

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV): 100-Question Multiple-Choice Quiz with Answers

1. What does RSV stand for?

- A. Respiratory System Virus
- B. Respiratory Syncytial Virus
- C. Respiratory Severe Virus
- D. Respiratory Seasonal Virus

Answer: B. Respiratory Syncytial Virus

Explanation: RSV is the abbreviation for Respiratory Syncytial Virus, a common virus that infects the respiratory tract.

2. RSV most commonly affects which body system?

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

Answer: C. Respiratory system

Explanation: RSV primarily infects the nose, throat, lungs, and breathing passages.

3. RSV is especially dangerous for which group?

- A. Healthy teenagers
- B. Infants and older adults
- C. Middle-aged athletes
- D. Healthy young adults

Answer: B. Infants and older adults

Explanation: Severe RSV illness is most common in infants, older adults, and people with weakened immune systems.

4. Which type of organism causes RSV?

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

Answer: D. Virus

Explanation: RSV is caused by a virus, meaning antibiotics are not effective against it.

5. RSV spreads primarily through:

- A. Mosquito bites
- B. Contaminated food
- C. Respiratory droplets
- D. Soil exposure

Answer: C. Respiratory droplets

Explanation: RSV spreads when infected droplets from coughing or sneezing enter another person's nose, mouth, or eyes.

6. Which season is RSV most common in many regions?

- A. Summer
- B. Spring
- C. Fall and winter
- D. Early autumn only

Answer: C. Fall and winter

Explanation: RSV outbreaks usually occur during colder months, especially in late fall, winter, and early spring.

7. A common symptom of RSV is:

- A. Chest pain only

- B. Runny nose
- C. Skin rash
- D. Ear bleeding

Answer: B. Runny nose

Explanation: Early RSV symptoms often include a runny nose, cough, sneezing, and fever.

8. RSV can lead to which serious lung condition in infants?

- A. Bronchiolitis
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Hepatitis
- D. Arthritis

Answer: A. Bronchiolitis

Explanation: RSV is a leading cause of bronchiolitis, an inflammation of the small airways in the lungs.

9. Which symptom may indicate severe RSV infection in infants?

- A. Blue lips
- B. Mild sneezing
- C. Hiccups
- D. Increased appetite

Answer: A. Blue lips

Explanation: Blue lips or skin may indicate low oxygen levels and require immediate medical attention.

10. RSV is diagnosed primarily through:

- A. Eye examination
- B. Blood pressure reading
- C. Clinical symptoms and testing
- D. Bone scan

Answer: C. Clinical symptoms and testing

Explanation: Doctors diagnose RSV using symptoms, physical exams, and laboratory tests such as nasal swabs.

11. Which age group is most frequently hospitalized for RSV?

- A. Adults aged 20–30
- B. School teachers
- C. Infants under 1 year
- D. Teenagers

Answer: C. Infants under 1 year

Explanation: Infants, especially those younger than 6 months, are at highest risk for severe RSV disease.

12. RSV commonly infects:

- A. Only humans
- B. Only birds
- C. Only reptiles
- D. Only dogs

Answer: A. Only humans

Explanation: RSV is a human respiratory virus and spreads from person to person.

13. Which test may confirm RSV infection?

- A. Nasal swab test
- B. Vision test
- C. Urine culture
- D. Bone marrow biopsy

Answer: A. Nasal swab test

Explanation: Nasal swab testing can detect RSV antigens or genetic material.

14. RSV belongs to which virus family?

- A. Herpesviridae
- B. Paramyxoviridae
- C. Retroviridae
- D. Coronaviridae

Answer: B. Paramyxoviridae

Explanation: RSV belongs to the Paramyxoviridae family of viruses.

15. Which symptom is common in adults with RSV?

- A. Mild cold-like symptoms
- B. Severe skin burns
- C. Hair loss
- D. Paralysis

Answer: A. Mild cold-like symptoms

Explanation: Healthy adults often experience RSV as a mild upper respiratory infection.

16. RSV may survive on hard surfaces for:

- A. A few seconds
- B. Several hours
- C. One month
- D. One year

Answer: B. Several hours

Explanation: RSV can survive on surfaces like tables and doorknobs long enough to spread infection.

17. Which prevention method helps reduce RSV spread?

- A. Sharing utensils
- B. Frequent handwashing
- C. Avoiding sleep
- D. Drinking soda

Answer: B. Frequent handwashing

Explanation: Proper hand hygiene is one of the best ways to prevent RSV transmission.

18. RSV often causes wheezing because it:

- A. Damages bones
- B. Inflames airways
- C. Increases blood sugar
- D. Causes dehydration only

Answer: B. Inflames airways

Explanation: Swelling and mucus buildup in the airways can lead to wheezing.

19. Which group has increased RSV risk?

- A. Premature infants
- B. Healthy college students
- C. Marathon runners
- D. Office workers only

Answer: A. Premature infants

Explanation: Premature babies often have underdeveloped lungs and immune systems.

20. RSV can spread through:

- A. Handshakes after touching contaminated surfaces
- B. Sunlight exposure

- C. Reading books
- D. Eating vegetables

Answer: A. Handshakes after touching contaminated surfaces

Explanation: RSV spreads through direct contact with contaminated surfaces and secretions.

21. What is a common complication of RSV in children?

- A. Ear infection
- B. Kidney stones
- C. Diabetes
- D. Cataracts

Answer: A. Ear infection

Explanation: RSV infections can sometimes lead to middle ear infections in children.

22. RSV symptoms usually appear how many days after exposure?

- A. 1–2 days
- B. 4–6 days
- C. 20 days
- D. 40 days

Answer: B. 4–6 days

Explanation: The incubation period for RSV is typically between 4 and 6 days.

23. Which medication treats RSV directly in most cases?

- A. Antibiotics
- B. Antifungal drugs
- C. No specific routine antiviral treatment
- D. Painkillers only

Answer: C. No specific routine antiviral treatment

Explanation: Most RSV cases are managed with supportive care rather than specific antiviral drugs.

24. RSV can be especially severe in people with:

- A. Strong immune systems
- B. Heart or lung disease
- C. Perfect vision
- D. Athletic training

Answer: B. Heart or lung disease

Explanation: Chronic heart and lung diseases increase the risk of complications.

25. A hallmark sign of bronchiolitis is:

- A. Wheezing
- B. Tooth pain
- C. Blurred vision
- D. Joint swelling

Answer: A. Wheezing

Explanation: Wheezing occurs because narrowed airways make breathing difficult.

26. Which symptom in infants may suggest RSV?

- A. Trouble feeding
- B. Improved sleep
- C. Increased energy
- D. Strong appetite only

Answer: A. Trouble feeding

Explanation: Infants with RSV may struggle to feed due to breathing difficulties.

27. RSV vaccines are primarily designed to protect:

- A. Older adults and infants
- B. Fish
- C. Healthy teenagers only
- D. Athletes only

Answer: A. Older adults and infants

Explanation: New RSV vaccines and preventive antibodies focus on high-risk populations.

28. Which healthcare setting often sees RSV outbreaks?

- A. Car dealerships
- B. Daycare centers
- C. Museums only
- D. Factories only

Answer: B. Daycare centers

Explanation: RSV spreads easily where young children are in close contact.

29. RSV infections can worsen:

- A. Asthma
- B. Hair growth
- C. Nearsightedness
- D. Hearing ability

Answer: A. Asthma

Explanation: RSV may trigger asthma attacks or worsen breathing problems.

30. Which action helps protect infants from RSV?

- A. Exposure to cigarette smoke
- B. Limiting contact with sick people
- C. Sharing pacifiers
- D. Avoiding handwashing

Answer: B. Limiting contact with sick people

Explanation: Keeping infants away from infected individuals reduces exposure risk.

31. RSV is most contagious during:

- A. The first few days of illness
- B. One year after infection
- C. After complete recovery only
- D. During sleep only

Answer: A. The first few days of illness

Explanation: Viral shedding is usually highest early in the infection.

32. Which breathing sound may occur with RSV?

- A. Wheezing
- B. Clicking teeth
- C. Ringing ears
- D. Humming

Answer: A. Wheezing

Explanation: Airway narrowing can create a whistling sound during breathing.

33. RSV infection can lead to hospitalization because of:

- A. Dehydration and breathing problems
- B. Broken bones

- C. Vision loss
- D. Tooth decay

Answer: A. Dehydration and breathing problems

Explanation: Severe cases can make breathing and feeding difficult.

34. Which population may receive preventive monoclonal antibodies for RSV?

- A. High-risk infants
- B. Healthy adults only
- C. Teen athletes
- D. Tourists

Answer: A. High-risk infants

Explanation: Preventive antibodies can reduce severe RSV disease in vulnerable infants.

35. RSV affects the:

- A. Airways and lungs
- B. Bones only
- C. Kidneys only
- D. Skin only

Answer: A. Airways and lungs

Explanation: RSV primarily targets respiratory tissues.

36. Which symptom often appears first in RSV?

- A. Runny nose
- B. Leg cramps
- C. Back pain
- D. Hair loss

Answer: A. Runny nose

Explanation: RSV often begins with upper respiratory symptoms.

37. Adults with weakened immune systems may experience RSV that is:

- A. Severe
- B. Always harmless
- C. Limited to the skin
- D. Noninfectious

Answer: A. Severe

Explanation: Immunocompromised adults can develop serious RSV infections.

38. RSV can contribute to pneumonia by:

- A. Infecting lung tissue
- B. Breaking bones
- C. Lowering eyesight
- D. Affecting teeth

Answer: A. Infecting lung tissue

Explanation: RSV can spread into the lungs and cause inflammation and infection.

39. Which environmental factor increases RSV severity risk?

- A. Clean air
- B. Tobacco smoke exposure
- C. Drinking water
- D. Fresh fruit

Answer: B. Tobacco smoke exposure

Explanation: Smoke irritates airways and worsens respiratory illness.

40. RSV reinfections are:

- A. Impossible
- B. Common
- C. Rare after infancy
- D. Always severe

Answer: B. Common

Explanation: People can get RSV multiple times throughout life.

41. Which vital sign may be monitored closely in severe RSV?

- A. Oxygen saturation
- B. Shoe size
- C. Hair length
- D. Eye color

Answer: A. Oxygen saturation

Explanation: Oxygen levels help determine breathing function and severity.

42. Severe RSV in infants may cause:

- A. Apnea
- B. Broken teeth
- C. Kidney stones
- D. Rash only

Answer: A. Apnea

Explanation: Some infants may briefly stop breathing during severe RSV illness.

43. Which hygiene practice is important for RSV prevention?

- A. Sharing drinks

- B. Covering coughs and sneezes
- C. Avoiding soap
- D. Reusing tissues

Answer: B. Covering coughs and sneezes

Explanation: Respiratory etiquette helps reduce viral spread.

44. RSV can survive longest on:

- A. Hard surfaces
- B. Open flames
- C. Dry sand
- D. Moving water

Answer: A. Hard surfaces

Explanation: Hard surfaces can harbor RSV for several hours.

45. RSV infections in adults are often mistaken for:

- A. Common colds
- B. Bone fractures
- C. Food poisoning
- D. Migraines

Answer: A. Common colds

Explanation: Symptoms frequently resemble mild cold symptoms.

46. Which medical device may help severe RSV patients breathe?

- A. Ventilator
- B. Wheelchair
- C. Hearing aid
- D. Cast

Answer: A. Ventilator

Explanation: Critical cases may require mechanical breathing support.

47. RSV spreads easily because it is:

- A. Highly contagious
- B. Waterproof
- C. Noninfectious
- D. Heat resistant only

Answer: A. Highly contagious

Explanation: RSV spreads rapidly through respiratory secretions and close contact.

48. Which symptom may accompany RSV?

- A. Fever
- B. Broken finger
- C. Memory loss
- D. Tooth fracture

Answer: A. Fever

Explanation: Fever commonly occurs during RSV infection.

49. RSV can cause hospitalization in older adults because of:

- A. Breathing complications
- B. Muscle growth
- C. Improved appetite
- D. Better sleep

Answer: A. Breathing complications

Explanation: Older adults may develop pneumonia or worsening chronic illness.

50. Which healthcare professional commonly treats RSV?

- A. Pediatrician
- B. Dentist only
- C. Dermatologist only
- D. Ophthalmologist only

Answer: A. Pediatrician

Explanation: Pediatricians frequently manage RSV infections in children.

51. RSV can inflame which structures in bronchiolitis?

- A. Bronchioles
- B. Kidneys
- C. Liver ducts
- D. Tendons

Answer: A. Bronchioles

Explanation: Bronchiolitis involves inflammation of the small lung airways called bronchioles.

52. A severe RSV infection may reduce:

- A. Oxygen delivery
- B. Hair color
- C. Fingerprint quality
- D. Nail growth

Answer: A. Oxygen delivery

Explanation: Inflamed lungs can impair oxygen exchange.

53. Which infant behavior may suggest breathing difficulty from RSV?

- A. Nasal flaring
- B. Smiling

- C. Crawling
- D. Clapping

Answer: A. Nasal flaring

Explanation: Infants may flare their nostrils to help increase airflow.

54. RSV is most dangerous when it reaches the:

- A. Lower respiratory tract
- B. Fingernails
- C. Stomach lining
- D. Skin surface

Answer: A. Lower respiratory tract

Explanation: Lower respiratory infections can cause bronchiolitis and pneumonia.

55. Which supportive treatment may be used for RSV?

- A. Oxygen therapy
- B. Radiation therapy
- C. Chemotherapy
- D. Dialysis

Answer: A. Oxygen therapy

Explanation: Supplemental oxygen may help patients with low oxygen levels.

56. RSV prevention includes cleaning:

- A. Frequently touched surfaces
- B. Clouds
- C. Grass fields
- D. Clothing labels only

Answer: A. Frequently touched surfaces

Explanation: Disinfecting surfaces can reduce viral transmission.

57. RSV symptoms in babies may include:

- A. Irritability
- B. Improved concentration
- C. Weightlifting ability
- D. Increased height

Answer: A. Irritability

Explanation: Sick infants may become fussy or difficult to comfort.

58. Which condition may worsen with RSV in adults?

- A. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- B. Broken arm
- C. Tooth cavity
- D. Nearsightedness

Answer: A. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Explanation: RSV can trigger COPD flare-ups and breathing problems.

59. RSV infection often begins in the:

- A. Upper respiratory tract
- B. Bones
- C. Heart muscle
- D. Intestines

Answer: A. Upper respiratory tract

Explanation: The virus often starts in the nose and throat before moving lower.

60. Which action can help reduce RSV spread in daycare settings?

- A. Keeping sick children home
- B. Sharing cups
- C. Avoiding cleaning toys
- D. Crowding children together

Answer: A. Keeping sick children home

Explanation: Isolating sick children helps prevent outbreaks.

61. RSV infection may cause coughing because of:

- A. Airway irritation
- B. Bone injury
- C. Vision changes
- D. Hair irritation

Answer: A. Airway irritation

Explanation: Inflamed airways stimulate coughing.

62. Which symptom may indicate an RSV emergency?

- A. Severe difficulty breathing
- B. Mild sneezing
- C. Small bruise
- D. Dry lips only

Answer: A. Severe difficulty breathing

Explanation: Emergency care is needed if breathing becomes labored or oxygen levels drop.

63. RSV can spread when infected people:

- A. Cough or sneeze
- B. Read silently
- C. Sleep quietly
- D. Exercise outdoors only

Answer: A. Cough or sneeze

Explanation: Respiratory droplets carry the virus from person to person.

64. Which body structure is affected in pneumonia caused by RSV?

- A. Lungs
- B. Fingernails
- C. Muscles only
- D. Teeth only

Answer: A. Lungs

Explanation: Pneumonia involves infection and inflammation of the lungs.

65. Which people are more likely to have severe RSV complications?

- A. Those with weakened immunity
- B. Professional swimmers
- C. Healthy young adults only
- D. Librarians only

Answer: A. Those with weakened immunity

Explanation: Weakened immune systems reduce the body's ability to fight infection.

66. RSV symptoms in adults may last approximately:

- A. 1–2 weeks
- B. 6 months
- C. 1 year
- D. 24 hours only

Answer: A. 1–2 weeks

Explanation: Most healthy adults recover within one or two weeks.

67. Which preventive measure may be recommended for high-risk infants?

- A. Monoclonal antibody injections
- B. Daily antibiotics forever
- C. Surgery
- D. Radiation treatment

Answer: A. Monoclonal antibody injections

Explanation: Preventive antibodies can help reduce severe RSV illness.

68. RSV is more serious in newborns because they have:

- A. Immature immune systems
- B. Stronger lungs
- C. Better airway control
- D. Lower oxygen needs

Answer: A. Immature immune systems

Explanation: Infants have developing immune defenses and small airways.

69. Which symptom can result from mucus buildup during RSV?

- A. Congestion
- B. Improved breathing
- C. Enhanced hearing
- D. Clear vision

Answer: A. Congestion

Explanation: Mucus accumulation blocks nasal passages and airways.

70. RSV can spread through contact with:

- A. Contaminated toys
- B. Sunlight
- C. Fresh vegetables
- D. Clean water

Answer: A. Contaminated toys

Explanation: Shared objects can transfer infectious secretions.

71. Which medical complication may develop after severe RSV?

- A. Secondary bacterial infection
- B. Bone growth
- C. Hair discoloration
- D. Improved memory

Answer: A. Secondary bacterial infection

Explanation: Some patients may develop additional bacterial illnesses after viral infection.

72. RSV is commonly seen in:

- A. Young children
- B. Reptiles only
- C. Fish only
- D. Plants only

Answer: A. Young children

Explanation: Most children are infected with RSV by age 2.

73. Which sign may indicate dehydration in a child with RSV?

- A. Fewer wet diapers
- B. Increased energy
- C. Excessive appetite

D. Loud laughter

Answer: A. Fewer wet diapers

Explanation: Poor fluid intake and illness can lead to dehydration.

74. RSV-related wheezing occurs because:

- A. Airways become narrowed
- B. Bones weaken
- C. Vision decreases
- D. Muscles enlarge

Answer: A. Airways become narrowed

Explanation: Inflammation and mucus obstruct airflow.

75. Which age group usually experiences the mildest RSV symptoms?

- A. Healthy adults
- B. Premature infants
- C. Elderly adults with COPD
- D. Newborns

Answer: A. Healthy adults

Explanation: Healthy adults often experience mild cold-like illness.

76. RSV can increase the risk of:

- A. Hospital admission
- B. Broken bones
- C. Tooth fractures
- D. Skin burns

Answer: A. Hospital admission

Explanation: Severe respiratory distress may require hospitalization.

77. Which public health measure helps reduce RSV transmission?

- A. Staying home when sick
- B. Sharing tissues
- C. Avoiding soap
- D. Crowding waiting rooms

Answer: A. Staying home when sick

Explanation: Isolation during illness helps protect others.

78. RSV may cause rapid breathing because:

- A. The body is trying to get enough oxygen
- B. Bones need repair
- C. Blood sugar rises
- D. Muscles relax

Answer: A. The body is trying to get enough oxygen

Explanation: Inflamed lungs force the body to work harder to breathe.

79. Which type of care is most common for RSV?

- A. Supportive care
- B. Surgical care only
- C. Chemotherapy
- D. Radiation treatment

Answer: A. Supportive care

Explanation: Fluids, rest, oxygen, and symptom management are typical treatments.

80. Which symptom may indicate worsening RSV in infants?

- A. Chest retractions
- B. Smiling
- C. Quiet sleep
- D. Strong appetite

Answer: A. Chest retractions

Explanation: Retractions occur when chest muscles pull inward during difficult breathing.

81. RSV vaccines are intended to:

- A. Reduce severe disease
- B. Change eye color
- C. Improve muscle strength
- D. Prevent fractures

Answer: A. Reduce severe disease

Explanation: Vaccination aims to lower the risk of severe illness and hospitalization.

82. Which respiratory illness is RSV often associated with?

- A. Bronchiolitis
- B. Gastritis
- C. Dermatitis
- D. Arthritis

Answer: A. Bronchiolitis

Explanation: RSV is the leading cause of bronchiolitis in infants.

83. Which factor increases RSV spread among children?

- A. Close contact
- B. Wearing clean clothes
- C. Sleeping alone

D. Drinking water

Answer: A. Close contact

Explanation: Crowded settings increase person-to-person transmission.

84. RSV may be severe in elderly adults because of:

- A. Reduced immune function
- B. Better lung strength
- C. Faster healing
- D. Improved oxygen exchange

Answer: A. Reduced immune function

Explanation: Aging can weaken immune defenses and lung function.

85. Which symptom may require emergency evaluation in RSV?

- A. Bluish skin color
- B. Mild cough
- C. Sneezing once
- D. Hiccups

Answer: A. Bluish skin color

Explanation: Bluish coloration may signal dangerously low oxygen levels.

86. RSV outbreaks often occur in:

- A. Communities and healthcare facilities
- B. Deserts only
- C. Mountains only
- D. Empty buildings only

Answer: A. Communities and healthcare facilities

Explanation: RSV spreads easily in shared indoor environments.

87. Which fluid-related issue can occur with RSV?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Excessive hydration only
- C. Blood clotting only
- D. Bone dryness

Answer: A. Dehydration

Explanation: Poor feeding and fever may reduce fluid intake.

88. RSV can affect breathing by increasing:

- A. Mucus production
- B. Bone density
- C. Vision sharpness
- D. Muscle size

Answer: A. Mucus production

Explanation: Thick mucus can obstruct airways and worsen breathing.

89. Which age group commonly spreads RSV to family members?

- A. Young children
- B. Elderly adults only
- C. Teen athletes only
- D. Office workers only

Answer: A. Young children

Explanation: Children often spread RSV because of close contact and frequent infections.

90. Which preventive behavior helps reduce RSV exposure?

- A. Avoid touching the face with unwashed hands
- B. Sharing towels
- C. Ignoring coughs
- D. Skipping hygiene practices

Answer: A. Avoid touching the face with unwashed hands

Explanation: The virus can enter through the eyes, nose, or mouth.

91. RSV infection may require hospitalization if a patient:

- A. Cannot maintain oxygen levels
- B. Has healthy lungs
- C. Eats well
- D. Sleeps normally

Answer: A. Cannot maintain oxygen levels

Explanation: Low oxygen can become life-threatening without treatment.

92. RSV is an important cause of respiratory illness worldwide in:

- A. Infants and older adults
- B. Fish
- C. Reptiles
- D. Plants

Answer: A. Infants and older adults

Explanation: RSV is a major global health concern for vulnerable populations.

93. Which sign may indicate increased breathing effort in RSV?

- A. Grunting
- B. Smiling
- C. Singing
- D. Laughing

Answer: A. Grunting

Explanation: Grunting may occur when patients struggle to keep airways open.

94. RSV can worsen preexisting:

- A. Lung disease
- B. Hair growth
- C. Vision problems only
- D. Dental alignment

Answer: A. Lung disease

Explanation: Chronic lung conditions can become more severe during RSV infection.

95. Which symptom combination is common in RSV?

- A. Cough and congestion
- B. Leg fracture and rash
- C. Vision loss and fever
- D. Tooth pain and swelling

Answer: A. Cough and congestion

Explanation: Respiratory symptoms such as cough and congestion are typical.

96. Which setting may require extra RSV precautions for infants?

- A. Neonatal intensive care units
- B. Tennis courts
- C. Parking lots
- D. Libraries only

Answer: A. Neonatal intensive care units

Explanation: Premature and medically fragile infants are especially vulnerable.

97. RSV commonly enters the body through the:

- A. Nose, mouth, or eyes
- B. Toenails
- C. Skin pores only
- D. Hair follicles

Answer: A. Nose, mouth, or eyes

Explanation: RSV infects mucous membranes of the respiratory tract.

98. Which care strategy may help a child with mild RSV?

- A. Adequate fluids and rest
- B. Heavy exercise
- C. Skipping sleep
- D. Smoking exposure

Answer: A. Adequate fluids and rest

Explanation: Supportive home care often helps mild infections resolve.

99. RSV is considered highly contagious because it:

- A. Spreads easily between people
- B. Lives only in water
- C. Infects plants only
- D. Cannot survive outside the body

Answer: A. Spreads easily between people

Explanation: RSV transmission occurs readily through droplets and contact.

100. The best overall approach to managing RSV risk includes:

- A. Prevention, hygiene, and supportive care
- B. Ignoring symptoms
- C. Avoiding fluids
- D. Sharing personal items

Answer: A. Prevention, hygiene, and supportive care

Explanation: Good hygiene, preventive measures, and proper medical care reduce complications and spread.