

















Supplementary file 3. Specific molecular data and sequencing of pathogens from feces

	Molecular details	Human/pet	Additional comments
<i>Blastocystis</i> spp. (Subtypes and alleles)	ST1, allele 4		ST1-ST4 are the usual human subtypes. <i>Blastocystis</i> spp. is a rare finding in strict carnivores, so it is infrequently found in animals with a mainly carnivorous diet such as dogs or cats.
	ST2, allele 12		
	ST4, allele 42		
<i>Encephalitozoon</i> spp. (Sequencing)	<i>E. intestinalis</i>		First report of <i>E. intestinalis</i> in cats in Spain
<i>Enterocytozoon bieneusi</i> (Sequencing)	PtEbIX		PtEbIX is a canine-adapted genotype with no zoonotic potential
	PtEbIX		
	PtEbIX		
<i>Giardia duodenalis</i> (C _T and sequencing)	38.5, unknown assemblage		Isolates with high C _T values at real-time polymerase chain reaction indicate low parasite loads and are untypable
	37.6, unknown assemblage		
	36.9, unknown assemblage		
	35.6, unknown assemblage		
	33.7, assemblage B		Zoonotic genotype
<i>Hepevirus</i> (Sequencing)	HEV-3f		Zoonotic genotype
	HEV-3f		
	HEV-3f		
	RHEV (<i>Rocahepevirus ratti</i>)		Zoonotic genotype The dog's diet consisted mainly of processed commercial food; however, on a monthly basis the dog consumed raw/undercooked food.

C_T: Cycle threshold