

# **Multi-species Disposition Basics with a Public Health Focus**



**Public Health Veterinarian Training  
USDA FSIS Center for Learning**



















*Organs* - Structures such as liver, heart, lungs, kidneys, etc.

Terms that apply to contamination

*Adulterate* - To make impure by the addition of a foreign or inferior substance. Generally refers to a substance that is incorporated into the organ or part and that can not be removed by trimming.

*Contaminate* - To soil, stain, corrupt, or infect by contact or association. Generally refers to a substance that is on the surface of an organ or part and that can be removed by trimming.

*Contaminant* - Something that contaminates.

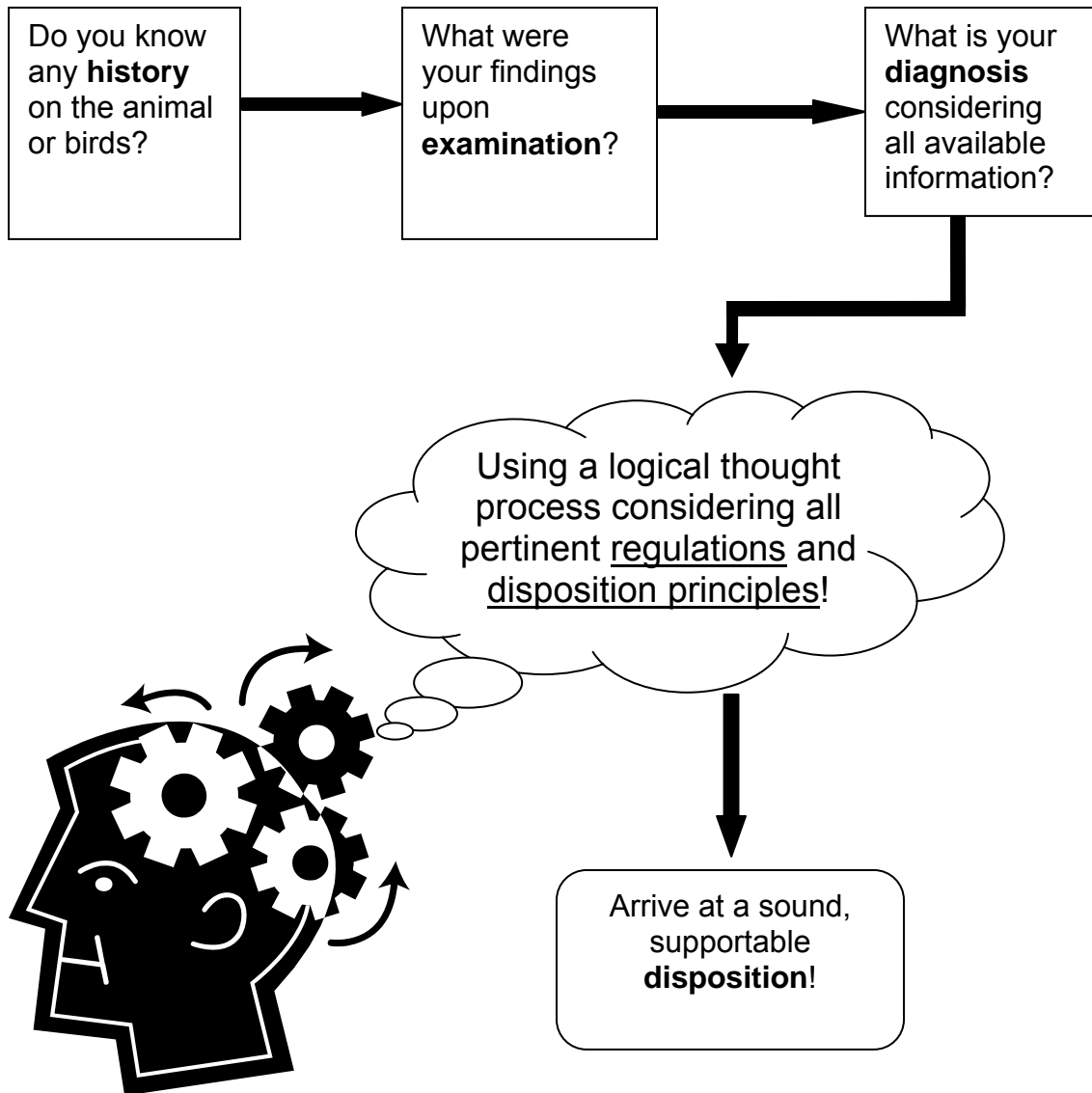
*Contamination* - Soiling or making inferior by contact or mixture, as by the contact of a carcass or part with fecal material, inflammatory exudates, or ingesta.







## Disposition Thought Process



That's using your HEDD - History, Examination, Diagnosis, Disposition!





































Variable temperature—depending upon stage of disease and ambient temperature. Temperature may range from very high to subnormal; each case will have to be independently assessed by the PHV.

Swollen joints

Umbilical abscess

Subcutaneous abscesses

Cachexia

Scirrhou cord (funiculitis)

#### Antemortem Disposition (Regulations Part 309)

Condemn: Any combination of significant findings that would give evidence that the carcass would be condemned on postmortem, e. g., abscesses, as well as generalized (systemic) signs.

Suspect: Animals showing signs and lesions, but not conclusive evidence, of pyemia.

Postmortem findings may include the following:

Acute suppuration (developing foci of suppuration) occurring as a result of pyogenic organism's entry into the systemic circulation

Infarcts accompanied by acute suppuration

Pathologic hemorrhage by itself does not indicate pyemia; however, when associated with either or both of the first two findings, it does support a diagnosis of pyemia.

Degeneration of tissues or organs by itself does not indicate pyemia; however, when associated with either or both of the first two findings, it does support a diagnosis of pyemia.

Generalized, acute, reactive, or edematous lymphadenitis.

#### Special Note:

(1) Neoplasia having central liquefaction necrosis may appear as a chronic abscess.

(2) Tuberculosis may appear as a purulent event in certain situations.

(3) Although a pyemia may have caused them, multiple, localized, encapsulated abscesses about the body should not be confused with an active pyemia.

































































































































































