

<b><i>Paddlebridge Farm quarter-level culture summary</i></b>					
				<b><i>Range of quarter-level SCC:</i></b>	
<b><i>Type of intramammary infection (IMI)</i></b>	<b><i>Number of IMI over study period</i></b>	<b><i>Type of intramammary infection</i></b>	<b><i>Average quarter-level SCC by infection type</i></b>	<b><i>Min</i></b>	<b><i>Max</i></b>
Staph. species	22	Staph. aureus	1,939,231	100,000	6,400,000
Strep. species	6	Strep. species	1,523,167	61,000	3,100,000
Staph. aureus	5	Staph. species	280,827	<2,000	3,100,000
<i>Mixed infection:</i> Staph. species, Strep. species	3	<i>Mixed infection:</i> Staph. species, Strep. species	221,143	37,000	570,000
Corynebacterium species	3	<i>Mixed infection:</i> Strep. sp., Unknown organism	72,000	72,000	72,000
Unknown organism /Yeast	2	Gram-negative, non-coliform organism	70,000	70,000	70,000
Gram-negative, non-coliform organism	1	<i>Mixed infection:</i> Coryne. sp., Unknown organism	17,000	17,000	17,000
<i>Mixed infection:</i> Coryne. sp., Unknown organism	1	Corynebacterium species	10,333	<2,000	28,000
<i>Mixed infection:</i> Strep. sp., Unknown organism	1				
<p><b>Summary of quarter-level results:</b> As seen in the first table, most intramammary infections on your farm by far were caused by Staph. species (22), followed by Strep. species (6) and Staph. aureus (5). Looking at the average quarter-level SCC of infected quarters (right-hand table), you can see that the infected quarters contributing most to a higher bulk tank SCC would be the quarters infected with Staph. aureus and Strep. species. Although infections with Staph. species (CNS) were the most common, the average SCC for these quarters was not dramatically elevated (avg 281,000 cells/mL). The fairly large range of quarter-level SCC for Staph. species quarters could likely be explained by identifying exactly what species of Staph is causing the infection, as some species of CNS are more of a concern than others. We are currently in the process of identifying all Staph to species level, but don't yet have these results.</p>					
<p><b>Take home message:</b> From the small number of infected quarters seen on the farm during the study period, udder health on your farm is clearly excellent! Although the majority of infections were caused by Staph. species (CNS), the primary opportunity identified by these quarter-level culture results for milk quality improvement would be identifying and managing Staph. aureus-positive quarters within the herd.</p>					