

**Zoonotic *Giardia intestinalis* assemblages detected in indigenous Tapirapé tribe from Brazilian Amazon**

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The indigenous Tapirapé community, located in Brazilian Amazon, has a history of gastrointestinal problems associated with diarrhea. Data on the occurrence of intestinal parasites in indigenous populations are scarce, however, the present study aimed to determine the participation of *Giardia duodenalis* in role of acute and chronic gastroenteritis in the present population. *G. duodenalis* has been considered potentially zoonotic (Assemblages A and B) and is a significant cause of diarrhea in human and in a wide range of domestic and wild animals. A total of 737 stool samples were obtained and in 102 was possible to identified *G. intestinalis* by conventional flotation method. DNA was amplified targeting glutamate dehydrogenase (gdh) and beta-giardin (bg) coding genes. Amplicons were sequenced and submitted to distance analysis. A total of 47 isolates were sequenced of which 11 isolates clustered in Assemblage A and 36 were classified as Assemblage B. On gdh gene, obtained sequences showed similarity to findings observed in fecal samples from cats in Brazil, whereas Assemblage B classified Indian samples were similar to those found in dog feces from Canada. Assemblages A and B has already been characterized as zoonotic genotypes of *G. intestinalis*, thus, the found results may lead to consider a zoonotic chain of transmission for this protozoan in Tapirapé tribe, Brazilian Amazon.