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Title: AGREEMENT BETWEEN FOUR COMMERCIAL DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND ROUTINE BACTERIOLOGICAL CULTURE OF MILK TO DETERMINE THE UDDER INFECTION STATUS OF DAIRY COWS



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**AGREEMENT BETWEEN FOUR COMMERCIAL DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND ROUTINE BACTERIOLOGICAL CULTURE OF MILK TO DETERMINE THE UDDER INFECTION STATUS OF DAIRY COWS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Mastitis is usually treated based on clinical signs or somatic cell count information rather than on results of bacteriological culture of milk. In many countries an optimal mastitis treatment is considered important from the perspective of therapy efficacy, prudent antimicrobial use and farm economics. Farmers can optimize their mastitis treatment decisions if they know whether and which mastitis pathogen is involved. Information on the mastitis pathogen involved can be acquired from diagnostic mastitis tests such as culture-based tests. This study aimed to determine the agreement of four commercial culture-based mastitis tests with classical bacteriological culture of milk to determine the

<sup>1</sup>Intramammary infection = IMI

<sup>2</sup>Somatic cell count = SCC

<sup>3</sup>Coagulase negative staphylococci = CNS

<sup>4</sup>*Klebsiella* spp., *Enterobacter* spp. and *Citrobacter* spp. = KEC

<sup>5</sup>Prevalence adjusted and bias adjusted kappa = PABAK

<sup>6</sup>95% confidence interval = 95% CI

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