

The importance of the
currency of meat
inspection skills and
knowledge

What is inspector currency?

What are the components of currency?

- Knowledge of standards and regulations
- Knowledge of work instructions
- Ability to recognise common endemic diseases
- Make correct dispositions
- Ability to recognise suspected emergency diseases

Why is currency important?

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- Maintain their registration
- Make the correct disposition to keep product that is not wholesome out of the supply chain for human consumption
- Make dispositions that save edible product
- Collect animal health data that is accurate

What are the elements of animal health data and where is this data collected?

- Diseases/conditions identified at ante mortem and dispositions made
- Diseases/conditions identified at post mortem and dispositions made
- Number of animals in a lot affected
- Identity of individual animals (animals with RFID)
- The relevant PIC
- The relevant LGA

Who are the stakeholders in
inspector currency?

Who are the stakeholders?

- Processors
- State Food Authorities
- Commonwealth Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
- Producers and animal health data bases

Case for providing producers with animal health data

- For processors
- For producers
- For regulators & government agencies

Components of peri-mortem information systems that make a system work:

- Inspection
- Inspection accuracy
- Inspection information suitability
- Data capture
- Data analysis
- Information transfer
- Adoption

Inspection accuracy

What constitutes inspection accuracy?

Inspection accuracy

- Disease or condition is identified correctly and consistently
- Disposition is correct

Where mob based data is provided rather than by individual animal accuracy also requires that

- % of the lot effected correctly
- correct lot number
- correct PIC and lot correlation

Inspection information suitability

What makes the information supplied to producers fit for purpose ?

The suitability of the inspection relative to

- the disease/condition
- how the information could be acted upon

Exercise

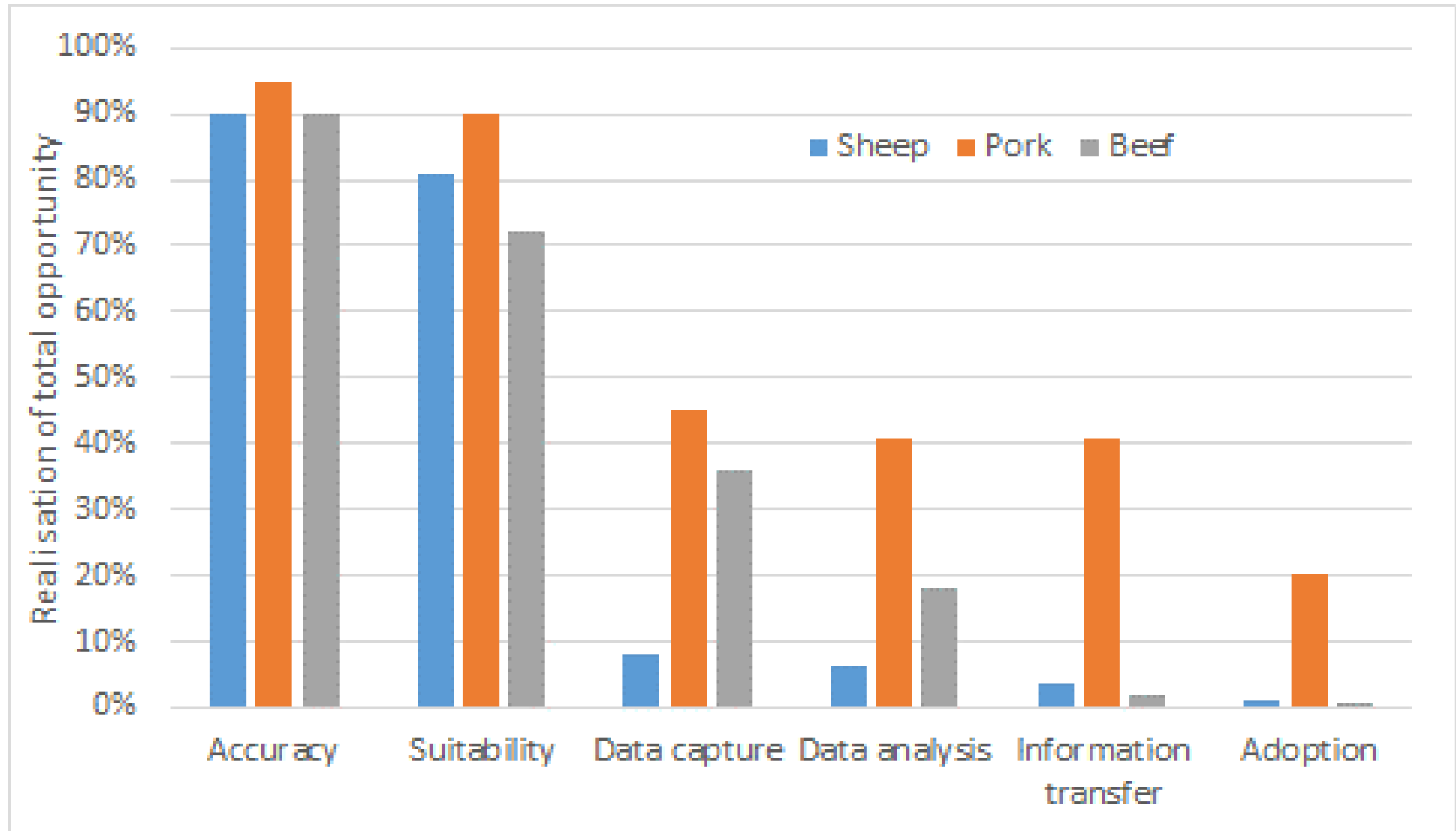
List the features of information that will make it of use to producers

What makes the information fit for purpose ?

- **Nomenclature** – are we all using the same names for diseases and conditions across the supply chain?
- Connection with **treatable/manageable** disease/condition
- **location** of disease/condition on animal
- **Severity information** (Pleurisy in Beef)
- **History of the disease/condition** photographic record (Liver Fluke)
- **Further testing** of collected sample (OJD).

What is the state of play for animal health data capture in Australia today?

1. What is the background cost of diseases and conditions routinely found in livestock at processing?
2. What data is currently being collected?
3. How and by whom?



How do we validate the animal health data collection process?

How do we validate the animal health data collection process?

- Formal studies to see if the system is capable of delivering accurate data.....SA study of meat inspector accuracy
- Does the inspector have the time to record data
- Have the inspectors be trained adequately to gather the data.....OJD detection
- Ensuring the system is able to verify PIC and owner details and correlation with NVD

**How do we ensure that the system
is working as it should?**

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- Statistical review
- Re training/ assessment
- Audit?