

Animal and Carcass Dispositions

Meat Inspection Program Guidelines

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Animal and Carcass Dispositions

Overview

- Ante mortem (AM) inspection
- Post mortem (PM) inspection
- Combination of AM and PM inspection

Animal and Carcass Dispositions

- **Ante mortem inspection of animal**
 - Utilize your routine clinical examination to determine condition or disease
 - Is the disease or condition localized or systemic?
 - Determine general brightness and ability move to and observe any abnormal signs and record observations
 - Look for signs of depression, lameness, ocular discharge, bloat, enlarged brisket

Animal and Carcass Dispositions

Fit or unfit for human consumption

- **Ante mortem**

-Local condition such as arthritis, lumpy jaw, wooden tongue, foot rot usually results in the *removal of the localized lesion* or affected part and the carcass is approved

-Generally *downer animals* should be considered unfit for human consumption and condemned . In Canada downers can still be approved for edible

Animal and Carcass Dispositions

- **Post mortem inspection**

- Pass exam: localized lesion such as abscesses, arthritis, foot rot remove the lesion/ affected part and pass the remainder of the carcass.

- Condemned: Systemic diseases, such as peritonitis, generalized edema, emaciation (serous atrophy) pyelonephritis accompanied by emaciation, metastatic tumor

Animal and Carcass Dispositions

- Summary:
 - AM-use clinical examination to determine disposition of animals. - AM-downer, moribund, emaciation unfit for edible
 - PM- systemic condition- peritonitis, generalized edema, emaciation condemn and unfit for edible

Animal and Carcass Dispositions

- Questions
- Contact for further info

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