

## CO VMRC Module 2 Post-Test

*When you have completed the post-test, you may email it to [deborahcolburn@cvmf.org](mailto:deborahcolburn@cvmf.org) or fax to 303-318-0450 for correction.*

1. Bio-Defense is
  - a. Steps taken at a facility or agency to prevent the introduction, export, or internal spread of disease agents
  - b. Comprehensive evaluation of risks and mitigation actions to minimize biological risks to an acceptable level
  - c. Protecting a nation, industry, or facility from high-impact biological threats
  - d. Procedures to limit spread of infectious agents
  - e. All of the above
  
2. Bio-exclusion is
  - a. Procedures to limit spread of infectious agents
  - b. Keeping infectious organisms from leaving a facility or population
  - c. Biological risk management
  - d. Keeping infectious organisms from entering a facility or population
  - e. All of the above
  
3. A "vector" is
  - a. An insect or any living carrier that transmits an infectious agent
  - b. A vehicle by which infections are transmitted from one host to another
  - c. A Zoonotic disease
  - d. All of the above
  - e. A and B
  
4. A Foreign Animal Disease
  - a. Must be reported to state and/or federal authorities
  - b. Are normally present in the United States
  - c. Does not impact livestock industries
  - d. Is not reportable to the World Health Organization
  - e. All of the above
  
5. Agro-Terrorism
  - a. Are comprehensive actions to protect agricultural from both intentional CBRNE threats as well as natural or accidental events, including diseases
  - b. Is a criminal act involving the intentional harm to agriculture through a biological, explosive, chemical, radiological, incendiary, or economic attack
  - c. Is a criminal act involving the intentional harm to companion animals through a biological, explosive, chemical, radiological, incendiary, or economic attack
  - d. All of the above
  - e. A and B

## CO VMRC Module 2 Post-Test

6. In current society, less than \_\_\_ percent of people are involved in agriculture.
  - a. 10
  - b. 15
  - c. 5
  - d. 2
  - e. 1
  
7. What is a Zoonotic disease?
  - a. An insect or any living carrier that transmits an infectious agent
  - b. A disease that can be transmitted from other vertebrate animals to humans
  - c. A disease that normally infects other animals, but cannot infect humans
  - d. All of the above
  - e. A and C
  
8. An *Infection Control Plan* should include:
  - a. Bio-safety practices
  - b. Staff training
  - c. Community/client outreach
  - d. Plan maintenance
  - e. All of the above
  
9. It is recommended to have an *Infection Control Plan* because it
  - a. Protects all staff members, clients, animals and facilities
  - b. Addresses routine operations
  - c. Is a method for communicating with clients about routine operations
  - d. Prevents infections
  - e. All of the above
  
10. Which are standard bio-safety practices?
  - a. Hand hygiene policies
  - b. Sanitation procedures
  - c. Bite procedures
  - d. Rabies prophylaxis
  - e. All of the above
  
11. Which of the following are disease transmission routes?
  - a. indirect contact - usually by touching soil contamination or a contaminated surface
  - b. airborne transmission - if the microorganism can remain in the air for long periods
  - c. fecal-oral transmission - usually from contaminated food or water sources
  - d. vector borne transmission - carried by insects or other animals
  - e. All of the above

## CO VMRC Module 2 Post-Test

12. What is the most important bio-safety practice?
  - a. Wearing gloves
  - b. Hand washing
  - c. Lab samples handled as hazardous
  - d. Medical waste handled as hazardous
  - e. Wearing mask
  
13. Hand hygiene should:
  - a. Be performed between animal contacts
  - b. Optimally be done with surgical scrub
  - c. Include a hand sanitizer
  - d. All of the above
  - e. A and C
  
14. Cleaning and disinfection should include:
  - a. Removing disinfectant as soon as possible
  - b. Removal of all visible debris
  - c. Bringing in next animal as soon as possible after disinfection
  - d. All of the above
  - e. A and C
  
15. The following are appropriate biologic risk management activities for an animal emergency response activities related to a natural disaster
  - a. Clean/disinfect vehicles entering animal areas
  - b. Quarantine of animals
  - c. Provide clean footwear, coveralls
  - d. None of the above
  - e. A and C
  
16. What are risk factors in sheltering after a natural disaster?
  - a. Pre-existing illness
  - b. Exposure to pathogens during disaster
  - c. Stress
  - d. All of the above
  - e. A and B
  
17. Who is responsible for Biologic Risk Management in local Animal Emergency Plans?
  - a. Public health
  - b. Emergency management
  - c. Veterinary professionals
  - d. All of the above
  - e. A and C