

VETERINARY-SANITARY EXAMINATION OF ANIMAL ORIGIN PRODUCTS

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The article describes the process of veterinary-sanitary examination of products of animal origin. It's important to study the methods of sanitary and hygienic research of food (meat, milk, fish, and eggs) and raw material products of animal origin, (leather, wool, etc.).

Key words: examination, physician, meat, organs, result, rules, products, raw materials.

**ВЕТЕРИНАРНО-САНИТАРНАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА ПРОДУКТОВ
ЖИВОТНОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ**

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В статье описывается процесс ветеринарно-санитарной экспертизы продуктов животного происхождения. Важно изучать методы санитарно-гигиенического исследования пищевых (мясо, молоко, рыбы, яйца) и сырьевых продуктов животного происхождения (кожа, шерсть, пр.)

Ключевые слова: эксперт, врач, мясо, органы, результат, правила, продукты, сырье.

Veterinary - sanitary examination is the science that studies the methods of sanitary and hygienic research of food (meat, milk, fish, eggs) and raw material products of animal origin,(leather, wool, etc.). It establishes science-based veterinary and sanitary evaluation of these products. Knowledge of veterinary-sanitary examination is of great importance in the training of future veterinarians.

In practice, the veterinarian is constantly faced with the issues of veterinary - sanitary examination at meat processing plants, transport, laboratories, markets, collective and state farms, on fisheries, etc. Therefore, the veterinarian should be proficient in complex sanitary investigations of livestock products. Only in this case he will be able to organize the products and expertise to give an informed opinion about their sanitary condition and about the most efficient ways of using low-quality products and raw materials.

The main objectives of veterinary medicine services are:

1. To protect people from diseases that can be transmitted through meat, dairy, fish and egg products, animal commodities;
2. To provide high quality health products and draw materials of animal origin in the course of their processing, storage and transportation;
3. Control the quality of the marketed products;

4. Prevent spread through livestock products of infectious and parasitic diseases.

Knowledge of topography and features of the lymphatic system is based for this method of veterinary-sanitary inspection of slaughter products, as well as the presence of pathological changes observed in diseases of infectious and non-infectious etiology. In the process of veterinary-sanitary inspection slaughter products first inspect the head, then the spleen, liver, kidneys, udder, carcass and most lymph nodes bodies and carcasses. A veterinary-sanitary expert writes all pathological changes.

There are some steps of veterinary-sanitary examination:

1. Head and internal organs of the workers must be prepared enterprises for veterinary inspection in accordance with the technological scheme and the following requirements.

2. Head of cattle is separated from the carcass, fixed in hung around the corner seam of branches of the mandible or cricoid, language trimmed at the top and sides so that it was not damaged, freedropped out of the rostral area and that all were savedbe inspected lymph nodes.

6. Inspection viscera, and carcasses produced in the following order.

7. Head: inspect and probes lips and tongue. Cut and examine the layers of the chewing muscles, the entire width, parallel to their surface the outer two, and two interior, on each side for detect cysticercoids (measles).

Lungs: inspect all exterior and probes lobe. Reveal the left bronchial, mediastinal and tracheobronchial lymphocele nodes. Cut and inspect the parenchyma in areas of large bronchi (Aspiration of food masses, etc.) and where the detection of pathological changes. Heart reveal the pericardium. Inspect the condition epicardium, myocardium, cut on the greater curvature and the left-right divisions heart, examine the condition of the endocardium and blood, producing longitudinal and a non-through cross-sectional view of the heart muscle.

Liver: inspect and probes with diaphragmatic and visceral parties. In the case of the increment of the diaphragm to the liver was separated and the latter examining parenchymal liver pathological changes. Cut and inspect the portal lymph nodes and to make visceral side of the course of the bile duct 03.02 non-through cut. Kidneys removed from the capsule, and inspect the probes in the case of detecting pathological changes is cut.

Intestine: examining the part of the serous membrane and cut several mesenteric lymph nodes.

Udder: carefully touches and make one - two deep parallel section. Uterus, testes, bladder, and pancreas: inspect, and if necessary opened.

Carcass: inspect the surface and the inside, paying attention to the presence of tumors and other pathological changes. If you suspect a communicable disease or related diseases with metabolic disorders, reveal at the discretion of the veterinarian lymph nodes: surface-neck, axillaries (First rib and proper axillaries), edge cervical, intercostals, cranial thoracic, epithermal, lumbar, iliac, pelvic, knee wrinkles, superficial inguinal, and popliteal sciatic. In necessary for the detection of additional

Finn longitudinally cutneck muscles, shoulder, elbow-, high lumbar, pelvic muscle group muscle and diaphragm. In calves and inspect the cord and reveal the joints of the extremities (Carpal and hock).

There is a veterinary and sanitary expert in Lesosibirsk - (LVSE).

It makes veterinary-sanitary control of animal origin products. The results of veterinary-sanitary examination of meat, fish, eggs, honey, milk and dairy products are written in the journals.

Table -The results of the veterinary-sanitary examination of carcasses and organs of Cattle.

	November			December		
	Cattle	Pork	Bear	Cattle	Pork	Bear
Domestic non-communicable diseases	2	1	-	1	3	-
Invasive disease	1	2	1	2	1	1
Infectious diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-

The veterinary-sanitary examination compared in December to November, the number of rejection cases of products for internal non-communicable diseases and parasitic diseases fluctuate roughly in the same range, however, cases of rejection of products with infectious diseases did not have was. Analyzing data from the veterinary-sanitary examination in greatest quantity they met Invasive disease such as fascioliasis and dicrocoeliasis, but also there were cases of trichinosis to bear.

As a result of research about the Organization of the work of LVSE it is estimated as satisfactory, but the laboratory meets the requirements of regulatory documentation to laboratories veterinary-sanitary examination. It's necessary to improve the quality of veterinary services and organize awareness-raising work with the population to reduce parasitic diseases statistics in animals and improving sanitary and ecological condition.

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