

Post- mortem inspection

By

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Postmortem examination/inspection refers to inspection of carcass and organs by qualified veterinarians to ensure that carcass and organs are fit for human consumption. It takes place after ante-mortem (after death).

- During inspection care should be taken not to contaminate the carcass and organs from diseased animals.
- The knives and other instruments used for cutting and examining organs, should be properly sterilized before and after use.
- The particular sequence should be followed during postmortem examination so that each carcass and their organs are checked thoroughly.
- Carcasses should not be sent to the chilling section without inspection after dressing. Some of the diseases are not apparent during ante mortem examination can be detected easily in postmortem examination.

Postmortem inspection should provide necessary information for the scientific evaluation of pathological lesions of meat.

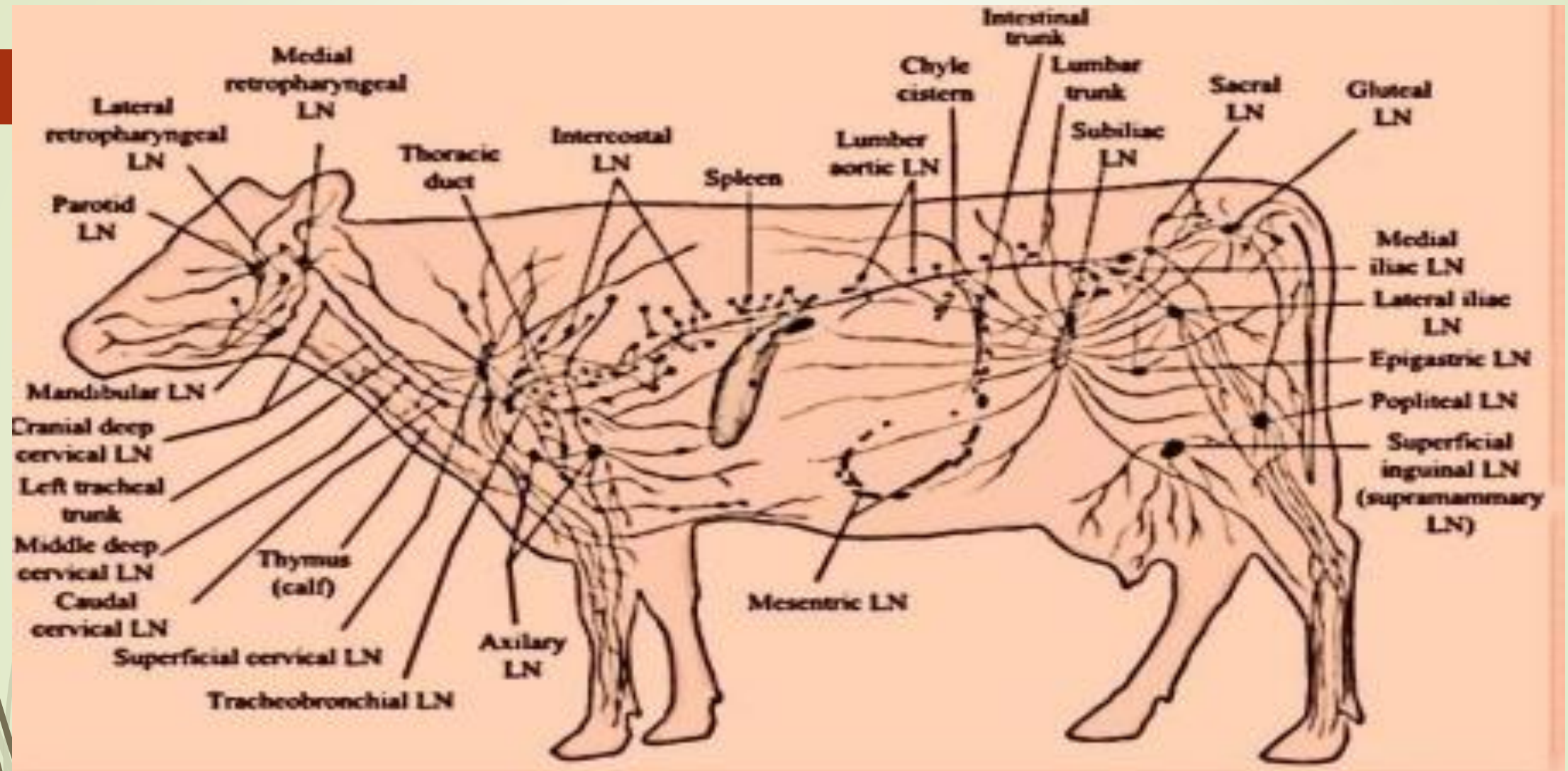
Professional and technical knowledge must be fully utilized by:

- 1- Viewing, incision, palpation and olfaction techniques.
- 2- Classifying the lesions into one of two major categories – acute or chronic.
- 3- Condition is localized or generalized, and the extent of systemic changes in other organs or tissues.
- 4- Determine the significance of primary and systemic pathological lesions and their relevance to major organs and systems, particularly the liver, kidneys, heart, spleen and lymphatic system.
- 5- Coordinating all the components of ante mortem and postmortem findings to make a final diagnosis.
- 6- Submitting the samples to the laboratory for diagnostic support, if abattoir has holding and refrigeration facilities for carcasses under detention..

Examine carcasses (including musculature, exposed bones, joints, tendon sheaths etc.) To determine any signs of disease or defect. Attention should be paid to bodily condition, efficiency of bleeding, color, condition of serous membranes (pleura and peritoneum), cleanliness and presence of any unusual odors.

Lymph nodes

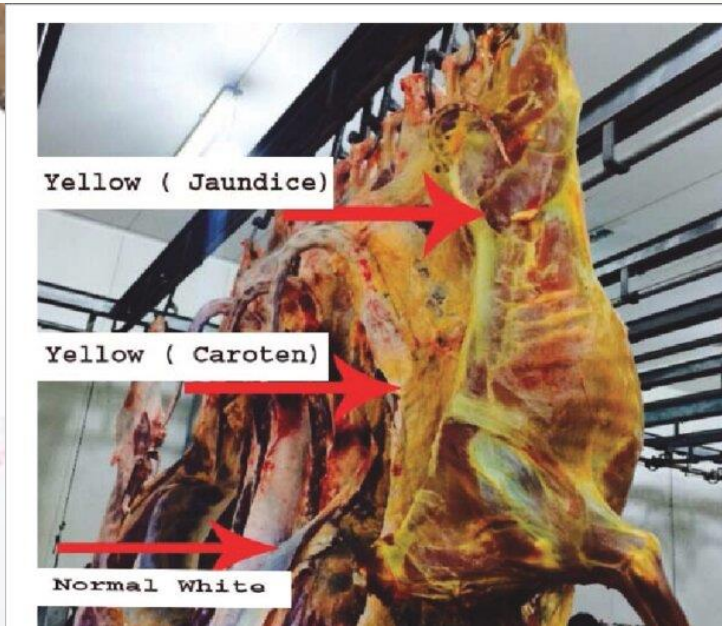
- Superficial inguinal (male).
- Palpate supra-mammary (female).
- Palpate external and internal iliac.
- Palpate prepectoral.
- Palpate popliteal.
- Palpate (only sheep/goats And game/antelope) renal.
- Palpate (cattle, horses, pigs) or incise if diseases is suspected. Prescapular & prefemoral palpate (only sheep and goats).



Lymphatic system of the cow

Examination of carcasses

- 1-External examination and subcutaneous tissue
- 2-examination of thoracic cavity.
- 3-examination of abdominal cavity.



POSTMORTEM JUDGEMENT

Similar to ante-mortem examination, a competent veterinarian has to submit its judgement report regarding the fate of carcass and its offal. The decision is based on visual observation, palpation, smell, ante-mortem signs and the results of laboratory test, if any. The statement of judgement may be either of the following:

- 1-Fit for human consumption.
- 2-Unfit for human consumption or total condemnation.
- 3-The affected organs must be condemned while rest can be passed for human consumption (partially condemned).
- 4-Approved for human consumption with conditions-distribution restricted to limited or small amount to a consumer with instruction.

Characteristic Signs For The Animals Dead

1. The flesh is dark, there is capillary bleeding, the organs, particularly liver, lungs and kidneys, are dark and congested and when cut, blood runs out.
2. The intercostal veins are full of blood and are clearly visible
3. The forelegs often tend to be 'tucked up'
4. The carcass sets badly and decomposes rapidly

THANK YOU!

HEALTHCARE HEROES

