The most common cause of mortality of *Tursiops truncatus truncatus* inhabiting the Indian River Lagoon was which of the following?

1. Anthropogenic trauma caused by fishing gear
2. Pneumonia caused by lungworms
3. Natural trauma caused by stingray barbs
4. Pneumonia caused by multi agents
5. Anthropogenic trauma caused by propeller strikes

Answer: B

Russell JP, Osborn SD, Ivančić M, et al. Chronic nonchylous lymphatic pleural effusion in a bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*). *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.* 2022;260(9)

Question:

Which of the following statements is true regarding changes in hematologic and biochemical parameters with systemic inflammation in cetaceans?

1. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate decreases with systemic inflammation
2. Serum iron increases with systemic inflammation
3. Plasma fibrinogen decreases with systemic inflammation
4. ALP decreases with systemic inflammation
5. Serum amyloid A decreases with systemic inflammation

Answer:  D

**Respiratory changes in stranded Bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*).** Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine. 52.1. (2021): 49-56.

Laura Martinelli

Question: What impact did beaching *Tursiops* spp. have on respiratory function?

1. Increase total tidal volume
2. Decrease inspired tidal volume
3. Increase end-expired O2
4. Decrease end-expired CO2
5. Increase expired tidal flow

Answer: B

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Efficacy of human recombinant granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF, Filgrastim; Neupogen) in neutropenic cetaceans.** Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine. 52.3. (2021): 1042-1053.

Laura Martinelli

Question: Which of the following has not been reported as a cause of neutropenia in cetaceans?

1. Sulfa antibiotics
2. Ketoconazole
3. Pneumonia
4. Micafungin
5. Nystatin

Answer: E

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Superficial cervical lymphadenitis associated with *Streptococcus phocae* in five common Bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*): A case series.** Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine. 54.1. (2023): 192-201.

Laura Martinelli

Question: Which of the following is not a typical clinical finding for cervical lymphadenitis associated with *Streptococcus phocae* in *Tursiops truncatus*?

1. Elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate
2. Decreased serum iron
3. Elevated ALP
4. Anorexia
5. Marked neutrophilia

Answer: C

**QUESTION(S):**

Which of the following statements is true about cardiac biomarkers in marine mammals?

1. NT-proBNP is sensitive for cardiac disease in Belugas, sea otters and CA sea lions
2. Sex and age play a significant role in concentrations of cTnI in healthy animals
3. Concurrent renal disease with cardiac disease can increase both cTnI and NT-proBNP
4. cTnI is significantly higher in CA sea lions with acute cardiac disease vs. healthy animals
5. Neither cTnI nor NT-proBNP are useful for detecting cardiac disease in marine mammals

Answer: D

*Source: Joblon, Melissa J., et al. "Investigation of the use of serum biomarkers for the detection of cardiac disease in marine mammals." JZWM 2022.*

[**RESPIRATORY CHANGES IN STRANDED BOTTLENOSE DOLPHINS (*TURSIOPS* *TRUNCATUS*)**](https://doi.org/10.1638/2020-0033)

**Practice Question:** What changes in respiratory flow, duration, and tidal volume would you expect in a stranded dolphin?

Increased: Expiratory flow, expiratory duration, total breath duration

Decreased: Inspiratory flow, expiratory tidal volume, inspiratory tidal volume

[**VALIDATION OF ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY TECHNIQUES TO MEASURE SERUM DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE (DHEA) AND DHEA-S IN NARWHALS (*MONODON MONOCEROS*)**](https://doi.org/10.1638/2022-0049)

**Practice Question:** Which of the following is the best biomarker for assessment of chronic stress in narwhal?

1. Cortisol
2. Cortisol/DHEA(S) ratio
3. Aldosterone
4. Haptoglobin
5. Corticosterone

Answer: B