

## Causes of Liver, Kidney and Heart Condemnation at Swine Slaughterhouse in Ciego de Avila, Cuba

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### ABSTRACT

The causes of swine liver, kidney and heart condemnation in a slaughterhouse from the Meat Company in the province of Ciego de Avila, Cuba, were determined. The evaluation comprised 90 913 animals. The main causes of condemnation were the so called *milk spots* and cysticercus in the liver, parasitic lesions produced by *Stephanurus dentatus*, and others in the kidneys, such as renal cysts, contamination and nephritis, and pericarditis.

**Key words:** swine, cystercosis, stephanurosis, parasitism, pericarditis, sacrifice

### INTRODUCTION

Condemnation in commercial slaughterhouses is a relevant issue in the world. Accordingly, monitoring lesions associated to diseases to know the risks implied in meat and organ meats (Fosse, Magras and Seegers, 2007).

Moreno (2006) stated that a lot of information can be gathered about diseases and other processes that affect animals for slaughter. However, the data are not available to farmers, especially data about entrail rejection.

As a result, the most frequently observed causes of condemnation were evaluated in a slaughterhouse in the province of Ciego de Avila, Cuba.

### DEVELOPMENT

The causes of organ meat condemnation were evaluated, using post mortem recorded data of inspections to 90 913 animals, from the swine slaughter house of the Meat Company, Ciego de Avila, Cuba.

The most frequently observed cause was lesions induced by migrations of parasite *Ascaris suum*, known as *milk spots* (Fig 1), which lead to chronic focal interstitial hepatitis (Wilson, 2005).

Acuña *et al.* (2008) noted that there is no record of economic losses estimates caused by condemnation of pig livers infected by *Ascaris suum* in the country.

Cystercosis indicated pig contact with dogs carrying *Cysticercus tenuicollis*, final hosts of *Taenia hydatigena*, the cause of the disease (Fig. 2).

Hepatic cirrhosis or fibrosis, abscess and bleeding were observed, probably caused by previous inflammatory processes. Other reasons for condemnation were kidney cysts, contamination and nephritis. Mateus (2010), noted that these as the most frequently known causes.

Kidney parasitism was caused by stephanurosis (Figs. 3 and 4), with similar figures to Rios and Solis (2010) in Nicaragua.

Losses due to pericarditis increased to \$3 627.10. Aguilar, Padilla and Izquierdo (2010) indicated that this is one of the most frequent causes of condemnation.

### CONCLUSIONS

The effects of parasitism in pigs (lesions in liver, kidneys and heart) was the main reason for condemnation at the pig slaughterhouse, Meat Company, in Ciego de Avila, Cuba.

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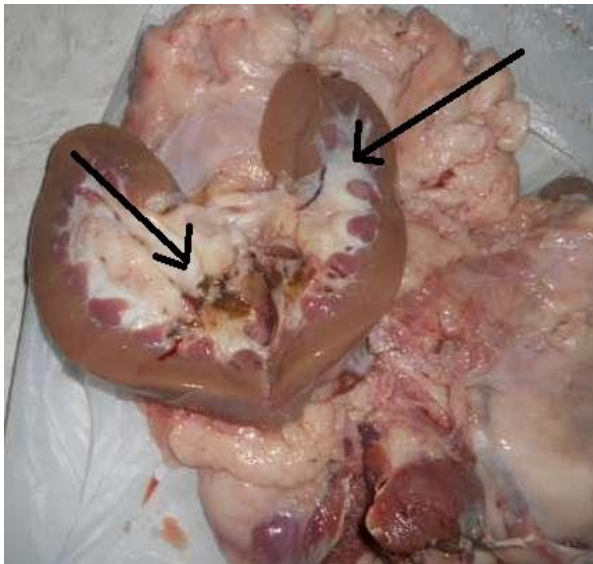
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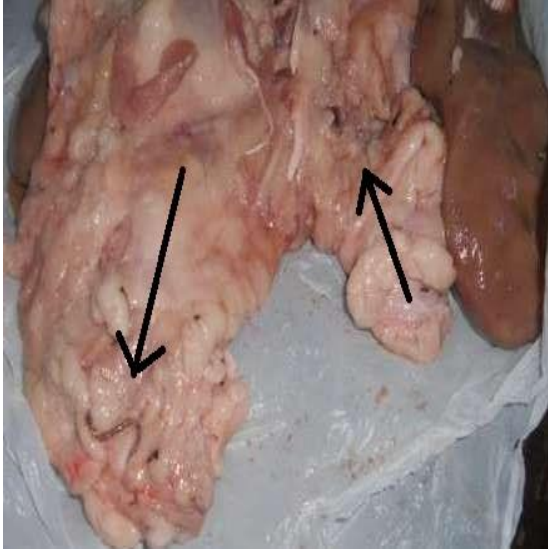
**Fig. 1 Liver with milk spots caused by parasite migration**



**Fig. 2. Parasite induced cystercosis in liver**



**Fig. 3. *Stephanurus dentatus* in kidney**



**Fig. 4.** *Stephanurus dentatus* in kidney fat