

It seems to me an interesting work that in my perception strengthens and discusses the sustainability of this virus in dogs and cats using different means of direct and indirect identification.

I allow myself to make small suggestions for the ease of the readers and to be considered by the authors.

The title

reflects a greater emphasis on sars cov 2 surveillance in animals in homes with positive owners, but note that it is a small group of homes with greater emphasis on identification methods.

Summary

A small number of pet dogs and cats were positive for SARS-CoV-2 RNA, and 28.6 and 37.5% of cats and dogs were positive for anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG, respectively." Revise wording

Introduction

I think it is important to present a brief sketch of the situation (time and space) of sars cov 2 in humans during the sampling phase in the study locality.

In the questionnaire we asked questions relevant to the mechanism of acquisition of the virus as performed by Solon Alberto-Orlando, et al; SARS-CoV-2 transmission from infected owner to household dogs and cats is associated with food sharing, International Journal of Infectious Diseases, Volume 122, 2022, Pages 295-299, ISSN 1201 9712, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2022.05.049>.
(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1201971222003137>)

I think that they could be mentioned for later discussion and constructive criticism of the papers presented.

In the IgG positive results it is known if these pets have been vaccinated with canine or feline coronavirus?

I agree with the authors on the statistical limitations and regarding the clinical characteristics not studied in the study.

Kind regards