



# WILDLIFE HEALTH SURVEILLANCE TRAINING QUIZ

## -Rangers or other monitoring personnel -

DOMAIN

01

### Wildlife health knowledge

#### 1.1 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

#### 1.2 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

#### 1.3 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

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02

### Event assessment and analysis

#### 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

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03

### Personal safety practices

#### 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?

- 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

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04

### Policy implementation

**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

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

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05

### Sample collection, storage, and transport

**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