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.

This article addresses the issue of mastitis in dairy cows; however, it lacks innovation and requires adjustments. Unfortunately, at this time, we cannot accept the publication of the work. Nevertheless, I would like to provide some suggestions that may enhance the manuscript for a second evaluation:

The justification and novelty of the work lack clarity, and the authors have not presented a convincing approach.

Introduction:

2. The introduction is overly descriptive and contains information irrelevant to the article's focus, showing redundancies.

Some references are outdated; using sources from the last ten years is advisable. For example, the mention that Staphylococcus aureus is the third-largest cause of foodborne diseases requires verification with updated WHO data.

Methodology:

4. It is recommended to adopt more advanced methods, such as the MALDI-TOF system or molecular techniques, to identify microorganisms rather than rely solely on biochemical assays.

Based on a six-month period and a limited number of dairy farms in a specific area, the study may limit the generalization of results to other regions or contexts.

Despite mentioning a total of 250 examined dairy cows, the sample size is considered relatively minor, impacting the representativeness of the results.

Consider using robust Bayesian latent class models for analysis.

Results:

8. In the results section, the calculation of the quarterly level is not adequately explained and lacks coherence when using this calculation method.

The paragraph must be reformulated in the results section (Bacterial Isolation) to make it meaningful.

Please check all references in the manuscript, as in many places, they do not correspond to the mentioned literature.