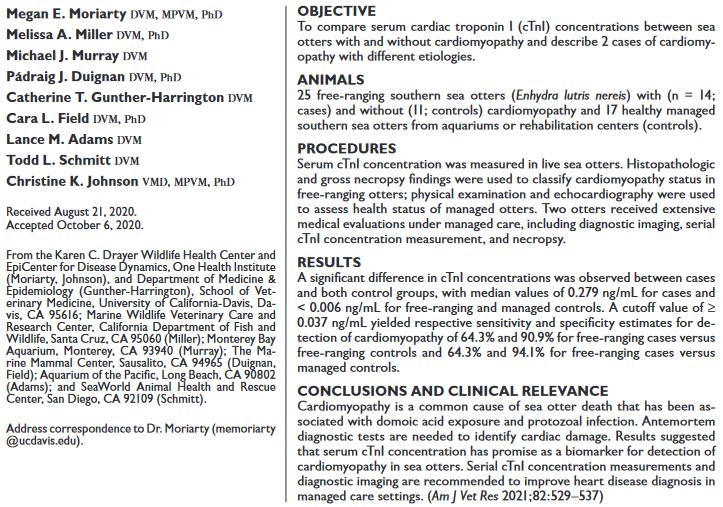
**Practice Question:**

In stranded sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) found on the Washington coast, which of the following was identified as the causative agent of morbilliviral disease and what was a principal diagnostic feature?

1. Phocine distemper virus & white and gray matter inflammation
2. Canine distemper virus & morbillivirus-associated pneumonia
3. Cetacean morbillivirus & lymphocytolysis and lymphoid depletion
4. Phocine distemper virus & morbillivirus-associated pneumonia
5. Canine distemper virus & white and gray matter inflammation

Answer: E

Moriarty, M. E., Miller, M. A., Murray, M. J., Duignan, P. J., Gunther-Harrington, C. T., Field, C. L., ... & Johnson, C. K. (2021). Exploration of serum cardiac troponin I as a biomarker of cardiomyopathy in southern sea otters (Enhydra lutris nereis). *American Journal of Veterinary Research*, *82*(7), 529-537.



Question:

Which of the following is true regarding cardiomyopathy in southern sea otters (*Enhydra lutris nereis*)?

1. Cardiac troponin 1 increases in response to acute endocardial injury.
2. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is the most common end stage lesion.
3. Cardiac troponin 1 has a long half-life in serum and is useful for evaluation of historic cardiac lesions.
4. Domoic acid exposure and protozoal infection have been identified as risk factors.
5. Cardiac troponin 1 was observed to reliably decline with progression of cardiomyopathy.

Answer: D

Which of the following is most consistent with normal urinalysis results for the Antillean manatees *(Trichechus manatus manatus*)?

1. Clear urine color
2. Moderate glucosuria
3. Alkaline urine
4. Urine specific gravity >1.030
5. Moderate proteinuria

Which of the following methods was found to be most accurate in assessing core body temperature of the Florida Manatee (*Trichechus manatus latirostris*)?

1. Oral
2. Nasal
3. Rectal
4. Infrared
5. Esophageal

Answer: E

**MORTALITY TRENDS IN NORTHERN SEA OTTERS (ENHYDRA LUTRIS KENYONI ) COLLECTED FROM THE COASTS OF WASHINGTON AND OREGON, USA (2002–15)**

C. LeAnn White, Emily W. Lankau, Deanna Lynch, Susan Knowles, Krysten L. Schuler, Jitender P. Dubey, Valerie I. Shearn-Bochsler, Marcos Isidoro-Ayza, and Nancy J. Thomas

Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 54(2), 2018, pp. 238–247

**Practice Question:**

Which of the following is the etiology of the leading cause of death in Washington Northern sea otters (*Enhydra lutris kenyoni*) from 2002-2015?

1. Trauma
2. *Streptococcus phocae*
3. *Toxoplasma gondii*
4. *Sarcocystis neurona*
5. Morbillivirus

Answer: D