**Wildlife Health Surveillance Training Quiz**

Rangers or other monitoring personnel

**Domain 1**: Wildlife health knowledge

The ranger is able to:

1. **Understand basic concepts and connections between wildlife health and the health of their livestock and themselves.**

What is a zoonotic disease?

**a) An illness that can be spread from animals to people**

b) A disease only found in animals in the zoo

c) A disease that can spread from wildlife to livestock, but not to people

A dead animal could be a result of:

a) Infectious disease

b) Poison

c) Hunting

d) Injury

**e) All of the above**

* 1. **Understand the role they themselves play in wildlife health surveillance.**

What can rangers do to help with wildlife health surveillance?

a) detect and report unusual deaths in wildlife

b) help collect baseline data for wildlife health surveillance

c) prevent spread of disease to livestock and humans

**d) all of the above**

* 1. **Understand what “pathogens” are and the basics of disease transmission.**

How can zoonotic pathogens be transmitted from wildlife to humans?

a) By eating wildlife

b) From animal bites

c) By contaminating water or food

d) Inhaling a pathogen from a sick animal

**e) All of the above**

**Domain 2**: Event assessment and analysis

The ranger is able to:

**2.1. Know how to evaluate a wildlife mortality scene and determine whether it is safe to approach and investigate further.**

What are the typical signs of anthrax in a dead wild animal?

a) Dark blood from mouth, nose, anus

b) Bloated

c) More than one dead ruminant in same area

**d) All of the above**

If you are suspicious of anthrax, you must report immediately to your supervisor. You are not allowed to touch the carcass because:

a) It is illegal to touch wildlife

**b) You might become infected with anthrax**

c) No reason

d) a & b

If you are suspicious of anthrax, what should you do?

a) Complete the reporting form and collect sample

b) Do not touch the carcass, but take detailed close-up photos of the carcass

**c) Do not approach the carcass and report immediately to your supervisor**

d) Do nothing

**2.2. Document and record accurate information about the scene and the animal(s).**

Which among these are considered essential information to collect when you find a wild animal carcass?

a) Photos

b) GPS data

**c) a & b**

d) No information is needed

In addition to recording the number of animals and species, you also want to collect the following information:

a) external signs seen on the animal

b) reports of sick/dead livestock or humans in the area

c) the weather

d) a & b

**e) a, b, & c**

**Domain 3**: Personal safety practices

The ranger is able to:

**3.1. Understand who should wear personal protective equipment when sampling an animal.**

Who should wear PPE during the sampling of wildlife in the forest?

a) Only the person touching the carcass

b) The person touching the carcass and the person helping with cutting swabs, labelling tubes, etc.

**c) Anyone coming near the carcass**

d) Only the photographer

**3.2. Understand why, with respect to zoonoses and pathogen transmission, they must wear a mask, an apron, gloves, eye protection.**

Which of the following items are part of PPE? Check all that apply:

* **Mask**
* Insect spray
* **Gloves**
* **Eye goggles/glasses**
* **A plastic apron**

Why must masks be worn during sampling?

a) To prevent injury to your face

**b) To prevent respiratory transmission (i.e., inhaling) of pathogens**

c) To make sure your face cannot be recognized in photos

d) All of the above

Why must gloves be worn when sampling of a live animal?

a) To prevent possible transmission of pathogens, through direct contact, from you to the animal

b) To prevent possible transmission of pathogens, through direct contact, from the animal to you.

**c) Both a & b**

Why must gloves be worn when sampling a dead animal?

a) To protect the carcass from contamination by agents that may be found on your skin

b) To prevent possible transmission of pathogens, through direct contact, from the animal to you

**c) Both a & b**

**3.3 Don and doff personal protective equipment (PPE) properly and in the correct order.**

If a sick or dead animal is detected, when should you put on your PPE?

**a) Before approaching the area of a sick or dead wild animal**

b) After you have gotten a close look at the animal and taken photos

c) PPE is only needed when working around a live, sick animal. You do not need to put in on when sampling a carcass.

**3.4 Dispose of contaminated/soiled PPE appropriately.**

How should you dispose of your used PPE? *\*\*likely country specific*

a) Leave it in a pile on the ground in the field/forest.

b) Put it directly into your bag to bring back with you.

**c) Burn and bury PPE on site.**

d) b & c

After you sample a carcass, you should leave your PPE on the ground in the field:

* True
* **False**

**Domain 4**: Policy implementation

The ranger is able to:

**4.1. Report wildlife morbidity/mortality events to the appropriate personnel according to their respective Wildlife Health Surveillance SOP (or other policy document).**

**4.2. Report wildlife morbidity/mortality events immediately when immediate reporting is indicated (e.g. more than one animal found dead in same location).**

What should you do FIRST when you find one sick bird and three dead birds in the same area for an unknown reason?

**a) Alert your supervisor and the appropriate government authorities immediately**

b) Take samples immediately from all animals found at the scene

c) Do a thorough inspection of the area and the carcasses before deciding what to do next

d) Bring the sick bird back to the ranger station

**Domain 5**: Sample collection, storage, and transport

The ranger is able to:

**5.1. Identify which types of scenarios warrant sample collection.**

When should you collect samples?

a) When you find a dead animal with no obvious cause of death

b) When you find a sick animal and it is safe to collect a sample

c) When you find a dead animal with evidence of hunting or trapping

d) When you find a dead animal and suspect a poisoning event

**e) All of the above**

When should you collect samples?\*\*

a) When you find a dead animal with no obvious cause of death

b) When you find a dead animal with evidence of hunting or trapping

c) When you find a dead animal and suspect a poisoning event

**d) All of the above**

\*\* *if a country does not ask rangers to collect samples from live animals, this question option can be used as an alternative*

**5.2. Take an oral sample correctly and without contamination of swab.**

What do you have to pay attention to when collecting a swab?

a) avoid touching the tip of the swab with your hand

b) avoid touching the tip of the swab to the ground

c) do not let the swab be exposed to the outside air

**d) a & b**

**5.3. Take a rectal/cloacal sample correctly and without contamination of swab.**

You should use the same swab for sampling both the mouth and rectum.

* True
* **False**

**5.4. Take a fecal sample correctly.**

**5.5. Label samples accurately.**

**5.6. Bag/pack samples correctly and safely.**

How many carcasses can be collected with one sampling kit?

**a) 1**

b) 2

c) 5

d) a & b are both correct

**5.7. Bag whole carcass correctly (with morbidity/mortality form) and safely.**

Where should the morbidity/mortality form be placed?

a) Inside the first bag with the carcass

b) Taped to the outside of the final bag

**c) Inside the final bag so that it does not get wet or damaged**

**5.8. Understand basic concepts and instructions for maintaining cold chain.**

What is the first thing that should be done when you bring bags of samples and carcasses back to the station?

a) Unpack the bags and place the samples in a locked drawer

**b) Place the bags containing the samples and/or carcasses directly into the animal freezer (not food freezer)**

c) Store the samples at room temperature inside the office

d) Keep the samples warm in the sun