

S1. Prevalence of resistance genes in *P. intermedia*, *P. nigrescens* and *P. melaninogenica*

The prevalence of genes for resistance on the 162 isolates to β -lactam antibiotics such as *cfxA*, *cfxA₂*, *bla_{TEM}*, tetracyclines such as *tetM*, *tetQ*, macrolides such as *ermF*, and nitroimidazoles such as *nimAB* and *nimAEFI* was determined for isolates of *P. intermedia*, *P. nigrescens* and *P. melaninogenica*. The gene most frequently detected was *tetQ* in 40.7%, followed by *cfxA* in 26.5%, *tetM* in 25%, *ermF* in 20.6%, *bla_{TEM}* in 17.9%, and *nimAB* in a lower percentage with 9.4%, *cfxA₂* with 5%, and *nimAEFI* with 1.2%.

In *P. intermedia*, the tetracycline resistance gene *tetQ* was detected more frequently in 44.9%, followed by *tetM* in 34.7%, and less frequently *cfxA* in 16.3%, *ermF* in 6.1%, *bla_{TEM}* in 4.1%, and *nimAB* in 2%. *nimAEFI* was not detected. For *P. nigrescens* *tetQ* gene was detected in 46%, *cfxA* 40.5%, *cfxA₂* 1.3%, *ermF* 33.8%, *bla_{TEM}* 25.6%, *tetM* 20.3%, and less frequently *nimAB* 8.1%, and *nimAEFI* 1.3%. In *P. melaninogenica* *cfxA₂*, *bla_{TEM}*, *tetM*, and *nimAB* were detected more frequently with 20.5%, and less frequently *cfxA* and *ermF* with 12.8%, and *nimAEFI* with 2.6%.

Table S1. Frequency of genes *cfxA*, *cfxA₂*, *bla_{TEM}*, *tetM*, *tetQ*, *ermF*, *nimAB* and *nimAEFI* in 162 oral isolates of *P. intermedia*, *P. nigrescens*, y *P. melaninogenica*

<i>Bacteria</i>	n	<i>cfxA</i> F(%)	<i>cfxA₂</i> F(%)	<i>bla_{TEM}</i> F(%)	<i>tetM</i> F(%)	<i>tetQ</i> F(%)	<i>nimAB</i> F(%)	<i>nimAEFI</i> F(%)	<i>ermF</i> F(%)
<i>P. intermedia</i>	49	8(16,3)	0	2(4,1)	17(34,7)	22(44,9)	1(2)	0	3(6,1)
<i>P. nigrescens</i>	74	30(40,5)	1(1,3)	19(25,6)	15(20,3)	34(46)	6(8,1)	1 (1,3)	25(33,8)
<i>P. melaninogenica</i>	39	5(12,8)	8(20,5)	8(20,5)	8(20,5)	11(28,2)	8(20,5)	1(2,6)	5(12,8)
<i>Total</i>	162	43(26,5)	8 (5)	29(17,9)	40 (25)	66(40,7)	15 (9,4)	2 (1,2)	33(20,6)