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| **Table XX.** Summary of observational studies comparing antimicrobial susceptibility of staphylococci isolates between organically-managed (ORG) and conventionally-managed dairy herds (CON). Most studies describe using a combination of morphology, Gram staining, coagulase and catalase test to identify bacterial isolates as *S. aureus* or non-*aureus* staphylococci (NAS)/coagulase-negative staphylococci (CNS). Additional speciation methods for staphylococci are identified where appropriate. DCT = dry cow treatment; SCC = Somatic cell count; MIC = Minimum inhibitory concentration | | | | | | |
| ***Reference; Country***  ***Organisms described1*** | ***Study design and sampling scheme*** | ***Herd selection considerations***  ***Min. no. yr ORG certified*** | ***Quantification of AM usage***  ***Description of antimicrobials used on farms*** | ***Susceptibility method2***  ***Antimicrobials tested*** | ***No. isolates tested*** | ***Selected results*** |
| Busato et al., 2000; Switzerland (EU)  *S. aureus*, CNS | Longitudinal (2 herd visits/yr: 1x on pasture, 1x in confinement); Performed CMT on each lactating cow in herd, quartermilk samples then collected from quarters with CMT >1; Isolates from subclinical mastitis | 152 ORG herds; Stratified random selection (by herd size and farm location by altitude) from herds agreeing to participate; num. herds selected within strata based on actual proportion of herds in each stratum of entire population of Swiss organic dairies  No. yrs ORG herds certified not provided | No quantification of AM usage  65% ORG herds regularly used AM DCT treatment (mostly β-lactam antimicrobials, combinations of β-lactams and other antimicrobials) | *Disk diffusion*  Ampicillin, cefalotin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, cloxacillin, cotrimoxacol, erythromycin, gentamicin, neomycin, penicillin, rifamycin, tetracycline | ***S. aureus*:** 37 ORG  **CNS:** 54 ORG | Data describing the proportion of staphylococci from conventional herds resistant to different antimicrobials taken from a previously unpublished survey by the authors.3  Proportions of *S. aureus* isolates from organic herds resistant to different antimicrobials were similar to those from conventional farms, although no statistical comparison was carried out.  Proportion of CNS isolates from organic herds resistant to different antimicrobials were similar to those from conventional herds, with the exception of a numerically higher proportion of isolates resistant to rifamyin from organic herds. However, no statistical comparison was carried out. |
| Tikofsky et al., 2003; US  *S. aureus* | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Composite quartermilk samples from each lactating cow in herd; Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 22 ORG herds, 16 CON herds; Herds of similar size and geographic distribution selected; All CON herds used blanket DCT  ORG herds certified ≥ 3 yr ("most much longer") | No quantification of AM usage  On CON herds, β-lactam antimicrobials used most commonly (amoxicillin and pirlimycin most common treatments administered during lactation, penicillin-novobiocin for DCT) | *Disk diffusion*  Ampicillin, cephalothin, erythromycin, novobiocin, oxacillin, penicillin, penicillin-novobiocin, pirlimycin, tetracycline, vancomycin | **261 *S. aureus*:** 117 CON, 144 ORG | Strength of association between proportion susceptible/resistant and mgmt. category was evaluated, as well as differences in mean zone diameter for isolates from organic vs. conventional herds.  Differences in antimicrobial susceptibility were observed between *S. aureus* isolates from organic and conventional herds for 7 of 9 antimicrobials studied (results combined over both analyses). *S. aureus* isolatesfrom both types of herds showed good susceptibility to most mastitis antimicrobials, but isolates from organic herds were significantly more susceptible. |
| Sato et al., 2004; US and Demark (EU)  *S. aureus* | Cross-sectional (1-2 herd visits/yr for US herds, 1 visit/herd for Danish herds); Bulk tank milk | 30 ORG herds, 30 CON herds from US; 20 ORG herds, 20 CON herds from Denmark; In US, "neighboring" CON herd enrolled as match for each ORG herd; Danish herds chosen randomly  US: ORG herds certified ≥ 3 yr (mean = 8 yr); Denmark: ORG herds converted ≥ 9 yr prior to publication date | No quantification or description of AM usage provided | *Broth microdilution (Sensititre)*  Bacitracin, cephapirin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, gentamicin, kanamycin, oxacillin, penicillin, streptomycin, sulphamethoxazole, quinupristin/dalfopristin, tetracycline, trimethoprim, vancomycin | **483 *S. aureus*:** 229 CON, 254 ORG | Overall, antimicrobial susceptibility was very similar between isolates from organic and conventional herds in both countries. Isolates from conventional herds in Wisconsin had significantly reduced susceptibility to ciprofloxacin (vs. isolates from organic herds), and isolates from organic herds in Denmark had reduced susceptibility to avilamycin (vs. isolates from conventional herds). Differences in antimicrobial susceptibility of isolates between organic and conventional farms were small relative to differences in isolates observed between the US and Denmark. |
| Bennedsgaard et al., 2006; Denmark (EU)  *S. aureus* | Cross-sectional and longitudinal components; Herds converting to organic farming sampled 3x 1 year apart, CON and ORG herds sampled 1x; Quartermilk samples collected from 30 cows with "high risk of infection" (criteria: history of high SCC, breed, and lactation); Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 20 CON herds, 18 ORG herds, and 19 transitioning herds (sampled at 0, 1, 2 yr of transition); Herds not matched  ORG herds certified ≥ 5 yr | Estimated mastitis treatments given in % cows treated/cow-year for each of 5 herd grps  CON used more than ORG, but transitioning grps not different from either CON or ORG; Type of AM usage not described | *Blood agar plates with 1 IU penicillin/ml*  Penicillin | **749 *S. aureus*** | No statistically significant differences were observed in the prevalence of penicillin resistance in *S. aureus,* or the proportion of *S. aureus* isolates resistant to penicillin between herd groups (ORG, CON, transition year 1, transition year 2, transition year 3). |
| Roesch et al., 2006; Switzerland (EU)  *S. aureus*, NAS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); 5-13 lactating cows (dep. on farm size) randomly selected at 31 DIM (median); Quartermilk samples collected from quarters with CMT ≥ 2+; Isolates from subclinical mastitis | 60 ORG herds, 60 CON herds; ORG farms chosen randomly from interested pool; Matching CON herds selected based on geographic proximity, same agricultural zone (elevation), and farm size  ORG herds certified ≥ 3 yr | No quantification of AM usage provided, but prophylactic use of AM lower for ORG herds than CON herds  Main AM used for DCT for ORG and CON herds were penicillin (40 and 66%, respectively), cloxacillin (36.5 and 37%, respectively), neomycin (23.5 and 52.7%, respectively), and gentamicin (11.8 and 2.4%, respectively) | *Broth microdilution (custom plates; Sensititre)*  Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ceftiofur, chloramphenicol, clindamycin, enrofloxacin, erythromycin, gentamicin, oxacillin, quinupristin-dalfopristin, penicillin, tetracycline, vancomycin | **79 *S. aureus*:** 33 CON, 46 ORG  **38 NAS:** 19 CON, 19 ORG | Percentage of antibiotic resistance did not differ significantly between isolates from cows kept on organic and conventional farms for 12 antimicrobials representing either drugs used to treat mastitis in dairy farms, or drugs important in human medicine. The number of resistant *S. aureus* strains was numerically higher in isolates from ORG cows vs. CON cows (35% and 18%, respectively), but this different was not statistically significant. NAS had a higher percentage of antibiotic resistance than Staphylococcus aureus. |
| Bombyk et al., 2007; US  Coagulase-positive Staph. (CPS), Novobiocin-sensitive CNS (NSCNS), Novobiocin-resistant CNS (NRCNS) | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Composite quartermilk samples collected from "all healthy cows;" Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 8 ORG herds, 8 CON herds; All small dairies (20-100 cows), herds not matched  ORG herds certified ≥ 1 year under USDA National Organic Program (no AM usage for ≥ 4 yr: 1 yr certified, 3 yr of transition) | No quantification of AM usage provided  CON herds reported usage of several AM drugs in the past year: cephalosporins (7 herds), penicillins (6 herds), tetracyclines (5 herds) and pirlimycin (5 herds), and 5 herds practiced blanket DCT | *Disk diffusion*  Cefoxitin, cephalothin, erythromycin, novobiocin, penicillin, pirlimycin, tetracycline, vancomycin | **36 *S. aureus*:** 9 CON, 27 ORG  **210 NSCNS:** 55 CON, 155 ORG  **159 NRCNS:** 102 CON, 57 ORG | Organic dairy management was associated with more overall antimicrobial susceptibility among staphylococci than was conventional management. In an analysis combining all (3) groupings of staphylococci, a larger proportion of isolates from organic farms were susceptible to pirlimycin and tetracycline compared with those from conventional farms. Susceptibility to erythromycin and penicillin did not differ significantly by farm type when all staphylococci were combined (conventional vs. organic).  When broken down by category of CNS (novobiocin susceptible or resistant), isolates within both CNS categories from organic farms were more likely to be susceptible to pirlimycin than CNS from conventional dairies. No difference in tetracycline, erythromycin or penicillin susceptibility was seen between farm types (CON vs. ORG) within either CNS category. A larger proportion of NSCNS vs. NRCNS for both conventional and organic herds were susceptible to tetracycline, leading the authors to suggest that management practices unrelated to antimicrobial use may contribute to the observed differences in susceptibility patterns of CNS on dairy farms. |
| Pol and Ruegg, 2007; US  *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Quartermilk samples from a maximum of 50 multiparous cows with no signs of clinical mastitis; Multiparous cows sampled to ensure at least 1 known exposure to intramammary antimicrobial drugs (DCT); Isolates from subclinical mastitis | Herds categorized based on amount of antimicrobial exposure: 20 ORG herds (no usage); 15 conventional–low usage herds (CON-LO) herds not using or using less than or equal to the first quartile of use of each AM compound); 5 conventional–high usage herds (CON-HI) herds using more than the first quartile of a particular AM compound); All herds had 6-mo. avg. bulk tank SCC ≥250,000 cells/mL; CON farms required to have used blanket DCT for at least 5 yr; Herds not matched  ORG herds certified ≥ 3 yr | AM usage quantified at both herd and cow level as defined daily dose (DDD).3 Herd-level DDD was calculated by dividing the reported total dose of each drug used per year by the DDD of that AM. Number of DDD was divided by the total number of milking cows to estimate the density of use of particular AM (expressed as number of DDD per lactating cow per year)  β-Lactams, including cephapirin, penicillin, and ceftiofur, were used on the majority of the farms. Cephapirin and penicillin were used as intramammary infusions (treatment of clinical mastitis, DCT). Detailed description of AM usage by drug provided in reference | *Broth microdilution (Mastitis panel; Sensititre)*  Ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephalothin, erythromycin, oxacillin + 2% NaCl, penicillin, penicillin/novobiocin, pirlimycin, sulfadimethoxine, tetracycline | **137 *S. aureus*:** 52 CON (15 herds), 85 ORG (18 herds); Range of no. isolates used per herd: CON: 1-9, ORG 1-18  **295 CNS:** 160 CON (20 herds), 135 ORG (19 herds); Range of no. isolates used per herd: CON: 2-16, ORG 1-16 | Authors took multiple approaches to compare resistance among isolates from the 3 antimicrobial usage groups:   1. Compared proportion for each type of isolate (CNS or S. aureus) that was susceptible or resistant in each category (CON vs. ORG) using χ2 test of association, in order to ask if proportion of susceptible isolates independent of herd type 2. Used χ2 test to explore if the MIC for each type of isolate (CNS or S. aureus) was independent of herd type (CON vs. ORG), in order to ask if MIC independent of herd type 3. Performed survival analysis of each type of isolates (CNS or S. aureus) based on the 3 antimicrobial usage categories (ORG, CON-LO, or CON-HI). Antimicrobial concentrations in wells of the susceptibility test were used as “time,” and the event was defined as inhibition of bacterial growth   In order to avoid statistical dependence, only 1 isolate per cow and no more than 20 isolates per herd were included in the analysis. Overall, isolates from ORG herds were more susceptible to antimicrobials than those from CON herds. The authors stress that although some differences were found between antimicrobial groups, most isolates of both types were inhibited at the lowest dilution tested of most antimicrobial drugs.  ***S. aureus:***   1. *S. aureus* isolates from CON herds were more likely to be resistant to ampicillin and penicillin compared with isolates from ORG herds. Herd type was not associated with the proportion of resistant isolates for the other antimicrobial drugs tested 2. *S. aureus* isolates from CON herds had a higher MIC for pirlimycin and sulfadimethoxine compared with isolates from ORG herds. Herd type was not associated with the MIC of the other antimicrobial drugs tested 3. In the survival curve analysis, the MIC that inhibited 90% (MIC90) of *S. aureus* isolates from ORG herds for penicillin and pirlimycin was lower than the MIC90 of the isolates from CON-LO and CON-HI herds (MIC50, the MIC that inhibited 50% of isolates, was not different for these drugs)   ***CNS:***   1. CNS isolates from CON herds were more likely to be resistant to ampicillin, penicillin, pirlimycin, and tetracycline compared with isolates from ORG herds. Herd type was not associated with the proportion of resistant isolates for the other antimicrobial drugs tested 2. CNS isolates from CON herds had a higher MIC for ampicillin, pirlimycin, and tetracycline compared with isolates from ORG herds. Herd type was not associated with the MIC of the other antimicrobial drugs tested 3. In the survival curve analysis, the MIC that inhibited 90% (MIC90) of CNS isolates from ORG herds for ampicillin, penicillin, pirlimycin, and tetracycline was lower than the MIC90 of the isolates from CON-LO and CON-HI herds (ORG and CON-LO herds had a lower MIC50 for erythromycin than CON-HI herds, but the MIC90 did not differ by usage group) |
| Garmo et al., 2010; Norway (EU)  *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Quartermilk samples from all lactating cows; Isolates from subclinical mastitis | 25 CON herds, 24 ORG herds; All herds Norwegian Red cows; Matching CON herds selected based on herd size (± five cow-years) and type of housing  ORG herds certified ≥ 4 yr | No quantification of AM usage provided  Generally, Benzyl penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin are the most common antimicrobials used for intramammary treatment in Norway | *Cloverleaf lactamase test*  Penicillin | **132 *S. aureus*:** 68 CON, 64 ORG  **260 CNS:** 167 CON, 93 ORG | Proportions of *S. aureus* and CNS isolates from organic herds resistant to penicillin were similar to those from conventional farms, although no statistical comparison was carried out. Penicillin resistance was proportionately higher in CNS vs. *S. aureus* isolates*.*  ***S. aureus:***  6 out of 68 (8.8%) isolates from CON herds were penicillin-resistant, compared with 9 out of 64 (14.0%) from ORG herds.  **CNS:**  81 out of 167 (48.5%) isolates from CON herds were penicillin-resistant, compared with 93 out of 200 (46.5%) from ORG herds. |
| Cicconi-Hogan et al., 2014; US  *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Bulk tank milk | 192 ORG herds, 100 CON herds; Matching CON herds selected based on proximity to ORG herd and herd size category (0–99, 100–199, or ≥200 adult cows)  No. yrs ORG herds certified not provided | No quantification or description of AM usage provided | *Detection of mecA gene by PCR, MRSASelect plates (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc.)*  β-lactamase resistance (MRSA*Select* plates used to screen for methicillin resistance, and contain a proprietary combination of an unspecified β-lactam, lithium chloride, aztreonam and cycloheximide) | Not provided | \*All isolates from both approaches were identified using 16S rRNA and rpoB speciation |
| Tenhagen et al., 2018; Germany (EU)  *S. aureus* | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Bulk tank milk | 372 CON herds, 303 ORG herds; Minimum herd size 30 lactating cows; Selection of herds based on sampling plan designed to cover German states according to their share of national CON and ORG cow population; Separate sampling plans for the 2 categories as proportion ORG herds comparatively low  No. yrs ORG herds certified not provided | No quantification or description of AM usage provided | *Broth microdilution*  Cefoxitin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, erythromycin, fusidic acid, gentamicin, kanamycin, linezolid, mupirocin, penicillin, quinupristin/dalfopristin, rifampicin, sulfamethoxazole, streptomycin, tetracycline, tiamulin, trimethoprim, vancomycin | Not provided | \*multiplex PCR: 23S rDNA (specific for Staph), nuc (specific for *S. aureus*), mecA (β-lactam resistance) |
| McDougall et al., 2020; New Zealand (US organic regulations)  *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Quartermilk samples from cows that had had at least 1 lactation, had been treated with DCT (in herds using DCT), had not been treated with any other antimicrobial within 30 d before sample collection, and had an individual SCC of >200,000 cells/mL; Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 7 ORG herds, 11 CON herds using ampicillin-cloxacillin DCT (CON-AC), 8 CON herds using cephalonium DCT (CON-CE); CON herds selected on the basis that >50% of cows were treated in each of the 3 previous yr with 1 DCT product; Herds not matched  ORG herds certified ≥ 3 yr (median = 12 yr; range = 7-19 yr) | Herd-level use of antimicrobials estimated by extracting AM sales data for each herd for the previous 3 yr to determine total mass of antimicrobials used per kilogram of liveweight per year for each herd, and mass of each class of AM per kg of liveweight per year  β-lactam AM most commonly used DCT products in New Zealand generally, with 25% containing ampicillin, 61% containing cloxacillin, and 13% containing cephalonium, by mass | *Broth microdilution (Mastitis CMV1AMAF; Thermo Scientific)*  Ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephalothin, erythromycin, oxacillin, penicillin, penicillin/novobiocin, pirlimycin, sulfadimethoxine, tetracycline | **320 *S. aureus*:** 111 CON-CE, 99 CON-CA, 110 ORG  **240 CNS:** 82 CON-CE, 74 CON-CA, 84 ORG |  |
| 1 Terminology used is consistent with authors’ language and groupings of organisms (e.g., NAS vs. CNS) | | | | | | |
| 2 Manufacturer information provided when specified | | | | | | |
| 3 Unpublished survey on antibiotic resistance performed in Swiss dairy farms by the Swiss Federal Dairy Research Station (Schallibaum, 1992) | | | | | | |
| 4DDD is the maximum dose a standard animal (BW = 680 kg) would receive if it were treated following the FDA-approved label dosages | | | | | | |

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| **Table XX.** Observational studies. Most describe using a combination of morphology, Gram staining, coagulase test, catalase test to identify bacterial isolates as S. aureus or non-aureus staphylococci (NAS)/coagulase-negative staphylococci (CNS) where appropriate. Additional speciation methods for staphylococci identified where appropriate. CON = conventionally-managed; ORG = organic; DCT = dry cow treatment; SCC = Somatic cell count | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reference; Country*** | ***Organisms described\**** | ***Study design\* and sampling scheme*** | ***Num. herds sampled in each category; Selection considerations*** | ***Criteria for organic herds*** | ***Quantification of AB usage; Description of AB's used on farms*** | ***AB susceptibility method\**** | ***AB's tested*** | ***Num. isolates tested*** | ***Selected results*** |
| Busato et al., 2000; Switzerland (EU) | *S. aureus*, CNS | Longitudinal (2 herd visits/yr: once on pasture, once in confinement); Performed CMT on each lactating cow in herd, quartermilk samples then collected from quarters with CMT >1; Isolates from subclinical mastitis | 152 ORG herds; Stratified random selection (by herd size and farm location by altitude) from herds agreeing to participate; num. herds selected within strata based on actual proportion of herds in each stratum of entire population of Swiss organic dairies | Not provided | No quantification of AB usage; 65% ORG herds regularly used AB DCT treatment (mostly β-lactam antibiotics, combinations of β-lactams and other antibiotics) | Disk diffusion | Ampicillin, cefalotin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, cloxacillin, cotrimoxacol, erythromycin, gentamicin, neomycin, penicillin, rifamycin, tetracycline | ***S. aureus*:** 37 from ORG; **CNS:** 54 from ORG | did not enroll conventional herds; compared to previous work (survey performed in Swiss dairy farms by the Swiss Federal Dairy Research Station in 1992) |
| Tikofsky et al., 2003; US | *S. aureus* | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Composite quartermilk samples from each lactating cow in herd; Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 22 ORG herds, 16 CON herds; Herds of similar size and geographic distribution selected; All CON herds used blanket DCT | Certified organic ≥ 3 yr ("most much longer") | No quantification of AB usage; On CON herds, β-lactam antibiotics used most commonly (amoxicillin and pirlimycin most common treatments administered during lactation, penicillin-novobiocin for DCT) | Disk diffusion | Ampicillin, cephalothin, erythromycin, novobiocin, oxacillin, penicillin, penicillin-novobiocin, pirlimycin, tetracycline, vancomycin | **261 *S. aureus*:** 117 from CON, 144 from ORG |  |
| Sato et al., 2004; US and Demark (EU) | *S. aureus* | Cross-sectional (1-2 herd visits/yr for US herds, 1 visit/herd for Danish herds); Bulk tank milk | 30 ORG herds, 30 CON herds from US; 20 ORG herds, 20 CON herds from Denmark; In US, "neighboring" CON herd enrolled as match for each ORG herd; Danish herds chosen randomly | US: certified organic ≥ 3 yr (mean = 8 yr); Denmark: converted ≥ 9 yr prior to publication date | No quantification or description of AB usage provided | Broth microdilution (Sensititre) | Bacitracin, cephapirin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, erythromycin, gentamicin, kanamycin, oxacillin, penicillin, streptomycin, sulphamethoxazole, quinupristin/dalfopristin, tetracycline, trimethoprim, vancomycin | **483 *S. aureus*:** 229 from CON, 254 from ORG |  |
| Bennedsgaard et al., 2006; Denmark (EU) | *S. aureus* | Cross-sectional and longitudinal components; Herds converting to organic farming were sampled 3 times 1 year apart, CON and ORG herds sampled once; Quartermilk samples collected from 30 cows with "high risk of infection" (criteria: history of high SCC, breed, and lactation); Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 20 CON herds, 18 ORG herds, and 19 transitioning herds (sampled at 0, 1, 2 yr of transition); Herds not matched | Certified organic ≥ 5 yr | Estimated mastitis treatments given in % cows treated/cow-year for each of 5 herd grps; CON used more than ORG, but transitioning grps not different from either CON or ORG; Type of AB usage not described | Blood agar plates with 1 IU penicillin/ml | Penicillin | **749 *S. aureus*** |  |
| Roesch et al., 2006; Switzerland (EU) | *S. aureus*, NAS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); 5-13 lactating cows (dep. on farm size) randomly selected at 31 DIM (median); Quartermilk samples collected from quarters with CMT ≥ 2+; Isolates from subclinical mastitis | 60 ORG herds, 60 CON herds; ORG farms chosen randomly from interested pool; Matching CON herds selected based on geographic proximity, same agricultural zone (elevation), and farm size | Certified organic ≥ 3 yr | No quantification of AB usage provided, but prophylactic use of AB lower for ORG herds than CON herds; Main AB used for DCT for ORG and CON herds were penicillin (40 and 66%, respectively), cloxacillin (36.5 and 37%, respectively), neomycin (23.5 and 52.7%, respectively), and gentamicin (11.8 and 2.4%, respectively) | Broth microdilution (custom plates; Sensititre) | Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ceftiofur, chloramphenicol, clindamycin, enrofloxacin, erythromycin, gentamicin, oxacillin, quinupristin-dalfopristin, penicillin, tetracycline, vancomycin | **79 *S. aureus*:** 33 CON, 46 ORG; 38 NAS: 19 CON, 19 ORG |  |
| Bombyk et al., 2007; US | Coagulase-positive Staph. (CPS), Novobiocin-sensitive coagulase-negative Staph. (NSCNS), and Novobiocin-resistant coagulase-negative Staph (NRCNS) | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Composite quartermilk samples collected from "all healthy cows;" Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 8 ORG herds, 8 CON herds; All small dairies (20-100 cows), herds not matched | Certified organic ≥ 1 year under standards of USDA National Organic Program (no AB usage for ≥ 4 yr: 1 yr certified, 3 yr of transition) | No quantification of AB usage provided; CON herds reported usage of several AB drugs in the past year: cephalosporins (7 herds), penicillins (6 herds), tetracyclines (5 herds) and pirlimycin (5 herds), and 5 herds practiced blanket DCT | Disk diffusion | Cefoxitin, cephalothin, erythromycin, novobiocin, penicillin, pirlimycin, tetracycline, vancomycin | **36 *S. aureus*:** 9 CON, 27 ORG; **210 NSCNS:** 55 CON, 155 ORG; **159 NRCNS:** 102 CON, 57 ORG |  |
| Pol and Ruegg, 2007; US | *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Quartermilk samples from a maximum of 50 multiparous cows with no signs of clinical mastitis; Multiparous cows sampled to ensure at least 1 known exposure to intramammary antimicrobial drugs (DCT); Isolates from subclinical mastitis | Herds categorized based on amount of antimicrobial exposure: 20 ORG herds (no usage); 15 conventional–low usage herds (herds not using or using less than or equal to the first quartile of use of each AB compound); 5 conventional–high usage herds (herds using more than the first quartile of a particular AB compound); All herds had 6-mo. avg. bulk tank SCC ≥250,000 cells/mL; CON farms required to have used blanket DCT for at least 5 yr; Herds not matched | Certified organic ≥ 3 yr | AB usage quantified at both herd and cow level as defined daily dose (DDD).\* Herd-level DDD was calculated by dividing the reported total dose of each drug used per year by the DDD of that AB. Number of DDD was divided by the total number of milking cows to estimate the density of use of particular AB (expressed as number of DDD per lactating cow per year). β-Lactams, including cephapirin, penicillin, and ceftiofur, were used on the majority of the farms. Cephapirin and penicillin were used as intramammary infusions (treatment of clinical mastitis, DCT). A more detailed description of AB usage by drug provided in reference | Broth microdilution (Mastitis panel; Sensititre) | Ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephalothin, erythromycin, oxacillin + 2% NaCl, penicillin, penicillin/novobiocin, pirlimycin, sulfadimethoxine, tetracycline | **137 *S. aureus*:** 52 CON (from 15 herds), 85 ORG (from 18 herds); **295 CNS:** 160 CON (from 20 herds), 135 ORG (from 19 herds) |  |
| Garmo et al., 2010; Norway (EU) | *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Quartermilk samples from all lactating cows; Isolates from subclinical mastitis | 25 CON herds, 24 ORG herds; All herds Norwegian Red cows; Matching CON herds selected based on herd size (± five cow-years) and type of housing | Certified organic ≥ 4 yr | No quantification of AB usage provided; Generally, Benzyl penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin are the most common antibiotics used for intramammary treatment in Norway | Cloverleaf lactamase test | Penicillin | **132 *S. aureus*:** 68 CON, 64 ORG; **260 CNS:** 167 CON, 93 ORG |  |
| Cicconi-Hogan et al., 2014; US | *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Bulk tank milk | 192 ORG herds, 100 CON herds; Matching CON herds selected based on proximity to ORG herd and herd size category (0–99, 100–199, or ≥200 adult cows) | Not provided | No quantification or description of AB usage provided | Detection of mecA gene by PCR, as well as MRSA*Select* plates (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc.) | β-lactamase resistance (MRSA*Select* plates used to screen for methicillin resistance, and contain a proprietary combination of an unspecified β-lactam, lithium chloride, aztreonam and cycloheximide) | Not provided | \*All isolates from both approaches were identified using 16S rRNA and rpoB speciation |
| Tenhagen et al., 2018; Germany (EU) | *S. aureus* | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Bulk tank milk | 372 CON herds, 303 ORG herds; Minimum herd size 30 lactating cows; Selection of herds based on sampling plan designed to cover German states according to their share of national CON and ORG cow population; Separate sampling plans for the 2 categories as proportion ORG herds comparatively low | Not provided | No quantification or description of AB usage provided | Broth microdilution | Cefoxitin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, erythromycin, fusidic acid, gentamicin, kanamycin, linezolid, mupirocin, penicillin, quinupristin/dalfopristin, rifampicin, sulfamethoxazole, streptomycin, tetracycline, tiamulin, trimethoprim, vancomycin | Not provided | \*multiplex PCR: 23S rDNA (specific for Staph), nuc (specific for *S. aureus*), mecA (β-lactam resistance) |
| McDougall et al., 2020; New Zealand (US organic regulations) | *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Quartermilk samples from cows that had had at least 1 lactation, had been treated with DCT (in herds using DCT), had not been treated with any other antimicrobial within 30 d before sample collection, and had an individual SCC of >200,000 cells/mL; Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 7 ORG herds, 11 CON herds using ampicillin-cloxacillin DCT (CON-AC), 8 CON herds using cephalonium DCT (CON-CE); CON herds selected on the basis that >50% of cows were treated in each of the 3 previous yr with 1 DCT product; Herds not matched | Certified organic ≥ 3 yr (median = 12 yr; range = 7-19 yr) | Herd-level use of antimicrobials estimated by extracting AB sales data for each herd for the previous 3 yr to determine total mass of antimicrobials used per kilogram of liveweight per year for each herd, and mass of each class of AB per kg of liveweight per year; β-lactam AB most commonly used DCT products in New Zealand generally, with 25% containing ampicillin, 61% containing cloxacillin, and 13% containing cephalonium, by mass | Broth microdilution (Mastitis CMV1AMAF; Thermo Scientific) | Ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephalothin, erythromycin, oxacillin, penicillin, penicillin/novobiocin, pirlimycin, sulfadimethoxine, tetracycline | **320 *S. aureus*:** 111 CON-CE, 99 CON-CA, 110 ORG; **240 CNS:** 82 CON-CE, 74 CON-CA, 84 ORG |  |

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| Roesch et al., 2006; Switzerland (EU)  *S. aureus*, NAS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); 5-13 lactating cows (dep. on farm size) randomly selected at 31 DIM (median); Quartermilk samples collected from quarters with CMT ≥ 2+; Isolates from subclinical mastitis | 60 ORG herds, 60 CON herds; ORG farms chosen randomly from interested pool; Matching CON herds selected based on geographic proximity, same agricultural zone (elevation), and farm size  ORG herds certified ≥ 3 yr | No quantification of AM usage provided, but prophylactic use of AM lower for ORG herds than CON herds  Main AM used for DCT for ORG and CON herds were penicillin (40 and 66%, respectively), cloxacillin (36.5 and 37%, respectively), neomycin (23.5 and 52.7%, respectively), and gentamicin (11.8 and 2.4%, respectively) | *Broth microdilution (custom plates; Sensititre)*  Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, ceftiofur, chloramphenicol, clindamycin, enrofloxacin, erythromycin, gentamicin, oxacillin, quinupristin-dalfopristin, penicillin, tetracycline, vancomycin | **79 *S. aureus*:** 33 CON, 46 ORG; 38 NAS: 19 CON, 19 ORG |  |
| Bombyk et al., 2007; US  Coagulase-positive Staph. (CPS), Novobiocin-sensitive CNS (NSCNS), Novobiocin-resistant CNS (NRCNS) | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Composite quartermilk samples collected from "all healthy cows;" Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 8 ORG herds, 8 CON herds; All small dairies (20-100 cows), herds not matched  ORG herds certified ≥ 1 year under USDA National Organic Program (no AM usage for ≥ 4 yr: 1 yr certified, 3 yr of transition) | No quantification of AM usage provided  CON herds reported usage of several AM drugs in the past year: cephalosporins (7 herds), penicillins (6 herds), tetracyclines (5 herds) and pirlimycin (5 herds), and 5 herds practiced blanket DCT | *Disk diffusion*  Cefoxitin, cephalothin, erythromycin, novobiocin, penicillin, pirlimycin, tetracycline, vancomycin | **36 *S. aureus*:** 9 CON, 27 ORG; **210 NSCNS:** 55 CON, 155 ORG; **159 NRCNS:** 102 CON, 57 ORG |  |
| Pol and Ruegg, 2007; US  *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Quartermilk samples from a maximum of 50 multiparous cows with no signs of clinical mastitis; Multiparous cows sampled to ensure at least 1 known exposure to intramammary antimicrobial drugs (DCT); Isolates from subclinical mastitis | Herds categorized based on amount of antimicrobial exposure: 20 ORG herds (no usage); 15 conventional–low usage herds (herds not using or using less than or equal to the first quartile of use of each AM compound); 5 conventional–high usage herds (herds using more than the first quartile of a particular AM compound); All herds had 6-mo. avg. bulk tank SCC ≥250,000 cells/mL; CON farms required to have used blanket DCT for at least 5 yr; Herds not matched  ORG herds certified ≥ 3 yr | AM usage quantified at both herd and cow level as defined daily dose (DDD).\* Herd-level DDD was calculated by dividing the reported total dose of each drug used per year by the DDD of that AM. Number of DDD was divided by the total number of milking cows to estimate the density of use of particular AM (expressed as number of DDD per lactating cow per year)  β-Lactams, including cephapirin, penicillin, and ceftiofur, were used on the majority of the farms. Cephapirin and penicillin were used as intramammary infusions (treatment of clinical mastitis, DCT). Detailed description of AM usage by drug provided in reference | *Broth microdilution (Mastitis panel; Sensititre)*  Ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephalothin, erythromycin, oxacillin + 2% NaCl, penicillin, penicillin/novobiocin, pirlimycin, sulfadimethoxine, tetracycline | **137 *S. aureus*:** 52 CON (from 15 herds), 85 ORG (from 18 herds); **295 CNS:** 160 CON (from 20 herds), 135 ORG (from 19 herds) |  |
| Garmo et al., 2010; Norway (EU)  *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Quartermilk samples from all lactating cows; Isolates from subclinical mastitis | 25 CON herds, 24 ORG herds; All herds Norwegian Red cows; Matching CON herds selected based on herd size (± five cow-years) and type of housing  ORG herds certified ≥ 4 yr | No quantification of AM usage provided  Generally, Benzyl penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin are the most common antimicrobials used for intramammary treatment in Norway | *Cloverleaf lactamase test*  Penicillin | **132 *S. aureus*:** 68 CON, 64 ORG; **260 CNS:** 167 CON, 93 ORG |  |
| Cicconi-Hogan et al., 2014; US  *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Bulk tank milk | 192 ORG herds, 100 CON herds; Matching CON herds selected based on proximity to ORG herd and herd size category (0–99, 100–199, or ≥200 adult cows)  No. yrs ORG herds certified not provided | No quantification or description of AM usage provided | *Detection of mecA gene by PCR, MRSASelect plates (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc.)*  β-lactamase resistance (MRSA*Select* plates used to screen for methicillin resistance, and contain a proprietary combination of an unspecified β-lactam, lithium chloride, aztreonam and cycloheximide) | Not provided | \*All isolates from both approaches were identified using 16S rRNA and rpoB speciation |
| Tenhagen et al., 2018; Germany (EU)  *S. aureus* | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Bulk tank milk | 372 CON herds, 303 ORG herds; Minimum herd size 30 lactating cows; Selection of herds based on sampling plan designed to cover German states according to their share of national CON and ORG cow population; Separate sampling plans for the 2 categories as proportion ORG herds comparatively low  No. yrs ORG herds certified not provided | No quantification or description of AM usage provided | *Broth microdilution*  Cefoxitin, chloramphenicol, ciprofloxacin, clindamycin, erythromycin, fusidic acid, gentamicin, kanamycin, linezolid, mupirocin, penicillin, quinupristin/dalfopristin, rifampicin, sulfamethoxazole, streptomycin, tetracycline, tiamulin, trimethoprim, vancomycin | Not provided | \*multiplex PCR: 23S rDNA (specific for Staph), nuc (specific for *S. aureus*), mecA (β-lactam resistance) |
| McDougall et al., 2020; New Zealand (US organic regulations)  *S. aureus*, CNS | Cross-sectional (1 visit/herd); Quartermilk samples from cows that had had at least 1 lactation, had been treated with DCT (in herds using DCT), had not been treated with any other antimicrobial within 30 d before sample collection, and had an individual SCC of >200,000 cells/mL; Not specified if isolates from clinical or subclinical mastitis | 7 ORG herds, 11 CON herds using ampicillin-cloxacillin DCT (CON-AC), 8 CON herds using cephalonium DCT (CON-CE); CON herds selected on the basis that >50% of cows were treated in each of the 3 previous yr with 1 DCT product; Herds not matched  ORG herds certified ≥ 3 yr (median = 12 yr; range = 7-19 yr) | Herd-level use of antimicrobials estimated by extracting AM sales data for each herd for the previous 3 yr to determine total mass of antimicrobials used per kilogram of liveweight per year for each herd, and mass of each class of AM per kg of liveweight per year  β-lactam AM most commonly used DCT products in New Zealand generally, with 25% containing ampicillin, 61% containing cloxacillin, and 13% containing cephalonium, by mass | *Broth microdilution (Mastitis CMV1AMAF; Thermo Scientific)*  Ampicillin, ceftiofur, cephalothin, erythromycin, oxacillin, penicillin, penicillin/novobiocin, pirlimycin, sulfadimethoxine, tetracycline | **320 *S. aureus*:** 111 CON-CE, 99 CON-CA, 110 ORG; **240 CNS:** 82 CON-CE, 74 CON-CA, 84 ORG |  |