**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 [Kathryn.heivilin@umontana.edu](mailto:Kathryn.heivilin@umontana.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**

1. bites and stings
2. knee and ankle injuries
3. skin lacerations
4. off-road driving accidents

2. Dangers to animals during hot weather include which of the following?

1. bradycardia and dehydration
2. starvation and hyperthermia
3. hyperthermia and dehydration
4. dehydration and hypothermia

3. One of the primary factors in accidents attributed to human error is lack of

* 1. intelligence
  2. situation awareness
  3. equipment malfunction
  4. preparation

4. Dangers of cold weather to animals may be mitigated in part by all of the following **except**

* 1. using drug combinations instead of single agents
  2. providing bedding in traps
  3. using food to provide energy
  4. providing warm packs

5. Which of the following are injuries serious enough for humanely euthanizing a captured wild animal?

* 1. severe unresponsive shock
  2. deep open wound to the chest
  3. compound fracture
  4. all of the above

6. What zoonotic disease is commonly transferred from animal to man during bare-handed skinning of rabbits or hares?

* 1. Q fever
  2. Tularemia
  3. Bubonic plague
  4. Rabies

7. Which of the following viruses is most commonly transmitted from pet hamsters to humans but can also be harbored by *Peromyscus* sp?

1. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
2. West Nile virus
3. Rabies virus
4. 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?

* 1. training
  2. course work
  3. watching the Outdoor Channel
  4. packing equipment

9. What zoonotic disease requires use of a respirator when trapping/collecting biological samples from *Peromyscus* sp?

* 1. West Nile virus
  2. Sin Nombre virus
  3. Rabies
  4. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus

10. Personal protective equipment (PPE) may include all of the following **except**

* 1. waterless hand sanitizer
  2. compass
  3. sturdy boots
  4. helmet

11. If you found a dead rock squirrel with severe petechial hemorrhages, what zoonotic disease would you suspect?

1. Rabies
2. Tularemia
3. Sin Nombre virus
4. Plague

12. Which of the following products is recommended as an effective mosquito repellant to be used directly on human skin?

1. TNT
2. Permethrins
3. DEET
4. 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?

1. Plague
2. Rabies
3. Tularemia
4. 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?

1. Bubonic plague
2. Rabies
3. Q fever
4. Tularemia

15. Which of the following are important for remaining safe while performing wildlife field projects?

1. appropriate personal protective equipment for the nature of the work
2. situation awareness
3. communication with work mates
4. all of the above

16. Corvids and horses are sentinel animals for which disease transmitted by the *Ochlerotatus* *japonicus* mosquito?

1. West Nile virus
2. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
3. Yellow fever
4. Avian influenza

**END. Have a great field season.**