Stext3: Sample selection for faecal analysis (see Table S26)

A prevalence of ~90% was expected for intestinal parasites in Zenzele, particularly *Anycylostoma spp.* [[1](#_ENREF_1),[2](#_ENREF_2)]. In order to estimate true prevalence with a precision of 5% and test sensitivity and specificity of at least 95%, a sample of approximately 120 dogs was required. This estimate happened to coincide with the number of dogs (n=107) randomly selected to assess intestinal parasitism as a pilot study.

One dog was positive for *Hymenolepis nana*, a tapeworm found in humans and rodents, which was probably acquired from eating a rodent [[3](#_ENREF_3)].

References

1. Minnaar WN, Krecke RC (2001) Helminths in dogs belonging to people in a resource-limited urban community in Gauteng, South Africa. Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research 68: 111-117.

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3. Palmer SR, Soulsby EJL, Torgerson PR, Brown DWG (2011) Oxford textbook of zoonoses: biology, clinical practice and public health control, 2nd edition. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.