Occurrence and etiology of subclinical mastitis in water buffalo in Bangladesh

Shuvo Singha[1,2,4], Carl David Ericsson[3], Salma Chowdhury[4], Sanjib Chandra Nath[4], Ovirup Bhushan Paul[4], Md. Ahasanul Hoque[4], Sofia Boqvist[3], Ylva Persson[5] and Md. Mizanur Rahman[4]

SUPPLEMENTARY FILE

Supplementary Table S1. List of individual farm with total number of buffaloes and quarters tested for detectionof subclinical mastitis using CMT in Bagerhat and Noakhali region of Bangladesh

FID	Housing system	Total buffaloes	Numbers of lactating buffaloes	Numbers of buffaloes tested	Numbers of quarters tested
1	Semi-intensive	487	66	50	195
2	Household	7	2	2	8
3	Bathan	6	1	1	4
4	Semi-intensive	41	7	7	28
5	Household	5	2	1	4
6	Household	7	2	2	8
7	Household	5	2	1	4
8	Bathan	55	8	3	12
9	Bathan	200	12	-	-
10	Household	3	1	1	4
11	Household	4	3	1	4
12	Household	5	2	2	8
13	Household	3	1	1	4
14	Household	6	2	1	4
15	Household	5	2	2	8
16	Household	2	1	1	4
Total		841	114	76	299

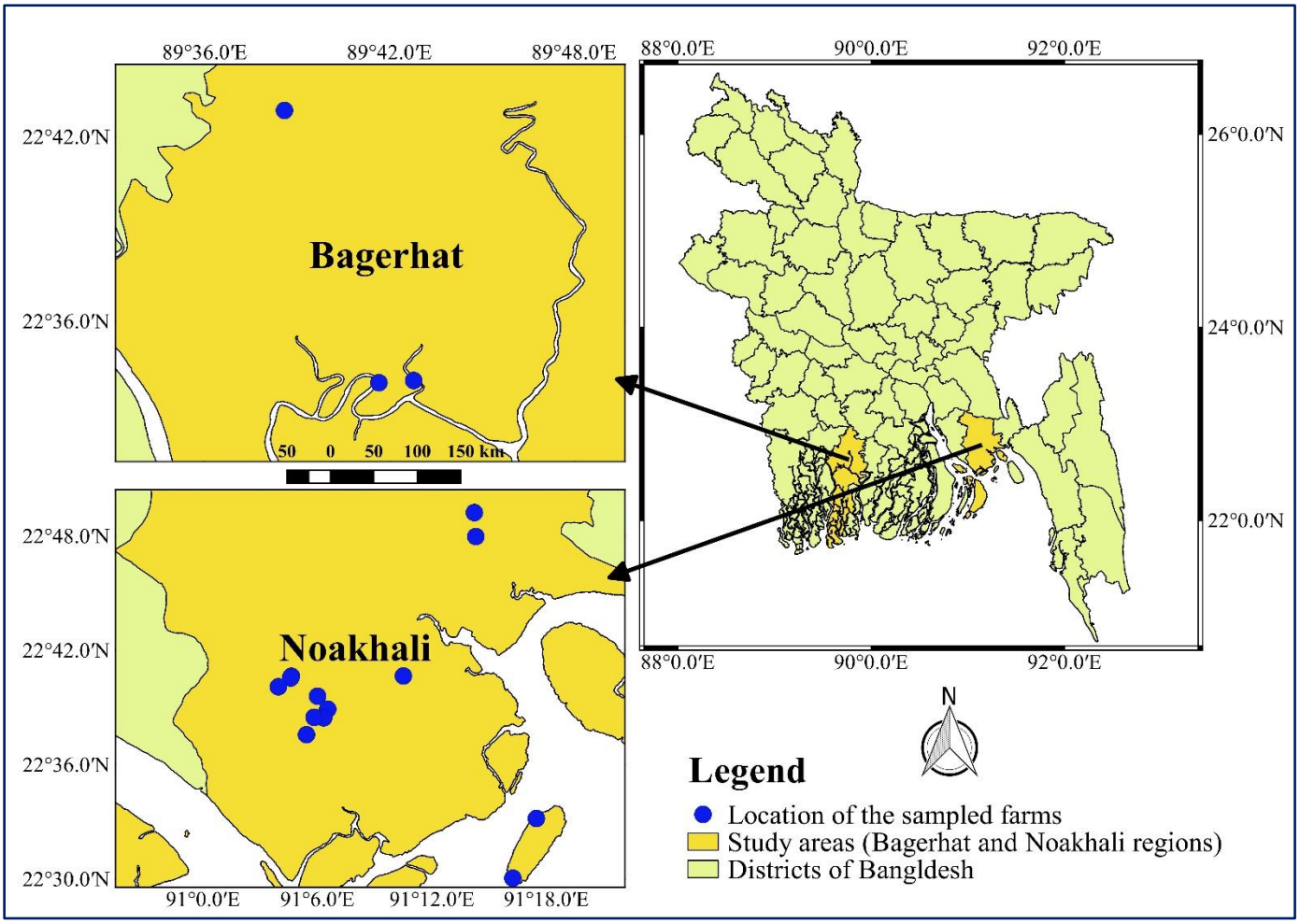
Figure legends

Supplementary Figure S1

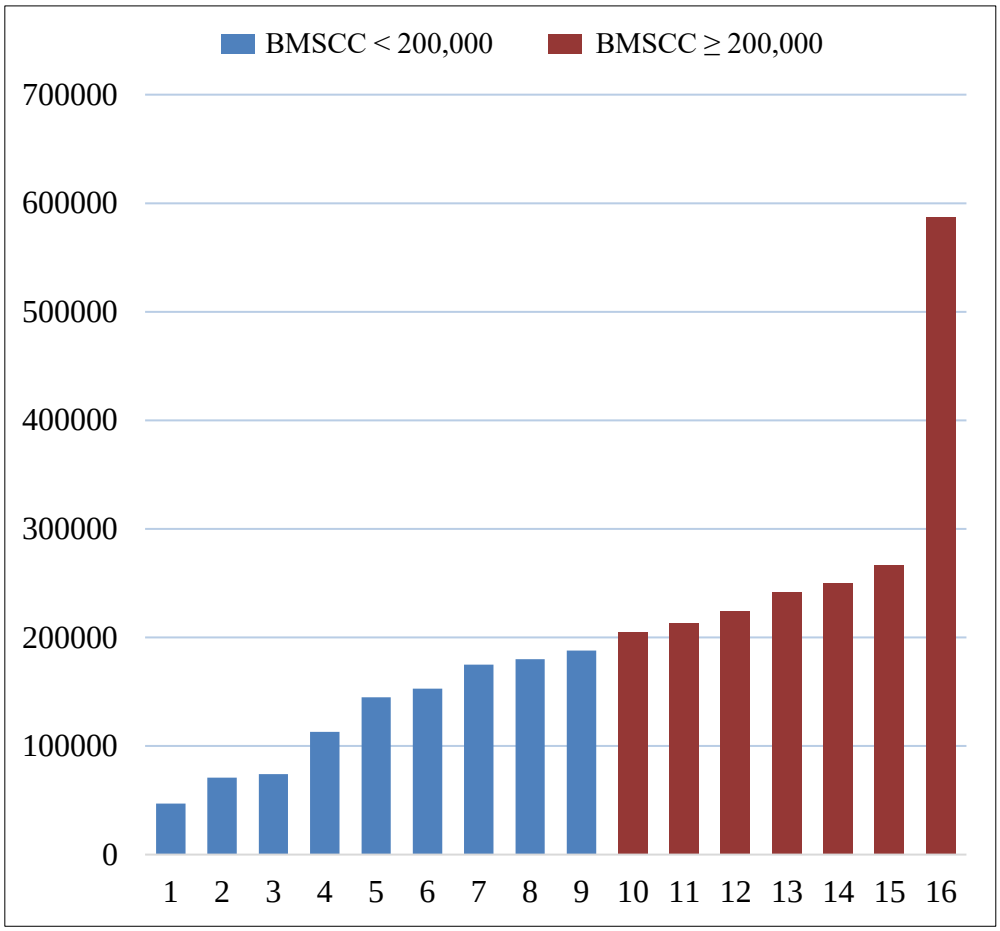
Location of the 16 selected buffalo farms in the Noakhali and Bagerhat regions, southern Bangladesh.

Supplementary Figure S2

Bulk milk somatic cell count (SCC) on the 16 selected buffalo farms in the Noakhali and Bagerhat regions of Bangladesh. Nine farms had bulk milk (BM) SCC <200,000 cells/mL milk and seven farms had BMSCC ≥ 200,000 cells/mL milk.



Supplementary Figure S1



Supplementary Figure S2