

Cow	Quarter	Result		
Solo	LH	No growth	Heavy growth	>50 colonies per mL
	LF	No growth	Moderate growth	10-50 colonies per mL
	RH	No growth	Minor growth	<10 colonies per mL
	RF	Staph. aureus (heavy growth)		
		Interpretation: Solo had a <i>Staph. aureus</i> infection in her right hind quarter at time of sampling, which was also CMT positive at this point.	No growth	No bacteria observed. This can be a true negative result, but can also be a false negative result where any bacteria present were not able to be cultured.
			No significant growth	Minor contamination with an environmental organism or an organism on the teat skin; no major concern.
Sondra	LH	Corynebacterium species (minor growth)		
	LF	No growth		
	RH	No growth		
	RF	No growth		
		Interpretation: Sondra had a <i>Corynebacterium</i> species infection in her left hind quarter at time of sampling, likely explaining why she was CMT positive in that quarter at this point. There were no organisms cultured from her left front quarter, which was clinically mastitic at time of sampling, or her right front quarter, which was CMT positive.		
Pixel	LH	No significant growth		
	LF	No growth		
	RH	No significant growth		
	RF	No growth		
		Interpretation: No significant organisms were cultured from Pixel's samples.		
Zelda	LH	No growth		
	LF	No growth		
	RH	No growth		
	RF	No growth		
		Interpretation: Unfortunately, no significant organisms were cultured from Zelda's left hind and right hind quarters to explain the positive CMT test at time of sampling.		

Zillion	LH	No significant growth
	LF	Yeast
	RH	No growth
	RF	No growth
		Interpretation: No significant organisms were cultured from Zillion's left hind quarter which may have resulted in the positive CMT test at time of sampling. Yeast was cultured from Zillion's left front quarter, but it is difficult to determine if this was an environmental or skin contaminant, or the cause of her clinical mastitis in this quarter. Yeasts can occasionally cause mastitis, but it is more likely a contaminant.
Holland	LH	No significant growth
	LF	No growth
	RH	No growth
	RF	No growth
		Interpretation: Unfortunately, no significant organism was cultured from Holland's left hind that could explain the clinical mastitis observed in that quarter at time of sampling.
Darren	LH	No growth
	LF	No growth
	RH	No growth
	RF	No significant growth
		Interpretation: Unfortunately, no significant organisms were cultured from Darren's right front quarter to explain the positive CMT test at time of sampling.
Philo	LH	<i>No sample</i>
	LF	No growth
	RH	No growth
	RF	No growth
		Interpretation: Unfortunately, no significant organisms were cultured from Philo's left front and right front quarters to explain the positive CMT test at time of sampling.

Staph. aureus: *Staph. aureus* is most commonly associated with cases of subclinical mastitis. This organism is able to live in the udder without showing any physical (clinical) signs of mastitis. Cows with chronic *Staph aureus* infections may show occasional clinical flare-ups of mastitis (abnormal milk). *Staph. aureus* is contagious (can spread from cow to cow, frequently on milking units or by milkers' hands), so efforts should be made to limit contact between cows. Good milking hygiene including use of post-milking teat disinfection is effective at reducing spread of *Staph aureus*. Culture can be an important component of *Staph aureus* mastitis control. For example, in tie-stall barns *Staph aureus* cows can be milked last (i.e. 'segregated' from other cows during milking).

Corynebacterium species: *Corynebacterium* species (Most frequently *C. bovis*) is a contagious, Gram-positive pathogen that occasionally causes intramammary infections. This organism is commonly found in the environment and soil. *C. bovis* will usually cause only a mild increase in somatic cell count and a slight reduction in milk production. *C. bovis* will colonize the teat canal, so the teat canal as well as infected udders can act as reservoirs for infection. This pathogen is contagious and will therefore spread from cow to cow at milking. Proper milking procedures, including the use of effective post-milking teat disinfectants, will help to reduce the number of new infections. After unit detachment, the application of a proven post-milking teat disinfectant should be applied with coverage over at least two-thirds of the teat barrel. The exception to this are post-dips with the active ingredient linear dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid, which are not effective against *C. bovis*. These infections often self-resolve during the dry period. New infections can occur at any time during lactation.