

Disposal of carcass

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Disposal of carcasses

- ▶ It is important to properly dispose of the carcasses of animals died of notifiable disease in order to prevent the spread of disease and to prevent human infection in case of zoonotic disease.
- ▶ In fact, an animal died of contagious disease should be removed from the shed as early as possible, since it is visually unsightly, may give offensive odour within few hours and may become a disease hazard.
- ▶ The carcass should not be dragged because discharge of its body fluids and blood during dragging may cause infection in the other livestock. It should preferably be lifted by mechanical means such as loader etc.

Preparation of carcasses disposal

1-. Cover the dead/fallen with

▶ a-cloth or insect repellent

▶ b-Application of kerosene oil

c- Prevent spread of disease through flies/insects

2. Covering of all natural orifices:

a-Plugged with cotton plugs soaked with a suitable disinfectant

b- Commonly used disinfectant Carbolic acid or formalin

3 The skin of the carcasses should slashed with sharp knife. Except for cases of anthrax, the so that it cannot be used by unscrupulous traders

4. the of personnel protective measures (by wearing secure clothing boots, gloves,goggles & face mask prevent the handlers

5-Transport of dead animal

a-Desirable to use closed vehicle.

b-Animal should not be dragged under open condition

6. Site of disposal Should be away from

a- Source of public water supply (pond, lake, well and river)

b-From animal/human habitation

c-Telephone or electric cables lines

To prevent access wild animals & stray dogs to the site. of disposal

Method of disposal of carcass

- ▶ Following methods are used for the disposal of carcasses
- ▶ 1- Cremation
- ▶ 2- Burial
- ▶ 3- Flamegun
- ▶ 4-Incineration
- ▶ 5-Chemical



Cremation

- ▶ Space required :
- ▶ Large animals 1.7-2.5/metresquare space/head
- ▶ Small animals: 1.25m² space /head .
- ▶ Methods of cremation of animals: Three ways
 - ▶ A- cross trench (pit)
 - ▶ B- surface burning
 - ▶ C- bostock method

Burial method :

- ▶ Surface suitable for burial of large carcass: 2.4-2.7m deep
- ▶ Horse :2-2.5m sq
- ▶ Cattle: 1.25-2m sq
- ▶ Sheep /Pig: 0.84m sq
- ▶ Deep burial prevent from Digging up carcass and insects from carrying bacterial spore To the surface .



Flamegun

- ▶ It is an economic and safe method of disposal .
- ▶ The carcass is placed on the ground or corrugated iron sheet and a powerful flame directed towards the it, destroy the carcass



Incineration

- ▶ In this method the carcass disposal the temperature of incinerator 600-800 degree celcius is reached and all the organism are destroyed.
- ▶ This method is suitable for animal that have died due to heat resistance spores of Bacillus anthracis.
- ▶ If incinerator facility not available, dead animal and other materials burnt in a pit, preferably dug near the site of death.
- ▶ The pit or trench (0.5m) is first filled with wood, making air space with the help of cross iron bars.
- ▶ Then the carcass is placed and ignited with the help kerosene. After complete carcass is burnt, the trench is filled with mud.

Chemical

- ▶ If the animal is die from disease which do not pose a potential health hazard ,the carcass can be disposed of by usual means .
- ▶ Then the premises are treated with lime water (1:20)or with a suspension of bleaching powder (1:20)



Disinfection:

- ▶ It is not enough to dispose of the animal died due to any notifiable disease.
- ▶ All the related materials which could serve as a contaminating are disinfected .
- ▶ Bedding straw ,manure etc. Should be buried ,burnt or disinfected by mixing with slaked lime.
- ▶ Liquid such as blood ,urine etc . Should be disinfected with a 30% suspension of Chloride of lime.

Reference

Outlines of meat science and technology

by BD Sharma

THANK YOU

