

Joint Special Issue

Pathogens in Ruminant Mastitis

Message from the Guest Editors

Ruminant mastitis is an important disease in the dairy industry and has a detrimental impact on the economy and welfare of the animals. There is a large variety of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria associated with mastitis, including *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Streptococcus uberis*, *Micrococcus pyogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and other bacterial pathogens. Microorganisms colonize the teat skin and teat canal; they penetrate the mammary gland, adapt to the glandular epithelium, form biofilms there, interact with the microbiome, dissolve and stimulate inflammatory processes, destroy the glandular tissue and the blood–milk barrier, and penetrate the blood vessel system. The aim of this Special Issue is to share experience and new insights into the causative microorganisms and the pathogenesis of ruminant mastitis, risk factors for intramammary infections and subclinical mastitis, and molecular diagnostics and control strategies applied to mastitis problems.

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