

Pneumonia Quiz: 100 Multiple-Choice Questions with Answers

1. What is pneumonia?

- A. A skin infection
- B. An infection that inflames the air sacs in one or both lungs
- C. A heart condition
- D. A bone disease

Answer: B. An infection that inflames the air sacs in one or both lungs

Explanation: Pneumonia is a respiratory infection that causes inflammation in the lungs' air sacs, which may fill with fluid or pus.

2. Which organism most commonly causes bacterial pneumonia?

- A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- B. *E. coli*
- C. *Salmonella*
- D. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*

Answer: A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Explanation: *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is the leading cause of bacterial pneumonia worldwide.

3. Which symptom is commonly associated with pneumonia?

- A. Chest pain when breathing
- B. Hair loss
- C. Blurred vision
- D. Joint deformity

Answer: A. Chest pain when breathing

Explanation: Pneumonia often causes sharp chest pain that worsens during coughing or deep breathing.

4. What type of pneumonia is acquired outside healthcare settings?

- A. Aspiration pneumonia
- B. Community-acquired pneumonia
- C. Ventilator-associated pneumonia
- D. Fungal pneumonia

Answer: B. Community-acquired pneumonia

Explanation: Community-acquired pneumonia develops outside hospitals or healthcare facilities.

5. Which age group is at greatest risk for severe pneumonia?

- A. Teenagers only
- B. Adults aged 20–30
- C. Infants and older adults
- D. Middle-aged athletes

Answer: C. Infants and older adults

Explanation: Very young children and older adults have weaker immune defenses and are more vulnerable to complications.

6. Which imaging test is commonly used to diagnose pneumonia?

- A. MRI
- B. Ultrasound
- C. Chest X-ray
- D. Mammogram

Answer: C. Chest X-ray

Explanation: Chest X-rays help detect inflammation, fluid, or consolidation in the lungs.

7. What is a common viral cause of pneumonia?

- A. Influenza virus

- B. Rabies virus
- C. HIV only
- D. Norovirus

Answer: A. Influenza virus

Explanation: Influenza viruses can lead to viral pneumonia or increase susceptibility to bacterial pneumonia.

8. Which symptom may indicate low oxygen levels in pneumonia?

- A. Blue lips or fingernails
- B. Frequent sneezing
- C. Dry skin
- D. Ringing in the ears

Answer: A. Blue lips or fingernails

Explanation: Cyanosis, or bluish discoloration, can occur when oxygen levels in the blood are low.

9. What is aspiration pneumonia?

- A. Pneumonia caused by swallowing food, liquid, or vomit into the lungs
- B. Pneumonia caused by exercise
- C. Pneumonia caused by sunlight
- D. Pneumonia caused by allergies only

Answer: A. Pneumonia caused by swallowing food, liquid, or vomit into the lungs

Explanation: Aspiration pneumonia develops when foreign material enters the lungs and triggers infection.

10. Which lifestyle factor increases pneumonia risk?

- A. Regular exercise
- B. Smoking

- C. Drinking water
- D. Sleeping adequately

Answer: B. Smoking

Explanation: Smoking damages lung tissue and weakens the lungs' ability to clear infections.

11. Which healthcare-associated pneumonia occurs in patients using breathing machines?

- A. Viral pneumonia
- B. Walking pneumonia
- C. Ventilator-associated pneumonia
- D. Double pneumonia

Answer: C. Ventilator-associated pneumonia

Explanation: Ventilator-associated pneumonia occurs in hospitalized patients using mechanical ventilators.

12. Which term describes mild pneumonia often caused by *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*?

- A. Walking pneumonia
- B. Silent pneumonia
- C. Aspiration pneumonia
- D. Lobar pneumonia

Answer: A. Walking pneumonia

Explanation: Walking pneumonia is usually milder and may not require bed rest or hospitalization.

13. What is a common symptom of pneumonia in older adults?

- A. Confusion
- B. Increased appetite
- C. Improved memory

D. Rapid hair growth

Answer: A. Confusion

Explanation: Older adults may experience confusion or altered mental status instead of classic symptoms.

14. Which vaccine helps prevent pneumococcal pneumonia?

- A. HPV vaccine
- B. Pneumococcal vaccine
- C. Polio vaccine
- D. Hepatitis A vaccine

Answer: B. Pneumococcal vaccine

Explanation: Pneumococcal vaccines protect against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* infections.

15. Which symptom is common in pneumonia?

- A. Productive cough
- B. Broken bones
- C. Tooth pain
- D. Hearing loss

Answer: A. Productive cough

Explanation: Pneumonia frequently causes coughing with mucus or phlegm.

16. Which organism commonly causes atypical pneumonia?

- A. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
- B. *Giardia lamblia*
- C. *Plasmodium falciparum*
- D. *Clostridium tetani*

Answer: A. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*

Explanation: *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* is a common cause of atypical or “walking” pneumonia.

17. Which breathing sound may be heard in pneumonia?

- A. Crackles
- B. Heart murmurs
- C. Whistling from the nose
- D. Silence only

Answer: A. Crackles

Explanation: Crackling sounds occur when fluid-filled air sacs open during breathing.

18. Which complication can result from pneumonia?

- A. Sepsis
- B. Improved immunity forever
- C. Kidney stones only
- D. Broken cartilage

Answer: A. Sepsis

Explanation: Severe pneumonia can spread infection into the bloodstream, causing sepsis.

19. What is lobar pneumonia?

- A. Pneumonia affecting an entire lobe of the lung
- B. Pneumonia affecting the stomach
- C. Pneumonia affecting muscles
- D. Pneumonia affecting the skin

Answer: A. Pneumonia affecting an entire lobe of the lung

Explanation: Lobar pneumonia involves widespread infection in a specific lung lobe.

20. Which condition increases the risk of pneumonia?

- A. Diabetes
- B. Perfect health
- C. Excellent immune function
- D. Strong hydration alone

Answer: A. Diabetes

Explanation: Diabetes can weaken immune defenses and increase infection risk.

21. Which fungus can cause fungal pneumonia?

- A. Histoplasma
- B. Streptococcus
- C. Rhinovirus
- D. Rotavirus

Answer: A. Histoplasma

Explanation: Histoplasma capsulatum is a fungal organism that can infect the lungs.

22. What is pleuritic chest pain?

- A. Pain worsened by breathing or coughing
- B. Stomach cramps
- C. Back pain after exercise
- D. Tooth sensitivity

Answer: A. Pain worsened by breathing or coughing

Explanation: Inflammation around the lungs can cause sharp pain during breathing.

23. Which test measures oxygen levels in the blood?

- A. Pulse oximetry
- B. Colonoscopy
- C. Vision screening
- D. Skin biopsy

Answer: A. Pulse oximetry

Explanation: Pulse oximeters estimate blood oxygen saturation noninvasively.

24. What color sputum may occur in bacterial pneumonia?

- A. Yellow or green
- B. Bright blue
- C. Clear purple
- D. Pink only

Answer: A. Yellow or green

Explanation: Colored sputum may indicate infection and inflammation.

25. Which antibiotic class is often used for bacterial pneumonia?

- A. Macrolides
- B. Antifungals only
- C. Antacids
- D. Steroid creams

Answer: A. Macrolides

Explanation: Macrolide antibiotics are commonly prescribed for certain types of bacterial pneumonia.

26. What is double pneumonia?

- A. Pneumonia affecting both lungs
- B. Two infections in the stomach
- C. Pneumonia affecting the liver

D. Pneumonia and asthma together only

Answer: A. Pneumonia affecting both lungs

Explanation: Double pneumonia refers to infection involving both lungs.

27. Which symptom may indicate severe pneumonia?

- A. Rapid breathing
- B. Increased thirst only
- C. Mild sneezing
- D. Dry elbows

Answer: A. Rapid breathing

Explanation: Fast breathing can signal respiratory distress and low oxygen levels.

28. Which group is especially vulnerable to pneumonia?

- A. People with weakened immune systems
- B. Olympic athletes only
- C. People with perfect vision
- D. Healthy teenagers exclusively

Answer: A. People with weakened immune systems

Explanation: Immunocompromised individuals have a reduced ability to fight infections.

29. Which virus caused many pneumonia cases during the COVID-19 pandemic?

- A. SARS-CoV-2
- B. Ebola virus
- C. Zika virus
- D. Measles virus only

Answer: A. SARS-CoV-2

Explanation: COVID-19 can cause viral pneumonia and severe lung inflammation.

30. What is one way to help prevent pneumonia?

- A. Handwashing
- B. Avoiding sleep
- C. Smoking more
- D. Ignoring vaccines

Answer: A. Handwashing

Explanation: Proper hand hygiene reduces the spread of respiratory infections.

31. Which symptom commonly accompanies pneumonia?

- A. Fever
- B. Hair discoloration
- C. Tooth decay
- D. Muscle enlargement

Answer: A. Fever

Explanation: Fever is a common sign that the body is fighting infection.

32. Which part of the lungs is primarily affected in pneumonia?

- A. Alveoli
- B. Trachea only
- C. Diaphragm only
- D. Ribs

Answer: A. Alveoli

Explanation: Pneumonia inflames the tiny air sacs called alveoli.

33. Which healthcare professional commonly diagnoses pneumonia?

- A. Physician
- B. Dentist
- C. Optometrist
- D. Chiropractor only

Answer: A. Physician

Explanation: Doctors diagnose pneumonia using symptoms, exams, and imaging tests.

34. What does sputum culture help identify?

- A. The organism causing infection
- B. Bone density
- C. Blood sugar only
- D. Heart rhythm

Answer: A. The organism causing infection

Explanation: Sputum cultures help determine the bacteria or fungi responsible.

35. Which symptom is less common in viral pneumonia than bacterial pneumonia?

- A. Thick mucus production
- B. Fatigue
- C. Fever
- D. Cough

Answer: A. Thick mucus production

Explanation: Viral pneumonia may produce less sputum than bacterial infections.

36. Which complication involves fluid around the lungs?

- A. Pleural effusion
- B. Arthritis
- C. Cataracts
- D. Migraine

Answer: A. Pleural effusion

Explanation: Pneumonia can cause fluid accumulation in the pleural space.

37. Which symptom may occur in children with pneumonia?

- A. Grunting during breathing
- B. Hair loss
- C. Frequent hiccups only
- D. Increased height suddenly

Answer: A. Grunting during breathing

Explanation: Children with breathing difficulty may grunt to help keep airways open.

38. What does the term "consolidation" mean in pneumonia?

- A. Lung tissue filled with fluid instead of air
- B. Bone hardening
- C. Muscle enlargement
- D. Increased heart rate only

Answer: A. Lung tissue filled with fluid instead of air

Explanation: Consolidation appears on imaging when air spaces are filled with inflammatory material.

39. Which chronic disease raises pneumonia risk?

- A. COPD
- B. Nearsightedness

- C. Eczema only
- D. Sprained ankle

Answer: A. COPD

Explanation: Chronic lung diseases like COPD impair lung defenses.

40. Which sign may indicate pneumonia in infants?

- A. Poor feeding
- B. Improved appetite
- C. Excessive energy only
- D. Increased hair growth

Answer: A. Poor feeding

Explanation: Infants may become weak and feed poorly when ill.

41. Which microorganism can cause hospital-acquired pneumonia?

- A. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- B. *Lactobacillus* only
- C. Yeast used in bread
- D. Garden moss

Answer: A. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Explanation: Hospital-acquired pneumonia often involves resistant bacteria like *Pseudomonas*.

42. What is a common treatment for viral pneumonia?

- A. Supportive care
- B. Bone surgery
- C. Chemotherapy only
- D. Dialysis

Answer: A. Supportive care

Explanation: Treatment may include fluids, rest, oxygen, and symptom management.

43. Which symptom suggests worsening pneumonia?

- A. Difficulty breathing
- B. Mild hunger
- C. Dry lips only
- D. Itchy scalp

Answer: A. Difficulty breathing

Explanation: Increasing shortness of breath can indicate worsening lung function.

44. Which population should receive annual flu vaccines to reduce pneumonia risk?

- A. Most people over 6 months old
- B. Only athletes
- C. Only surgeons
- D. Only teachers

Answer: A. Most people over 6 months old

Explanation: Influenza vaccination lowers the risk of flu-related pneumonia.

45. What may happen if pneumonia is untreated?

- A. Respiratory failure
- B. Perfect immunity
- C. Improved lung capacity
- D. Permanent strength gain

Answer: A. Respiratory failure

Explanation: Severe pneumonia can prevent adequate oxygen exchange.

46. Which sign may be heard with a stethoscope in pneumonia?

- A. Decreased breath sounds
- B. Loud stomach noises
- C. Bone cracking
- D. Ear buzzing

Answer: A. Decreased breath sounds

Explanation: Fluid and consolidation may reduce airflow sounds in affected areas.

47. Which test may identify bacteria in the blood during pneumonia?

- A. Blood culture
- B. Vision exam
- C. Mammogram
- D. Hearing test

Answer: A. Blood culture

Explanation: Blood cultures can detect bacteria that have spread into the bloodstream.

48. What is necrotizing pneumonia?

- A. Severe pneumonia causing lung tissue destruction
- B. Pneumonia affecting bones
- C. Mild viral infection
- D. Pneumonia with no symptoms

Answer: A. Severe pneumonia causing lung tissue destruction

Explanation: Necrotizing pneumonia damages lung tissue and can be life-threatening.

49. Which factor increases aspiration pneumonia risk?

- A. Difficulty swallowing
- B. Perfect balance
- C. Healthy teeth only
- D. Frequent walking

Answer: A. Difficulty swallowing

Explanation: Swallowing problems can allow food or liquids into the lungs.

50. Which pneumonia symptom can lead to dehydration?

- A. Fever
- B. Healthy appetite
- C. Low heart rate only
- D. Improved hydration

Answer: A. Fever

Explanation: Fever increases fluid loss through sweating and faster breathing.

51. What is hypoxemia?

- A. Low oxygen levels in the blood
- B. High calcium levels
- C. Bone infection
- D. Excessive sleep

Answer: A. Low oxygen levels in the blood

Explanation: Pneumonia may impair oxygen transfer into the bloodstream.

52. Which medication may reduce fever in pneumonia?

- A. Acetaminophen
- B. Antibiotics only

- C. Insulin
- D. Chemotherapy drugs

Answer: A. Acetaminophen

Explanation: Fever reducers can help relieve discomfort and lower temperature.

53. Which symptom is common in walking pneumonia?

- A. Persistent dry cough
- B. Paralysis
- C. Severe bleeding
- D. Sudden blindness

Answer: A. Persistent dry cough

Explanation: Walking pneumonia often causes milder respiratory symptoms.

54. Which nutrient supports immune function during infections?

- A. Protein
- B. Paint
- C. Plastic
- D. Sand

Answer: A. Protein

Explanation: Adequate protein intake supports immune system function and healing.

55. Which type of pneumonia is caused by inhaling stomach contents?

- A. Aspiration pneumonia
- B. Viral pneumonia
- C. Community pneumonia
- D. Atypical pneumonia

Answer: A. Aspiration pneumonia

Explanation: Aspiration introduces bacteria and irritants into the lungs.

56. Which medical condition weakens immunity and raises pneumonia risk?

- A. HIV/AIDS
- B. Nearsightedness
- C. Broken fingernail
- D. Motion sickness

Answer: A. HIV/AIDS

Explanation: HIV/AIDS damages immune defenses, increasing susceptibility to infections.

57. Which lung infection may occur after influenza?

- A. Secondary bacterial pneumonia
- B. Ringworm
- C. Earwax buildup
- D. Tendonitis

Answer: A. Secondary bacterial pneumonia

Explanation: Influenza can weaken lung defenses and allow bacteria to invade.

58. What is tachypnea?

- A. Rapid breathing
- B. Slow heartbeat
- C. High blood sugar
- D. Joint swelling

Answer: A. Rapid breathing

Explanation: Tachypnea is common when the lungs struggle to provide enough oxygen.

59. Which organism can cause Pneumocystis pneumonia?

- A. Pneumocystis jirovecii
- B. Streptococcus pyogenes
- C. Rhinovirus
- D. E. coli only

Answer: A. Pneumocystis jirovecii

Explanation: Pneumocystis pneumonia often affects people with weakened immune systems.

60. Which habit lowers pneumonia risk?

- A. Quitting smoking
- B. Avoiding exercise forever
- C. Ignoring illness
- D. Drinking less water

Answer: A. Quitting smoking

Explanation: Smoking cessation improves lung function and immune defense.

61. What is a common sign of pneumonia on a chest X-ray?

- A. White patches or infiltrates
- B. Broken bones
- C. Enlarged fingers
- D. Tooth decay

Answer: A. White patches or infiltrates

Explanation: Infected lung tissue appears denser on imaging.

62. Which body position may help breathing during pneumonia?

- A. Sitting upright
- B. Lying flat face down only
- C. Standing on one foot
- D. Curling tightly into a ball

Answer: A. Sitting upright

Explanation: Upright positioning can improve lung expansion and airflow.

63. Which organism is a common cause of viral pneumonia in children?

- A. Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
- B. Salmonella
- C. Malaria parasite
- D. Tapeworm

Answer: A. Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)

Explanation: RSV is a major respiratory infection in infants and young children.

64. What is empyema?

- A. Pus collecting around the lungs
- B. Bone infection
- C. Kidney inflammation
- D. Muscle wasting

Answer: A. Pus collecting around the lungs

Explanation: Empyema is a serious complication requiring drainage and treatment.

65. Which symptom may accompany pneumonia-related fever?

- A. Chills
- B. Vision improvement
- C. Increased appetite only
- D. Hair thickening

Answer: A. Chills

Explanation: Chills occur as the body responds to infection and fever.

66. Which condition can mimic pneumonia symptoms?

- A. Heart failure
- B. Broken toe
- C. Eczema only
- D. Migraine only

Answer: A. Heart failure

Explanation: Heart failure can also cause coughing and shortness of breath.

67. Which laboratory finding may suggest bacterial infection?

- A. Elevated white blood cell count
- B. Low hair density
- C. Reduced height
- D. High calcium only

Answer: A. Elevated white blood cell count

Explanation: White blood cells increase during many infections.

68. Which preventive measure is important in hospitals?

- A. Proper hand hygiene
- B. Sharing equipment without cleaning
- C. Avoiding masks entirely
- D. Ignoring infection control

Answer: A. Proper hand hygiene

Explanation: Hygiene helps reduce hospital-acquired infections.

69. Which symptom can pneumonia cause during physical activity?

- A. Shortness of breath
- B. Better endurance
- C. Improved balance
- D. Enhanced memory

Answer: A. Shortness of breath

Explanation: Damaged lungs may struggle to meet oxygen demands during exertion.

70. Which treatment may be required for severe pneumonia?

- A. Oxygen therapy
- B. Cosmetic surgery
- C. Dental braces
- D. Skin grafting

Answer: A. Oxygen therapy

Explanation: Supplemental oxygen helps maintain safe oxygen levels.

71. What is bronchopneumonia?

- A. Patchy pneumonia affecting multiple lung areas
- B. Pneumonia affecting the brain
- C. A stomach infection
- D. A heart rhythm disorder

Answer: A. Patchy pneumonia affecting multiple lung areas

Explanation: Bronchopneumonia involves scattered inflammatory patches in the lungs.

72. Which factor may worsen pneumonia recovery?

- A. Poor nutrition
- B. Adequate rest
- C. Drinking fluids
- D. Following prescriptions

Answer: A. Poor nutrition

Explanation: Nutrition supports healing and immune function.

73. Which symptom often occurs with pneumonia-related coughing?

- A. Fatigue
- B. Improved concentration
- C. Sudden muscle growth
- D. Enhanced hearing

Answer: A. Fatigue

Explanation: Infection and coughing can exhaust the body.

74. Which pneumonia complication involves collapsed lung tissue?

- A. Atelectasis
- B. Arthritis
- C. Cataracts
- D. Kidney failure only

Answer: A. Atelectasis

Explanation: Airways blocked by mucus can cause parts of the lung to collapse.

75. Which healthcare setting is associated with hospital-acquired pneumonia?

- A. Hospital stays longer than 48 hours
- B. Grocery stores
- C. Parks
- D. Schools only

Answer: A. Hospital stays longer than 48 hours

Explanation: Hospital-acquired pneumonia develops during hospitalization.

76. Which organism commonly causes aspiration pneumonia?

- A. Anaerobic bacteria
- B. Malaria parasites
- C. Yeast only
- D. Tapeworms

Answer: A. Anaerobic bacteria

Explanation: Anaerobic bacteria from the mouth can enter the lungs during aspiration.

77. Which symptom is especially concerning in pneumonia patients?

- A. Confusion
- B. Mild hunger
- C. Sneezing only
- D. Dry skin

Answer: A. Confusion

Explanation: Confusion may indicate low oxygen or severe infection.

78. Which imaging method provides more detailed lung images than X-ray?

- A. CT scan
- B. Ultrasound only

- C. Eye scan
- D. Bone density scan

Answer: A. CT scan

Explanation: CT scans offer detailed views of lung abnormalities.

79. Which pneumonia type is common in nursing homes?

- A. Healthcare-associated pneumonia
- B. Seasonal allergies
- C. Motion sickness
- D. Ear infection only

Answer: A. Healthcare-associated pneumonia

Explanation: Residents in long-term care facilities have increased infection exposure.

80. Which sign may indicate dehydration from pneumonia?

- A. Dry mouth
- B. Oily hair
- C. Loud sneezing
- D. Sharp eyesight

Answer: A. Dry mouth

Explanation: Fever and illness can reduce body fluids.

81. Which medication type treats fungal pneumonia?

- A. Antifungal drugs
- B. Antacids
- C. Pain relievers only
- D. Vitamins alone

Answer: A. Antifungal drugs

Explanation: Fungal infections require antifungal medications rather than antibiotics.

82. Which factor can delay pneumonia diagnosis in older adults?

- A. Atypical symptoms
- B. Strong immunity
- C. Increased exercise
- D. Better appetite

Answer: A. Atypical symptoms

Explanation: Older adults may lack fever or strong cough symptoms.

83. Which complication can form inside the lung during severe pneumonia?

- A. Lung abscess
- B. Cataract
- C. Fracture
- D. Skin rash only

Answer: A. Lung abscess

Explanation: Severe infection may create pus-filled cavities in lung tissue.

84. Which breathing pattern may occur in pneumonia?

- A. Labored breathing
- B. Slow blinking
- C. Reduced swallowing
- D. Muscle twitching only

Answer: A. Labored breathing

Explanation: Inflamed lungs make breathing more difficult.

85. Which symptom is common in children with pneumonia?

- A. Nasal flaring
- B. Hair thinning
- C. Back pain only
- D. Tooth sensitivity

Answer: A. Nasal flaring

Explanation: Children may flare their nostrils to increase airflow.

86. Which body system is primarily affected by pneumonia?

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

Answer: A. Respiratory system

Explanation: Pneumonia mainly affects the lungs and breathing.

87. Which factor increases pneumonia risk after surgery?

- A. Prolonged immobility
- B. Drinking water
- C. Sleeping normally
- D. Reading books

Answer: A. Prolonged immobility

Explanation: Immobility can reduce lung expansion and mucus clearance.

88. Which therapy helps clear mucus from lungs?

- A. Chest physiotherapy
- B. Eye exercises
- C. Massage only

D. Bone stretching

Answer: A. Chest physiotherapy

Explanation: Chest therapy techniques can help loosen and remove mucus.

89. Which sign may suggest severe infection in pneumonia?

- A. Low blood pressure
- B. Increased appetite
- C. Better sleep only
- D. Warm hands

Answer: A. Low blood pressure

Explanation: Severe infections can lead to sepsis and dangerously low blood pressure.

90. Which environmental factor can increase pneumonia risk?

- A. Air pollution
- B. Clean air
- C. Balanced diet
- D. Regular hydration

Answer: A. Air pollution

Explanation: Polluted air irritates lungs and may impair respiratory defenses.

91. Which symptom may continue during recovery from pneumonia?

- A. Fatigue
- B. Improved strength immediately
- C. Enhanced memory
- D. Faster hair growth

Answer: A. Fatigue

Explanation: Recovery can take weeks, and tiredness may persist.

92. Which blood test may rise during infection and inflammation?

- A. C-reactive protein (CRP)
- B. Calcium only
- C. Vitamin D only
- D. Cholesterol only

Answer: A. C-reactive protein (CRP)

Explanation: CRP often increases in response to inflammation and infection.

93. Which pneumonia symptom may worsen at night?

- A. Cough
- B. Hair growth
- C. Appetite
- D. Vision only

Answer: A. Cough

Explanation: Lying down may worsen coughing and mucus accumulation.

94. Which action can help prevent aspiration pneumonia?

- A. Eating slowly and carefully
- B. Skipping meals
- C. Avoiding water entirely
- D. Sleeping immediately after eating

Answer: A. Eating slowly and carefully

Explanation: Careful swallowing reduces the chance of food entering the lungs.

95. Which condition may require hospitalization for pneumonia?

- A. Severe breathing difficulty
- B. Mild sneezing only
- C. Minor headache
- D. Small bruise

Answer: A. Severe breathing difficulty

Explanation: Serious respiratory distress may require hospital care and monitoring.

96. Which symptom can indicate pneumonia in people with weakened immunity?

- A. Persistent fever
- B. Improved appetite
- C. Stronger muscles
- D. Better sleep only

Answer: A. Persistent fever

Explanation: Ongoing fever can signal active infection in vulnerable individuals.

97. Which organ complication may occur during severe pneumonia?

- A. Kidney dysfunction
- B. Tooth whitening
- C. Hair curling
- D. Improved hearing

Answer: A. Kidney dysfunction

Explanation: Severe infection and low oxygen can affect multiple organs.

98. Which sign may indicate worsening oxygen levels?

- A. Increased confusion
- B. Better concentration
- C. Faster reading
- D. Improved appetite

Answer: A. Increased confusion

Explanation: The brain is sensitive to low oxygen levels.

99. Which preventive habit supports lung health?

- A. Regular exercise
- B. Smoking cigarettes
- C. Ignoring symptoms
- D. Avoiding sleep

Answer: A. Regular exercise

Explanation: Exercise supports lung function and overall health.

100. Why is early treatment of pneumonia important?

- A. To reduce complications and improve recovery
- B. To increase infection spread
- C. To weaken immunity
- D. To avoid all medical care

Answer: A. To reduce complications and improve recovery

Explanation: Prompt diagnosis and treatment lower the risk of severe illness and complications.