What causes tuberculosis (TB)?
a) Virus
b) Fungus
c) Bacterium
d) Parasite
Answer: c

Which bacteria is responsible for TB?
a) Salmonella typhi
b) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
c) Staphylococcus aureus
d) Clostridium tetani
Answer: b

TB mainly affects which organ of the body?
a) Liver
b) Brain
c) Lungs
d) Kidneys
Answer: c

Which of the following is a common symptom of pulmonary TB?
a) Persistent cough for more than two weeks
b) Sudden weight gain
c) Rashes on the skin
d) High blood pressure
Answer: a

How is TB spread from one person to another?
a) Through coughing and sneezing
b) Sharing food and touch
c) Insect bites
d) Contaminated water
Answer: a

Which of the following are common symptoms of TB?
a) Fever
b) Night sweats
c) Weight loss
d) All of the above
Answer: d

The BCG vaccine is given to protect against which disease?
a) HIV

b) Tuberculosis
c) Malaria
d) Hepatitis
Answer: b

Which diagnostic test is commonly used to detect TB?
a) Blood sugar test
b) Sputum test
c) ECG
d) Ultrasound
Answer: b

TB can affect organs other than the lungs. True or False?
a) True
b) False
Answer: a

A person with latent TB infection:
a) Can spread TB to others
b) Shows no symptoms and is not infectious
c) Is always very sick
d) None of the above
Answer: b

Which of the following can increase the risk of developing active TB?
a) Weak immune system
b) HIV infection
c) Poor nutrition
d) All of the above
Answer: d

What does "DOTS" stand for in TB control?
a) Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
b) Disease Observation and Testing System
c) Drug Observation and Therapy Scheme
d) Direct Oral Treatment Session
Answer: a

What should a TB patient do when coughing or sneezing?
a) Cough openly
b) Cover mouth and nose with tissue or elbow
c) Avoid covering at all
d) Stay in close contact with others
Answer: b

The full course of TB treatment usually lasts for about:
a) 1 week
b) 1 month
c) 6 months or more
d) 2 days
Answer: c

Stopping TB medicines early can lead to:
a) Quick recovery
b) Drug-resistant TB
c) Increased appetite
d) None of the above
Answer: b

Multi-Drug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) means:
a) TB that resists one antibiotic
b) TB that resists two or more key drugs
c) TB cured in less than a month
d) TB that spreads through food
Answer: b

What is the color of sputum often seen in TB patients?
a) Clear white
b) Yellowish or blood-stained
c) Blue
d) Black
Answer: b

Can TB be completely cured with proper treatment?
a) Yes
b) No
c) Only in children
d) Only with surgery
Answer: a

Which of the following is a misconception about TB?
a) TB is curable
b) TB is caused by bacteria
c) TB spreads by touch or sharing utensils
d) TB medication is free in government hospitals
Answer: c

What should TB patients include in their diet for better recovery?

a) Balanced and nutritious food
b) Only sweets
c) Only fried food
d) No food restrictions at all
Answer: a

Which age group can get TB?
a) Only children
b) Only adults
c) Anyone, regardless of age
d) Only elderly people
Answer: c

TB bacteria mainly attack individuals with:
a) Active lifestyle
b) Strong immune systems
c) Weak immune systems
d) None of the above
Answer: c

TB patients should:
a) Stop medicines when they feel better
b) Complete full course as advised by a doctor
c) Switch medicines often
d) Avoid follow-up
Answer: b

Which of the following helps in TB prevention?
a) Vaccination (BCG)
b) Covering mouth while coughing
c) Good ventilation at home
d) All of the above
Answer: d

Which government health program focuses on TB elimination in India?
a) National Malaria Control Programme
b) National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)
c) Ayushman Bharat Scheme
d) Safe Motherhood Initiative
Answer: b

Which is NOT a symptom of TB?
a) Persistent cough
b) Chest pain

c) High blood sugar
d) Fatigue
Answer: c

TB is more likely to spread in:
a) Open, well-ventilated places
b) Crowded, poorly ventilated areas
c) Outside in fresh air
d) None of the above
Answer: b

What should you do if you suspect TB symptoms?
a) Wait until the symptoms go away
b) Immediately consult a healthcare provider
c) Hide it from others
d) Self-medicate
Answer: b

Which of the following statements about TB is true?
a) TB is caused by cold weather
b) TB is preventable and curable
c) TB spreads through mosquito bites
d) TB cannot be cured once infected
Answer: b

If a person has no symptoms but has TB bacteria in their body, it is called:
a) Active TB
b) Silent TB
c) Latent TB infection
d) None of the above
Answer: c

Which Indian government program manages TB elimination?
a) National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)
b) National Diabetes Programme
c) Ayushman Bharat
d) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
Answer: a

What is the main purpose of the "Nikshay Poshan Yojana"?
a) Free travel for TB patients
b) Nutritional support during TB treatment
c) Providing housing for TB survivors
d) Offering TB education workshops

Answer: b

TB treatment in government hospitals in India is:
a) Very expensive
b) Free of cost
c) Only for children
d) Not available
Answer: b

Which system must TB cases be notified on in India?
a) Ayush portal
b) Nikshay Portal
c) Aadhar Portal
d) DigiLocker
Answer: b

What is a common myth about TB in India?
a) Only poor people get TB
b) TB is completely curable
c) Anyone can get TB
d) Treatment for TB is free
Answer: a

Stigma around TB in India can cause:
a) Delays in seeking treatment
b) Hiding of symptoms
c) Social isolation
d) All of the above
Answer: d

Which food is supportive for TB recovery as per Indian diet recommendations?
a) Paneer
b) Dals (lentils)
c) Eggs
d) All of the above
Answer: d

A major barrier to TB treatment in rural India can be:
a) Lack of awareness
b) Social stigma
c) Distance to health centers
d) All of the above
Answer: d

Which is NOT a recommended way to support a TB patient in India?
a) Encourage medicine adherence
b) Offer nutritious food
c) Discriminate or isolate them
d) Help them visit the clinic
Answer: c

The "TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyan" (TB Free India Campaign) aims to:
a) Vaccinate only children
b) Eliminate TB by community support and nutrition
c) Promote smoking
d) Offer insurance
Answer: b

Women with TB in India may face:
a) Difficulty in marriage prospects
b) Family neglect
c) More stigma than men
d) All of the above
Answer: d

Why is early TB testing and treatment critical in India?
a) To reduce spread
b) To cure patients quickly
c) To avoid drug resistance
d) All of the above
Answer: d

TB diagnosis and treatment are available in India at:
a) Only private hospitals
b) Government and private centers
c) Only metropolitan cities
d) Only for men
Answer: b

Many people in India incorrectly believe TB spreads by:
a) Sharing utensils
b) Hugging
c) Touch
d) All of the above
Answer: d

Which group is at higher risk for untreated TB in India?
a) Poor and marginalized populations

b) Urban slum dwellers
c) HIV-positive individuals
d) All of the above
Answer: d

After successful TB treatment, a person can:
a) Continue normal life
b) Still spread TB
c) Never get TB again
d) Should stay isolated for life
Answer: a

A key step to stop TB in Indian homes is:
a) Good ventilation
b) Sharing food
c) Avoiding sunlight
d) None of the above
Answer: a

Which statement about latent TB is true in India?
a) It is not infectious
b) Needs regular monitoring
c) May develop into active TB if untreated
d) All of the above
Answer: d

In India, nutrition for TB patients is supported by:
a) Community and government
b) Only by families
c) Not supported
d) Only private donors
Answer: a

The major goal for India's TB program by 2025 is to:
a) Eliminate all TB cases
b) Provide only private-based care
c) Reduce stigma only
d) Promote herbal cures
Answer: a