

Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC)**Wildlife Animal User Training Quiz, 2023**

Name:

Date:

Email:

Project Leader/Principal Investigator:

Please review the PowerPoint presentation for wildlife handlers. Choose the single best answer for each question. Submit an electronic copy to IACUC@mso.umt.edu. You must answer at least 13 (81%) of the questions correctly and submit a completed Risk Assessment form to be cleared for field work

1. The most commonly reported field injuries include all of the following **except**
 - a. bites and stings
 - b. knee and ankle injuries
 - c. skin lacerations
 - d. off-road driving accidents
2. Dangers to animals during hot weather include which of the following?
 - a. bradycardia and dehydration
 - b. starvation and hyperthermia
 - c. hyperthermia and dehydration
 - d. dehydration and hypothermia
3. One of the primary factors in accidents attributed to human error is lack of
 - a. intelligence
 - b. situation awareness
 - c. equipment malfunction
 - d. preparation
4. Dangers of cold weather to animals may be mitigated in part by all of the following **except**
 - a. using drug combinations instead of single agents
 - b. providing bedding in traps
 - c. using food to provide energy
 - d. providing warm packs
5. Which of the following are injuries serious enough for humanely euthanizing a captured wild animal?
 - a. severe unresponsive shock
 - b. deep open wound to the chest
 - c. compound fracture
 - d. all of the above
6. What zoonotic disease is commonly transferred from animal to humans during bare-handed skinning of rabbits or hares?
 - a. Q fever
 - b. Tularemia
 - c. Bubonic plague
 - d. Rabies

7. Which of the following viruses is most commonly transmitted from pet hamsters to humans but can also be harbored by *Peromyscus* sp?
- a. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
 - b. West Nile virus
 - c. Rabies virus
 - d. Monkey pox virus
8. What pre-project activity is the single most important thing you can do to ensure worker safety and humane treatment of animals?
- a. training
 - b. course work
 - c. watching the Outdoor Channel
 - d. packing equipment
9. What zoonotic disease requires use of a respirator when trapping/collecting biological samples from *Peromyscus* sp?
- a. West Nile virus
 - b. Sin Nombre virus
 - c. Rabies
 - d. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
10. Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include all of the following **except**
- a. waterless hand sanitizer
 - b. compass
 - c. sturdy boots
 - d. helmet
11. If you found a dead rock squirrel with severe petechial hemorrhages, what zoonotic disease would you suspect?
- a. Rabies
 - b. Tularemia
 - c. Sin Nombre virus
 - d. Plague
12. Which of the following products is recommended as an effective mosquito repellent to be used directly on human skin?
- a. TNT
 - b. Permethrins
 - c. DEET
 - d. Round-up
13. Breaks in the skin on the hands (cuts, scratches, etc.) can allow transmission of which of the following zoonoses from infective tissue or body fluids of reservoir or host wildlife?
- a. Plague
 - b. Rabies
 - c. Tularemia
 - d. all of the above
14. Which of the following diseases can be characterized in wildlife reservoirs as causing unusually “friendly” behavior in unusual places at unusual times of day?
- a. Bubonic plague
 - b. Rabies
 - c. Q fever
 - d. Tularemia

15. Which of the following are important for remaining safe while performing wildlife field projects?
- a. appropriate personal protective equipment for the nature of the work
 - b. situation awareness
 - c. communication with work mates
 - d. all of the above
16. Corvids and horses are sentinel animals for which disease transmitted by the *Ochlerotatus japonicus* mosquito?
- a. West Nile virus
 - b. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
 - c. Yellow fever
 - d. Avian influenza

END. Have a great field season.