



Post-Mortem Dispositions

Red Meat Code of Practice Chapter 8

31 May 2015

TITLE

Operational Code: Post-Mortem Dispositions

COMMENCEMENT

This Operational Code is effective from 31 May 2015.

ISSUING BODY

This Operational Code is issued by the Animal Products group, Regulation and Assurance branch of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

Dated at Wellington this day of 2015.

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Introduction

This introduction is not part of the Operational Code, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this document is to set out the procedures for the disposition of animal products following post-mortem (PM) examination. Final disposition must be made on a basis of fitness for intended purpose.

Background

- (1) This document outlines the practical requirements for disposition of animal material following post mortem examination. The dispositions are ordered alphabetically and apply to the species as indicated in the tables. It is acknowledged that this list is not an exhaustive list of all possible post mortem findings and diagnosis but that in some cases the competent post-mortem examiners will need to make decisions outside of those listed here.

Who should read this Operational Code?

- (1) This code contains specifications that apply to all primary processing of animal material from all mammals, farmed ostriches and emu, where the resulting product is intended for human consumption
- (2) It applies to both risk management programme operators and ante-mortem and post-mortem examiners.

Why is this important?

- (1) Operating other than in accordance with this code is an offence under Part 10 of the Animal Products Act 1999

Related requirements

- (1) This document should be read in conjunction with
 - a) Animal Products Notice: Ante-mortem and Post-mortem examination of Mammals, Ostrich and Emu
 - b) Presentation for Post-Mortem Examination, Red Meat Code of Practice Chapter 6
 - c) Post-Mortem Examination, Red Meat Code of Practice Chapter 7

Part 1: Mandatory Requirements

1.1 Definitions

ADM: TBfree NZ Area Disease Manager

HC Spec means the current version of Animal Products (Specifications For Products Intended For Human Consumption) Notice 2013

line: A group of animals coming from the same vendor and slaughtered during the same day at one slaughterhouse. This is regardless of whether or not the animals are reactors, coming from an infected herd or coming from a vector risk area

PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction which is a technique to amplify a single or few copies of a piece of DNA across several orders of magnitude, generating thousands to millions of copies of a particular DNA sequence.

PM means Post-Mortem

TB: Bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*).

TB reactor: an animal judged to be a TB reactor by an accredited or authorised person under the pest management strategy of the Animal Health Board.

TB suspect: Animals that have lesions suspicious of TB identified at ante or post-mortem examination.

tuberculous animals: TB reactors and those animals with lesions suspicious of TB.

tuberculous product: Product derived from tuberculous animals which may or may not be passed for human consumption depending on location and removal of affected parts.

1.2 Requirements for Human Consumption

(1) HC Spec specifies:

- a) Animal material from farmed mammals or farmed birds must comply with the relevant PM regulations and specifications prior to release of the resulting animal product from the final primary processor.
- b) Animal material from killed wild mammals must comply with the relevant PM regulations and specifications prior to release of resulting animal product from the final primary processor.
- c) Animal material from killed game estate mammals must comply with the relevant PM regulations and specifications prior to release of resulting animal product from the final primary processor.
- d) Animal material from killed farmed mammals that have become feral, must comply with the relevant PM regulations and specifications prior to release of resulting animal product from the final primary processor.

1.2.1 Disposition of Product

- (1) See Appendix 2 for the dispositions to be used.
- (2) Adequate procedures must be in place to control product to ensure the product will not be disposed of in an unauthorised manner.

- (3) Product may be retained as per Chapter 9. Inventory records of such product must be maintained by the Operator or a person with appropriate delegated authority.

1.2.2 Retain rail procedures

- (1) No un-passed carcasses or parts are to be left on or beneath the retain rails or on viscera tables or buggies during work breaks unless they are under the direct control of an inspector.

1.3 Animal Consumption

1.3.1 General

- (1) Animal material intended as petfood, including both minimal risk and medium risk raw material, must be stained black unless it is:
 - a) packaged and marked with a broad red band and labelled "Inedible Not for Human Consumption" at the source premises; or
 - b) sealed with an approved seal in leak proof bulk bins labelled "Inedible Not for Human Consumption"; or
 - c) marked with a stamp in black letters not less than 19 mm high "Inedible Not for Human Consumption" and the official number of the source premises. Carcasses must be marked in several places and all cuts after debasing and offal must bear a similar mark.
- (2) Petfood may be stained black using a stain formulated according to Approved Maintenance Compounds (Non-Dairy) Manual, Part A, 4.9.

1.3.2 Collection of Blood and other Tissues for Pharmaceuticals Purposes from Immature Calves

- (1) Carcasses may be designated for use as petfood.
- (2) Carcasses, blood and other tissues of these calves must not enter the edible human food chain. Refer to Red Meat Code of Practice Chapter 5, Slaughter and Dressing.

1.3.3 Pet Food Carcasses

- (1) Certain categories of carcasses which would otherwise be condemned may be salvaged for petfood at company discretion. These categories include:
 - a) ovine carcasses with more than 5 *Cysticercus ovis* cysts in the skeletal muscle, excluding the diaphragm;
 - b) very poor carcasses with chronic arthritis;
 - c) poor carcasses with chronic caseous lymphadenitis [CLA] lesions;
 - d) carcasses with 4 or more extensive CLA lesions affecting most of a carcass or viscera lymph node;
 - e) carcasses which are unsightly due to extensive trimming of parasitic lesions;
 - f) carcasses with generalised sarcocystis infestation.
- (2) For disease statistics, petfood carcasses must be recorded as condemned.
- (3) The PM examiner must make one knife slash per side of petfood carcasses from, and including, the hind leg, along the back and over the shoulder to end at the neck and elbow.
- (4) It is then the responsibility of the operator to:
 - a) excise all lesions and immediate surrounding tissue, placing them in a condemned container or chute;
 - b) make a second knife slash per side parallel to the first one;
 - c) brand the carcass with the petfood stamp, using black ink, four times per side [leg, loin, rack and shoulder] so that the ink penetrates the identification slashes.

- (5) These procedures must be completed before the carcass leaves the slaughter floor, ancillary facility, or other specified area covered by a registered Risk Management Programme.

1.3.4 Ovine Heads and Tongues – Salvage for Petfood

- (1) Unexamined heads must be condemned and treated accordingly unless salvaged for petfood.
- (2) If neither the head nor the tongue is required for human consumption, any part of the head may be salvaged for petfood without PM examination, provided it is not defective in any way and not derived from a carcass condemned for disease conditions. Salvage may occur before PM examination using batch collection procedures.

1.3.5 Bobby calf Head and Tongues – Salvage for Petfood

- (1) When the tongue is not saved for human consumption, no PM examination of the head is required. This is valid even if the brain is saved for human consumption.
- (2) If neither the head nor the tongue is required for human consumption, any part of the head may be salvaged for petfood without PM examination, provided it is not defective in any way and not derived from a carcass condemned for disease conditions. Salvage may occur before PM examination using batch collection procedures.

1.3.6 Livers

- (1) A liver presented with less than one whole node must be designated petfood if not otherwise condemned.
- (2) Also see chapter 6, Presentation.

1.4 Condemned Material

1.4.1 General

- (1) Pigs or goats scalded before sticking must be condemned.
- (2) Condemned carcasses or parts must be secured during work breaks unless an official assessor or PM examiner is physically present or the material is identified in accordance with a documented procedure.

Denaturing product in an accordance with 1.4.5 is an acceptable way of securing condemned material
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1.4.2 Carcasses

- (1) Carcasses falling into drains must be condemned without trimming.
- (2) Carcasses falling on the floor may be either discarded by the company [without the issue of a condemned ticket] or identified and either condemned or reworked to the satisfaction of the PM examiner or an Animal Products Officer.

1.4.3 Viscera

- (1) All condemned material must go directly into a condemned material chute.
- (2) Slinks can be transported in secure facilities to the foetal blood room.
- (3) Condemned heads may be removed by a non-food worker or a food worker using a hook or similar device.

1.4.4 Foetal Blood

- (1) Foetal blood can only be collected from animals where the dam has passed AM and PM examination.

1.4.5 Denaturing of Raw Materials

- (1) Unless otherwise exempt, any carcass or offal derived from farmed deer, game or stock that has been condemned according to any criteria relating to the examination, handling, processing or packaging of products must be denatured.
- (2) Denaturing may take place on the slaughter floor or any other place where animal product has been condemned. This needs to be done while the animal product is still under control of the examiner unless an approved system is in place.
- (3) Denaturing must be done according to one of the following methods:
 - a) Hashing/hogging: when condemned material is transported off-site the material is to have the character and appearance of inedible material otherwise one of the agents described below must be added;
 - b) A green ink as in Approved Maintenance Compounds (Non-Dairy) Manual, Part A, 4.10;
 - c) Crude carbolic acid; or
 - d) Cresylic acid.

1.4.6 Exemptions for denaturing of raw material

- (1) Medium risk raw material that conforms to the following criteria does not need to be denatured:
 - a) Derived from slaughtered or killed animals intended for food and the material is physically confined to, and secured on the same premises at all times from the point of collection to the thermal process; or
 - b) Derived from field sources, i.e., other than slaughtered or killed animals, and transported directly to a thermal processing premises. During transport the material shall be physically confined so that it does not contaminate the environment and is inaccessible by vermin; or
 - c) Derived from animals slaughtered at a premises which has been approved for the slaughtering of animals and rendering of medium risk raw material.

1.4.7 Pharmaceutical Material

- (1) Any material derived from animals that have passed ante- and post-mortem examination can be used for pharmaceutical purposes.
- (2) Fetuses and fetal blood derived from slaughtered stock or farmed deer may be saved as raw materials provided the condition above is fulfilled. The fetuses or fetal blood may only be used for pharmaceutical or biological purposes.

1.4.8 Alternative treatment to thermal processing

- (1) Condemned tissues from animals that have been slaughtered or killed, or recovered from the field may be treated by approved processes to recover extracted substances intended for pharmaceutical or biological purposes.

1.4.9 Thyroid gland

- (1) Neither the thyroid gland nor the muscular tissues surrounding the larynx can be salvaged for human consumption.
- (2) Thyroid glands may be saved for pharmaceutical or technical use.

Part 2: Dispositions

2.1 Background

- (1) Disposition of animal products following post-mortem examination must ensure that product is fit for intended purpose.
- (2) In formulating the dispositions, MPI has considered that risks to public health (food safety) and animal health must be minimised. Wholesomeness was also a consideration.
- (3) The extent to which the disposition applies to the product must be made clear by the post-mortem examiner. Sometimes one disposition may apply to all tissues of an animal while at other times different dispositions may apply to different tissues of one animal.
- (4) Where only parts of an animal, carcass, head or viscera are affected by a disease, due consideration must be given to the possibility of the tissue being an indicator tissue for disease in other parts of the carcass.

2.2 Dispositions of product and by-product

- (1) See the Disposition Table (Appendix 2) for the dispositions to be used.
- (2) Adequate procedures must be in place to control animal material to ensure the material will not be disposed of in a manner which results in contamination of animal product.
- (3) A post-mortem examination service provider must have a programme in place to monitor the performance of the post-mortem examiners and MPI VS must verify this programme.

2.3 Control of product

- (1) Control of animal material occurs in various ways before being released.
- (2) Animal material that needs trimming and re-examination is handled on the main chain or diverted to the retain rail and remains under the control of the post-mortem examiner until the defects have been removed. This process usually takes only a short period of time. A documented system must be in place at each premises describing how such product is identified and controlled and who has the authority to remove what marks. Historically, standardised tickets, paper squares and discs have been used but alternative systems of control may be developed. Any system must be approved by the Veterinary Technical Supervisor of MPI VS (VTS).
- (3) Lines of animals with Caseous Lymphadenitis (CLA), Sarcocysts, minor pleurisy or grass seeds or which have been vaccinated with Johne's Disease vaccine may be transferred to MPI-approved ancillary areas for trimming and re-examination. MPI-approved ancillary facilities are detailed in Chapter 5. Any system for dealing with product in ancillary areas must be approved by the VTS.
- (4) Animal material or product may be retained for extended periods of time, for example, when laboratory results are required to make a judgement (e.g. in the case of TB). This animal material or product must be retained in a secure manner by the post-mortem examination service (e.g. in a lockable cage or rail) in a different part of the premises. Inventory records of such product must be maintained by the post-mortem examination service.
- (5) Where animal material needs to be re-examined, the operator must ensure that the conditions under which this occurs are adequate for the purpose (chapter 9). Documentation must be available describing how the operator and the post-mortem examination service exercise control over such product.

2.4 Missing Tissues

(1) Standards for Missing Tissues at Post-Mortem Examination.

Missing Tissue	Tissue Found	Tissue Not Found	Export
1 kidney	Normal post-mortem examination judgement and disposition but condemn found tissues	Re-inspect carcass and offal using normal post-mortem examination judgement and disposition. If no evidence of systemic food safety or wholesomeness issues pass carcass and viscera for human consumption.	Product can be passed for export if remaining kidney has no evidence of systemic condemnable lesion
Other tissues requiring post-mortem examination			Not to be passed for export if tissue not found
Any missing tissue If there is other evidence of a systemic condemnable condition	Condemn all	Condemn all	

Part 3: Samples

3.1 General

- (1) Samples may be collected for public health protection and animal health surveillance.
- (2) This part excludes requirements for Trichinosis, Injection Site Lesion (ISLs), species verification and chemical residues, which are discussed in other publications, and for TB, which is addressed in the next part.
- (3) If samples are to be collected they must be collected, dispatched and acted upon in accordance with MPI procedures.

3.2 Suspect notifiable diseases (including *Echinococcus granulosus* and *Taenia solium*)

- (1) In the case of a suspect notifiable disease, follow instructions in accordance with the provisions of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Report suspected exotic diseases in animals (e.g. Foot-and-Mouth disease, *Echinococcus granulosus*, *Taenia solium*) via MPI's toll free hotline, all hours on 0800 80 99 66.
- (2) Sample collection, further testing and any containment requirements will be directed by an MPI Incursion Investigator.
- (3) The list of notifiable diseases can be found in the Biosecurity (Notifiable Organisms) Order 2010 or subsequent amendments
- (4) If the post-mortem examiner or the post-mortem examination service identifies what is suspected to be a new, unusual or emerging syndrome they must notify MPI via the toll free hotline on 0800 80 99 66. An MPI Incursion Investigator will assess the findings and may be able to assist with an investigation to determine the cause of the presentation.

3.3 *Taenia saginata*

- (1) Every suspect *T. saginata* lesion must be submitted for laboratory diagnosis in accordance with TD 09/28: Bovine *Taenia saginata* examination procedures: specified countries – for animals from suppliers on the MPI surveillance list for *T. saginata*.
- (2) The surveillance list is provided to official assessors by MPI VS.
- (3) If there are more than two suspect lesions in a line of animals, retain the lesions and email MPI Regulation and Assurance Branch – residues@mpi.govt.nz.
- (4) Every suspect *T. saginata* lesion must be sent chilled and must not be incised deliberately. Do not send in formalin as this interferes with testing. Lesions must only be dispatched if they are able to get to the laboratory while still chilled; they are to be held in a fridge at the premises during weekends or holidays.
- (5) Record the sites (e.g. heart, masseter, liver) on the submission form where all suspect lesions have been found and the number of lesions at each site on the laboratory submission form. This applies to detection on post-mortem examination as well as in the boning room.
- (6) Laboratory: Lesions must be sent to Gribbles Veterinary Hamilton Laboratory. The laboratory submission form must be filled in completely and a copy kept at the sampling site.
- (7) The laboratory will provide copies of the results directly to MPI (Principal Adviser (Residues)) as well as back to the sampling site submitter. Decisions on further investigations will be made by MPI.

- (8) Laboratory costs for this testing will be paid by MPI and will be charged directly from the laboratory to MPI.

3.4 Fitness for Human Consumption

- (1) At times a laboratory diagnosis is required to decide on fitness for human consumption. The submitter must use a laboratory that is appropriately accredited.
- (2) The operator pays laboratory and courier costs. However, the operator has the option to decide that no laboratory test(s) will be performed, in which case a conservative approach must be taken; i.e. a disposition is made as if the laboratory had diagnosed the worst possible option (from a public health perspective).

3.5 Educational samples

- (1) Samples are allowed to be taken by MPI VS and the post-mortem examination services for educational purposes. Procedures are to be in accordance with MPI VS or the post-mortem examination service's specifications. The submitter must use a laboratory that is appropriately accredited.
- (2) MPI VS or the post-mortem examination service pay the laboratory and courier cost.

Part 4: Tuberculosis

4.1 Introduction

- (1) Tuberculosis (TB) plays a prominent role in the New Zealand meat post-mortem examination system. Compared with other conditions, many specific procedures apply to TB.
- (2) A national bovine tuberculosis pest management strategy for both cattle and deer operates under the Biosecurity Act and is administered by TBfree NZ. The slaughter of reactor animals and the use of post-mortem examination slaughterhouse results for epidemiological purposes are important aspects of this strategy.
- (3) For all species, lesion samples must be divided so that half of the sample is forwarded freshly chilled and half is forwarded as fixed tissue.

4.2 Cattle

- (1) The slaughter procedures for TB reactors and the branding of TB carcasses must be in accordance with Chapter 5. The procedures for retained TB meat must be documented in accordance with the part on Documentation and approval of post-mortem examination procedures.

4.2.1 Submission of samples and interpretation of results

- (1) If **one, two or three animals** in a line have suspect TB lesions then:
 - a) All suspect lesions up to and including a maximum of three suspect lesions from each animal must be submitted. This is regardless of reactor status, infected herd status or vector risk area.
- (2) If **four or more animals** in a line have suspect TB lesions then:
 - a) For three of these animals, see the paragraph above. The submission of lesions of the remaining animals is optional unless requested by the ADM. Animals with suspect TB lesions will be considered positive unless the individual animals are deemed negative based on laboratory post-mortem examination (e.g. histopathology).
- (3) If **seven or more animals** in a line have suspect TB lesions then: See the paragraph above. However, if lesions of six animals of the line have been tested in an approved laboratory and they have all been negative and the cause is known, then the remaining animals will also be considered negative.

Animal ID	Lesion			
	1	2	3	4 or more
1	Submission compulsory: TBfree NZ will pay the costs of the histology.			Submission optional: operator, MPI or Post-mortem examination Service to pay the cost of additional histology.
2				
3				
4	Submission optional Operator, MPI or Post-mortem examination Service pay Animal is considered to have TB unless cleared by a laboratory test.			
5	Submission optional Operator, MPI or Post-mortem examination Service pay Animal is considered to have TB unless cleared by a laboratory test.			
6 or more	Exception: if lesions of six animals of the line have been tested in a laboratory and they are all negative and the cause of the problem is known, then the remaining animals can also be considered negative.			

- (4) If there are 4 or more suspect lesions in an animal, then the most typical lesions for TB on gross examination must be submitted.

- (5) Samples should be couriered to the laboratory on the same day of collection provided these will arrive at the receiving laboratory on the same working day or overnight (provided this is a working day for the laboratory).
- (6) If samples need to be held prior to dispatch:
- For fixed samples, these must be refrigerated but must not be frozen.
 - For fresh samples, special care must be taken to ensure that samples for culture are not kept at room temperature for excessive periods. Samples must be stored at 5°C or colder prior to forwarding them to the laboratory using couriers. If there are delays greater than three days in forwarding fresh samples to the laboratory, they must be frozen at a temperature of -12°C or colder.
- (7) The disposition of each carcass will be based on the laboratory (histology) results as per the table below, (but see exceptions above).

Hematoxylin and Eosin Stained	Ziehl–Neelsen Stained	Disposition
Negative	Negative	Human Consumption
Suspicious	Negative	Human Consumption / Condemn*
Typical	Negative	Human Consumption / Condemn*
Typical	Positive	Human Consumption / Condemn*

*Depending on the site(s) of the lesions.

- (8) The Disposition Tables (Appendix 2) contains details of disposition of TB meat.
- (9) At times, the person who makes the judgement may request culturing or PCR testing. Where the histopathology report states that the lesion(s) are consistent with paratuberculosis, culturing or PCR testing may be required.
- (10) When culture information is available to the person making the final judgement, the decision on the disposition of the carcass may be at variance to that detailed in the above table. Any decisions which are at variance with the above table or where a disposition is based on a limited number of suspect animals as described above must be fully documented. If a situation arises where the above TB procedures and dispositions are inappropriate for a certain farm or group of farms on an ongoing basis, an application for amended practices can be made to MPI.
- (11) There is no requirement for MPI VS or the post-mortem examination service to postpone making a judgement if culturing is requested, but MPI VS or the post-mortem examination service may decide to postpone until all information is available to them.

4.3 Deer

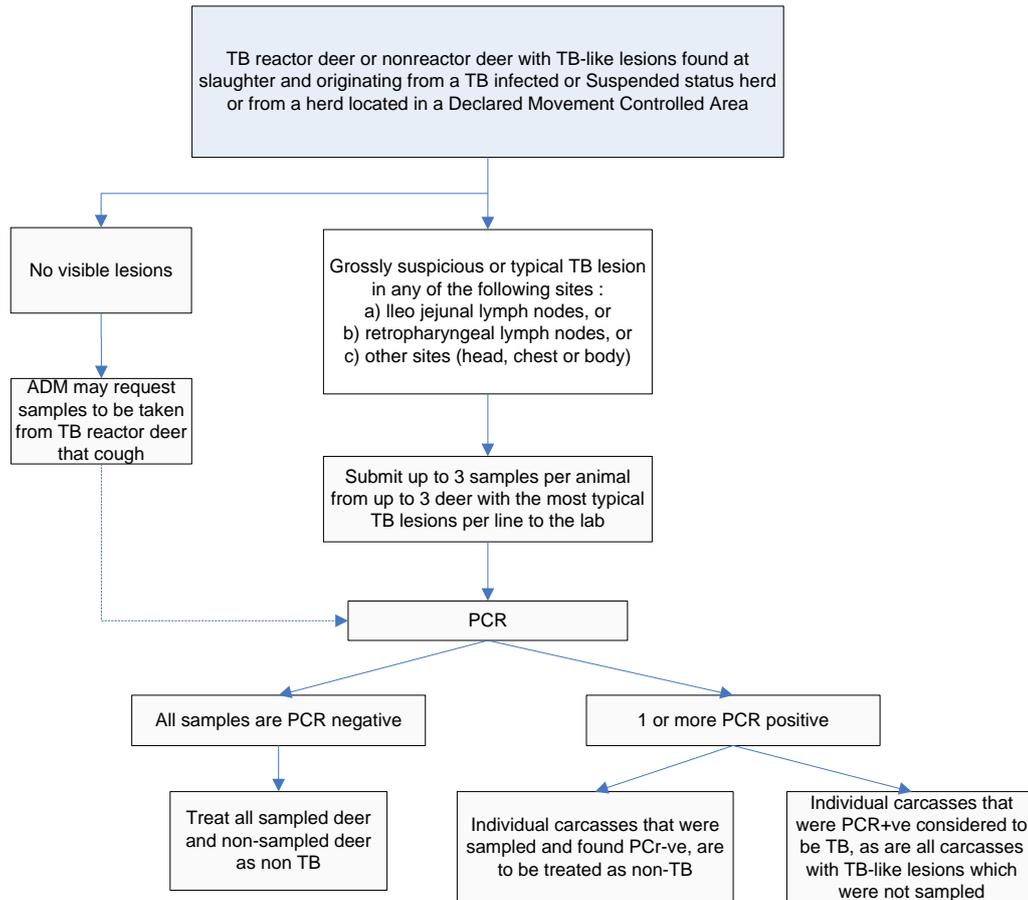
4.3.1 Slaughter and processing procedures

- (1) The slaughter and processing procedures for TB reactors and TB carcasses must be in accordance with Chapter 5 and other relevant requirements.

4.3.2 Submission of samples and interpretation of results

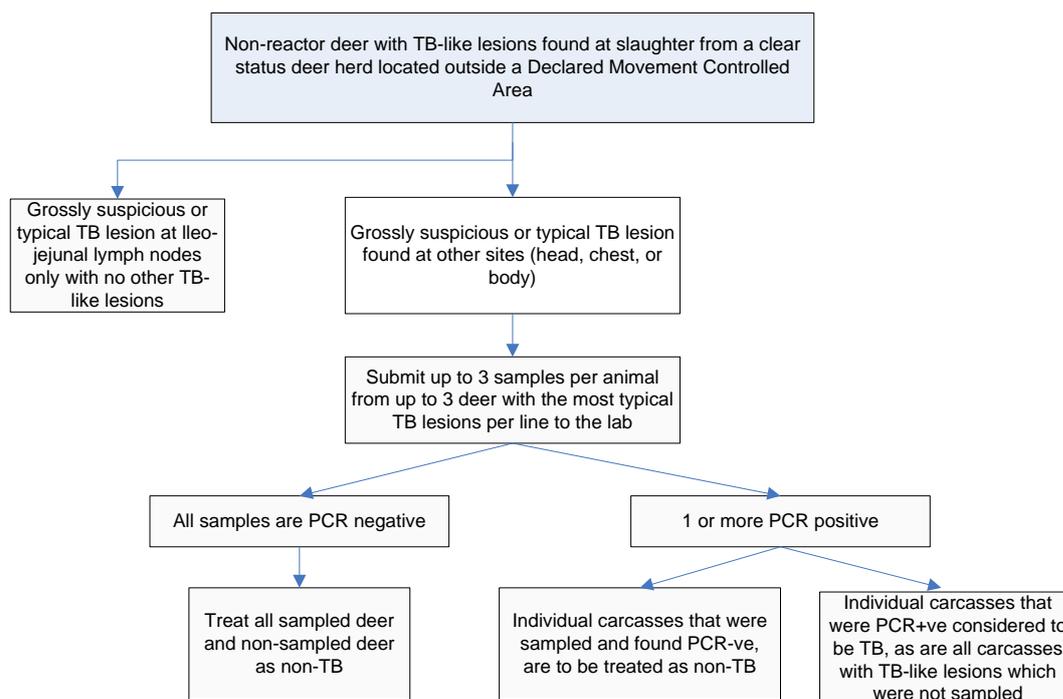
- (1) The submission of samples and interpretation of results will predominantly be based on the TB herd status, i.e. either high risk or low risk category (see definitions below).
- (2) NB: Refer also to country OMAR to confirm market eligibility. For example, countries such as Russia are currently known to have prohibitions or restrictions on products derived from TB reactors regardless of whether any TB-like lesions are found at slaughter.
- High risk category
 - Tuberculous Reactor deer, or

- ii) Non-reactor deer with tuberculous-like lesions found at slaughter and originating from a tuberculous-infected or suspected status herd, or
- iii) Deer from a herd located in a Declared Movement Controlled Area.



b) Low risk category

- i) Non-reactor deer with tuberculous-like lesions found at slaughter from a Clear Status deer herd located outside a Declared Movement Controlled Area



Animal ID	Lesion			
	1	2	3	4 or more
1	Submission compulsory:			Submission optional unless the ADM require samples to be taken
2	TBfree NZ will pay the costs of the PCR			
3				
4	Submission optional			
5	RMP operator pays the costs			
6	Refer to the relevant diagram above for product disposition			

- (3) If there are 4 or more suspect lesions in an animal, then the most typical lesions for TB on gross examination must be submitted.
- (4) Fresh and fixed TB samples from suspect TB deer should be collected and placed in a pottle. Samples details must be entered in DMS (Disease Management System) and couriered to the laboratory on the same day of collection provided these will arrive at the receiving laboratory on the same working day or overnight (provided this is a working day for the laboratory).
- (5) If it is unlikely that the sample will reach laboratory on a working day, the sample should be kept at 4°C until such time that the sample will get to the laboratory on a working day. If there is a long public holiday (>5 days), then samples should be frozen.
- (6) The physical address of Canterbury Health Lab is:

TB/PC3 laboratory Microbiology
 Canterbury Health Laboratories
 Corner Hagley Avenue and Tuam Street
 Christchurch CBD

4.4 Pigs

- (1) Samples of carcasses / viscera that are the subject of pending condemnation judgements must be submitted for laboratory confirmation in all cases.

- (2) Samples of a representative range of lesions from all carcasses/viscera that are condemned or are held pending possible condemnation must be submitted for laboratory confirmation by histopathological examination and culture.
- (3) The submitter may recover the costs of sampling and couriering from the operator. The name of the client for the laboratory to bill must be clearly indicated on the submission form. If the operator does not wish to have the test performed, the lesion(s) will be considered tuberculous and the product will be disposed of accordingly.

4.5 Wild Animals

- (1) Wild pigs, deer, chamois, thar, goats, hares and rabbits are at times submitted for processing. Any suspect TB lesions must be submitted in accordance with section 4.2.

4.6 Other Species

- (1) Any suspect TB lesions must be submitted to a laboratory in accordance with section 4.2.
- (2) Where TB lesions are detected in other species, the submitter must notify MPI.

4.7 Communication

- (1) Reactors on arrival at a slaughterhouse are identified by:
 - a) reactor ear tags; or
 - b) a TB declaration card submitted by or on behalf of the owner to the slaughter company or a vendor declaration form with details regarding TB and reactor status.
- (2) The following procedures apply if:
 - a) a reactor is submitted for slaughter, or
 - b) an animal with suspect lesion(s) is detected on post-mortem examination.
- (3) Login to the DMS and enter required details for each category. A copy of the completed DMS report must accompany the sample to the lab. The ADM will automatically be notified by the DMS. OSPRI is responsible for the operation of the DMS and technical problems should be directed to their helpdesk 0800 482 4636.
- (4) The laboratory will send an email notification to the submitter (i.e. the post-mortem examination service) when results are available. The submitter will pass this information on to the processor. It is not the responsibility of the submitter to contact the farmer, but the submitter should be available to provide the farmer with information if requested. Lines of communication between farmers, TB Free NZ, laboratories and field staff of AsureQuality, and veterinary clinical practitioners are outside the scope of this guideline.

Part 5: Disease and defect recording requirements

5.1 General

- (1) The collection of disease and defect information by the post-mortem examination service is required to monitor and improve post-mortem examination systems. This applies both to the adequacy of the system to detect abnormal tissues and to be able to compare findings at different premises. It may also assist in continued access to overseas markets and monitoring of animal diseases. A number of sheets attached to the Post-mortem examination Table (Appendix 3) contain the categories of diseases and defects that are to be collected and made available to MPI. The sections below contain descriptions of the diseases and defects for farmed deer and bobby calves that are to be collected. Some comments are made regarding wild deer and ovines. Other species and more details regarding wild deer and ovines will follow in due course.

5.2 Farmed Deer

- (1) With the exception of tuberculosis, neoplasms and *E. granulosus*, only affected carcasses are to be recorded. As an example facial eczema is to be recorded as 'other causes' when the carcass is affected but not if the liver only is affected.

5.2.1 Arthritis, infectious

- (1) Any swelling, deformation or inflammation of a joint which is considered at post-mortem examination as being caused by an infectious agent. Please note the diagnosis will be based on gross pathology and it is not the intention that joints are opened for confirmation.

5.2.2 Arthritis, non-infectious

- (1) Any deformation or swelling of a joint which is considered to be non-infectious. This includes joints deformed by trauma or a degenerative process.

5.2.3 Bruises, Forequarter

- (1) All lesions resulting from trauma to the forequarter (forelegs, neck, shoulders. The caudal part of the shoulder is defined by a line which runs horizontally and touches the most caudal part of the shoulder blade when the carcass and the forelegs are hanging freely). Ribs in the forequarter are included with the exception of healed broken ribs. All lesions are to be more than 10 cm in their greatest dimension and a minimum depth of 0.5 cm.
- (2) Lesions identified as Wounds take precedence over associated bruises and should only be recorded as "Wounds".

5.2.4 Bruises, Middle

- (1) All lesions resulting from trauma to the "middle" of the carcass (thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, ribs, brisket and flaps). Ribs are included with the exception of healed broken ribs. Removal of healed broken ribs is a commercial matter. The lesions are to be more than 10 cm in their greatest dimension and a minimum depth of 0.5 cm.
- (2) Lesions identified as Wounds take precedence over associated bruises and should only be recorded as "Wounds".

5.2.5 Bruises, Hindquarter

- (1) All lesions resulting from trauma to the hindquarter (hocks, knuckles, topsides, silversides, rumps, tissues covering ischium and ilium). The lesions are to be more than 10 cm in their greatest dimension and a minimum depth of 0.5 cm.
- (2) Lesions identified as Wounds take precedence over associated bruises and should only be recorded as "Wounds".
- (3) Therefore more than one ticket for Bruises can be attached to a carcass. In practical terms the definition of minor bruises has been changed but the way to deal with minor bruising is unchanged.
- (4) Carcasses will be passed if they are:
 - a) free from diseases and defects, apart from minor bruising (10 cm in its greatest dimension and < 5 cm deep); and
- (5) Company responsibilities with regard to bruising are detailed in Chapter 5. This continues to apply but note the altered definition of bruising in farmed deer above.
- (6) If a carcass is condemned for bruises it is sufficient to enter this data in the box of Bruises Forequarter only.

5.2.6 Wounds

- (1) All lesions resulting from trauma which are associated with a penetrated hide. Wounds are recorded regardless of their size and if accompanied by bruises or pleurisy broken rib or pleurisy other they will take precedence for recording purposes.

5.2.7 *E. granulosus*

- (1) Any lesions from an animal which are confirmed by a laboratory as caused by *E. granulosus* are to be recorded. Current hydatids requirements remain unchanged. Recording occurs in the month of confirmation.

5.2.8 Injection Site Lesions

- (1) Lesions which are likely to have been caused by injections regardless of size, substance injected, and age of the lesion.

5.2.9 Neoplasms

- (1) All animals which are considered at post-mortem examination as having one or more neoplasms in the carcass, head or offal.

5.2.10 Peritonitis

- (1) Carcasses for which peritonitis is identified and which require trimming or further input prior to disposition. Minor resolved lesions (<5 cm in largest diameter) which are remnants of earlier peritonitis should not be recorded.

5.2.11 Pleurisy, Broken rib

- (1) Any abnormality of the pleura (inflammation, thickening and/or adhesion), which is associated with broken ribs and requires trimming or further input prior to disposition. Lesions which are classified as Tuberculosis, Wounds, Bruises and Neoplasms are not included in this category.
- (2) Please note that there is no requirement to remove broken healed ribs which do not have pleurisy. This is a commercial matter.

5.2.12 Pleurisy, Other

- (1) Any abnormality of the pleura (inflammation, thickening and/or adhesion), which is not associated with broken ribs and requires trimming or further input prior to disposition. Lesions which are classified as Tuberculosis, Wounds, Bruises and Neoplasms are not included in this category.

5.2.13 Pyogenic Lesions

- (1) One or more pyogenic lesions in the carcass. Specific conditions in the list which are accompanied by pyogenic lesions will take precedence for recording purposes.

5.2.14 Septicaemia

- (1) All carcasses which are judged as septicaemic unless already judged to be septicaemic and condemned as part of a specific condition on the list. Note that if an initial diagnosis of septicaemia is not confirmed on re-examination, the septicaemia ticket should be cancelled.

5.2.15 Tuberculosis

- (1) Any animal with lesion(s) found in a carcass, head and/or offal which is (are) diagnosed as tuberculosis for the purpose of carcass disposition. This may not always include laboratory diagnosis.

5.2.16 Other Causes

- (1) All causes which are not mentioned in this list and which require a carcass to be diverted to the retain rail and/or condemned. It includes diseases and defects which previously were recorded separately such as, but not limited to actiniform lesions, facial eczema, post capture myopathy, *Elaphostrongylus cervi*, emaciation.

5.3 Farmed and Wild Deer

5.3.1 Orchitis/epididymitis

- (1) Any animal with lesions suspected to be orchitis or epididymitis.
- (2) In the case of *Brucella ovis* the following details are to be recorded for epidemiological purposes.
- (3) Farmed and wild:
 - a) Date of post-mortem examination.
 - b) Number of affected male deer in this line.
 - c) Number of male deer in this line.
 - d) Farmed or wild deer.
- (4) If farmed deer:
 - a) Name of the owner.
 - b) Address.
 - c) Further clarification of address if required.
 - d) Town.
- (5) If wild deer:
 - a) Area where the animal(s) were derived from.
 - b) Total number of wild male deer inspected this month (top of page).
- (6) **Contamination** will not be recorded. However the carcasses are to continue to be ticketed and trimmed as per Chapter 5. This standard remains unchanged.

5.4 Bobby Calves

5.4.1 Emaciation

- (1) Minimal wearing of the plantar surfaces of the hooves, the umbilical remnant is fresh rather than dry, and coupled with these findings there may be evidence of muscular weakness (ante mortem).
- (2) Musculature which is loose and flabby and appears “water soaked”.
- (3) Generalised underdevelopment of the musculature.
- (4) Minimal fat deposits, which appear brownish-red, gelatinous and oedematous.

5.4.2 Wounds and bruises

- (1) Wounds.
- (2) Bruises.

5.4.3 Arthritis

- (1) Acute inflammation and infection affecting the joints, including localised infectious arthritis and infectious polyarthritis, but excluding uncomplicated traumatic lesions.

5.4.4 Septicaemia

- (1) Septicaemia and pyaemia.
- (2) Conditions which have spread systemically from the initial focus of infection (e.g. hepatic abscesses with further abscessation in other organs).
- (3) Salmonellosis.
- (4) Haemorrhagic, gangrenous and other acute inflammations of the GI tract.
- (5) Acute pericarditis.
- (6) Acute nephritis (includes those conditions where there are hyperaemic haloes around white spots on the cortex).
- (7) Other acute inflammatory conditions (e.g. fibrinous peritonitis and acute hepatitis).

5.4.5 Pleurisy

- (1) Pleurisy.
- (2) Use Pneumonia (not pleurisy) if in conjunction with acute pneumonia.
- (3) Use Septicaemia (not pleurisy) if in conjunction with acute pericarditis.

5.4.6 Other Causes

- (1) Superficial haematomas in the pelvic area resulting from ineffective closure of the umbilical arteries.
- (2) Non-infectious, rare conditions affecting part of the carcass, such as melanosis, umbilical hernias, and localised white muscle.
- (3) Generalised, non-infectious conditions, which occur rarely and require carcass condemnation (jaundice, malignant neoplasms, generalised melanosis).
- (4) Any condition (excluding contamination) which is not recorded by any of the other categories and which results in the carcass being sent to the retain rail.

5.4.7 Contamination

- (1) Contamination.

5.4.8 Pneumonia

- (1) Pneumonia.

5.5 Sheep and Lambs

- (1) Where *T. ovis* (*C. ovis*) cysts or Caseous lymphadenitis (CLA) lesions are detected anywhere in the viscera of the sheep (other than lambs), the carcass is to be diverted to the detain rail and the appropriate disease is to be recorded.

5.5.1 Lambs

- (1) To ensure consistency of data to enable the control and management of *Taenia ovis* (sheep measles) at farm level, Ovis Management Ltd requests that for lambs, findings of *T. ovis* lesions in the diaphragm and heart be recorded against the carcass of lambs. This is likely to involve notification from viscera examiners to carcass examiners who will ticket the carcass but not send the carcass to the detain rail. The company grader will then enter the data against the carcass and the farm. It will be up to the operator, AsureQuality and MPI staff at each premises to agree on the ticketing process.

Appendix 1: Disease and Defect Forms

Disease and Defect Form Ovine and Caprine

Premises No.: Month / Year:

E.g. enter February 2012 as 2/12

		SHEEP		LAMBS		GOATS	
		Prevalence	Condemned	Prevalence	Condemned	Prevalence	Condemned
PLU	1						
WB	2						
C-OVIS	3						
SAR	4						
ART	5						
CLA	6						
EMA	7						
NP	8						
PYO	9						
EG	10						
CONTAM	11						
FEX	12						
OCS	13						
SAL	14						
	15						
	16						
	17						
	18						
	19						
TOTAL							

Disease and Defect Form Bovine and Caprine

Premises No.: Month / Year:

E.g. enter February 2012 as 2/12

		CATTLE		CALVES		PIGS	
		Prevalence	Condemned	Prevalence	Condemned	Prevalence	Condemned
EMA	51						
WB	52						
TB	53						
PYO	54						
ART	55						
SAL	56						
NP	57						
PLU	58						
ACT	59						
XAN	60						
FC	61						
SL	62						
C-BOVIS	63						
OCS	64						
CONTAM	65						
FEX	66						
EG	67						
NI	68						
PNU	69						
TOTAL	99	0	0	0	0	0	0

Disease and Defect Form Farmed Deer

Premises RMP Identifier

Month / Year

E.g. enter February 2012 as 2/12

Total number of carcasses examined

Total number of male deer examined

*Total number of male deer of which testicles have been examined

Including condemned carcasses

	Number of Affected Deer	Number of Condemned Deer	Percentage Prevalence
Arthritis_Infectious			
Arthritis_Non-infectious			
Bruises_Forequarter			
Bruises_Middle			
Bruises_Hindquarter			
Bruises			
Wounds			
E. granulosus			
ISL			
Neoplasms			
Peritonitis			
Pleurisy_Broken rib			
Pleurisy_Other			
Pyogenic Lesions			
Septicaemia			
Tuberculosis			
Other Causes			
Orchitis/epididymitis			

Note that the column with affected deer includes condemned animals.

Disease and Defect Form Feral Animals

Premises No.:

Month / Year:

or Email:

	WILD DEER		WILD PIGS		WILD GOATS		CHAMOIS		THAR		HARES		RABBITS	
	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond
Exceeds Time Limit														
No Viscera														
Frozen														
Farmed														
Imperfect Bleeding														
Decomposition														
Emaciation														
Contamination														
Arthritis														
Wounds and Bruises														
Pyogenic Lesions														
Neoplasm														
Pleurisy														
Tuberculosis														
Septicaemic-Like lesions														
Other Causes														
Actino														
Facial Eczema														
Post Capture Myopathy														
Elaphostrongylus Cervi														
B. Ovis														

Note: prevalence column includes condemned

Total Carcasses Examined

Disease and Defect Form Game Estate Animals

Premises No.:

Month / Year:

or Email:

	GAME ESTATE DEER		GAME ESTATE PIGS		GAME ESTATE GOATS		GAME ESTATE CHAMOIS		GAME ESTATE THAR	
	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond	Prev	Cond
Exceeds Time Limit										
No Viscera										
Frozen										
Farmed										
Imperfect Bleeding										
Decomposition										
Emaciation										
Contamination										
Arthritis										
Wounds and Bruises										
Pyogenic Lesions										
Neoplasm										
Pleurisy										
Tuberculosis										
Septicaemic-Like lesions										
Other Causes										
Actino										
Facial Eczema										
Post Capture Myopathy										
Elaphostrongylus Cervi										
B. Ovis										

Note: prevalence column includes condemned

Total Carcasses Examined

Appendix 2: Dispositions

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Abrasions	Part of the carcass only.	CDP	Condemn	Affected parts	
Abrasions	Small to head.	CD	Condemn	Affected parts	Post-mortem examiner to pass, company to remove
Abscess	Hepatic, which are not surrounded by hyperaemic halos, where there is no swelling of the liver or associated lymph nodes, and no involvement of other organs.	B	Condemn	Affected parts	
Abscess	Local spread only (e.g. from a tail bite to the sacrum, or from a castration wound to the superficial inguinal lymph node).	P	Condemn	Affected parts	
Abscess	Multiple abscesses which could have resulted from a pyaemia are found.	P	Condemn	All	See specific procedures
Abscess	Multiple bite abscesses without systemic involvement.	P	Condemn	Affected parts	
Abscess	Local only.	CDS	Condemn	Affected parts	
Abscess	Single abscess.	P	Condemn	Affected tissues	
Abscess	With evidence of systemic spread.	CDS	Condemn	All	
Actinomycosis, Actinobacillosis	Any lymph node involvement in the head.	CD	Condemn	Head and tongue	
Actinomycosis, Actinobacillosis	Lesion is in the jawbone only.	CD	Condemn	Head	Tongue is fit for human consumption
Actinomycosis, Actinobacillosis	Localised.	CD	Condemn	Affected organs and parts and corresponding nodes.	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Actinomycosis, Actinobacillosis	Numerous and widespread lesions with emaciation or oedema.	CD	Condemn	All	
Adenocarcinoma	Of the small intestine.	S	Condemn	All	See malignant neoplasms
Arthritis	Acute inflammation and infection, including localised infectious arthritis and infectious polyarthritis. Excludes traumatic lesions.	B	Condemn	All	Excludes uncomplicated lesions
Arthritis	Acute polyarthritis. Number of affected joints in more than one limb or region.	CDPS	Condemn	All	
Arthritis	Acute with emaciation.	CDPS	Condemn	All	
Arthritis	Acute, localised and no systemic involvement.	CDPS	Condemn	Affected joints or parts, and surrounding tissue together with associated lymph nodes if affected.	
Arthritis	Acute, with evidence of systemic involvement.	CDPS	Condemn	All	
Arthritis	Chronic localised or chronic polyarthritis and very poor carcass.	CDPS	Pet food	All	Option to designate pet food instead of Render in toto
Arthritis	Chronic localised or chronic polyarthritis.	CDPS	Condemn	Affected joints or parts, and surrounding tissue together with associated lymph nodes if affected.	
Ascaris lumbricoides	Minor blemishes (milk spots).	P	Condemn	Affected parts	
Ascaris lumbricoides	More extensive blemishes.	P	Condemn	Liver	
Bites	Small to head.	C	Condemn	Affected parts	Post-mortem examiner pass, company to remove

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
BOSCC	Involvement of the osseous structure of the head with extensive infection, suppuration and necrosis.	C	Condemn/ Pet Food	Affected parts / Rest	
BOSCC	Is, regardless of extent, associated with cachexia or evidence of absorption or secondary changes.	C	Condemn	All	
BOSCC	Less severe than other described cases (see osseous structure and metastasis).	C	Condemn/ Human consumption	Affected parts / Rest	
BOSCC	Metastasis from the eye or orbital region to any of the lymph nodes, internal organs, muscles, skeleton or other structures, regardless of the extent of the primary tumour.	C	Condemn/ Pet Food	Affected parts / Rest	
Bruises	Extensive or gangrenous.	CD	Condemn	Carcass	
Bruises	Extensive with systemic involvement, or gangrenous.	CPS	Condemn	All	
Bruises	Extensive.	CD	Condemn	Carcass	
Bruises	If not warranting total condemnation.	B	Condemn	Affected parts	
Bruises	Major bruises	CDPS	Condemn	Affected parts	
Bruises	Minor bruises, not exceeding 100 mm in the greatest dimension or 5mm depth	CDPS	Condemn	Affected parts	Company responsibility, to be removed before entering chiller

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Bruises	When lesions affect the majority of the muscle masses in the hind and forequarters to a depth exceeding 0.5 cm into musculature.	B	Condemn	All	
Bruises	With secondary carcass changes (e.g. oedema or generalised hyperaemia).	B	Condemn	All	
CLA	Carcass/organ/viscera not covered by other CLA criteria.	S	Condemn	Affected parts	
CLA	Four or more extensive lesions, affecting most of a lymph node on carcass and viscera examination, soft wet lesions.	S	Condemn	All	
CLA	Four or more extensive lesions, affecting most of a lymph node on carcass and viscera examination, chronic lesions.	S	Pet Food	All	Also excise all lesions and immediate surrounding tissue and condemn
CLA	Poor carcass, chronic lesions.	S	Pet Food	All	Also :Excise all lesions and immediate surrounding tissue and condemn
CLA	Poor carcass, soft wet lesions.	S	Condemn	All	
CLA	Systemic involvement (i.e. fevered or showing evidence of haematogenous spread) on carcass and or viscera examination.	S	Condemn	All	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Contagious ecthyma, scabby mouth	Localised	S	Condemn	Affected parts	Contagious ecthyma, scabby mouth
Contagious ecthyma, scabby mouth	Generalised, lesions in other organs than skin	S	Condemn	All	Contagious ecthyma, scabby mouth
Contagious ophthalmia		S	Condemn	Heads excluding tongue and brains	
Emaciation		CDSB	Condemn	All	
Enteritis	Haemorrhagic or gangrenous.	CDPS	Condemn	All	
Erysipelas	If lesions are chronic without signs of septicaemia, e.g. vegetative endocarditis, chronic "diamond" skin lesions, arthritis.	P	Condemn	Affected tissue	
Erysipelas	If signs of septicaemia.	P	Condemn	All	
Facial eczema	Carcass and viscera showing marked icterus.	CDS	Condemn	Carcass and viscera	See Icterus
Facial eczema	Heads with photosensitivity lesions.	CDS	Condemn	Affected organ	See Icterus
Facial eczema	Liver with extensive cirrhosis.	CDS	Condemn	Liver	See Icterus
Facial eczema	Slightly affected liver.	S	Pet Food	Liver	See Icterus
Facial eczema	Udders with photosensitivity lesions.	CD	Condemn	Affected organ	See Icterus
Fat necrosis		All	Condemn	Affected parts	
Gangrene	Wet gangrene with systemic involvement.	CDS	Condemn	All	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Generalised conditions	Non-infectious such as jaundice, malignant neoplasms, generalised melanosis.	B	Condemn	All	
Grass seeds	A few isolated surface seeds.	S	Company responsibility		
Grass seeds	Lesions containing pus.	S	Condemn	Affected tissue	
Grass seeds	Numerous grass seeds and penetrating seeds.	S	Condemn	Affected tissue	
Haematomas	Superficial haematomas in the pelvic area, resulting from ineffective closure of the umbilical arteries.	B	Condemn	Affected parts	
Hydatids		All	Condemn	Affected organs	Lab submission procedures apply
Hydronephrosis	Chronic, no systemic involvement.	S	Condemn	Kidney	
Icterus	When liver degeneration and a pronounced yellow or yellow/green discolouration not only of the fat but also of the cartilages, tendon sheaths, serous membranes and connective tissue generally.	CDPS	Condemn	All	Retaining of carcass and additional tests may be required
Immaturity	Includes musculature which is loose and flabby, generalised underdevelopment of the musculature, minimal fat deposits which appear brownish-red, gelatinous and oedematous.	B	Condemn	All	Vells may be saved under conditions specified in IS6

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Inflammation	Acute, e.g. fibrinous peritonitis and acute hepatitis.	B	Condemn	All	
Inflammation	Haemorrhagic, gangrenous and other acute inflammations of the GI tract.	B	Condemn	All	
Kidneys	Cull velveting stags, sire stags, cast for age hinds.	D	Pet Food	Kidneys	
Kidneys	Horses, all ages.	H	Pet Food	Kidneys	
Kidneys	Pigs weighing over 80 kg with the head on.	P	Pet Food	Kidneys	
Kidneys	Ruminants, excluding deer, with six or more permanent incisors.	CDS	Pet food	Kidneys	
Kidneys	White Spotted.	B	Condemn	Affected kidneys	
Leptospirosis	If no signs of systemic involvement.	All	Condemn	Kidneys	
Leptospirosis	If there are signs of septicaemia.	All	Condemn	All	
Liver	Condition is more extensive than a small amount of scar tissue, or localised cirrhosis, or telangiectasis.	C	Pet Food	Liver	
Liver	Less than one lymph node.	C	Pet Food	Liver	
Liver	Small amount of scar tissue, or localised cirrhosis, or telangiectasis or encapsulated areas of necrotic tissue.	C	Condemn	Affected areas	
Liver fluke	Not severely affected.	CDS	Pet food	Liver	
Liver fluke	Severely affected.	CDS	Condemn	Liver	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Lungs	Adhesions indicative or resolved minor pleurisy.	C	Condemn	Affected parts	
Lungs	Edible from skin-on animals, scar tissue without active inflammation and no evidence of thoracic exudate.	PG	Pet Food	Lungs	
Lungs	Inflammation, tumours, abscesses or lymph node pathology, purulent discharge in the trachea or bronchi or any other diseases and defects that make it unsuitable for human consumption.	CL	Condemn	Lungs	
Lungs	Pleural scar tissue if no active inflammation or thoracic exudate.	L	Pet Food	Lungs	
Pneumonia	Severe, or large and/or multiple abscesses.	S	Condemn	Lungs	
Lungworm	There are numerous shot-like, pyogenic lesions.	All	Condemn	Lungs	
Lungworm	There is a severe associated pneumonia.	All	Condemn	Lungs	
Mastitis	Acute and with systemic involvement.	CPS	Condemn	All	
Mastitis	Chronic mastitis.	P	Condemn	Udder	
Mastitis	Chronic with no systemic involvement.	C	Condemn	Udder and supramammary	
Mastitis	Gangrenous with systemic involvement.	C	Condemn	All	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Metritis	Acute and with systemic involvement.	CDPS	Condemn	All	
Metritis	Acute or purulent with systemic involvement.	C	Condemn	All	
Metritis	Not acute and no systemic involvement.	C	Condemn	Reproductive system	
Miscellaneous	Non-infectious rare conditions affecting part of the carcass, such as melanosis, umbilical hernias, and localised white muscle disease.	B	Condemn	Affected parts	
Muscle degeneration	Not general systemic disease.	S	Condemn	Affected muscles	
Muscle disease	Not systemic disease.	All	Condemn	Affected parts	
Neoparasec lesion		CDSG	Condemn	Affected parts	
Neoplasm	Benign.	CDPSB	Condemn	Neoplasm and affected surrounding tissue.	
Neoplasm	Carcass with metastasis in carcass or viscera.	CDPSB	Condemn	All	
Neoplasm	Organ or viscera, with metastasis in carcass.	CDPSB	Condemn	All	
Nephritis	Acute, includes conditions with hyperaemic haloes around white spots on cortex.	B	Condemn	All	
Nephritis	No systemic involvement.	CDS	Condemn	Kidney	
Odour	Abnormal.	CDPS	Condemn	Carcass	Additional testing may be required (in detain cage)
Odour	Boars with very pronounced male odour.	P	Condemn	All	
Oedema	Generalised.	CDS	Condemn	All	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Oedema	If in doubt.	S	Pet Food	Offal	Carcass can be detained, carcass disposition elsewhere
Oedema	Localised and rest the carcass is normal.	CDS	Condemn	Affected tissue	
Oedema	Localised but accompanied by emaciation.	CD	Condemn	All	
Parasites	Not harmful to humans, Can be completely removed, Not numerous, localised.	All	Pet Food	Affected parts	
Parasites	Not harmful to humans, numerous parasitic lesions, removal renders carcass unsightly.	All	Pet Food	Carcass	
Pentastomes	Mesenteric lymph nodes.	C	Condemn	Affected lymph nodes	No specific action required if removal occurs by normal stripping procedures
Pericarditis, including epicarditis	Acute, with fever or septicaemia,	CD	Condemn	All	
Pericarditis, including epicarditis	Chronic.	CDB	Condemn	Heart and affected tissue	
Pericarditis, including epicarditis	Purulent, with evidence of systemic infection.	C	Condemn	All	
Peritonitis	Acute or diffuse with septicaemic-like lesions	CDPS	Condemn	All	
Peritonitis	Chronic affecting organs or viscera	CD	Condemn	Affected parts	Strip chronic peritonitis under MPI or AsureQuality supervision
Peritonitis	Chronic.	S	Condemn	Peritoneum	Company to strip
Pigmentation	Localised melanosis or seedy cut.	SP	Condemn	Affected parts	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Pigmentation	Xanthosis and melanosis affecting bones, muscles and fat tissue generally.	CDHPS	Pet Food	Carcass	
Pigmentation	Xanthosis and melanosis, localised.	C	Pet Food	Affected parts	
Pimply gut	Oesophagostome larvae in small intestine, caecum and colon. Numerous lesions.	C	Condemn	Runners	Paunch may be saved for human consumption
Pimply gut	Oesophagostomum venulosum, Oesophagostomum columbianum.	S	Condemn	Intestines	
Pizzle	Active inflammatory condition, neoplasms, trauma, erosions scars, haematoma.	CDS	Condemn	Pizzle	
Pleural lesions	Non-infected due to trauma.	B	Condemn	Affected parts	
Pleurisy	Acute or diffuse with evidence of systemic involvement.	CDPB	Condemn	All	Veterinary disposition
Pleurisy	Acute, no signs of systemic involvement.	CDP	Condemn	Affected parts	
Pleurisy	Chronic, no signs of systemic involvement	CDP	Condemn	Affected parts	Stripping
Pleurisy	Fibrous adhesions to the pleura, thickened involvement and/or purulent pleura and other pleural lesions including 'wipeouts', no systemic involvement.	S	Condemn	Affected parts	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Pleurisy	Pleura are hyperaemic and there are NO obvious signs of systemic involvement.	S	Retain		Retain for veterinary disposition
Pleurisy	Pleura are hyperaemic and there are obvious signs of systemic involvement.	S	Condemn	All	
Pneumonia	Acute pneumonia with evidence of systemic involvement.	CDPSB	Condemn	All	
Pneumonia	Gangrenous.	CDPS	Condemn	All	
Pneumonia	Sub-acute, localised.	B	Condemn	Lungs	
Pyaemia		CDPSB	Condemn	All	
Pyelonephritis	Chronic, no systemic involvement.	C	Condemn	Kidney	
Retention cysts	Congenital.	All	Condemn	Cysts	Kidney for local market
Rumino-reticular junction	Lesions such as abscesses, actinobacillosis and traumatic reticulitis.	C	Condemn	Paunch and intestines	
Salmonellosis		All	Condemn	All	See manual 11
Sarcocysts	Generalised.	S	Pet Food	All	
Sarcocysts	Less severe or localised.	S	Pet Food	Affected tissue	
Sarcocysts	Obviously visible and generalised.	CD	Pet Food	All	
Sarcocysts	Obviously visible but light and/or localised.	CD	Pet Food	Affected tissue	
Septicaemia		All	Condemn	All	
Stephanurus dentatus	Kidney worm minor blemishes (milk spots).	P	Condemn	Affected parts	
Stephanurus dentatus	More extensive lesions.	P	Condemn	Liver	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Stephanurus dentatus	Perirenal fat, Sublumbar muscles.	P	Condemn	Affected tissue	
Suppurating lesions		CD	Condemn	Affected parts	
Suppurating lesions	Lesions with systemic involvement.	CD	Condemn	Carcass	
<i>T. hydatigena</i>	Grossly affected livers.	S	Condemn	Liver	
<i>T. hydatigena</i>	More than six minor lesions.	S	Pet food	Liver	
<i>T. hydatigena</i>	Requiring up to six minor trims. Trims should be shallow and not larger in diameter than a 50 cent piece.	S	Condemn	Affected tissue	
<i>T. ovis</i>	Carcass judgement. More than 5 cysts in skeletal muscles excluding the diaphragm.	S	Pet food	Carcass	
<i>T. ovis</i>	Head and tongue.	S			See head and tongue judgements
<i>T. ovis</i>	In the heart, tongue or diaphragm.	S	Pet food	Affected organ	
<i>T. saginata</i>	in carcass or offal	C	Treat or Condemn	All	Based on laboratory results Treatment consist of freezing at -12°C or colder for 20 days; or heating to a core temperature of 56°C for 1 second.
<i>T. saginata</i>	Heavily infested, or with a generalised condition	C	Condemn	All	Based on laboratory results
<i>T. solium</i>		P	Condemn	All	Based on laboratory results

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Testicle	Active inflammatory condition, including inflammation of the epididymus, chronic inflammatory condition of the epididymus, neoplasms, haematoma.	All	Condemn	Affected organ	
Trachea	See disposition of lungs, save trachea for edible purposes where the lung set meets edible criteria.	CS			
Trichinosis		P			See system
Tuberculosis	A lesion is found in any part of the carcass, liver or spleen but not including the head.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Anal Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Any lesion.	SD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Any tuberculous lesion which is acute and actively progressive.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Atlantal Inn.	CD	Condemn	Head, tongue	
Tuberculosis	Bronchial Inn, Mediastinal Inn.	CD	Condemn	Thoracic viscera	
Tuberculosis	Bronchial Inn.	CD	Condemn	Pluck	
Tuberculosis	Carcass Inn and extension involving surrounding tissue.	P	Condemn	Affected part of the carcass	
Tuberculosis	Carcass Inn, not involving surrounding tissue.	P	Condemn	Affected Inn	
Tuberculosis	Concurrent presence of cachexia.	P	Condemn	All	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Tuberculosis	Head Inn Mesenteric Inn.	CD	Condemn	Head, tongue, abdominal viscera	
Tuberculosis	Head Inn, Bronchial Inn.	CD	Condemn	Head, tongue, pluck	
Tuberculosis	Head Inn, Mesenteric Inn, Bronchial Inn, Mediastinal Inn.	CD	Condemn	Head, tongue, abdominal viscera, pluck	
Tuberculosis	Head Inn, Mesenteric Inn, Bronchial Inn.	CD	Condemn	Head, tongue, abdominal viscera, pluck.	
Tuberculosis	Head Inn, Mesenteric Inn, Mediastinal Inn.	CD	Condemn	Head, tongue, abdominal viscera, pluck.	
Tuberculosis	Head Inn.	CD	Condemn	Head, tongue	
Tuberculosis	Head Inn.	P	Condemn	Lesion and adjacent Inn	If cannot be removed without contamination of surrounding tissue condemn head.
Tuberculosis	Hepatic Inn.	CD	Condemn	Carcass, head, tongue, viscera	
Tuberculosis	Iliac Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Inguinal or Supramammary Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Ischiatic Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Lesions are extensive in either the thoracic and/or the abdominal cavities.	P	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Lesions at multiple tissue sites, and one (or more) occur in the liver, spleen, kidneys and/or associated lymph nodes.	P	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Liver, spleen, kidneys and/or associated Inn, which is acute/invasive and the source of septicaemia/bacteraemia.	P	Condemn	All	Lesions in the peripheral lymph nodes e.g. prescapular, precrucial, superficial inguinal/ supramammary and popliteal lymph nodes are not necessarily of haematogenous spread.

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Tuberculosis	Lumbar Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Lung Inn	P	Condemn	Lungs	Heart and liver also condemn if not separated from pluck prior to examination and cross-contamination has occurred subsequent to evisceration.
Tuberculosis	Mediastinal Inn.	CD	Condemn	Pluck	
Tuberculosis	Mesenteric Inn	P	Condemn	Intestines and mesentery	Other GI tissues condemned if contamination has occurred subsequent to evisceration.
Tuberculosis	Mesenteric Inn, Bronchial Inn, Mediastinal Inn.	CD	Condemn	Abdominal viscera, thoracic viscera	
Tuberculosis	Mesenteric Inn, Bronchial Inn.	CD	Condemn	Abdominal viscera, thoracic viscera	
Tuberculosis	Mesenteric Inn, Mediastinal Inn.	CD	Condemn	Abdominal viscera, thoracic viscera	
Tuberculosis	Mesenteric Inn.	CD	Condemn	Abdominal viscera	
Tuberculosis	Organ or part or corresponding lymph nodes.	P	Condemn	Affected organs or parts	
Tuberculosis	Popliteal Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Precurral Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Prepectoral Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Prescapular Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Renal Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	Sternal Inn.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	The lesions are extensive in the tissue of either the thoracic or abdominal cavities, including "grapes".	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	The lesions are generalised, i.e. when they are distributed in a manner made possible by haematogenous spread.	CD	Condemn	All	
Tuberculosis	There is associated cachexia.	CD	Condemn	All	

Disease or Defect	Details	Livestock class	Disposition	Parts of slaughtered animal	Comments
Tuberculosis reactor	No lesions.	CD	As tuberculous meat		
Udder	When exhibiting signs of chronic mastitis, botriomycosis, actinomycosis or seedy cut or milk.	P	Condemn	Udder	
Uraemia		CPS	Condemn	All	
Vell	Diseased.	B	Condemn	Vell	
Wool pull defects	See bruises major or minor.	S			
Wounds		P	Condemn	Affected parts	

[In a few cases the organs affected are described in this column as well as diseases and defects. For example lungs, trachea, pizzle, kidney.]

[Codes:
 All- All livestock classes
 B- Bobby calves
 C- Cattle
 H- Horses
 P- Pigs
 L- Lambs
 S- Sheep (lambs, adultsheep & goats)
 G- Goats
 D- Deer]

[Sometimes "/" has been used in both "Disposition" and "Parts of slaughtered animal". The text before (after) "/" in "Disposition" corresponds with the text before (after) "/" in "Parts of slaughtered animal".]

Additional dispositions for Sheep/Goats and Lambs:

- (1) Carcasses can be passed for human consumption with:
 - a) broken, but healed ribs;
 - b) non-active pleural adhesions and/or scar tissue less than 25 mm at the greatest dimension;
 - c) incidental missing superficial lymph nodes under options 2 and 3.