**Prevalence of Ranavirus in Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*) larvae from created vernal pools in West Virginia, USA.** J Wildl Dis. 2023. 59(1): 24-36.

Laura Martinelli

Question: What characteristic is positively correlated with Ranavirus presence and viral load in the Spotted Salamander (*Ambystoma maculatum*)?

1. Pool size
2. Pool depth
3. Total length
4. Genetic relatedness
5. Water temperature

Answer: C

**Fungal metabolites provide pre-exposure protection but no postexposure benefit or harm against *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis.*** J Wildl Dis. 2023. 59(2): 217-223.

Laura Martinelli

Question: Which of the following can lead to resistance to Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis (Bd) in frogs?

1. Modified live Bd vaccine
2. Killed Bd vaccine
3. Bd metabolites
4. Canary-pox vectored Bd
5. Recombinant Bd

Answer: C. Bd metabolites. Other correct answers include live Bd exposure and Killed Bd zoospores. A, B, D, and E do not exist at this time.

**QUESTION:**

Which is an acid-fast positive bacteria other than mycobacteria that may be isolated from the skin lesion of a Houston Toad?

1. Nocardia spp.
2. Cryptosporidium spp.
3. Isospora spp.
4. Sarcocystis spp.
5. Taenia spp.

Answer: A

Source: Vemulapally et al. JWD 2021. MYCOBACTERIA IN SKIN LESIONS AND THE HABITAT OF THE ENDANGERED HOUSTON TOAD (ANAXYRUS HOUSTONENSIS).

**QUESTION:**

Which statement is true regarding a study of terbinafine subcutaneous implants in three juvenile eastern hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*) headstarts aimed at reduce infection with *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (Bd)?

1. Concentrations above MIC for Bd zoospores were never achieved
2. All three animals achieved plasma concentrations above the MIC for Bd zoospores
3. Lethargy and anorexia were noted in two of the animals
4. Concentrations peaked after 3 days in all three animals
5. The implants were rejected in two of the animals

Answer: B

Source: Hardman et al. JZWM 2021. EFFICACY OF SUBCUTANEOUS IMPLANTS TO PROVIDE CONTINUOUS PLASMA TERBINAFINE IN HELLBENDERS (CRYPTOBRANCHUS ALLEGANIENSI) FOR FUTURE PROPHYLACTIC USE AGAINST CHYTRIDIOMYCOSIS.

[**Successful Treatment of Anchor Worm (*Lernaea cyprinacea*) Using Lufenuron in the Mexican Axolotl (*Ambystoma mexicanum*)**](https://doi.org/10.5818/JHMS-04-2020)

**Practice Question:** Successful treatment of anchor worm infestation in mexican axoltl has been documented with what medication, coupled with manual removal?

1. Lufenuron
2. Milbemycin oxime
3. Ivermectin
4. Terbinafine
5. Chloramphenicol

Answer: A

[**TEMPERATURE AS A DRIVER OF THE PATHOGENICITY AND VIRULENCE OF AMPHIBIAN CHYTRID FUNGUS BATRACHOCHYTRIUM DENDROBATIDIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**](https://doi.org/10.7589/jwd-d-20-00105)

**Practice Question:** List two ways colder temperatures can influence exacerbate chytridiomycosis in wild anurans

Answer: Lower temp can reduce anti-Bd bacterial activity and ability to mount innate immune response

Which of the following is true in regards to *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*?

1. It will not colonize the skin of newts
2. It cannot survive on anuran hosts
3. Does not pose a threat to North American salamanders
4. It has not been found outside of Asia and Europe
5. Exotic pet trade is most likely not how chytrid became epizootic

Answer: D

Which of the following is true in regards to *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* (Bd) infection in Ecuador?

1. Highest average infection levels are between July and September
2. The further away from ponds the higher the infection level
3. As temperature increased in the infection average decreased
4. As temperature increased prevalence of disease decreased
5. All species react the same to the pathogen

Answer: C: “when chytrid becomes an enzootic disease, and environmental conditions are not stressful for amphibians or act in favor of the physiology of the fungus- the prevalence of disease may be high whereas the infection level is low”