

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.

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

Introduction:

- Excerpt: "Mastitis can be manifested by a wide range of clinical and subclinical conditions. Clinical mastitis is characterized by sudden onset, alterations of milk composition and appearance, decreased milk production, and the presence of the cardinal signs of inflammation in infected mammary quarters. It is readily superficial and visually detected. It occurs when the inflammatory response is strong enough to cause visible changes in the milk (clots, flakes), the udder (swelling), or the cow (inappetence or fever)." It must be referenced.
- The introduction is very long.

Materials and Methods:

- Is there any approval from any ethics committee for the use of animals in the study?
- Was any procedure used to collect samples from mastitic animals to avoid contamination of the glands of healthy animals by those that were sick?
- Isolation and Identification "(...) and dried with a clean towel. (...)" Was this towel made of fabric or paper that could be disposable? If it was made of fabric, was only one used per animal?
- Were the farms technically equipped with the use of automatic milking machines, or was the milking manual?

Discussion:

- It is known that Staphylococcus aureus is the most common bacterium in cases of subclinical mastitis; however, it is important to describe and discuss the origin of this bacterium within the analyzed properties and measures that must be corrected in these locations to clarify the points confirmed as factors of risk through multivariate analysis of variables using OR. In this way, we can suggest in which points the bacteria could be present.