

Practical solutions to remote ante and post mortem inspection

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What is required to perform ante- and post-mortem meat inspections remotely?



Remote inspection

 Conducting the legislatively mandated controls at slaughter, both ante- and post mortem, from a location other than the abattoir

 Sustainability, Resilience, improved Working environment and potential Cost savings



Requirements

- Receiving sensory information deemed sufficient enough to allow for decision-making by the inspecting personnel
- A way to collect information on site
- A way to relay the above information to an off-site OV
- A device and an internet connection



Criteria for the device itself

- Can record video and transmit it over the internet
- Hygienic and easy to use, preferably with gloves
- Allows for the use of both hands
- Simple and cheap to replace!
- = A smartphone and a holder

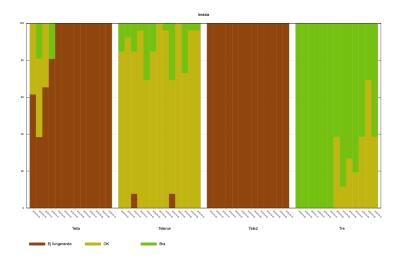






Internet connection demands

- A secure and reliable enough internet connection
 - 3 Mbit/s up and down has been deemed sufficient, but more is always more
 - Latency and Jitter are more important than raw bandwidth for the user experience
- Large differences between mobile operators!
 - Few locations actually perform well enough over a sustained period of time





Recommendations

- A reasonably high-end smartphone
 - Water/dust-proofing (IP67/68) is to recommend!
 - Most if not all modern phones possess hardware more than high specced enough to "max out" the quality of video over the internet
- WiFi connectivity to a land-based service would be ideal, but under ideal conditions 4G can perhaps be acceptable
 - A site-survey at every location would likely be required to know
 - Costs for technological expansion or amplification



Performing the inspections

- A staff member (a technical support person, TSP) at the abattoir performs a video call to the off-site OV
 - The video call enables the OV to directly instruct and guide the assistant
- The TSP films the animals and/or carcasses, and verbally relays any information of importance. The OV can interject with questions at any time
- The TSP performs any examinations and provides any additional information the OV requests or requires
- The OV makes a decision based on the inspection
- It takes two to tango.
 - Training of the TSP will be very important to streamline inspections and maintain efficiency



Slideshow



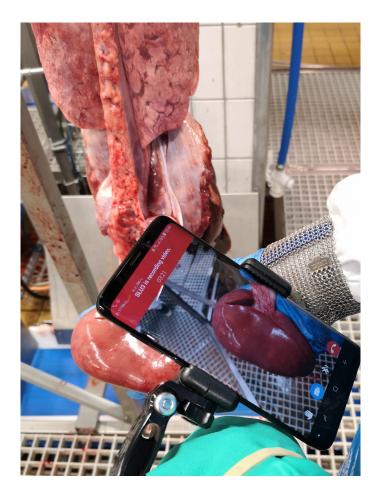




Slideshow, cont.









What is required to perform ante- and post-mortem meat inspections remotely?

- A cheap technological device that almost everyone owns
- A pair of extra hands!

 A sufficient internet connection, preferably land-based



Current work in remote meat inspection

- Multiple papers in review or under work
 - Further solidifying and expanding the results and method-evaluations as well as highlighting other facets of a potential methodological shift
- Framework and risk-assessments for digital communication
- Work will continue within the field, in order to further support the goals of increasing flexibility for low-capacity slaughter and game handling in remote areas



The electronic nose and the future of remote inspection

- Problems with only verbal descriptions during remote inspection. Technology can lessen the variation and improve resilience
 - A tool that enables a Gold Standard in detection of olfactory irregulaties
- Collaboration







Currently entering the sampling phase



The electronic nose and the future of remote inspection, cont.

- Two different versions developed side-by-side
- One based on a specifically designed/calibrated sensor
 - Detects a single specified scent
 - In this case focus is on urine in male pigs

- One based on multiple sensors, AI and sensor fusion
 - Aims to learn what normal "carcass smell" is, and detects anomalies in the olfactory footprint



Thank you for the attention. Please join us at RIBMINS





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