

# Glossary

1. **Glycolysis** - Conversion of carbohydrates such as glycogen, glucose which are the energy reservoirs of the muscle to lactic acid via a biochemical process termed as glycolysis.
2. **Lactic acid** – The end product of glycolysis is lactic acid.
3. **Exudate** - When meat is stored, a liquid known as weep exudates from it. Excess weep is undesirable as it detracts the visual appearance of the meat and results in effective loss of the product.
4. **Freezing point of meat** - Water in meat is made of a solution of salts which begins to freeze at  $-1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in contrast to pure water which freezes at  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
5. **Gas atmosphere** - In the presence of carbon dioxide, the growth of certain types of microorganisms is inhibited. This happens in the absence of oxygen as well. This is usually by the manipulation of the redox potential. Nitrogen is inert in terms of microbial growth.
6. **Water activity** - Water activity is the term used to specify the amount of water that is available or “active” in a food i.e water which is not chemically bound.
7. **Chemical inhibitors** - Addition of certain ingredients to meat results in a modification of the microbial flora present. Examples are salt and sodium nitrite.
8. **Synergistic factors** – Factors which act in combination with one another. For example, pH and gas atmosphere.
9. **Abnormal discharges** – These include discharges from the nose, excessive saliva from the mouth, protrusions from the vulva, intestine, rectum, uterus, vagina, growths on the eye and bloody diarrhea.
10. **Abnormal colour** – These include black areas on horses and swine, red areas on light coloured skin which is inflammation, dark blue areas on the skin or udder (gangrene).
11. **Abnormal odour** - The odour of an abscess, a medicinal odour, stinkweed odour or an acetone odour of ketosis are all abnormal odours.

- 12. Postmortem inspection** - Postmortem examination of a carcass needs to be carried out as soon as possible once the dressing is completed so that any abnormalities can be detected. This facilitates the products to be conditionally fit in for human consumption.
- 13. Localized condition** - A lesion is restricted by the animal defense mechanisms to a certain area or organ. Systemic changes associated with a localized condition may also occur.
- 14. Generalized condition** - In a generalized condition, the defense mechanism of the animal is not able to stop the progression of the disease by way of its circulatory or lymphatic systems.
- 15. Acute condition** – It is characterized by the inflammation of different organs and tissues, enlarged haemorrhagic lymph nodes and haemorrhage of the mucosal and serous membranes and different organs like the heart, kidney and liver.