Hawaii Health Professionals Bioterrorism Preparedness Needs Assessment Survey (Veterinarians)

Part I: Knowledge Questions

Questions 1-10 are knowledge-based questions. Please answer these to the best of your ability. Individual responses will be kept anonymous, while aggregate responses will help the Department of Health and the University of Hawaii to identify areas that should be addressed in our targeted bioterrorism preparedness training for veterinarians. Please circle the one best answer for the following questions.

1. Which of the following diseases have potential for person-to-person spread?
   A. Anthrax and plague
   B. Plague and botulism
   C. Botulism and brucellosis
   D. Smallpox and plague

   **ANSWER is D.** References:


2. *F. tularensis*, the causative agent for tularemia, is listed by the US Public Health Service as having the highest potential for use as a bioterrorism agent (“Category A”). The reasons for this include:
   A. High potential for person-to-person spread
   B. High infectivity potential (inhalation or inoculation of as few as ten organisms may cause disease)
   C. Both A and B
   D. Neither A nor B

   **ANSWER is B.** References:


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3. The deadliest form of anthrax is:
   A. Cutaneous
   B. Inhalational
   C. Gastrointestinal
   D. Bubonic

**ANSWER is B.** References:


4. Epidemiologic features of a plague outbreak that may indicate an intentional release of the plague organism include:
   A. Occurrence in persons with known health risks such as chronic pulmonary disease
   B. Occurrence in areas with prior reported rodent deaths
   C. Location of infections outside areas of known enzotic infection

**ANSWER is C.** References:


5. Smallpox has all of the following clinical features EXCEPT:
   A. The incubation period ranges from 7-17 days.
   B. During the incubation period, the infected person looks and feels healthy and cannot infect others.
   C. Infectivity is highest after the fever has begun and during the first 7-10 days following the appearance of the rash.
   D. The virus can only be spread through direct or indirect contact with open lesions (e.g., by touching an infected lesion or by contact with infected clothing or bedding).

**ANSWER is D.** References:

6. Which of the following features help to distinguish the rash of smallpox from that of chickenpox:

A. The initial smallpox lesions coincide with the onset of fever while the fever in chickenpox precedes the rash by 2-3 days.
B. The smallpox rash is centrifugal (majority of lesions on the face and extremities) while the rash in chickenpox is central (majority of lesions on the trunk).
C. Various stages of lesion progression can be found at any one single location on a smallpox patient while the lesions of chickenpox tend to be all at the same stage of development.
D. Lesions rarely occur on the palms and soles in smallpox, while lesions commonly occur on the palms and soles in chickenpox.

**ANSWER is B.** References:


7. What infection control measures are recommended for a person with suspected or confirmed smallpox?

A. Isolation of the person in a negative-air pressure room
B. Protective clothing for health-care workers in contact with that patient
C. Vaccination of persons involved with direct medical care of suspected cases
D. Monitoring contacts of suspected smallpox cases for febrile illness
E. All of the above infection control measures are recommended for a person with suspected or confirmed smallpox

**ANSWER is E.** References:


8. The most common early presenting syndrome associated with the majority of high risk (“Category A”) bioterrorism-associated diseases (anthrax, botulism, plague, smallpox, tularemia, and viral hemorrhagic fevers) is:

A. Acute bloody diarrhea
B. Influenza-like illness
C. Acute hepatitis
D. Fever and rash

**ANSWER is B.** References:

9. According to Hawaii State Law, a veterinarian who sees an animal he or she suspects of having anthrax must notify the State Department of Agriculture:

   A. Within 24 hours of laboratory confirmation of the suspected diagnosis.
   B. Within 24 hours of establishing the provisional diagnosis
   C. By mail, phone, or fax within 72 hours

**ANSWER is B.** References:


10. When reporting a case of anthrax to the State Department of Agriculture, a veterinarian must include the name and address of the owner of the animal(s):

   A. In all cases
   B. Only after receiving written permission from the owner of the animals
   C. In no cases. Reporting only requires that the veterinarian provide information on the species, location, and number of animals involved

**ANSWER is A.** References: