Review of: "Clinical and Subclinical Bovine Mastitis: Staphylococcus aureus Isolation and Identification from Dairy Farms Located in and Around Hawassa Town, Southern Ethiopia"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The manuscript is well formulated and brings a relevant topic, but needs some adjustments for improvement:

1 – Check whether the objective of the study is adequate. Several factors and their influence on the occurrence of mastitis were analyzed.

2_ Bring more current references. This extends to the entire manuscript. The ideal is to bring references from the last five years.

3 – In the following excerpt “Microbes commonly isolated from milk include Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella typhimurium, Listeria monocytogenes, Mycobacterium, Campylobacter, Leptospira, Clostridium, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Proteus species (Angulo et al., 2009; Abeer et al. , 2012). Among mastitis-causing bacteria, only Streptococcus agalactiae, Staphylococcus aureus, Mycoplasma species, and Corynebacterium bovis are considered fully contagious. Among these, S. aureus is currently the most frequently isolated contagious pathogen in subclinical and chronic bovine mastitis worldwide (Zecconi, 2010).” Bovine milk has a wide diversity of microorganisms, making it difficult to say which are most commonly found. Briefly comment on the microorganisms that have benefits for milk and also on other microorganisms considered mastitogenic.

4_ Add which guidelines and references used at the study site, as well as the CCS levels and other related parameters, are considered safe by the country's regulations.

5- The discussion could be expanded further, including bringing figures about the main results of the study.