

Meningitis Quiz: 100 Multiple-Choice Questions with Answers

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

Answer: B. Inflammation of the meninges surrounding the brain and spinal cord

Explanation: Meningitis is the inflammation of the meninges, the protective membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. It is commonly caused by infections.

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

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

Answer: A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Explanation: *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is the leading cause of bacterial meningitis in adults in many countries.

3. Viral meningitis is generally:

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

Answer: C. Less severe than bacterial meningitis

Explanation: Viral meningitis is often milder and may resolve without specific treatment.

4. Which symptom is classic for meningitis?

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

Answer: B. Severe headache

Explanation: Severe headache is one of the hallmark symptoms of meningitis.

5. What is neck stiffness in meningitis called?

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

Answer: C. Nuchal rigidity

Explanation: Nuchal rigidity refers to stiffness of the neck muscles and is a classic sign of meningitis.

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

Answer: A. Teenagers and young adults

Explanation: Teenagers and young adults, especially those living in close quarters such as dormitories, are at increased risk.

7. Which test is commonly used to diagnose meningitis?

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

Answer: B. Lumbar puncture

Explanation: A lumbar puncture collects cerebrospinal fluid for analysis to help diagnose meningitis.

8. What is another name for a lumbar puncture?

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

Answer: B. Spinal tap

Explanation: Lumbar puncture is commonly known as a spinal tap.

9. Which symptom may accompany meningitis in infants?

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

Answer: A. Bulging fontanelle

Explanation: A bulging soft spot on the head can indicate increased intracranial pressure in infants with meningitis.

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

- A. Neisseria meningitidis

- B. Bacillus anthracis
- C. Salmonella enterica
- D. Vibrio cholerae

Answer: A. Neisseria meningitidis

Explanation: Neisseria meningitidis spreads easily in close living environments.

11. Which vaccine helps prevent meningococcal meningitis?

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

Answer: B. Meningococcal vaccine

Explanation: The meningococcal vaccine protects against several strains of Neisseria meningitidis.

12. Which symptom often occurs alongside meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Fever

Explanation: Fever is a common symptom due to infection and inflammation.

13. Meningitis can spread through:

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

Answer: A. Respiratory droplets

Explanation: Some forms of meningitis spread through coughing, sneezing, or close contact.

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

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

Answer: B. Bacterial meningitis

Explanation: Bacterial meningitis can rapidly become life-threatening without prompt treatment.

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

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

Answer: A. Antibiotics

Explanation: Antibiotics are essential for treating bacterial meningitis.

16. Which symptom may indicate worsening meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Confusion

Explanation: Mental status changes may indicate severe infection or increased pressure in the brain.

17. What is photophobia?

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

Answer: B. Sensitivity to light

Explanation: Photophobia is common in meningitis because inflammation irritates the nervous system.

18. Which fungus can cause meningitis in immunocompromised individuals?

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

Answer: A. *Cryptococcus neoformans*

Explanation: Cryptococcal meningitis is common in people with weakened immune systems.

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

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

Answer: A. CT scan

Explanation: A CT scan may be used to check for increased intracranial pressure before a lumbar puncture.

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

Answer: B. Kernig sign

Explanation: Kernig sign is a physical exam finding associated with meningitis.

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

Answer: A. Brudzinski sign

Explanation: Brudzinski sign is another classic sign of meningeal irritation.

22. Which population is especially vulnerable to meningitis complications?

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

Answer: B. Elderly adults

Explanation: Older adults often have weaker immune systems and higher complication risks.

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

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

Answer: B. Frequent handwashing

Explanation: Proper hygiene reduces transmission of infectious organisms.

24. Which type of meningitis is caused by enteroviruses?

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

Answer: A. Viral meningitis

Explanation: Enteroviruses are a common cause of viral 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

Answer: A. Severe illness

Explanation: Bacterial meningitis tends to cause more severe symptoms and complications.

26. Which complication may result from meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Hearing loss

Explanation: Damage to nerves or brain structures may cause permanent hearing loss.

27. What color rash may occur in meningococcal meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Purple or red rash

Explanation: Petechial or purpuric rashes can occur with meningococcal infections.

28. Which body fluid is analyzed in meningitis diagnosis?

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

Answer: B. Cerebrospinal fluid

Explanation: Cerebrospinal fluid analysis is central to diagnosing meningitis.

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

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

Answer: A. Neutrophils

Explanation: Neutrophils are typically elevated in bacterial infections.

30. Which type of meningitis often resolves without antibiotics?

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

Answer: A. Viral meningitis

Explanation: Many viral meningitis cases improve with supportive care alone.

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

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

Answer: A. Group B Streptococcus

Explanation: Group B Streptococcus is a leading cause of neonatal meningitis.

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

- A. Vomiting
- B. Hair growth

- C. Sneezing
- D. Increased thirst only

Answer: A. Vomiting

Explanation: Increased pressure inside the skull may cause nausea and vomiting.

33. What does acute meningitis mean?

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

Answer: B. Sudden onset inflammation

Explanation: Acute meningitis develops rapidly over hours to days.

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

Answer: A. Living in crowded conditions

Explanation: Crowded living environments facilitate disease transmission.

35. Which virus can cause meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Herpes simplex virus

Explanation: Herpes simplex virus can cause viral meningitis and encephalitis.

36. Which condition involves inflammation of the brain itself?

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

Answer: B. Encephalitis

Explanation: Encephalitis refers to inflammation of brain tissue.

37. Which preventive measure is recommended for college students?

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

Answer: A. Meningococcal vaccination

Explanation: Vaccination is strongly recommended for students in dormitory settings.

38. Which symptom may appear in severe meningitis cases?

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

Answer: A. Seizures

Explanation: Brain irritation and swelling can trigger seizures.

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

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

Answer: A. Reduce inflammation

Explanation: Corticosteroids may reduce brain inflammation and complications.

40. Which symptom is common in infants with meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Irritability

Explanation: Infants may become unusually irritable or difficult to console.

41. Which laboratory finding may suggest bacterial meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Low CSF glucose

Explanation: Bacteria consume glucose in cerebrospinal fluid.

42. Which healthcare setting often isolates meningitis patients?

- A. Isolation precautions area
- B. Gymnasium

- C. Cafeteria
- D. Library

Answer: A. Isolation precautions area

Explanation: Isolation helps prevent disease spread.

43. What is septicemia?

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

Answer: A. Bloodstream infection

Explanation: Septicemia may occur with severe meningococcal disease.

44. Which diagnostic tool measures brain electrical activity?

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

Answer: A. EEG

Explanation: EEG records electrical activity in the brain.

45. Which vaccination also helps reduce meningitis risk?

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

Answer: A. Pneumococcal vaccine

Explanation: Pneumococcal vaccination protects against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

46. Which complication may result from untreated meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Brain damage

Explanation: Delayed treatment can lead to permanent neurological injury.

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

Answer: A. A protective barrier regulating substances entering the brain

Explanation: The blood-brain barrier helps protect the brain from harmful substances.

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

Answer: A. Fever, headache, and neck stiffness

Explanation: This classic triad strongly suggests meningitis.

49. Which organism can cause tuberculous meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Explanation: Tuberculosis bacteria can infect the meninges.

50. Which test can identify bacteria in cerebrospinal fluid?

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

Answer: A. Gram stain

Explanation: Gram stain helps rapidly identify bacterial organisms.

51. Which symptom may indicate dehydration in meningitis patients?

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

Answer: A. Dry mouth

Explanation: Fever and illness can lead to dehydration.

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

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

D. Fungal meningitis

Answer: A. Chemical meningitis

Explanation: Certain drugs or irritants can inflame the meninges.

53. Which healthcare professionals often manage meningitis treatment?

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

Answer: A. Infectious disease specialists

Explanation: Specialists help guide diagnosis and treatment.

54. Which symptom may occur in meningococcal septicemia?

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

Answer: A. Shock

Explanation: Severe bloodstream infection may cause life-threatening shock.

55. Which environment increases meningitis spread risk?

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

Answer: A. Crowded military barracks

Explanation: Close living quarters promote transmission.

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

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

Answer: A. Auditory nerve

Explanation: Hearing loss may occur if the auditory nerve is damaged.

57. Which symptom may suggest increased intracranial pressure?

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

Answer: A. Altered consciousness

Explanation: Swelling in the brain can impair awareness.

58. What does prophylaxis mean in meningitis management?

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

Answer: A. Preventive treatment

Explanation: Close contacts may receive preventive antibiotics.

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

- A. Rifampin
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Acetaminophen
- D. Aspirin

Answer: A. Rifampin

Explanation: Rifampin may help prevent infection in exposed individuals.

60. Which symptom may develop suddenly in bacterial meningitis?

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

Answer: A. High fever

Explanation: Bacterial meningitis often develops rapidly.

61. Which body system is directly affected by meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Nervous system

Explanation: Meningitis affects the protective membranes of the central nervous system.

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

- A. Hib vaccine
- B. Rabies vaccine

- C. BCG vaccine
- D. Hepatitis A vaccine

Answer: A. Hib vaccine

Explanation: Hib vaccination dramatically reduced meningitis cases in children.

63. Which symptom may indicate neurological involvement?

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

Answer: A. Difficulty waking up

Explanation: Drowsiness or lethargy may indicate serious brain involvement.

64. Which test evaluates cerebrospinal fluid pressure?

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

Answer: A. Lumbar puncture

Explanation: Opening pressure can be measured during a lumbar puncture.

65. Which factor increases fungal meningitis risk?

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

Answer: A. Weakened immune system

Explanation: Immunocompromised individuals are more susceptible.

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

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

Answer: A. Headache

Explanation: Headache is a common feature in most forms of meningitis.

67. Which meningitis complication can affect learning in children?

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

Answer: A. Cognitive impairment

Explanation: Brain injury from meningitis may affect cognitive development.

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

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

Answer: A. Detect bloodstream infection

Explanation: Blood cultures can identify organisms causing infection.

69. Which symptom may accompany meningitis-related sepsis?

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

Answer: A. Rapid heart rate

Explanation: Sepsis often causes tachycardia.

70. Which preventive step is important during outbreaks?

- A. Vaccination campaigns
- B. Sharing utensils
- C. Avoiding sleep
- D. Ignoring symptoms

Answer: A. Vaccination campaigns

Explanation: Vaccination can help control outbreaks.

71. Which symptom is especially concerning in infants?

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

Answer: A. Poor feeding

Explanation: Poor feeding can be a sign of serious illness in infants.

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

- A. Cryptococcal meningitis

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

Answer: A. Cryptococcal meningitis

Explanation: Cryptococcal meningitis commonly affects people with HIV/AIDS.

73. Which symptom may occur due to meningeal irritation?

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

Answer: A. Neck pain

Explanation: Inflamed meninges can cause painful neck stiffness.

74. Which bacterial meningitis complication can require limb amputation?

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

Answer: A. Severe septic shock

Explanation: Poor blood flow from severe infection can damage limbs.

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

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

D. Dry elbows

Answer: A. Sudden severe headache

Explanation: Intense headache is a major warning symptom.

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

Answer: A. Increased lymphocytes in CSF

Explanation: Viral infections often produce lymphocyte predominance.

77. Which symptom may indicate worsening brain swelling?

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

Answer: A. Unequal pupils

Explanation: Unequal pupils can indicate dangerous intracranial pressure changes.

78. Which meningitis type is least contagious?

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

Answer: A. Fungal meningitis

Explanation: Fungal meningitis generally does not spread person-to-person.

79. Which organism causes meningococcal meningitis?

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

Answer: A. *Neisseria meningitidis*

Explanation: This bacterium is a major cause of outbreaks.

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

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

Answer: A. Vision problems

Explanation: Cranial nerve involvement may affect vision.

81. Which body temperature finding is common in meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Fever

Explanation: Fever is a common sign of infection.

82. Which symptom can occur with severe meningococcal infection?

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

Answer: A. Disseminated intravascular coagulation

Explanation: Severe infections may trigger dangerous clotting abnormalities.

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

Answer: A. Contact tracing

Explanation: Identifying exposed individuals helps control spread.

84. Which symptom may occur in advanced meningitis?

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

Answer: A. Coma

Explanation: Severe brain inflammation may cause coma.

85. Which preventive measure reduces infant meningitis risk?

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

Answer: A. Routine childhood immunizations

Explanation: Vaccines protect against common meningitis-causing organisms.

86. Which symptom may appear before severe meningitis develops?

- A. Flu-like symptoms
- B. Broken arm
- C. Hair thinning
- D. Improved athletic ability

Answer: A. Flu-like symptoms

Explanation: Early meningitis symptoms may resemble the flu.

87. Which complication may require rehabilitation after recovery?

- A. Neurological deficits
- B. Improved reflexes
- C. Increased flexibility
- D. Better eyesight

Answer: A. Neurological deficits

Explanation: Physical or cognitive rehabilitation may be needed.

88. Which condition can resemble meningitis symptoms?

- A. Migraine
- B. Broken toenail
- C. Seasonal hair loss
- D. Mild sunburn

Answer: A. Migraine

Explanation: Severe headaches and light sensitivity can overlap.

89. Which factor helps determine meningitis severity?

- A. Speed of treatment
- B. Shoe size
- C. Hair color
- D. Favorite food

Answer: A. Speed of treatment

Explanation: Early treatment greatly improves outcomes.

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

- A. Low blood pressure
- B. Increased appetite
- C. Weight gain
- D. Mild dandruff

Answer: A. Low blood pressure

Explanation: Sepsis can impair circulation and lower blood pressure.

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

- A. Droplet precautions
- B. Radiation precautions
- C. Electrical precautions
- D. Heat precautions

Answer: A. Droplet precautions

Explanation: Respiratory droplets can spread meningococcal infection.

92. Which symptom may persist after meningitis recovery?

- A. Fatigue
- B. Rapid tooth growth
- C. Increased height

D. Enhanced hearing

Answer: A. Fatigue

Explanation: Some people experience lingering tiredness after recovery.

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

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

Answer: A. Audiologist

Explanation: Audiologists evaluate and manage hearing loss.

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

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

Answer: A. Bacterial meningitis

Explanation: Untreated bacterial meningitis can progress quickly to death.

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

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

Answer: A. Sensitivity to sound

Explanation: Nervous system irritation can increase sensitivity to stimuli.

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

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

Answer: A. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Explanation: Skull fractures can increase meningitis risk.

97. Which sign in babies may indicate meningitis?

- A. High-pitched crying
- B. Rapid hair growth
- C. Tooth grinding
- D. Finger swelling

Answer: A. High-pitched crying

Explanation: A high-pitched cry may indicate neurological irritation.

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

Answer: A. White blood cells attacking pathogens

Explanation: The immune system uses white blood cells to combat infection.

99. Which factor increases meningitis risk in newborns?

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

Answer: A. Premature birth

Explanation: Premature infants often have less developed immune systems.

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

Answer: A. Vaccination and good hygiene

Explanation: Vaccination and infection-control practices are highly effective in reducing meningitis risk.