

**QUEENSLAND
MUSEUM**

Q fever

WORKBOOK



**Queensland
Government**

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1

Which animals are the main sources of spreading the Q fever bacterium?

Cows, sheep and goats

Ticks

Dogs and cats

Frogs, snakes and lizards

2

Which domestic and wild animals can be infected with Q fever?

Kangaroos, wallabies and other Australian wildlife

Camels, llamas, alpacas

Ticks, dogs, cats, horses and pigs

Foxes, rabbits and rodents

All of the above

3

Which of the following may lead to direct exposure to Q fever?

There are **three** correct answers

Eating processed meats

Infected animal birthing products (blood, placenta, mucus, tissue) when observing or assisting with births

Animal faeces, urine, blood, raw milk from an infected animal

Walking through an animal enclosure

Contaminated wool, hides and straw, manure fertiliser and clothes

4

Which of the following may lead to indirect exposure to Q fever bacterium?

Breathing in infected dust or air particles carrying dried animal and tick excreta

While mowing grass in areas contaminated by infected animal excretions

When visiting, living or working in livestock farms abattoirs, meat works, or land fertilise with untreated animal manure

All of the above

5

**Complete this true statement:
animals with Q fever...**

Display erratic behaviour

Don't usually look sick

Show skin infections

Lose large amounts of hair

6

Which of the following are symptoms of Q fever in humans?

Fever, chills or sweats

Fatigue

Headaches, sore throat, muscle ache, cough

Upper respiratory problems

All of the above

7

Many people infected with Q fever have no symptoms or mild flu-like symptoms, but it can develop into acute or chronic Q fever.

True

False

8

Which occupations are at risk of Q fever infection?

Farm and animal transport workers

Abattoir and meat workers

Veterinary, wildlife and zoo workers

Dog and cat breeders

All of the above

9

Prevention of Q fever infection when in contact with animals includes:

Vaccination

Washing hands and arms thoroughly in soapy water and before eating and drinking

Wearing personal protective equipment

Covering open wounds

All of the above

10

Research question

Humans may inhale infected dust or air particles, which can blow for possibly a kilometre or more in dry and windy weather.

People living in regional and rural areas are more at risk of inhaling contaminated dust and particles.

What should the general community be aware of when living in or visiting environments where domestic and non-domestic animals are present?