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**Avian Disease Prevention Test**

After you have answered all the questions, email the completed test to [avhealth@agr.wa.gov](mailto:avhealth@agr.wa.gov) or mail to:

**WSDA/Avian Health Program**

**PO Box 42577**

**Olympia, Washington, 98504-2577**

Once you have passed the course, you will receive a certificate in the mail.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | | | |
| **Name:** | | | |
| **Mailing Address:** | | | |
| **City:** | **State:** | | **Zip:** |
| **Phone:** | | **Email:** | |

1. There are numerous poultry diseases that are easily spread and can cause serious problems for your birds.

a. True

b. False

2. Infectious diseases are caused by:

a. Viruses, bacteria, manure and dirt

b. Manure, water, mud and dirt

c. Viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites

d. Vehicle tires, your neighbor, dirty clothing and dirty shoes

3. The three areas to address in the disease triad are host factors, pathogen factors, and environmental factors.

a. True

b. False

4. Direct transmission of disease occurs when there is close contact between a sick bird and a healthy bird.

a. True

b. False

5. What is an example of indirect contact?

a. Contact with contaminated hands

b. Contact with contaminated cages

c. Contact with contaminated shoes

d. A, B and C

6. It is important to recognize your birds’ “normal” or healthy behavior so that you can detect when your bird is sick.

a. True

b. False

7. Germs can easily contaminate your hands, shoes, cages and equipment without you even knowing it.

a. True

b. False

8. Antibiotics work effectively against:

a. Viruses

b. Bacteria

c. Both viruses and bacteria

d. Neither viruses nor bacteria

9. It is important to protect birds from anyone who has had contact with other birds to reduce the risk of disease transmission.

a. True

b. False

10. You do not need to clean the area where your birds live before you disinfect.

a. True

b. False

11. Which of the following is not a risk of contamination from germs:

a. Exposure to sick birds

b. Fairs or exhibits

c. Pet stores

d. None of the above

12. Providing clean food and water in adequate amounts can help increase your bird’s resistance to disease.

a. True

b. False

13. If you bring your birds from a show or event, isolate them from your flock for at least:

a. 5 months

b. 1 week

c. 30 days

d. 9 days

14. Controlling dust in your bird pens reduces stress on your bird’s respiratory system.

a. True

b. False

15. Signs of bird diseases include:

a. Unusual decrease in egg laying, or eggs that do not look normal

b. Depression, weakness and lack of appetite

c. Sneezing, coughing, gasping for air

d. All of the above

16. It is a wise practice to borrow equipment from other bird owners as long as their birds are healthy.

a. True

b. False

17. When washing your vehicle after coming from high risk areas you should:

a. Pay special attention to the tires and undercarriage

b. Do not forget the interior especially the floorboards

c. Dislodge any dirt you may picked up

d. All of the above

18. You can replace good biosecurity with vaccination.

a. True

b. False

19. A simple way to know birds’ normal behavior is to:

a. Read a book about them

b. Ask a friend

c. Ask a neighbor

d. Observe them over time

20. Which of the following is true?

a. It is important to vaccinate birds against disease known to exist in your area

b. For optimal results you must follow directions for vaccine

c. Store vaccines correctly, check expiration dates, and discard when expired

d. All of the above

21. Some disinfectants can be toxic to your birds so it is important to check with your avian veterinarian for a list of safe disinfectants.

a. True

b. False

22. Isolation means:

a. Taking a bird for a check-up by an avian veterinarian

b. Keeping a bird’s health records

c. Moving sick birds as far away from healthy birds as possible.

d. Checking the daily behavior of your bird

23. Before entering the bird area owners should wear clean clothes, disinfect their shoes and wash their hands.

a. True

b. False

24. Birds may appear healthy, but may still carry diseases or be in the early stages of illness.

a. True

b. False

25. Biosecurity is:

a. A set of practices preventing birds from being exposed to infectious diseases.

b. Proper space, ventilation, temperature and availability of clean food and water.

c. Consulting with an avian veterinarian.

d. Knowing when birds are sick.