stiffness
- B. Rash and toothache only
- C. Sneezing and ankle pain
- D. Hair loss and nausea

49. Which organism can cause tuberculous meningitis?

- A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- B. Streptococcus pyogenes
- C. Lactobacillus acidophilus
- D. Clostridium botulinum

50. Which test can identify bacteria in cerebrospinal fluid?

- A. Gram stain
- B. Pregnancy test
- C. Vision test
- D. Allergy patch test

51. Which symptom may indicate dehydration in meningitis patients?

- A. Dry mouth
- B. Thick hair
- C. Bright nails
- D. Increased sweating only

52. Which meningitis type is caused by medications or chemicals?

- A. Chemical meningitis
- B. Viral meningitis
- C. Bacterial meningitis
- D. Fungal meningitis

53. Which healthcare professionals often manage meningitis treatment?

- A. Infectious disease specialists
- B. Veterinarians only
- C. Dentists only
- D. Optometrists only

54. Which symptom may occur in meningococcal septicemia?

- A. Shock
- B. Improved circulation
- C. Slow hair growth
- D. Increased appetite

55. Which environment increases meningitis spread risk?

- A. Crowded military barracks
- B. Private isolated homes
- C. Deserted islands
- D. Empty fields

56. Which cranial nerve may be affected by meningitis complications?

- A. Auditory nerve
- B. Sciatic nerve
- C. Median nerve
- D. Ulnar nerve

57. Which symptom may suggest increased intracranial pressure?

- A. Altered consciousness
- B. Healthy appetite
- C. Clear skin
- D. Normal sleep

58. What does prophylaxis mean in meningitis management?

- A. Preventive treatment
- B. Emergency surgery
- C. Nutritional therapy
- D. Physical rehabilitation

59. Which antibiotic may be given to close contacts of meningococcal meningitis patients?

- A. Rifampin
- B. Ibuprofen

- C. Acetaminophen
- D. Aspirin

60. Which symptom may develop suddenly in bacterial meningitis?

- A. High fever
- B. Gradual hair loss
- C. Fingernail changes
- D. Slow-growing rash

61. Which body system is directly affected by meningitis?

- A. Nervous system
- B. Digestive system only
- C. Endocrine system only
- D. Reproductive system only

62. Which vaccine protects infants against Haemophilus influenzae type b meningitis?

- A. Hib vaccine
- B. Rabies vaccine
- C. BCG vaccine
- D. Hepatitis A vaccine

63. Which symptom may indicate neurological involvement?

- A. Difficulty waking up
- B. Mild thirst
- C. Sneezing
- D. Dry skin

64. Which test evaluates cerebrospinal fluid pressure?

- A. Lumbar puncture
- B. Eye exam
- C. ECG
- D. Pulmonary function test

65. Which factor increases fungal meningitis risk?

- A. Weakened immune system
- B. Regular exercise
- C. Balanced diet
- D. Adequate hydration

66. Which symptom is common in both viral and bacterial meningitis?

- A. Headache
- B. Broken bones
- C. Hair loss
- D. Tooth decay

67. Which meningitis complication can affect learning in children?

- A. Cognitive impairment
- B. Improved memory
- C. Increased intelligence
- D. Better vision

68. What is the purpose of blood cultures in meningitis?

- A. Detect bloodstream infection
- B. Measure lung function
- C. Diagnose fractures
- D. Check hearing

69. Which symptom may accompany meningitis-related sepsis?

- A. Rapid heart rate
- B. Improved breathing
- C. Thick hair
- D. Clear vision

70. Which preventive step is important during outbreaks?

- A. Vaccination campaigns

- B. Sharing utensils
- C. Avoiding sleep
- D. Ignoring symptoms

71. Which symptom is especially concerning in infants?

- A. Poor feeding
- B. Loud crying during play
- C. Sleeping at night
- D. Sneezing occasionally

72. Which meningitis type may be associated with HIV/AIDS?

- A. Cryptococcal meningitis
- B. Allergic meningitis
- C. Nutritional meningitis
- D. Sports-related meningitis

73. Which symptom may occur due to meningeal irritation?

- A. Neck pain
- B. Tooth whitening
- C. Muscle growth
- D. Weight gain

74. Which bacterial meningitis complication can require limb amputation?

- A. Severe septic shock
- B. Mild dehydration
- C. Temporary headache
- D. Seasonal allergies

75. Which symptom often causes meningitis patients to seek emergency care?

- A. Sudden severe headache
- B. Mild dandruff
- C. Toenail discoloration

D. Dry elbows

76. Which laboratory finding is common in viral meningitis?

- A. Increased lymphocytes in CSF
- B. Low red blood cells in saliva
- C. High calcium in tears
- D. Increased platelets in urine

77. Which symptom may indicate worsening brain swelling?

- A. Unequal pupils
- B. Improved appetite
- C. Dry hair
- D. Sneezing

78. Which meningitis type is least contagious?

- A. Fungal meningitis
- B. Meningococcal meningitis
- C. Viral meningitis
- D. Pneumococcal meningitis

79. Which organism causes meningococcal meningitis?

- A. *Neisseria meningitidis*
- B. *Streptococcus mutans*
- C. *Enterococcus faecalis*
- D. *Lactobacillus casei*

80. Which symptom can occur due to meningitis-related nerve damage?

- A. Vision problems
- B. Stronger muscles
- C. Faster hair growth
- D. Better hearing

81. Which body temperature finding is common in meningitis?

- A. Fever
- B. Hypothermia only
- C. Constantly normal temperature
- D. No temperature changes

82. Which symptom can occur with severe meningococcal infection?

- A. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
- B. Improved clotting
- C. Faster healing
- D. Increased energy

83. Which public health action may follow a meningitis outbreak?

- A. Contact tracing
- B. Closing grocery stores permanently
- C. Stopping all travel worldwide
- D. Mandatory exercise programs

84. Which symptom may occur in advanced meningitis?

- A. Coma
- B. Improved memory
- C. Better concentration
- D. Increased appetite

85. Which preventive measure reduces infant meningitis risk?

- A. Routine childhood immunizations
- B. Avoiding milk
- C. Wearing sunglasses indoors
- D. Sleeping less

86. Which symptom may appear before severe meningitis develops?

- A. Flu-like symptoms
- B. Broken arm
- C. Hair thinning

D. Improved athletic ability

87. Which complication may require rehabilitation after recovery?

A. Neurological deficits

B. Improved reflexes

C. Increased flexibility

D. Better eyesight

88. Which condition can resemble meningitis symptoms?

A. Migraine

B. Broken toenail

C. Seasonal hair loss

D. Mild sunburn

89. Which factor helps determine meningitis severity?

A. Speed of treatment

B. Shoe size

C. Hair color

D. Favorite food

90. Which symptom is common in meningitis-related sepsis?

A. Low blood pressure

B. Increased appetite

C. Weight gain

D. Mild dandruff

91. Which type of healthcare precaution is used for meningococcal meningitis?

A. Droplet precautions

B. Radiation precautions

C. Electrical precautions

D. Heat precautions

92. Which symptom may persist after meningitis recovery?

- A. Fatigue
- B. Rapid tooth growth
- C. Increased height
- D. Enhanced hearing

93. Which specialist may assist with hearing problems after meningitis?

- A. Audiologist
- B. Podiatrist
- C. Dermatologist
- D. Orthodontist

94. Which type of meningitis is most rapidly fatal if untreated?

- A. Bacterial meningitis
- B. Viral meningitis
- C. Chemical meningitis
- D. Mild aseptic meningitis

95. Which symptom may occur due to inflammation near the brain?

- A. Sensitivity to sound
- B. Stronger nails
- C. Improved balance
- D. Better endurance

96. Which bacterial species can cause meningitis after head trauma?

- A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- B. *Lactobacillus acidophilus*
- C. *Bacillus subtilis*
- D. *Streptomyces griseus*

97. Which sign in babies may indicate meningitis?

- A. High-pitched crying

- B. Rapid hair growth
- C. Tooth grinding
- D. Finger swelling

98. Which immune response helps fight meningitis infections?

- A. White blood cells attacking pathogens
- B. Hair follicles expanding
- C. Increased nail growth
- D. Bone thickening

99. Which factor increases meningitis risk in newborns?

- A. Premature birth
- B. Wearing socks
- C. Frequent naps
- D. Playing outdoors

100. What is the best general strategy to reduce meningitis risk?

- A. Vaccination and good hygiene
- B. Avoiding all exercise
- C. Drinking only cold water
- D. Staying awake longer