Supplement Table S6. Model 4: Results from binomial general linear mixed model testing the association between diagnosed clinical mastitis cases by veterinarians within 30 DIM and inflammation of the mammary gland before calving defined via somatic cell count and antibiotic dry cow therapy in 3,423 cows from 247 dairy farms

	Model 4 output		
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	*P*-value[1]
Intercept[a]	-3.178	0.147	<0.001
IMGb[b]	0.332	0.247	0.179
abDCT(yes-no)[c]	0.050	0.195	0.798
IMGb:abDCT	0.125	0.354	0.723
Random effects	Variance	SD	
Herd	0.220	0.469	

[1]Significance was declared at *P*-values <0.05.
[a]Intercept = diagnosed clinical mastitis cases by veterinarians within 30 DIM was the reference category.
[b]IMGb = inflammation of the mammary gland before dry-off was defined via SCC threshold of >200,000 cells/mL in the last milk recording data before dry-off.
[c]abDCT(yes-no) = antibiotic or non-antibiotic dry cow therapy.

Supplement Table S7. Model 5: Results from binomial general linear mixed model testing the association between diagnosed clinical mastitis cases by veterinarians within 90 DIM and inflammation of the mammary gland before calving defined via somatic cell count and antibiotic dry cow therapy in 3,423 cows from 247 dairy farms

	Model 5 output		
Fixed effects	Estimate	SE	*P*-value[1]
Intercept[a]	-2.705	0.119	<0.001
IMGb[b]	0.365	0.201	0.069
abDCT(yes-no)[c]	0.088	0.159	0.581
IMGb:abDCT	0.109	0.285	0.702
Random effects	Variance	SD	
Herd	0.366	0.605	

[1]Significance was declared at *P*-values <0.05.
[a]Intercept = diagnosed clinical mastitis cases by veterinarians within 90 DIM was the reference category.
[b]IMGb = inflammation of the mammary gland before dry-off was defined via SCC threshold of >200,000 cells/mL in the last milk recording data before dry-off.
[c]abDCT(yes-no) = antibiotic or non-antibiotic dry cow therapy.