



Lecture title: Post mortem Inspection(carcass Inspection)

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Summary:

Rail Inspection :

This Inspection refers to an Inspection of the Carcasses which are suspended on a rail fixed to the ceiling of the abattoir by mobile hooks . this Inspection is carried out after splitting of the carcasses in two halves and completeness of the carcass trimming of cows .the inspection is achieved as follows :

- 1) security of the carcass cleanliness with observation of non existence of hair or wool on the carcasses or presence of any unusual odours
- 2) Observation of the outer external surface of the carcasses and the internal surface particularly the thoracic cavity and abdominal cavity to ascertain of the absence of the pathological lesions or change such as abscesses , bruises on the external surface as well as complete or incomplete bleeding through the condition of the intercostal veins



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- 3) Inspection of Inspection fats related to the carcasses , particularly by visual inspection of fat around the kidney by naked eye .**
 - 4) Inspection of diaphragm (muscularportion)and serous membrance such as peritoneum and pleura**
 - 5) Inspection of bone with external processes such as those of vertebral column and the pelvic bones .**
 - 6) Inspection of pelvic regionto ensure non – existence of the genital organs .**
 - 7) Inspection of the mammary gland (udder)by multiple deep incisions specially in case of human consumption of the udder .**
 - 8) Inspection of meat to check any pathological change or abnormal odour incision should be as minimum as possible except in special disease such as black leg disease and the infection with cysticercus bovis ,in these cases ,multiple incisions should be made according to the degree of infections extension .**
 - 9) Inspection of the lymph nodes of the carcasses
Haemal (hemo) lymph nodes are dark or black nodes , small sizes , oval or global .
Haemal (hemo) lymph nodes differ from**



lymph nodes by the absence of afferent and efferent vessels and it is similar to spleen structure Haemal (hemo) lymph nodes may be called accessory spleens which are found along side aorta in cow but in the sheep it is present in the lumbar region which are large multiple in case of anemia and emaciation .

lymph nodes

1) prescapular L.N

p; in front of the shoulder joint cover by sterno cephalicus M.

D; cervical nodes , the shoulder , upper foreleg

2) prefemoral L.N

P; at the edge of the tensor fascia lata

D; skin ; prepuce and superficial muscles of femur

3) popliteal L.N

P; behind the stifle joint between the biceps femoris M. and semitendinosus M.

D; from lower part of leg and foot

4) lumbar L.N

P; on both side of muscles on the lumbar vertebra



D; abdominal wall ,lumber muscles

5) Internal iliac L.N

P;on region of contact last lumber vertebra and Sacrum .

D; muscles of the sub lumber region , pelvic , thigh

6) superficial inguinal L.N

P; in the cod fat at the neck of the scrotum

D; external genitals , abdominal wall

7) supramammary L.N

P ; above and behind the udder

D;udder

Judgement of abnormal cases in meat hygiene

In order to judge abnormal cases, measures should be considered

- 1) if the abnormal or apathological case is infectious or transmissible to human beings or contagious to other animals
The duty of aveterinarian is to prevent and control of diseases and prevent their spread**
- 2) if this case is acceptable by the consumer relating to his psychologic,religious and civil states.**
- 3)what is the benefit and nutritional values can be obtained from this abnormal cases**



4)The causative agents of the abnormal case and pathological change in the light of pathogenecity,whether the lesion is localized or generalized

If can be concluded by these question on correct judgement for humen consumption

