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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