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.

Identification of Mastitis Prevalence in Dairy Cows: The article provides information on the prevalence of mastitis in dairy cows in the studied region, which is crucial for animal health management and informed decision-making.

Focus on Staphylococcus aureus: The article concentrates on identifying Staphylococcus aureus as the most commonly retrieved pathogen, providing valuable information for directing control and treatment efforts.

Identification of Risk Factors Associated with Mastitis: The article analyzes risk factors associated with mastitis occurrence, offering valuable insights for implementing targeted preventive measures.

Use of Diagnostic Methods: The use of diagnostic methods such as clinical signs and the California Mastitis Test (CMT) enhances the study's robustness by allowing the identification of both clinical and subclinical mastitis.

Statistical Analysis: The use of logistic regression analysis to assess the association between different parameters (cow age, lactation stages, farm hygiene) and mastitis occurrence reinforces the credibility of the results.

Limited Scope of the Study: The study is based on a six-month period and a limited number of dairy farms in a specific geographical area, potentially limiting the generalizability of the results to other regions or different contexts.

Limited Sampling: Although the article mentions a total of 250 examined dairy cows, the sample size may be considered relatively small, influencing the representativeness of the results.

Sole Focus on S. aureus: While the article emphasizes Staphylococcus aureus, it acknowledges the possibility of the presence of other pathogens. However, the study does not provide detailed information on these potential pathogens.

Lack of In-depth Economic Consequences Analysis: Despite mentioning that mastitis is a costly disease for the dairy industry, the article does not offer a thorough analysis of the specific economic consequences of mastitis in the studied region.

Need for Further Research: The article concludes by suggesting the need for additional studies to retrieve other

potential pathogens. This highlights a gap in the current research and emphasizes the importance of further investigation.