The One Health concept emphasizes the deep interconnection between human, animal, and environmental health. While not a new concept, it has received renewed attention and evolved over the past decade due to the increasing frequency and severity of threats linking the health of humans, animals, plants and the environment. This integrated approach is particularly relevant when addressing mycoses that can affect multiple species and ecosystems. Although fungal zoonoses are less widely recognized compared to bacterial or viral zoonoses, they represent a growing public health concern. Global trends such as climate change and changes in human-animal interactions have created new opportunities for fungal pathogens to emerge, adapt, and spread.

While many fungal diseases affect both animals and humans, few mycoses can be transmitted directly from animals to humans. One of the most well-documented zoonotic fungal diseases is dermatophytosis, which circulates among humans, domestic animals, and wildlife. Although it is ubiquitous worldwide, recent changes in its epidemiology are being observed. The increasing domestication and close cohabitation with certain animal species, especially exotic pets, has led to an increasing trend of zoonotic diseases in humans, along with the emergence of newer species causing zoonosis. Another example is sporotrichosis, a fungal disease that especially affects cats and is easily transmissible to humans through scratches or bites. In recent years, zoonotic sporotrichosis has gained attention due to the rapid and significant spread in Brasil. Other fungal diseases such as aspergillosis, cryptococcosis, histoplasmosis or coccidiomycosis are considered sapronoses. In these cases, animals may act as reservoirs, amplifiers, or vectors of fungi, thereby contributing to the indirect transmission from the environment. Moreover, companion animals, livestock, and wildlife can serve as sentinels for mycoses, providing early warning signs of fungal pathogens present in a shared ecosystem. This sentinel role is particularly important in the context of emerging fungal threats and changing ecological conditions that may influence fungal distribution and prevalence, highlighting the need for a One Health approach.