

1. Eleanor Roosevelt died of complications from what vaccine-preventable disease that she had as a child?
  - A. Tuberculosis
  - B. Cholera
  - C. Measles
  - D. Rubella
2. What U.S. president underwent smallpox variolation so he could conduct business in Boston without fearing the disease?
  - A. John Adams
  - B. Benjamin Franklin
  - C. Thomas Jefferson
  - D. Theodore Roosevelt
3. What U.S. president survived infections with smallpox, diphtheria and malaria?
  - A. Andrew Jackson
  - B. George Washington
  - C. Ulysses S. Grant
  - D. John Adams
4. What famous author nearly died after intentionally exposing himself to a friend who had measles?
  - A. Mark Twain
  - B. Ralph Waldo Emerson
  - C. Walt Whitman
  - D. Margaret Fuller
5. Mary Mallon was a carrier of the bacterium *Salmonella typhi* and unknowingly made people sick. What was Mary's nickname when her carrier status was discovered?
  - A. Pertussis Mary
  - B. Mighty Mary the Cook
  - C. Typhoid Mary
  - D. Sick Mary
6. Two NCAA basketball teams during the 1988-89 season played multiple games without any spectators due to an outbreak of what vaccine-preventable disease?
  - A. Influenza
  - B. *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
  - C. Measles
  - D. Pertussis
7. What vaccine-preventable disease did Anne Frank suggest her dad was ill with while the family was hiding?
  - A. Diphtheria
  - B. Measles
  - C. Rubella
  - D. Tetanus
8. Public funerals for victims of which vaccine-preventable disease were banned?
  - A. Tuberculosis
  - B. Diphtheria
  - C. Cholera
  - D. Polio
9. Which disease prompted the call for a collection of dimes from those in the United States?
  - A. Polio
  - B. Measles
  - C. Rubella
  - D. Hepatitis
10. What disease was the focus of research during WWII because of the number of soldiers it killed during WWI?
  - A. Polio
  - B. Influenza
  - C. Measles
  - D. Chickenpox

**1. The correct answer is A**

As a child, Eleanor Roosevelt fell ill with tuberculosis but later recovered. In 1905, Eleanor married Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who would soon become the 32nd president of the United States. As First Lady, Eleanor fought for civil rights. In 1962, she died from complications caused by the tuberculosis she had as a child. The BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis, is not a vaccine that was ever routinely recommended in the United States.

**2. The correct answer is A**

Prior to becoming president, John Adams conducted a lot of business in Boston, Massachusetts. During the 1760s, a smallpox epidemic broke out in Boston. Adams didn't want to risk infection or delay his work, so he was intentionally inoculated with smallpox, which was a common practice during that time. Known as variolation, the virus was taken from a pustule of one person and inoculated into another.

**3. The correct answer is B**

George Washington witnessed many epidemics, including the yellow fever epidemic in 1793. As a teenager, Washington was often sick and fell ill with diphtheria, malaria and smallpox at ages 15, 17 and 19, respectively.

**4. The correct answer is A**

When Mark Twain was 12 years old, a measles epidemic swept through his town. Feeling like a prisoner in his own house, he decided to visit his friend who was sick with measles. Twain wrote about this experience in "The Turning-Point of My Life."

**5. The correct answer is C**

Nicknamed "Typhoid Mary," Mary Mallon was the first carrier of *Salmonella typhi* in the United States who showed no symptoms of the illness. As a cook, Mary infected 51 people, three of whom died.

**6. The correct answer is C**

A measles outbreak during the 1988-89 basketball season caused Siena College (New York) and the University of Hartford (Connecticut) basketball teams to play five games without spectators.

**7. The correct answer is B**

During World War II, while Jewish families were in hiding from the Germans, they could not get medical care, so it is not confirmed that Otto Frank had measles. However, Anne described her dad as being ill with a high fever and rash illness.

**8. The correct answer is D**

Because the cause and contagiousness of polio was unknown and the panic was fierce, things like public funerals for victims were banned. In addition, swimming pools, churches and cinemas were closed during the summer months — or "polio season."

**9. The correct answer is A**

The organization began as the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and used the March of Dimes as a fundraising campaign, which asked each child in America to donate a dime to help develop a vaccine against polio. The organization officially changed its name in 1976.

**10. The correct answer is B**

During WWI, the U.S. Military lost more soldiers to Spanish influenza than those killed by the enemy. Therefore, research into influenza vaccines and treatment was a major military focus during WWII.

More trivia:  
[vaccine.chop.edu/trivia](https://vaccine.chop.edu/trivia)



This information is provided by the Vaccine Education Center at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. The Center is an educational resource for parents, the public and healthcare professionals and is composed of scientists, physicians, mothers and fathers devoted to the study and prevention of infectious diseases. The Vaccine Education Center is funded by endowed chairs from Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. The Center does not receive support from pharmaceutical companies. ©2024 The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. 24262-03-2024.