

AMRG Guideline 2020:1- Alternative techniques guideline

SCHEDULE 2

PROCEDURES FOR POST-MORTEM INSPECTION

In this Schedule:

buffalo means any bubaline greater than 50 kgs dressed weight; and

calf means a young bovine or bubaline no greater than 50 kgs dressed weight; and

cattle means any bovine greater than 50 kgs dressed weight; and

pigs means all pigs reared at any stage in indoor and outdoor production systems and also cull breeding stock; and

incise means to examine by observation and multiple slicing; and

palpate means to examine by observation and palpation.

Table 1. Procedure for post-mortem inspection of carcasses

	Cattle & buffalo	Calves	Sheep & goats	Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Deer
All carcasses	Observe internal and external surfaces of carcase (including tail, musculature, exposed bone, joints, serous membranes).						
Lymph nodes							
Superficial inguinal	Observe See note #1	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe See note #2	Incise	Observe
Internal iliac	Observe See note #1	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe
Lumbar	—	—	Observe	Observe	Observe	—	—
Ischiatic	—	—	Palpate	Observe	—	—	—
Precurral	—	—	Palpate	Observe	—	Palpate	—
Superficial cervical	—	—	Palpate	Observe	—	Palpate	—
Popliteal	—	—	Palpate	Observe	—	—	—
Prepectoral	—	—	—	—	—	Incise	—

Equivalent procedures

Version : 7 February 2020

Note #1 Cattle & buffalo – Palpate the superficial inguinal and internal iliac lymph nodes in animals subject to conditional slaughter or emergency slaughter and in bulls and mature females.

Note #2 Pigs – Observe the superficial inguinal lymph nodes or, other than animals subject to conditional slaughter or emergency slaughter, an equivalent procedure is to excise and discard these nodes without inspection.

Table 2. Procedure for post-mortem inspection of viscera

	Cattle & buffalo	Calves	Sheep & goats	Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Deer
Lymph nodes							
Bronchial & mediastinal	Observe See note #1	Palpate	Observe See Note #3	Observe	Observe	Incise	Palpate
Portal	Palpate	Palpate	Observe	Observe	Observe	Palpate	Observe
Mesenteric	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe
Lungs	Palpate, except in sheep, goats, lambs and pigs where observe. See Note #4. Additionally, bronchi opened and internal surfaces observed when saved for human consumption.						
Heart	Palpate. Incise internal musculature three to four times in cattle and buffalo See note #5	Palpate	Palpate	Palpate	Observe	Palpate	Palpate
Liver	Palpate, except in sheep, goats, lambs and pigs where observe. Incise main bile ducts transversely and observe contents, except in pigs where inspection of bile ducts not required (see Note #2 for option).						
Gastrointestinal tract	Observe, though observation of oesophagus not required in cattle, buffalo, calves or deer unless recovered for human consumption.						
Spleen	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe	Observe	Palpate	Observe
Kidney (enucleated)	Palpate	Palpate	Observe See Note #6	Observe	Observe See Note #6	Palpate	Palpate
Other tissues and organs	Thymus, pancreas, non-gravid uterus, bladder, testicles and penis observed when recovered for human consumption.						

Equivalent procedures

- Note #1 **Cattle & buffalo** – Incise bronchial and mediastinal lymph nodes in animals subject to conditional slaughter or emergency slaughter.
- Note #2 **All animals** – Procedures for the incision of main bile ducts and observation of contents may not be required at a meat business by the controlling authority.
- Note #3 Where lungs are kept for human consumption the bronchi and mediastinal lymph nodes will be palpated
- Note #4 Where lungs are kept for human consumption in sheep and goats they will be palpated
- Note #5 Palpate and incise heart musculature three to four times in cattle and buffalo, unless animal has CB device-based status in NLIS whereby procedures in Table 4 should apply.
- Note #6 When kept for human consumption kidneys are to be observed enucleated, when not kept observe unenucleated.

Table 3. Procedure for post-mortem inspection of heads

	Cattle & buffalo (Note #1)	Calves (Note #1)	Sheep & goats (Note #1)	Lambs (Note #1)	Pigs (Note #1)	Horses (Note #1)	Deer (Note #1)
All carcasses	Observe external surfaces. For cattle, buffalo and horses observe the oral, buccal and nasal cavities.						
Lymph nodes							
Submaxillary	Observe See note #2	—	—	—	Observe See note #4	Incise	—
Parotid	Observe See note #2	—	—	—	—	Incise	—
Retropharyngeal	Observe See note #2	—	—	—	—	Incise	—
Cervical	—	—	—	—	Observe See note #4	—	—
Masticatory muscles (internal and external)	Observe See note #3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tongue	Palpate	—	—	—	—	Palpate	—
Guttural pouch	—	—	—	—	—	Palpate	—
Other tissues	Tongue roots in cattle, buffalo and horses observed when recovered for human consumption						

Equivalent procedures

- Note #1 **All animals** – Other than cattle, buffalo, horses and animals subject to conditional slaughter or emergency slaughter, an equivalent procedure is to remove and discard the head without inspection where tissues, including tongue, are not recovered for human consumption.
- Note #2 **Cattle & buffalo** – Incise submaxillary, parotid and retropharyngeal lymph nodes in animals subject to conditional slaughter or emergency slaughter.
- Note #3 If cattle or buffalo present with a NLIS CB device based status, procedures in Table 4 of this Schedule for C.bovis apply, otherwise observe.
- Note #4 **Pigs** – Observe the submaxillary and cervical lymph nodes or, other than animals subject to conditional slaughter or emergency slaughter, an equivalent procedure is to excise and discard these nodes without inspection.

Table 4. Additional post-mortem inspection procedures when gross abnormalities and specific diseases are detected or suspected

Disease	Inspection procedure
Gross abnormalities	<p>Palpation and incision may be used where appropriate to ensure that equivalent wholesomeness is achieved; this also covers gross abnormalities arising from animal health (including zoonoses) and welfare problems (refer to Clause 10.2 of the Australian Meat Standard).</p> <p>Palpation and incision may be used in determining if there is evidence of active systemic infection to inform carcass disposition judgment.</p> <p>When palpation and incision are used, these additional procedures must be followed by effective decontamination interventions of hands and associated equipment to minimise cross-contamination.</p>
Tuberculosis in cattle and buffalo	<p>Incise atlantal, prescapular, prepectoral, suprasternal, superficial inguinal, iliacs, ischiatic, precrural, portal and mesenteric lymph nodes. Incise popliteal lymph node where necessary to determine the extent of infection. All viscera, serous membranes, spinal cord and severed vertebral column inspected by observation, palpation and, where necessary, incision. Udders incised and observed.</p>
Tuberculosis in pigs	<p>Incise retropharyngeal, parotid, bronchial, mediastinal, portal, gastric, mesenteric, superficial inguinal, lumbar, precrural, prescapular and deep inguinal lymph nodes. Viscera and serous membranes inspected as above for cattle.</p>
Tuberculosis in horses	<p>As for cattle and buffalo.</p>
Tuberculosis in deer	<p>Incise submaxillary, retropharyngeal, parotid, bronchial, mediastinal, mesenteric, portal, superficial inguinal, iliac, ischiatic and suprasternal lymph nodes. Incise popliteal lymph node where necessary to determine the extent of infection. Viscera and serous membranes inspected as above for cattle.</p>
<i>Cysticercus bovis</i> In cattle, buffalo and deer	<p>Incise masseter and heart muscles, tongue and diaphragm after removal of serous membranes and observe all exposed muscle surfaces.</p>
<i>Cysticercus cellulosae</i> in pigs	<p>As above for <i>C. bovis</i>.</p>
Sparganosis in pigs	<p>Observe retro-peritoneal tissues after removal of the peritoneum. Where further evidence of infestation revealed, also observe main muscle seams of the hind limbs. Incise as necessary to determine extent of infection.</p>

SCHEDULE 3

ANTE-MORTEM AND POST-MORTEM DISPOSITIONS

Diseases and other abnormalities	<p>Dispositions for animals, carcasses and carcase parts.</p> <p>The symbol [1] means carcase or carcase parts unfit for human consumption may be recovered for animal food subject to heat sterilisation. The symbol [2] means carcase or carcase parts unfit for human consumption may be saved either for animal food subject to heat sterilization or for animal food subject to staining.</p> <p>Additional testing to determine safety and wholesomeness may be undertaken where disposition is uncertain – see sections 8.15 and 10.17.</p>
1. General findings	
<p>Abnormal odour caused by metabolic conditions, feedstuff, chemicals or sexual odour</p> <p>Pronounced odour</p> <p>Slight odour</p>	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned[1]</p> <p>Retain for further disposition after chilling</p>
<p>Advanced chronic conditions with generalised signs such as cachexia or loathsome appearance</p>	<p>Animal condemned</p>
<p>Dead animal</p>	<p>Animal condemned. If anthrax suspected see 2.1</p>
<p>Dying animal or moribund state with subnormal temperature, weak pulse and disturbed senses</p>	<p>Animal condemned</p>
<p>Excitement, exhaustion without signs of acute disease</p>	<p>Animal withheld from slaughter and ante-mortem repeated after adequate rest</p>
<p>Fever, debility and general signs indicating acute disease</p>	<p>Animal condemned. Alternatively, withhold from slaughter until it has recovered and provided there is no risk of spread of disease, no undue suffering and recovery is considered likely with treatment. When detected at post-mortem, carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Foetuses and undeveloped neonatal animals</p>	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>

Generalised disease conditions such as emaciation, anaemia, oedema or degeneration of organs	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned
Injury or accidental trauma during transport to or while in vicinity of abattoir	Animal subject to emergency slaughter or condemned
Septicaemia, pyaemia or toxemia	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned
2. Aetiological listing	
2.1 Bacterial and related diseases	
Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localised in head 	Head and tongue condemned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of generalisation such as lesions in lungs or other viscera, or other signs such as extreme loss of condition 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned
Anaplasmosis and babesiosis:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute with intense jaundice and other signs of systemic involvement including fever, liver enlargement and kidney congestion 	Carcase and all parts condemned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-acute with mild jaundice that dissipates within 24 hours of slaughter 	Carcase parts condemned
Anthrax	Affected animals should not be admitted to an abattoir. When detected at ante-mortem, affected animal condemned. Companion animals isolated and withheld from slaughter. When detected at post-mortem, affected carcase and all its parts condemned
Blackleg	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned
Botryomycosis:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe cases with evidence of systemic effects such as cachexia 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less severe cases 	Affected carcase parts condemned
Botulism	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned

<p>Caseous lymphadenitis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalised involvement in carcase and viscera with evidence of systemic effects such as cachexia • Less extensive forms of the disease 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affects organs or carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Corynebacterial infections in submaxillary and cervical lymph nodes in pigs</p>	<p>Affected nodes condemned</p>
<p>Enterotoxaemia</p>	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Eperythrozoonosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute with intense jaundice and other signs of systemic involvement including fever; liver enlargement; and kidney congestion • Sub-acute with mild jaundice which dissipates within 24 hours of slaughter 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Foot rot:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute with secondary infection of organs or extreme loss of condition • Chronic with encapsulated abscess in liver or lungs 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected organs condemned</p>
<p>Infectious ovine epididymitis (<i>B. ovis</i>)</p>	<p>Affected testicles condemned</p>
<p>Johne's disease</p>	<p>Intestines and mesentery condemned</p>
<p>Leptospirosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute • Chronic, localised 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected kidneys condemned</p>
<p>Listeriosis</p>	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Malignant oedema</p>	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Melioidosis</p>	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Necrobacillosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute with lesions in a number of sites or evidence of systemic involvement • Localised lesion in liver or other organ 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected liver or organ condemned</p>

Purpura haemorrhagica	Affected carcase parts condemned
Salmonellosis	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned
Strangles	Affected carcase parts condemned
Swine erysipelas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute • Localized arthritis or endocarditis without signs of systemic effects • Cutaneous lesions 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Affected joint/s and associated lymph node/s condemned; when affected, heart condemned Affected areas of skin condemned
Tuberculosis:	
In cattle and buffaloes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalised with evidence of systemic involvement; more than one organ affected; miliary lesions in any organ; evidence of active infection or extensive infection of peritoneum or pleura • Localised infection 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Affected carcase part, including drained part, condemned; or affected organ condemned
In pigs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalised • Localised in submaxillary or mesenteric lymph nodes (avian type) 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Affected carcase part condemned
In horses and deer	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned
White scours, omphalophlebitis, polyarthritis and other septicaemic conditions of new-born animals	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned
2.2 Parasitic conditions	
Cysticercus bovis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General infestation • Light infestation, small number of degenerated cysticerci 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Affected viscera condemned. Cysts and surrounding tissue trimmed from carcase and condemned. Remainder of carcase and parts passed conditionally fit for human consumption subject to treatment by freezing (no warmer than -12°C deep muscle temperature for not less than 10 days in carcasses and 20 days in boned meat)

<p>Cysticercus cellulosae:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General infestation • Light infestation, small number of degenerated cysticerci 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected viscera condemned. Cysts and surrounding tissue trimmed from carcase and condemned. Remainder of carcase and parts passed conditionally fit for human consumption subject to treatment by freezing (no warmer than –12°C deep muscle temperature for not less than 5 days in carcasses or boned meat)</p>
<p>Cysticercus ovis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General infestation (more than 5 cysts found in musculature) • Light infestation, small number of degenerated cysticerci 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected viscera condemned. Cysts and surrounding tissue trimmed from carcase and condemned</p>
<p>Cysticercus tenuicollis</p>	<p>Cysts and affected serous membranes trimmed from carcase or carcase part and condemned</p>
<p>Echinococcosis</p>	<p>Affected organs condemned</p>
<p>Myiasis</p>	<p>Animal condemned in severe cases with sepsis or necrosis. Otherwise withhold from slaughter for treatment and resubmit for ante-mortem after recovery</p>
<p>Oestrus ovis infestation in sheep</p>	<p>Infestation removed or affected parts condemned</p>
<p>Onchocerciasis</p>	<p>Lesions and affected tissues trimmed from carcase and condemned</p>
<p>Pulmonary and gastrointestinal strongylosis</p>	<p>Affected organs condemned (in case of lungs[1])</p>
<p>Sparganosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General infestation • Light infestation 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Tissue trimmed from carcase and condemned. Remainder of carcase and parts passed conditionally fit for human consumption subject to treatment by freezing (no warmer than –12°C deep muscle temperature for not less than 5 days in carcasses or boned meat)</p>
<p>Stephanurus dentatus</p>	<p>Affected carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>2.3 Protozoal diseases</p>	
<p>Coccidiosis</p>	<p>Affected intestines condemned</p>

Sarcosporidiosis	Affected carcase parts condemned
2.4 Viral diseases	
Bovine leucosis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple lesions or lesions in multiple organs Localised lesion (eg mesentery) 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned. Affected gastrointestinal tract or other organs condemned
Bovine para-influenza	Affected lungs condemned
Bovine virus diarrhoea/mucosal disease: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute infection with evidence of systemic involvement Chronic infection with lesions localised to alimentary tract 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Affected intestines condemned
Ephemeral fever	Animals withheld from slaughter for treatment. Resubmitted for ante-mortem after recovery
2.5 Fungal diseases	
Aflatoxicosis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute with generalized signs including jaundice; swelling of liver; ascites and mesenteric oedema Subacute 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Affected liver and kidneys condemned
Epizootic lymphangitis	Affected skin and related tissues condemned. Any affected organs condemned
2.6 Non-infectious conditions	
Delay in Evisceration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of deterioration or putrefaction Localised changes in viscera 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Viscera condemned
Ecchymosis	Affected carcase parts condemned[2]
Foreign objects, including grass seeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanied by generalised signs such as fever or sepsis No evidence of generalised signs 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Foreign object removed; affected tissues trimmed from carcase and condemned

<p>Jaundice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haemolytic or toxic • Obstructive (slight, dissipate within 24 hours of slaughter) • Obstructive (severe) 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Metabolic disorders (transit tetany, ketosis)</p>	<p>Animal condemned in severe cases. Withheld from slaughter in milder cases and resubmitted for ante-mortem after recovery</p>
<p>Residues in excess of nationally established maximum limits</p>	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned. Companion animals and carcasses tested for residue levels</p>
<p>Tumours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circumscribed benign tumours; neurofibromas of intercostals nerves and nerve plexes, and melanoma of pigs that have not progressed beyond the immediate draining lymph node • Malignant tumours (carcinoma, sarcoma) • Multiple tumours (evidence of metastasis or multiple lesions in different organs) 	<p>Depending on extent, lesion trimmed and condemned or affected carcase part condemned[1]</p> <p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned[1]</p> <p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned[1]</p>
<p>3. Topographic listing</p>	
<p>3.1 Nervous system</p>	
<p>Acute encephalitis and meningitis</p>	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Brain abscesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated with pyaemia • Localised lesion 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected brain condemned</p>
<p>3.2 Cardiovascular system</p>	
<p>Acute pericarditis with accumulation of exudate; septicaemia; degenerative changes in organs or abnormal odour</p>	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Chronic pericarditis</p>	<p>Affected heart and pericardium condemned</p>
<p>Endocarditis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated with generalised signs • Without complications 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected heart condemned</p>

Heart lesions of non-infectious nature	Affected heart condemned
Worm aneurisms in horses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infarction confined to hind leg • Peritonitis, circulatory disturbances in mesentery and intestines 	Affected quarter condemned Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned
3.3 Respiratory system	
Atelectasis, emphysema, pigmentation, aspiration of blood, scalding water or ingesta	Affected lungs condemned[1]
Bronchitis	Affected lungs condemned
Pneumonia or bronchopneumonia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute infectious with evidence of septicaemia, petechial haemorrhage, polyserositis • Chronic, may show multiple localised abnormalities in lungs, no evidence of septicaemia 	Carcase and all its parts condemned Affected lungs condemned[1]
Sinusitis	Affected head condemned
3.4 Pleura	
Pleurisy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute infectious with evidence of septicaemia, petechial haemorrhage, polyserositis • Chronic with adhesions and patches of fibrinous material, no evidence of septicaemia 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Affected serous membranes removed and affected parts condemned
3.5 Gastrointestinal tract	
Acute enteritis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Septic, diphtheritic or haemorrhagic enteritis enlargement of spleen or degeneration of organs • With congested mesenteric lymph nodes without other signs 	Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned Affected intestines condemned
Chronic gastro-intestinal catarrh	Affected intestines condemned
Emphysema of mesentery in pigs	Affected mesentery and intestines condemned
3.6 Peritoneum	

Adhesions and patches of fibrinous tissue, localised encapsulated abscesses	Affected parts condemned
Peritonitis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute, diffuse or extensive • Localised 	<p>Carcase and all its carcass parts condemned</p> <p>Affected serous membranes stripped and affected parts condemned</p>
3.7 Liver	
Abscesses	Affected liver condemned
Fatty infiltration, parenchymatous infiltration	Affected liver condemned[1]
Hepatitis of toxic, parasitic or non-specific nature	Affected liver condemned (for parasitic and nonspecific causes [1]).
Miliary necrosis of liver in calves	Carcass and all its carcass parts condemned
Parasitic lesions/nodules	Affected parts of liver trimmed and condemned
Telangiectasis, cyst formation	Affected liver or part of liver condemned[1]
3.8 Kidney	
Bladder rupture	Carcass and all its carcass parts condemned
Calculi, cyst formation, pigmentation	Affected kidneys condemned[1]
Nephritis (including parasitic nephritis): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute with evidence of uraemia, oedema or abnormal odour of urine • Chronic with no systemic effects 	<p>Carcass and all its carcass parts condemned</p> <p>Affected kidneys condemned</p>
3.9 Genital tract	
Inflammation of uterus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute metritis (septic or necrotic, putrefied foetus) • Chronic metritis 	<p>Carcass and all its carcass parts condemned</p> <p>Affected uterus condemned</p>
Orchitis/epididymitis	Affected organ condemned
Prolapse, torsion or rupture of uterus accompanied by fever or peritonitis	Carcass and all its carcass parts condemned

<p>Retention of placenta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accompanied by fever or evidence of other systemic effects With no signs of systemic effects 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected uterus condemned</p>
<p>3.10 Udder</p>	
<p>Mastitis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Septic, gangrenous No signs of systemic involvement 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Udder condemned</p>
<p>Oedema</p>	<p>Udder condemned</p>
<p>3.11 Musculo-skeletal system</p>	
<p>Abnormal pigmentation</p>	<p>Affected parts condemned[1]</p>
<p>Arthritis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute infectious with evidence of septicaemia, petechial haemorrhage, polyserositis Chronic, may have multiple affected joints, no evidence of septicaemia, or cachexia Refer to Swine Erysipelas for pigs 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected part(s) condemned</p>
<p>Fractures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncomplicated (recent or healing) Infected with signs of generalised effects 	<p>Fracture trimmed from carcase and condemned</p> <p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p>
<p>Myositis and Muscular Dystrophy</p>	<p>Affected parts condemned[1]</p>
<p>Osteomyelitis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gangrenous, suppurative or accompanied by metastasis Localised 	<p>Carcase and all its carcase parts condemned</p> <p>Affected part trimmed from carcase and condemned</p>

3.12 Skin	
<p>Bruising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generalised or secondary changes in carcass • Localised 	<p>Carcass and all its carcass parts condemned[2]</p> <p>Affected tissue trimmed from carcass and condemned for trimmings [2].</p>
<p>Burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With extensive oedema or systemic signs such as fever • Localised 	<p>Carcass and all its carcass parts condemned</p> <p>Affected tissue trimmed from carcass and condemned[1]</p>
<p>Eczema and chronic dermatitis in pigs</p>	<p>Affected skin trimmed from carcass and condemned</p>
<p>Erythema and acute dermatitis (e.g. photosensitisation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With systemic effects such as fever • No evidence of systemic involvement 	<p>Carcass and all its carcass parts condemned.</p> <p>Affected skin trimmed from carcass and condemned[1].</p>
<p>Wounds and Cellulitis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infected wounds and discharging lesions accompanied by generalised signs such as fever or sepsis • Granulating wounds or no evidence of generalised signs 	<p>Carcass and all its carcass parts condemned.</p> <p>Affected tissues trimmed from carcass and condemned</p>