

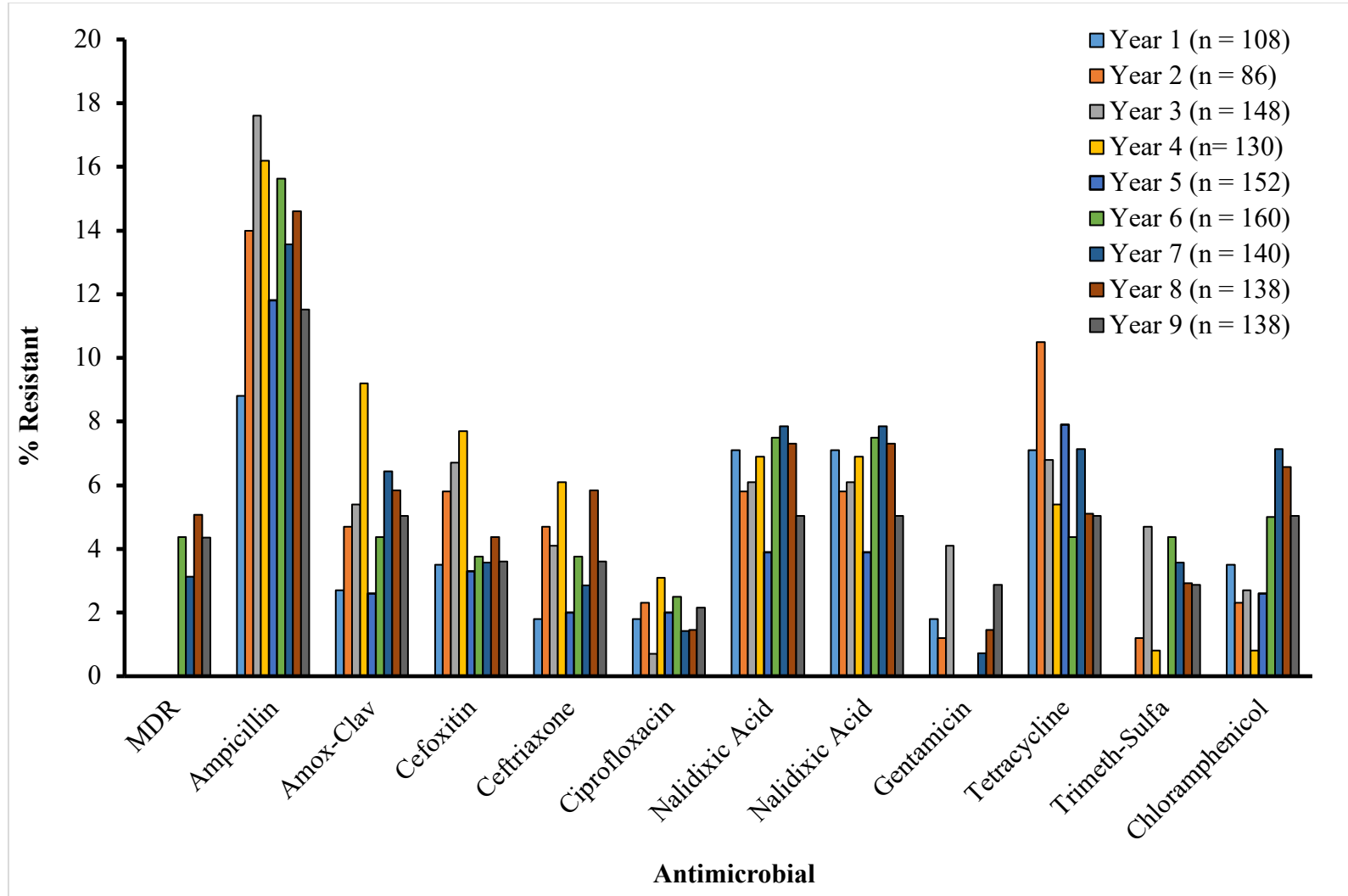


**Figure S1. Annual frequency of resistance to a representative selection of drugs.** Data from the current study (Years-6-9) is seen in context with the first 5 years of our study. Ampicillin presented the highest resistance frequencies. Other antimicrobials had resistance frequencies <10.0%. Only 4.3% of isolates were MDR.

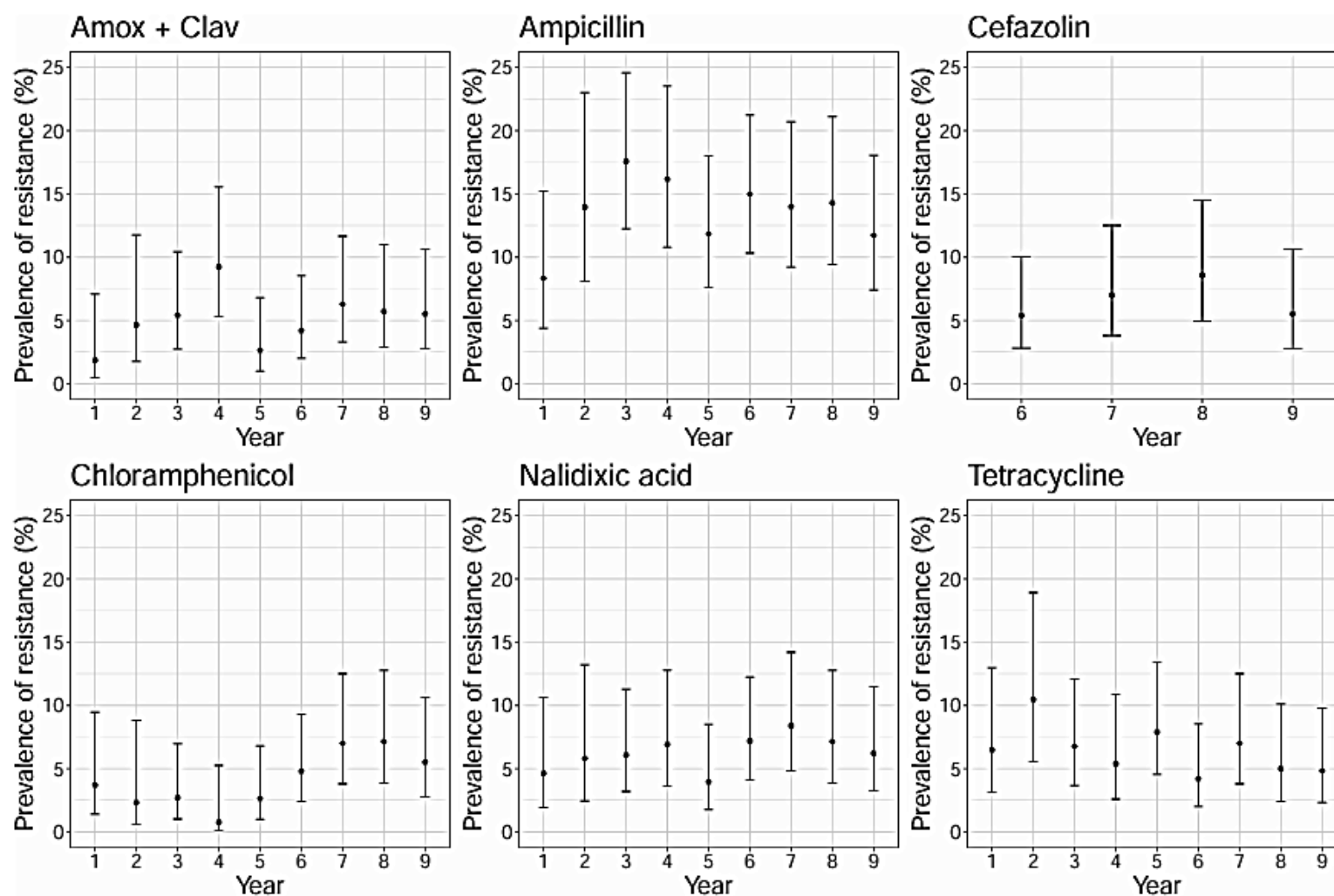


**Figure S2. Frequency of antimicrobial resistance over time in canine uropathogenic *E. coli* for 6 different antimicrobial drugs.** Mean resistance (%) of uropathogenic *E. coli* isolates from dogs over 9 years (2013 to 2022) for 6 antimicrobials including amox-clav, ampicillin, cefazolin, chloramphenicol, nalidixic acid, and tetracycline. There was no significant temporal change in antimicrobial resistance for the 6 antimicrobial drugs ( $P = 0.105$ ). The prevalence of resistance to ampicillin was significantly higher compared to the other 5 antimicrobial drugs ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Shown are the means and the 95% confidence intervals.

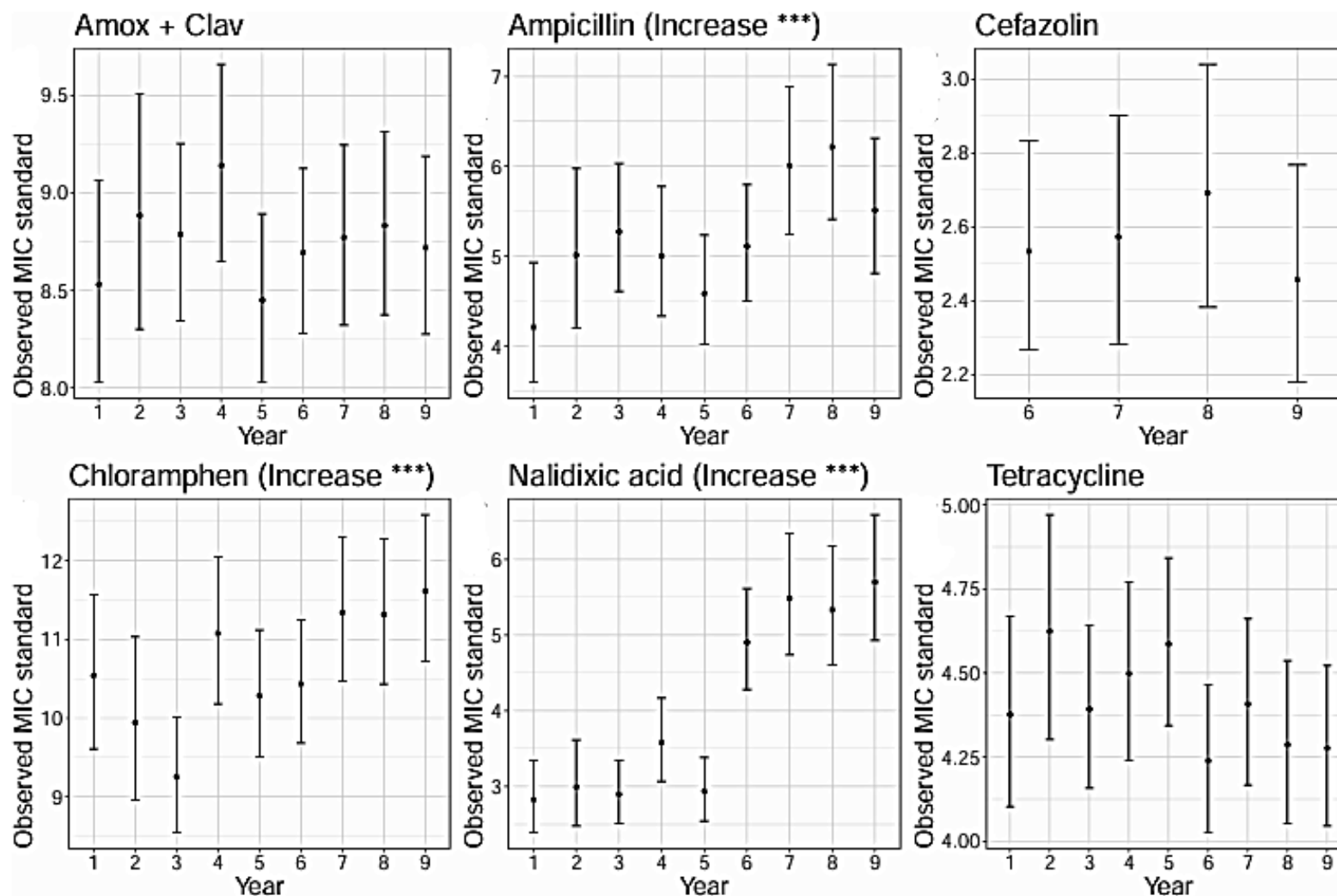


**Figure S3. Change in MICs over time in canine uropathogenic *E. coli* for 6 different antimicrobial drugs.** Mean log<sub>2</sub>-transformed MICs of uropathogenic *E. coli* isolates from dogs over 9 y (2013 to 2022) for 6 antimicrobials including amox-clav, ampicillin, cefazolin, chloramphenicol, nalidixic acid, and tetracycline. There was a significant increase in the MIC over time for ampicillin ( $P = 0.001$ ), chloramphenicol ( $P < 0.001$ ), and nalidixic acid ( $P < 0.001$ ). Shown are the means and the 95% confidence intervals.