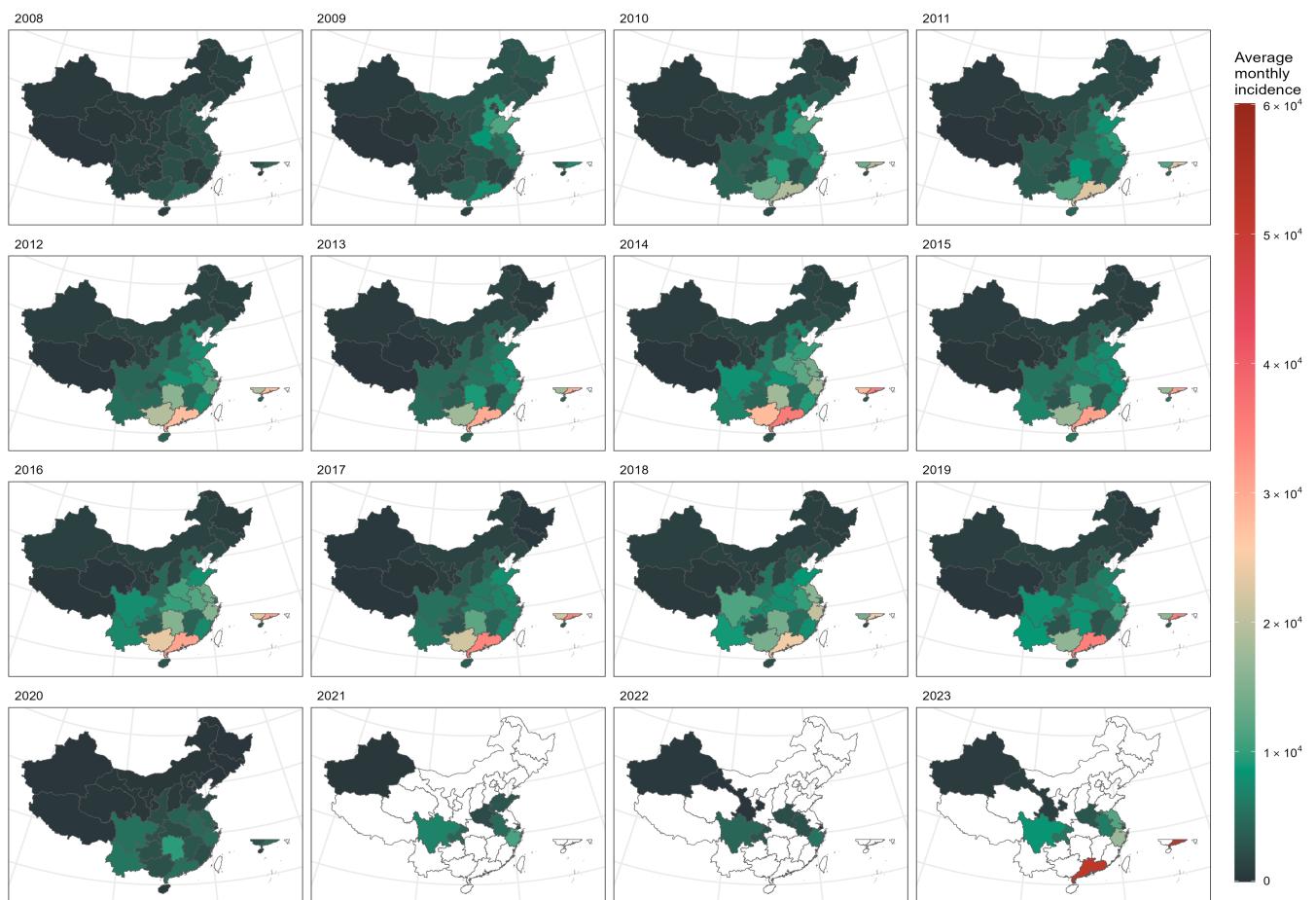


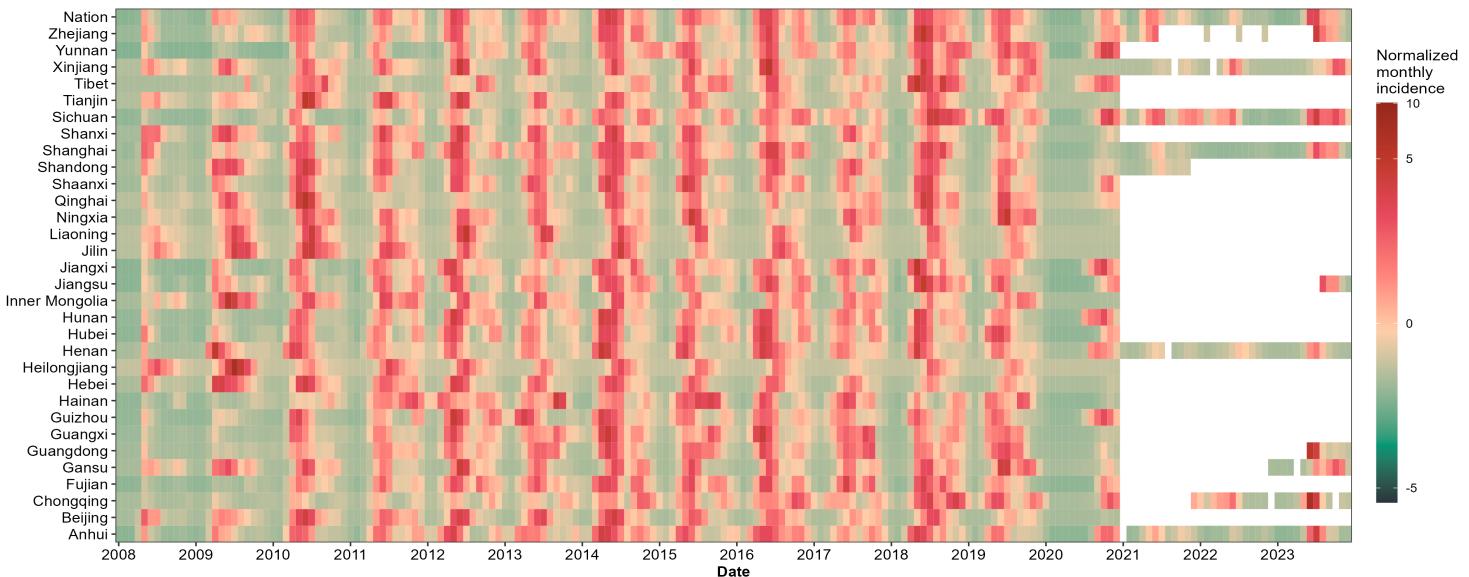
**Supplementary Appendix 1:**

**Temporal trends and shifts of 24 notifiable infectious diseases in China  
before and after the COVID-19 epidemic**

A



B

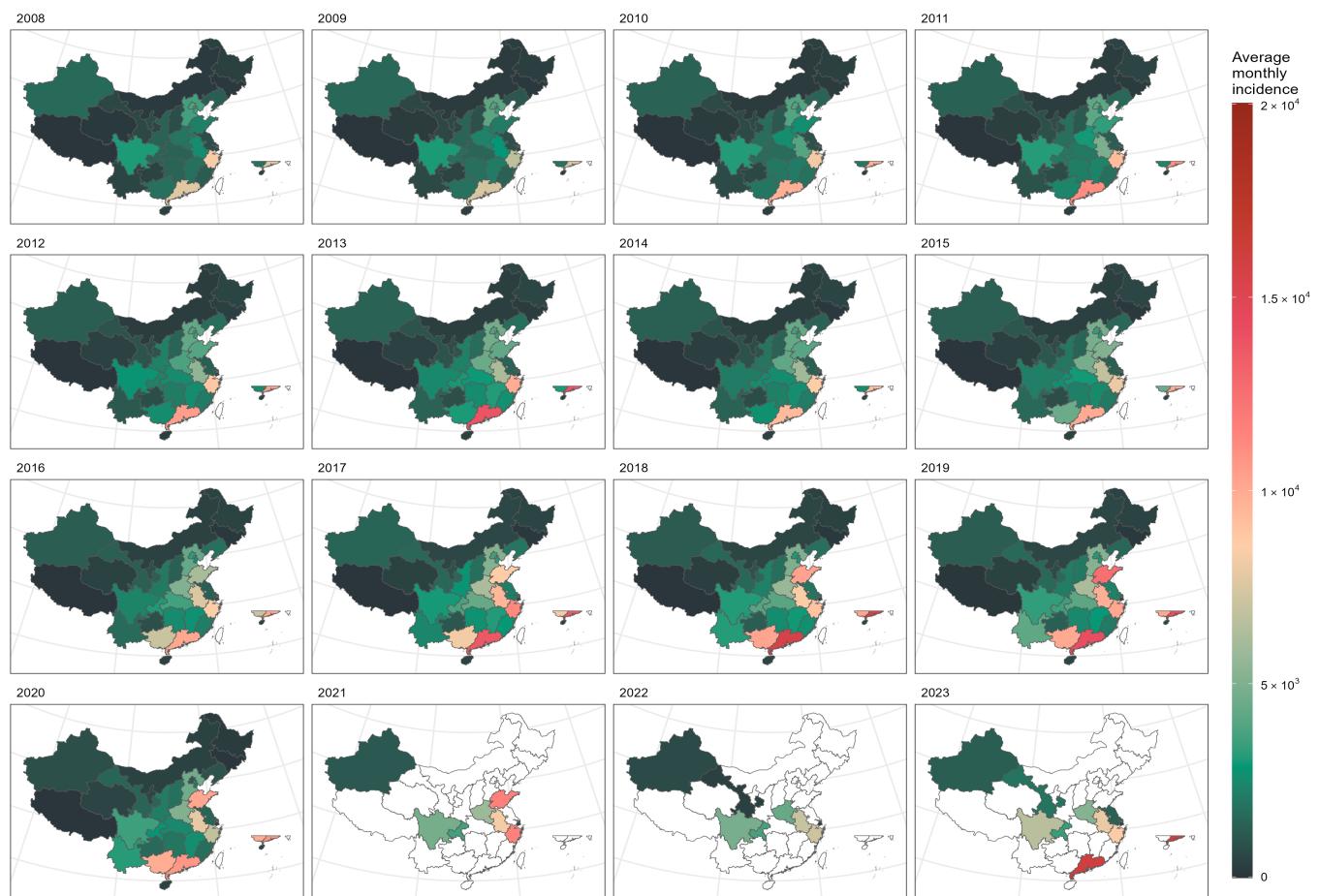


**Supplementary Fig. 1. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



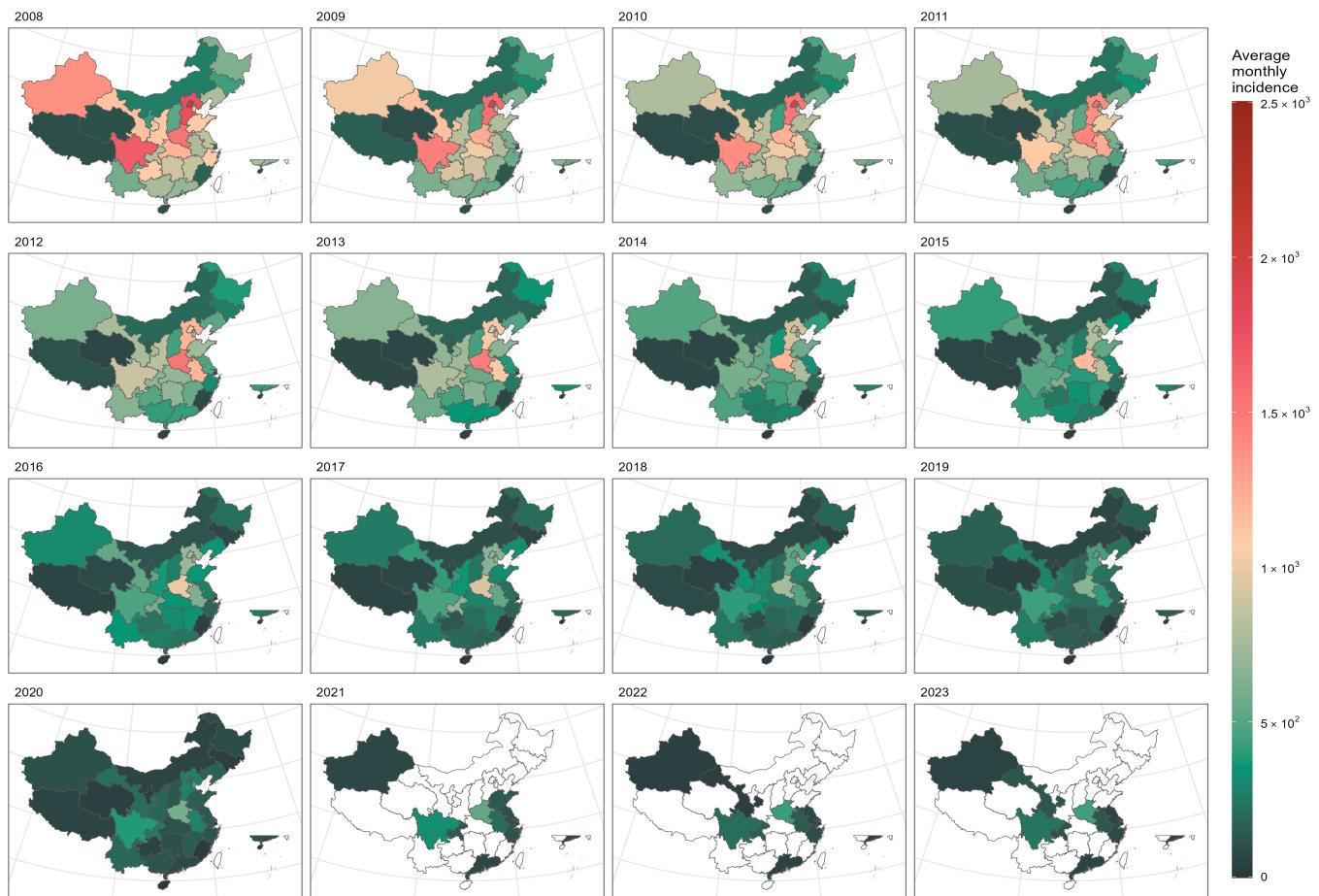
B



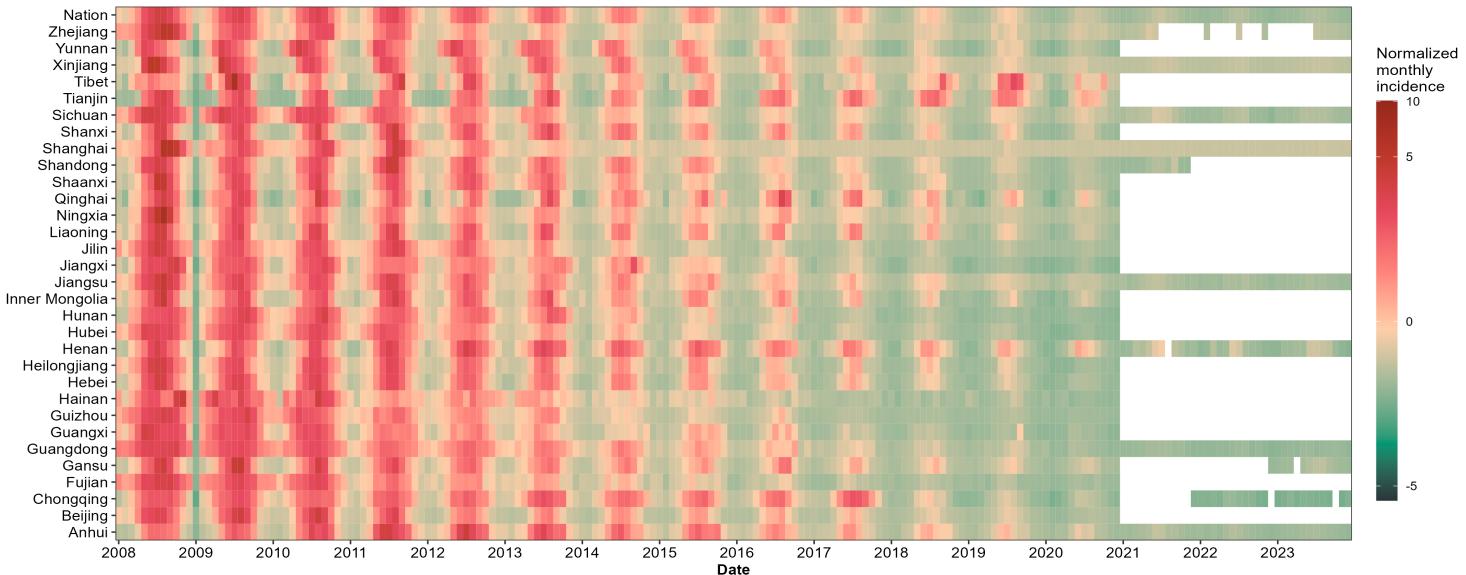
**Supplementary Fig. 2. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of infectious diarrhea in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence  $> 10$ .

A



B

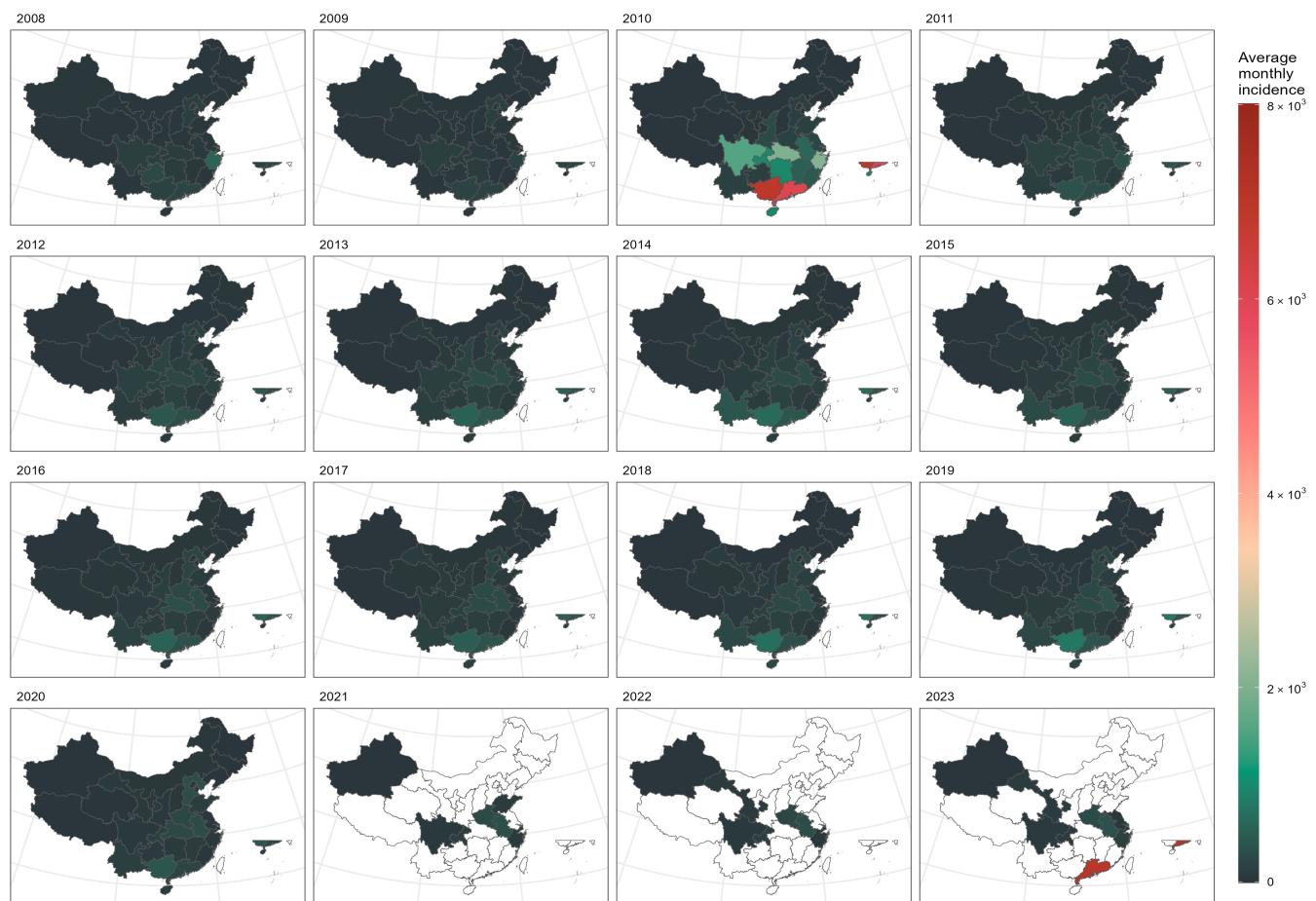


**Supplementary Fig. 3. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of dysentery in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



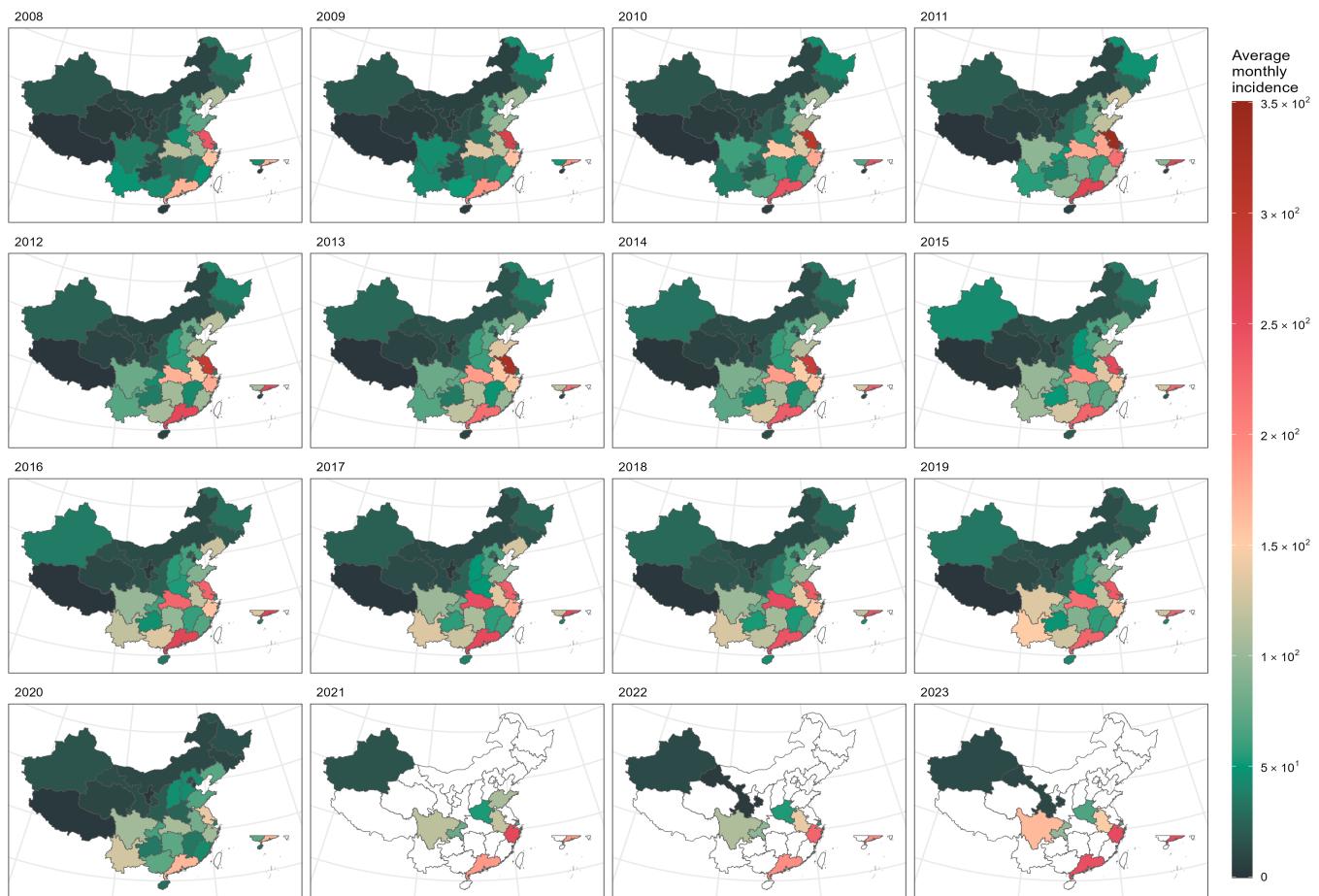
B



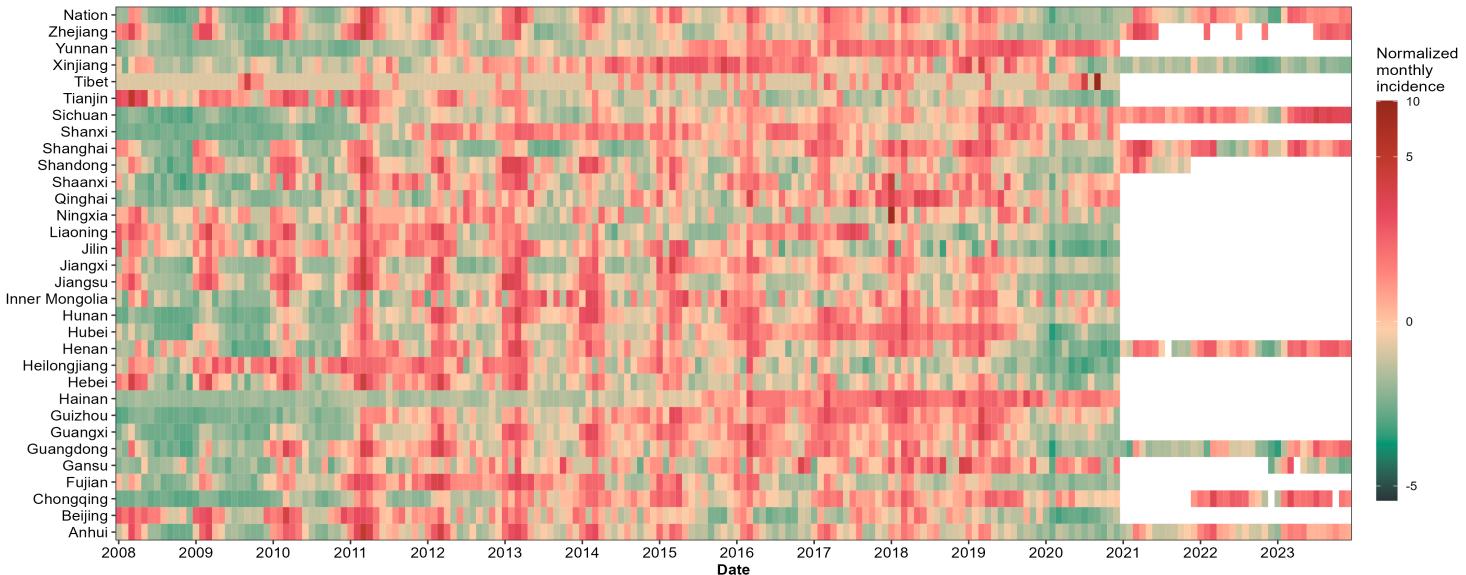
**Supplementary Fig. 4. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence  $> 10$ .

A



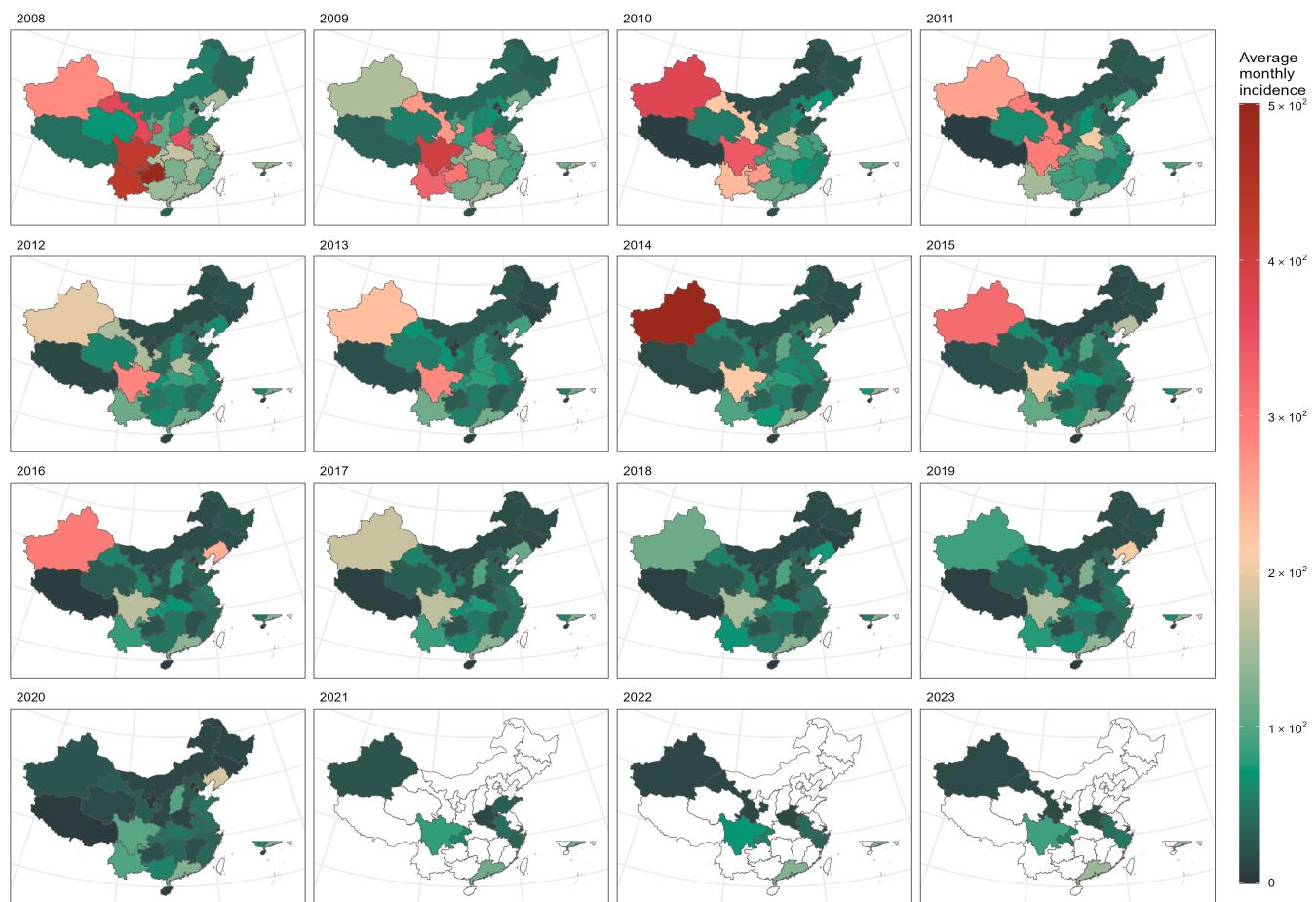
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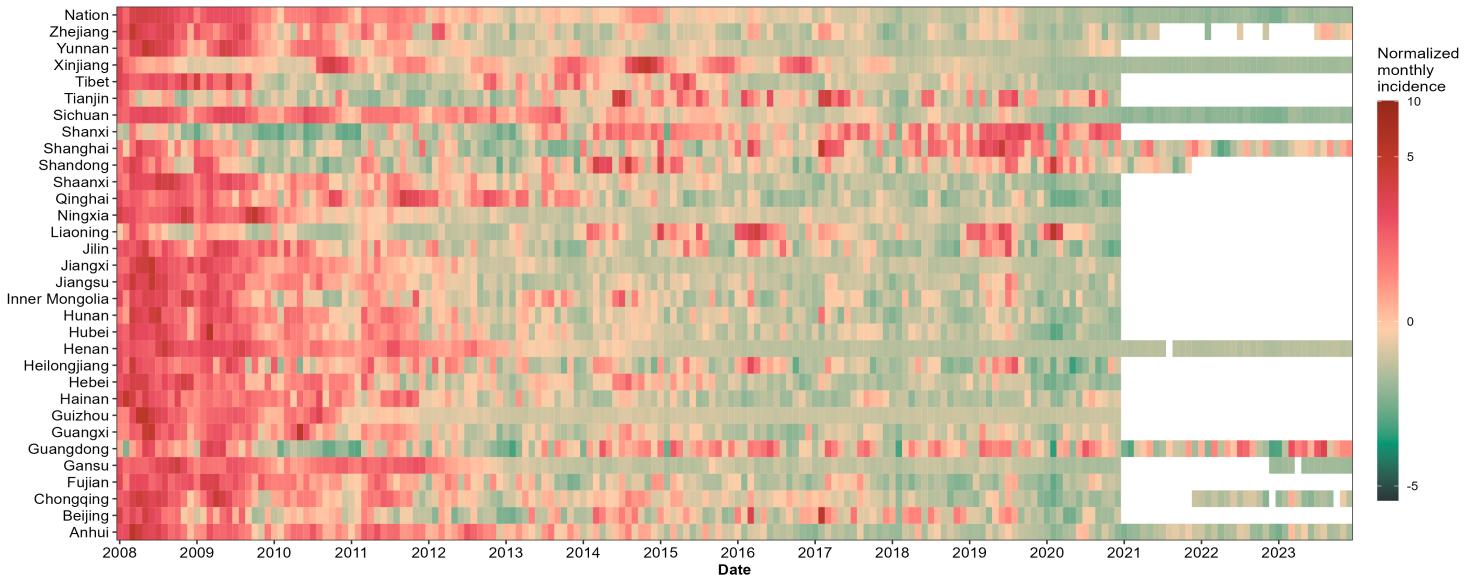
**Supplementary Fig. 5. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis E in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



B

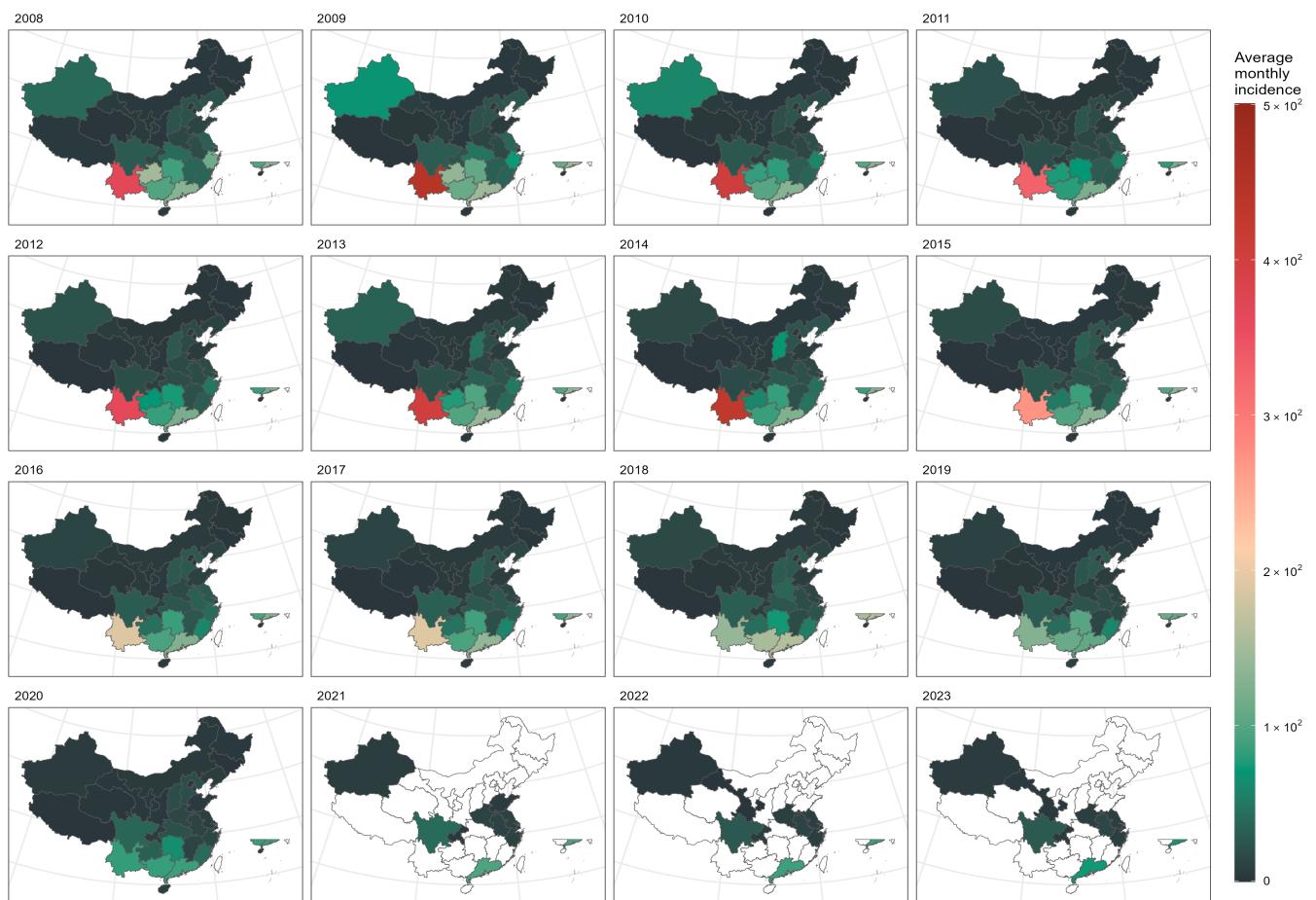


**Supplementary Fig. 6. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis A in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

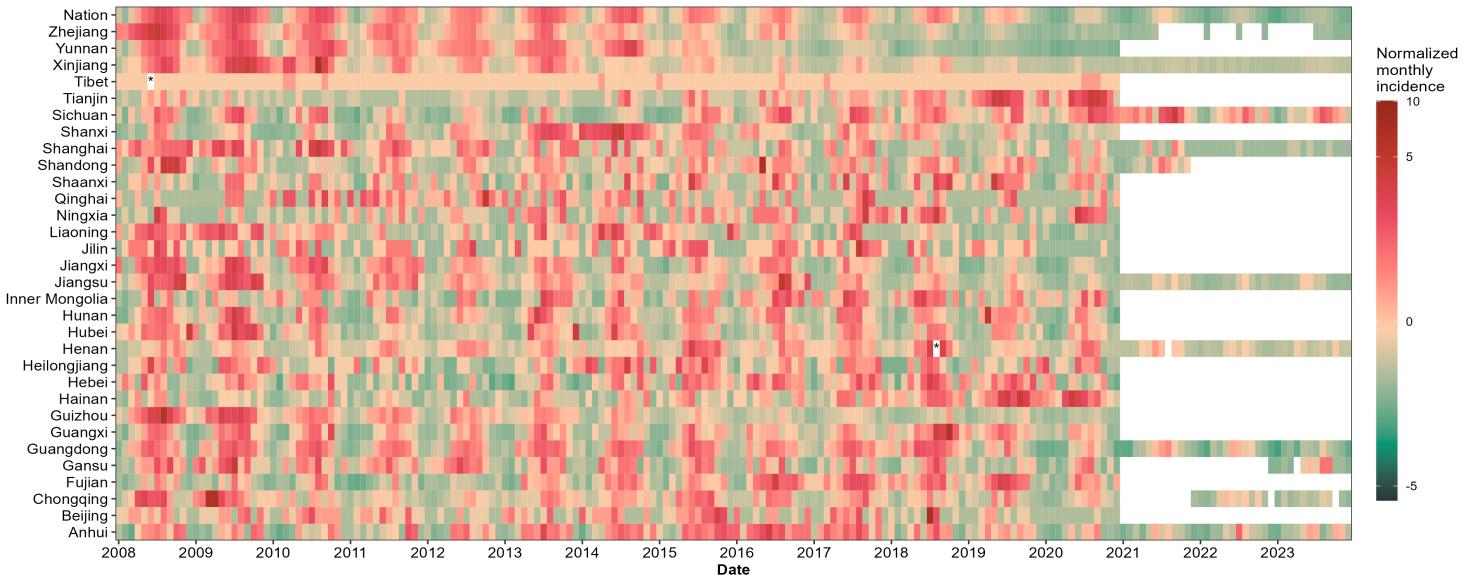
(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



B

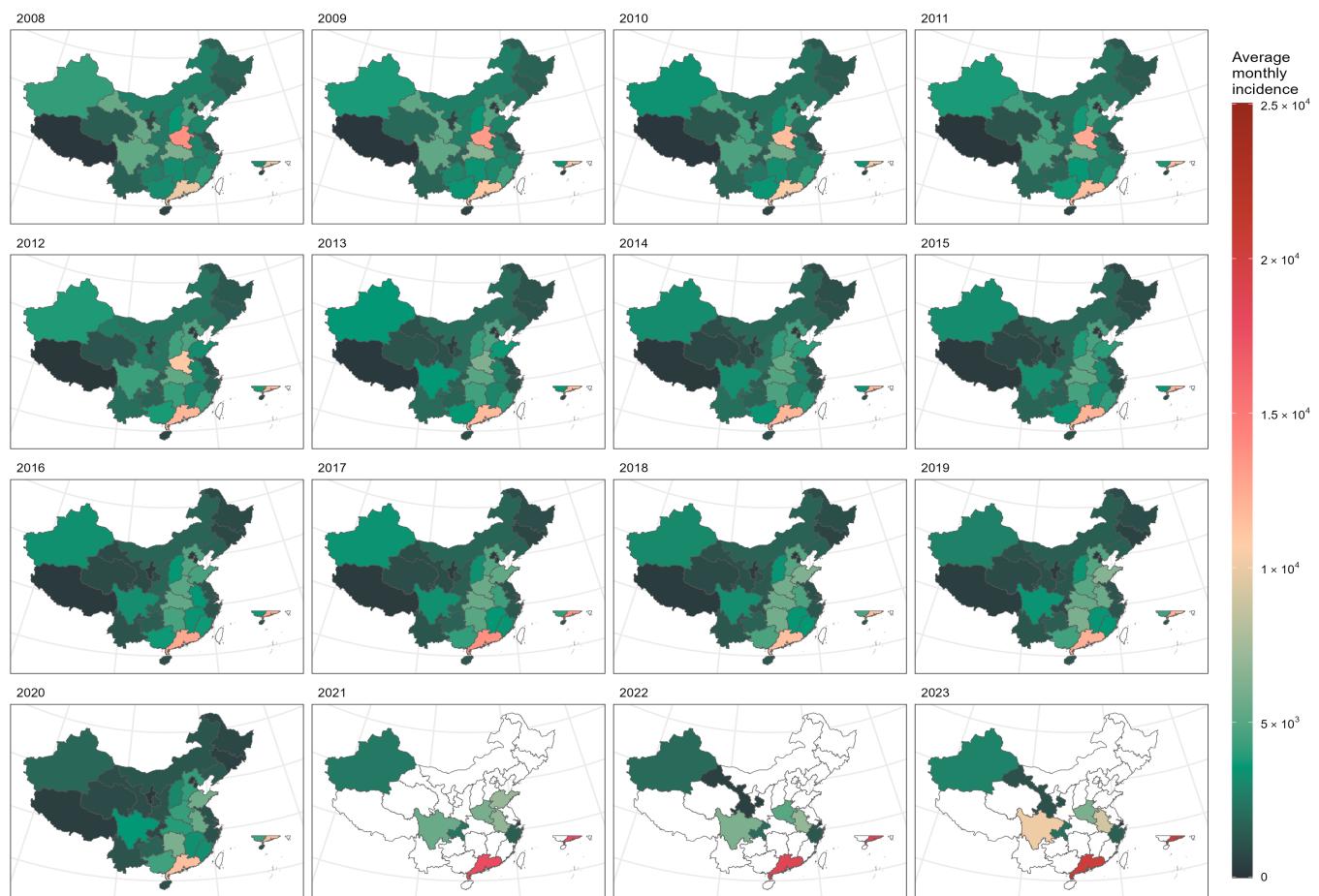


**Supplementary Fig. 7. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of enteric fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



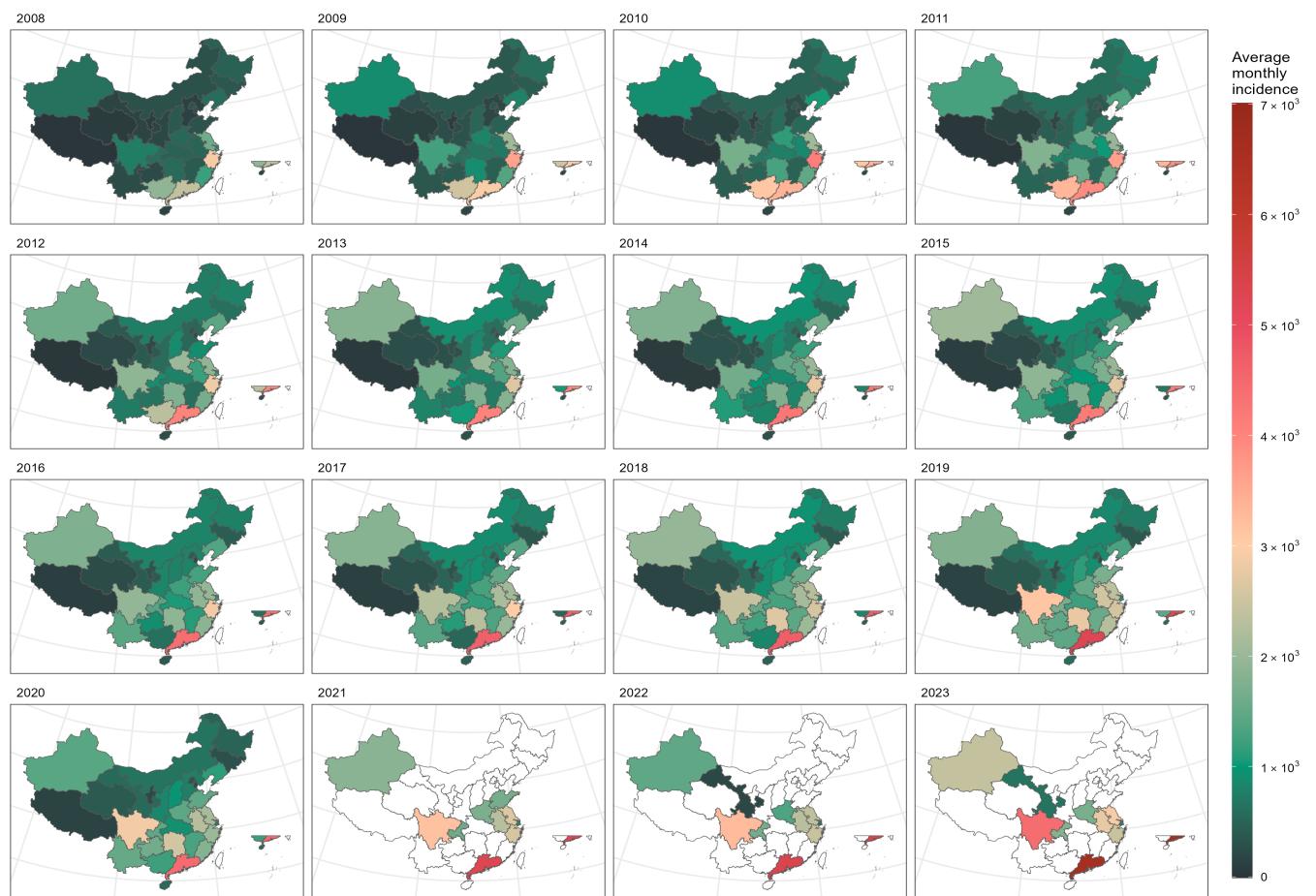
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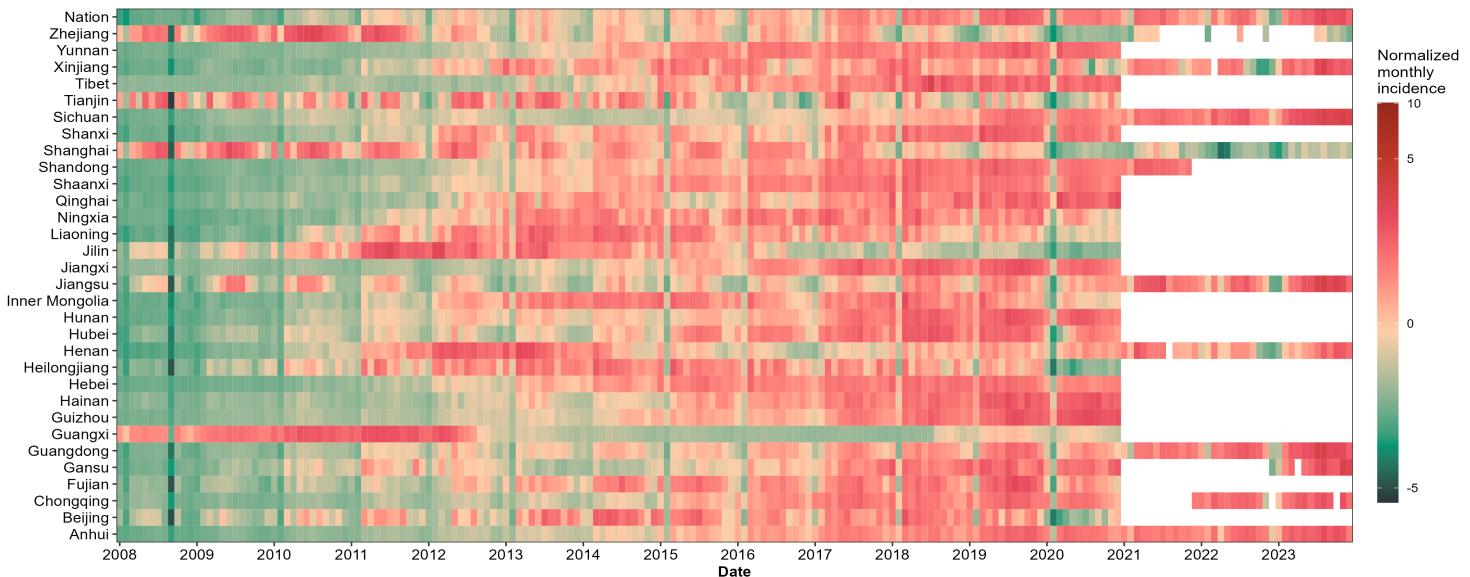
**Supplementary Fig. 8. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis B in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



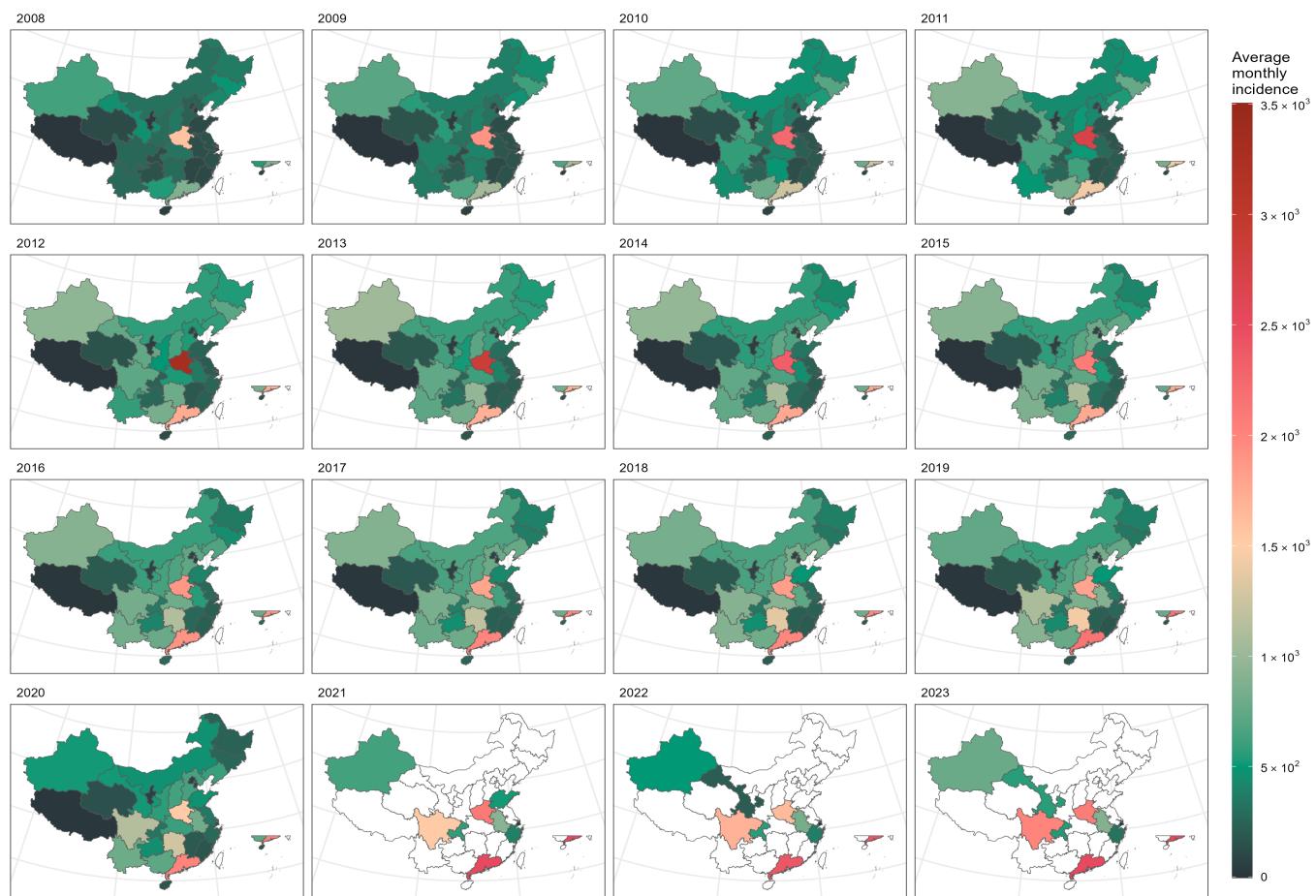
B



**Supplementary Fig. 9. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of syphilis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



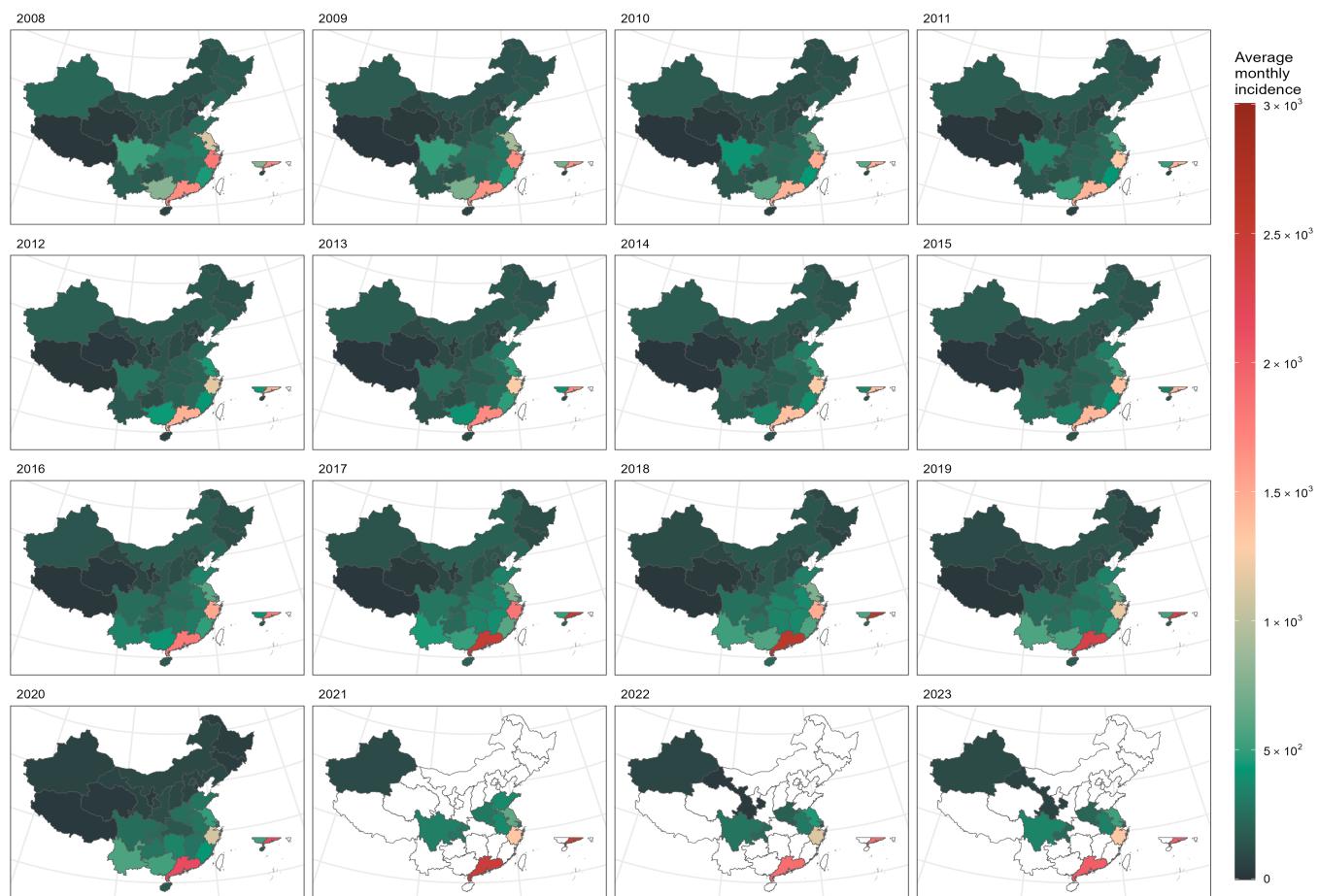
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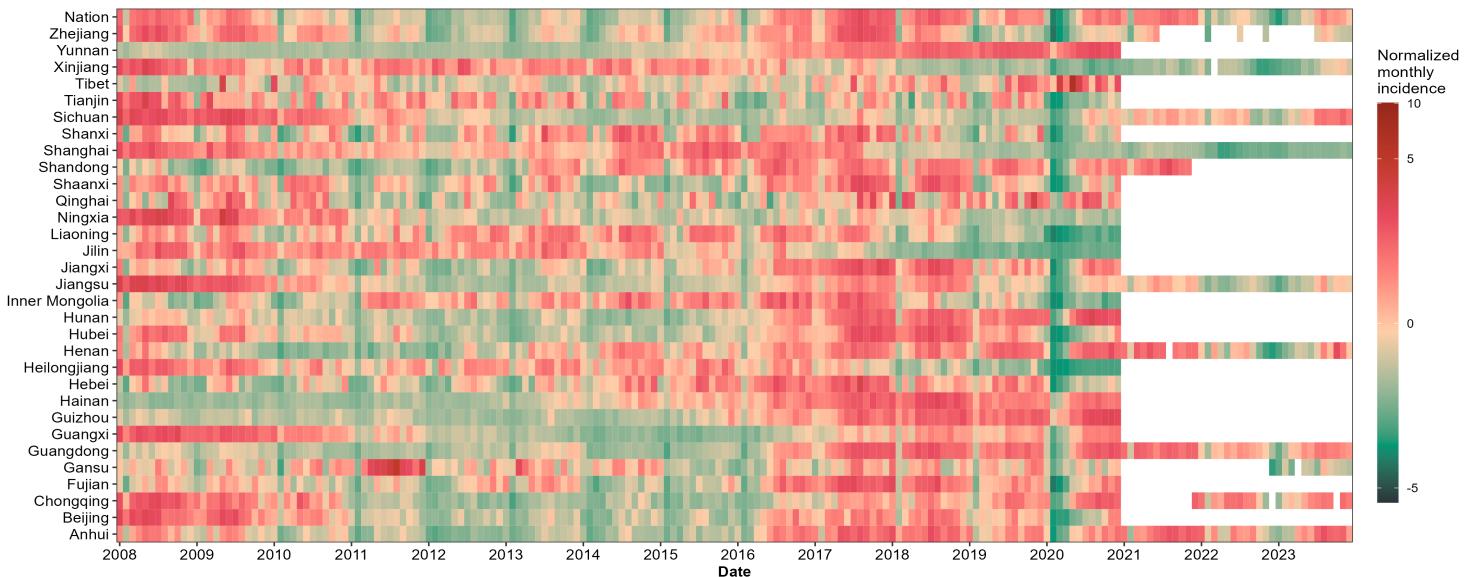
**Supplementary Fig. 10. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis C in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence  $> 10$ .

A



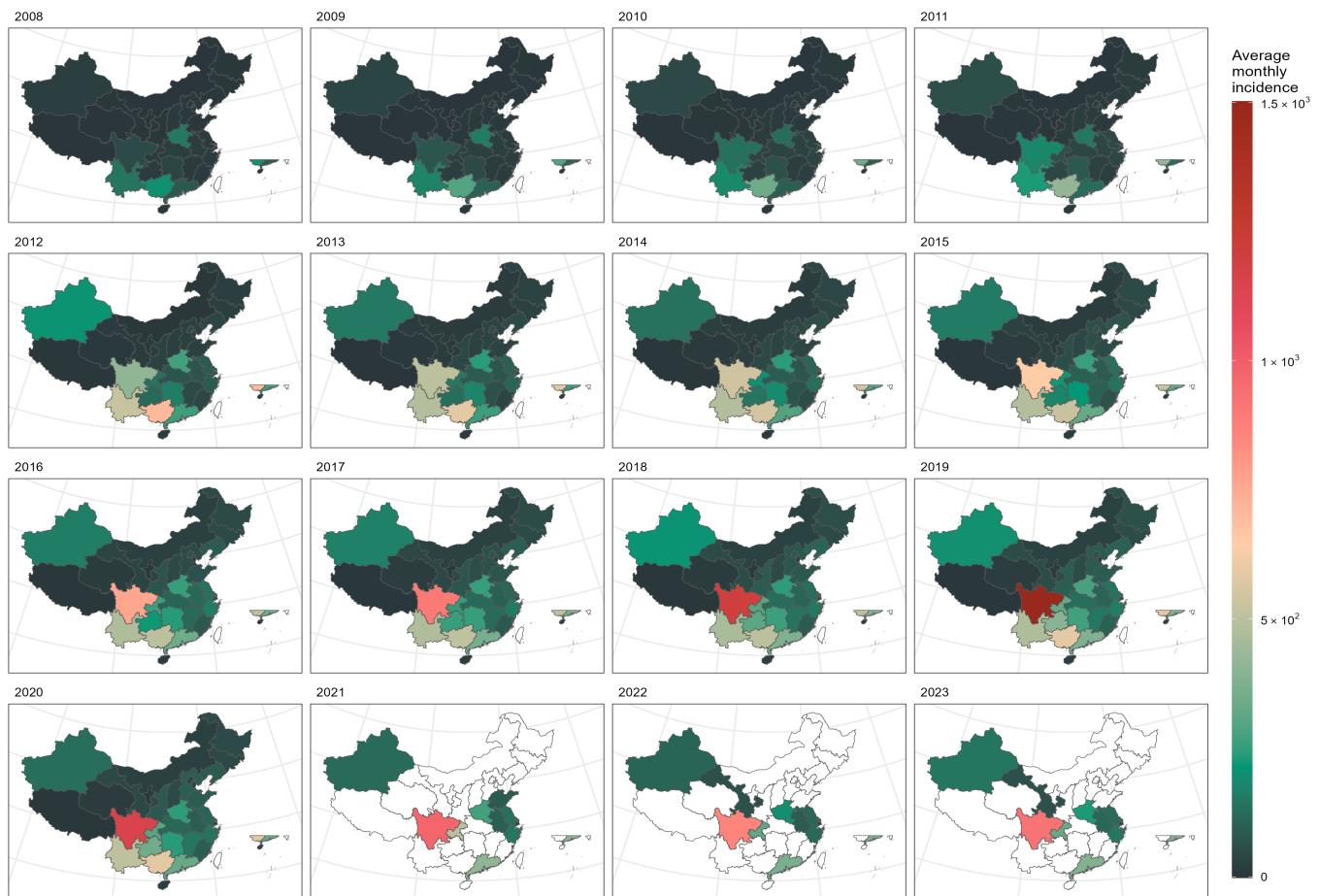
B



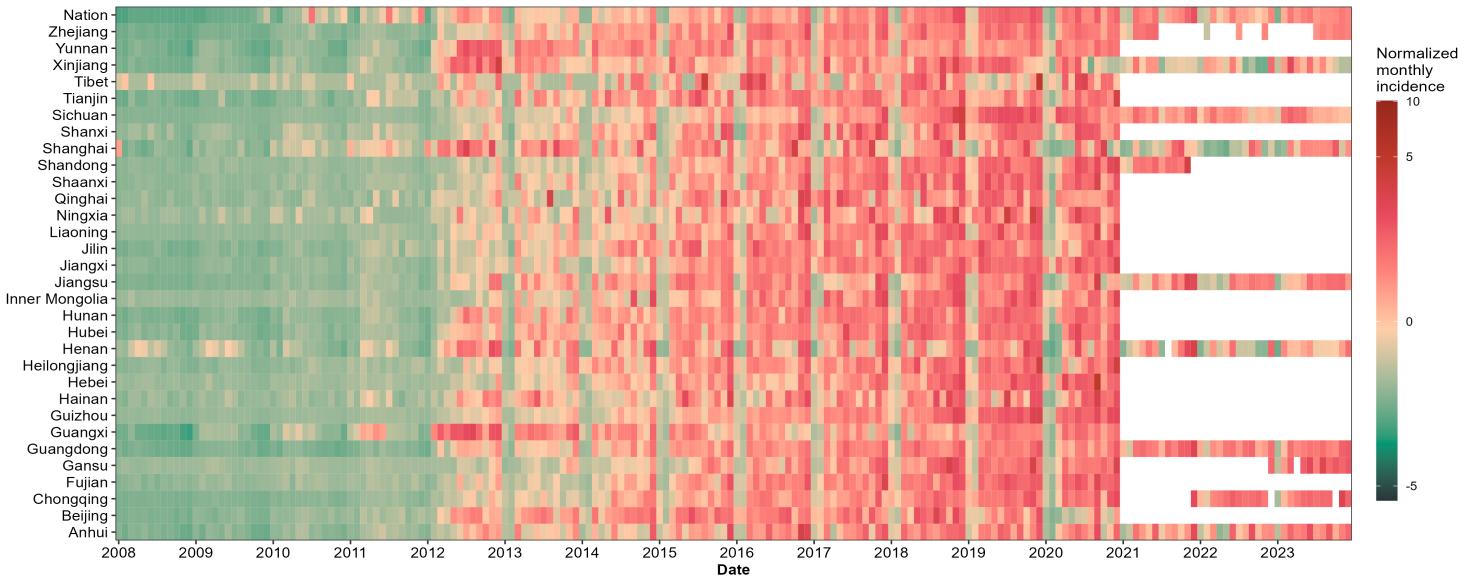
**Supplementary Fig. 11. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of gonorrhea in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence  $> 10$ .

A



B

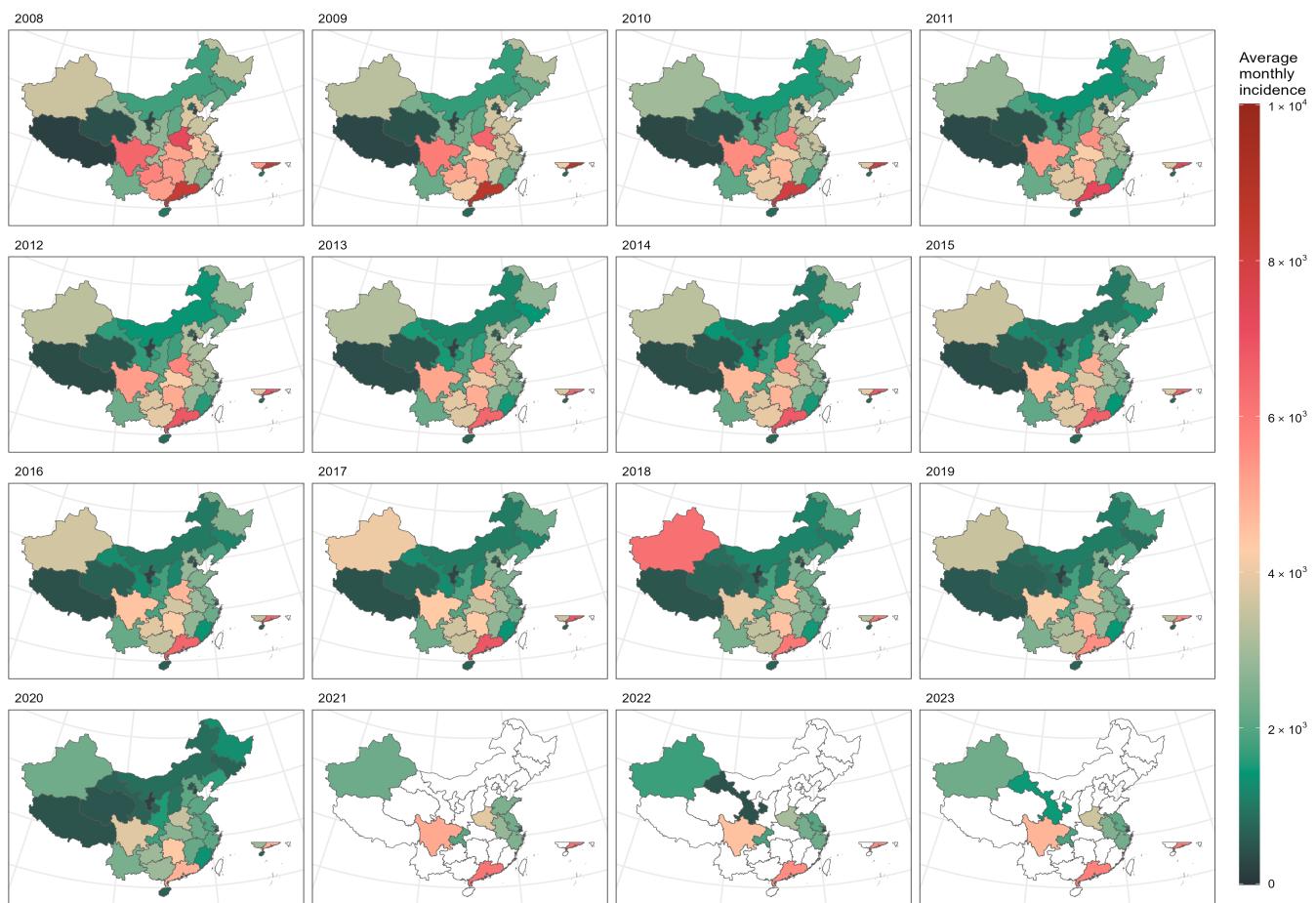


**Supplementary Fig. 12. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

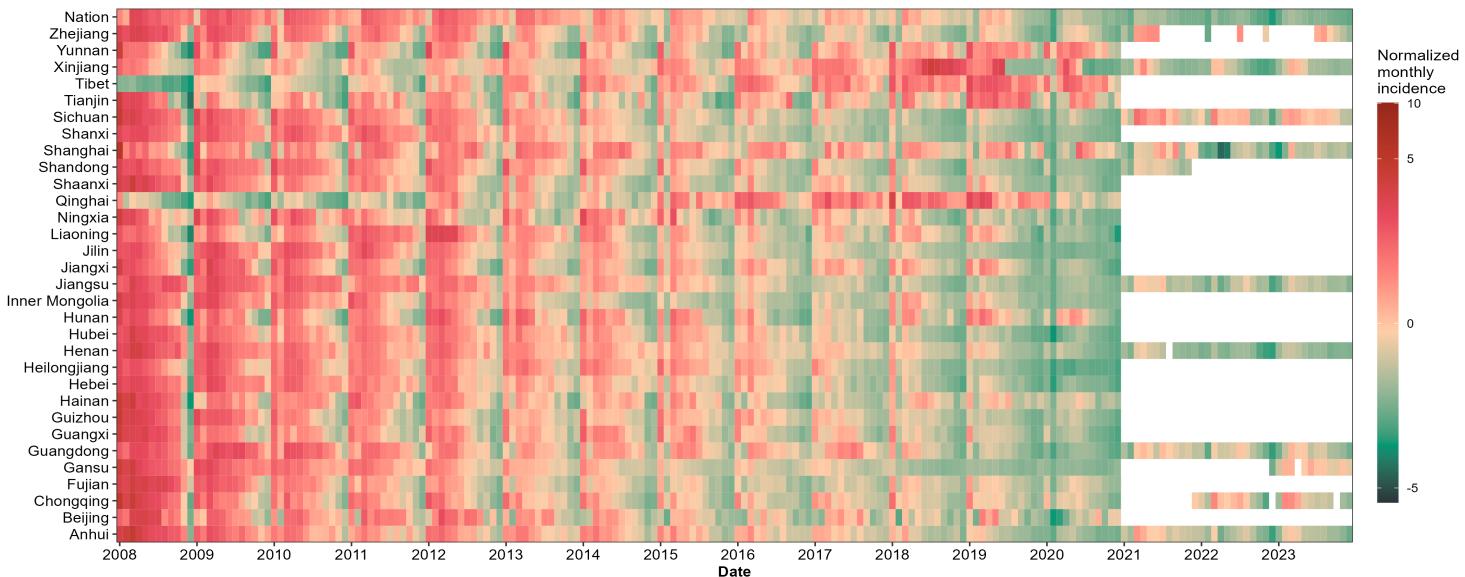
(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



B

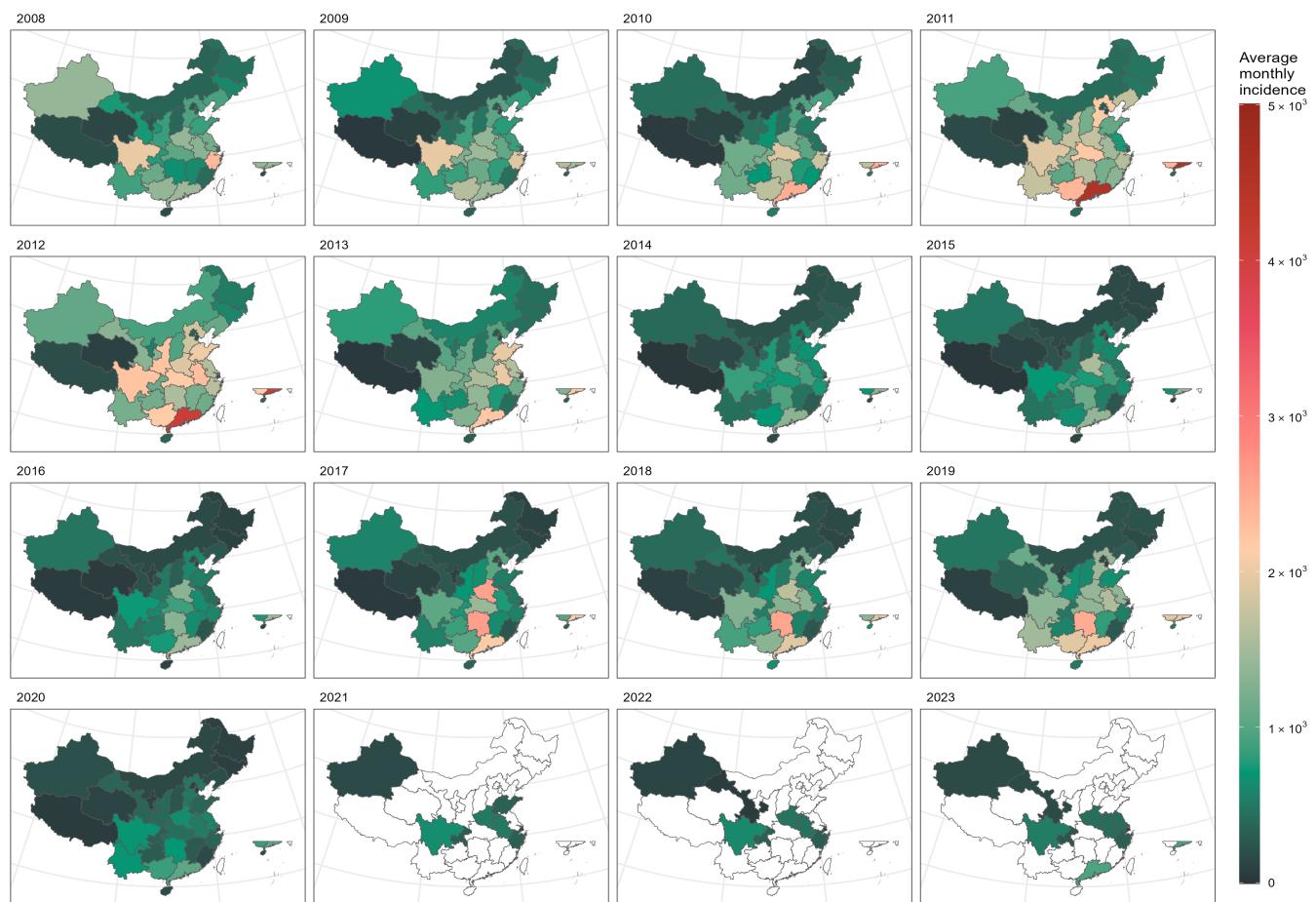


**Supplementary Fig. 13. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of tuberculosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

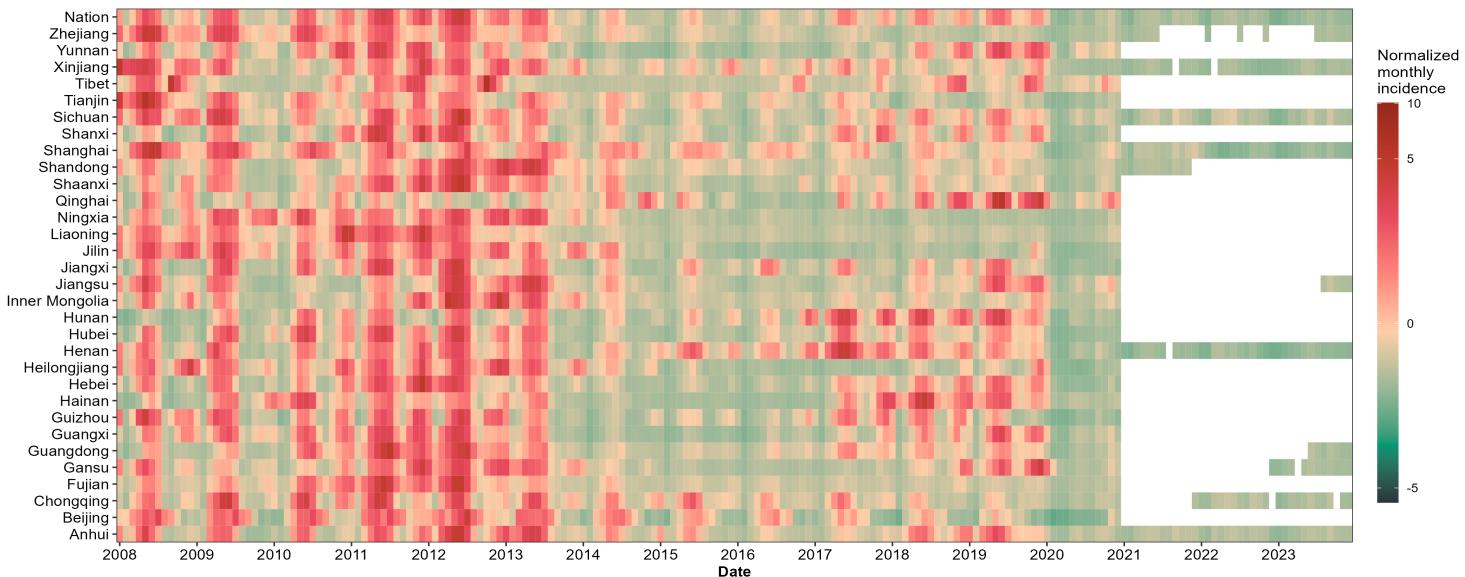
(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence  $> 10$ .

A



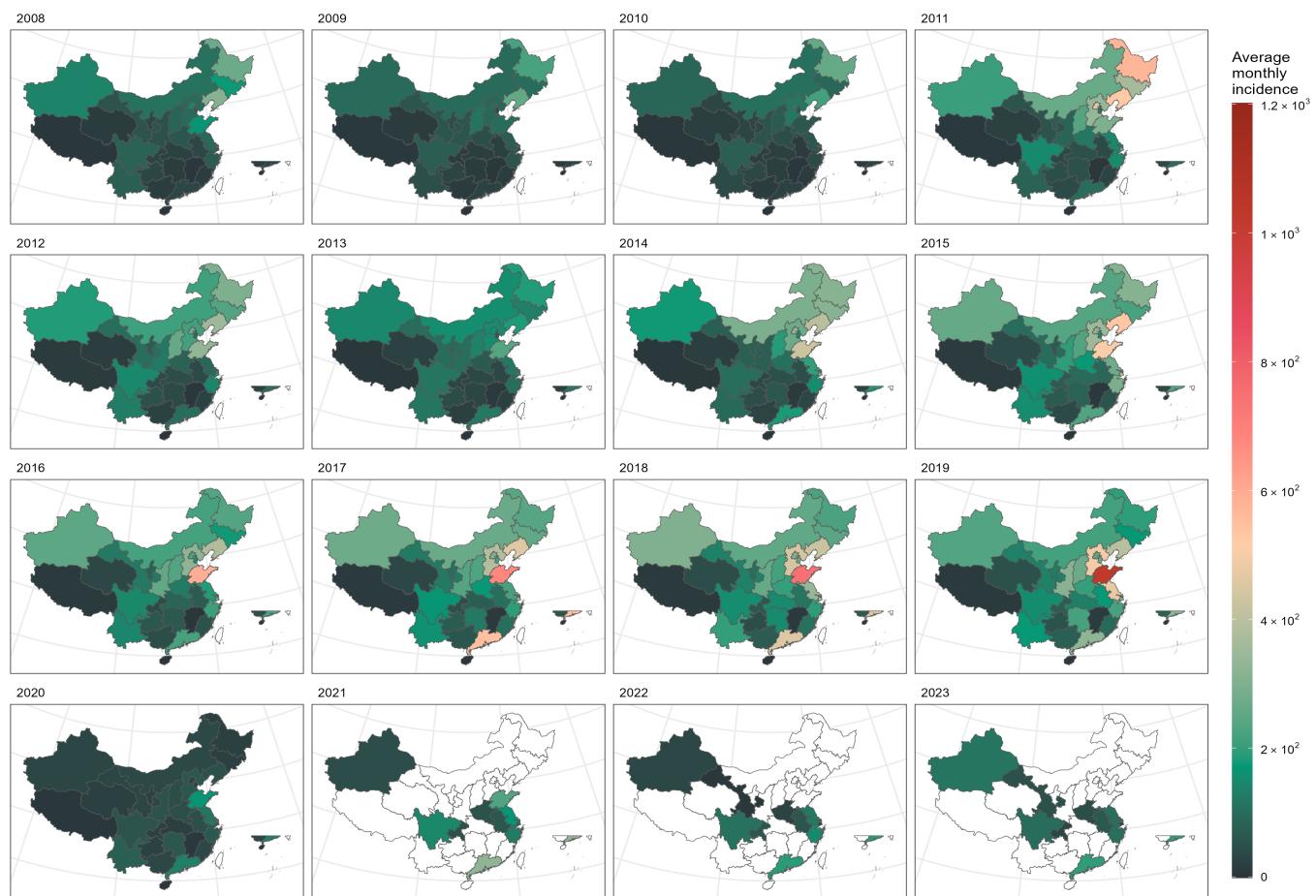
B



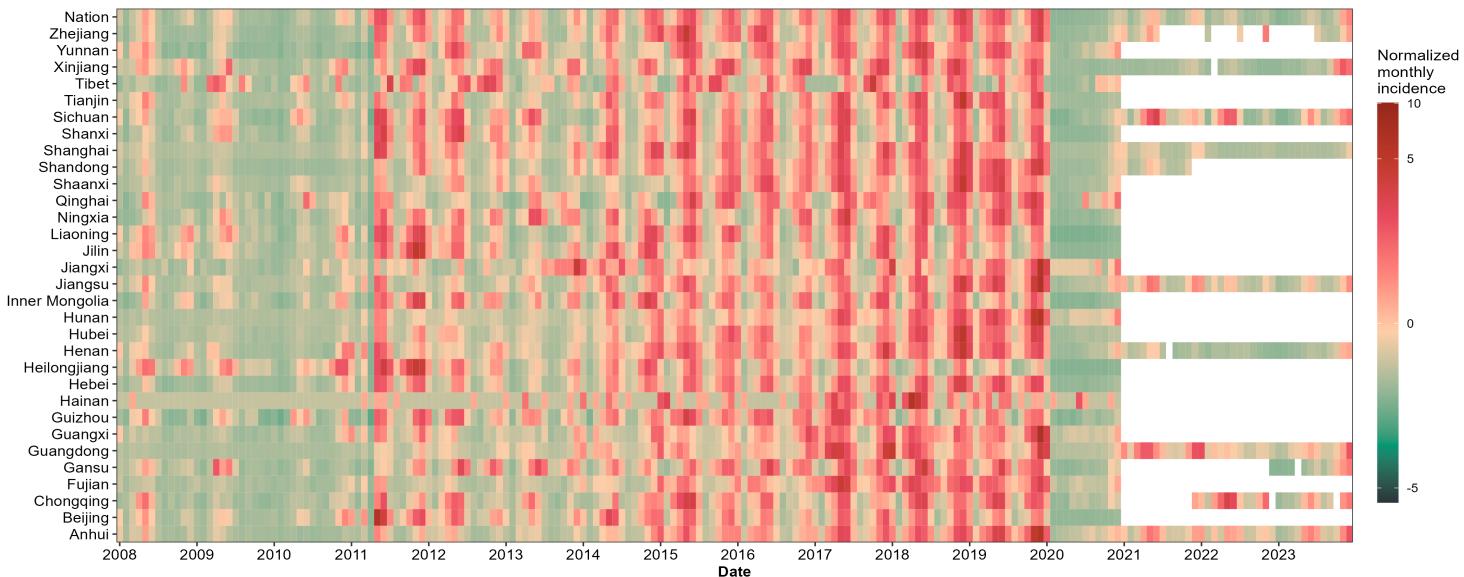
**Supplementary Fig. 14. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of mumps in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



B

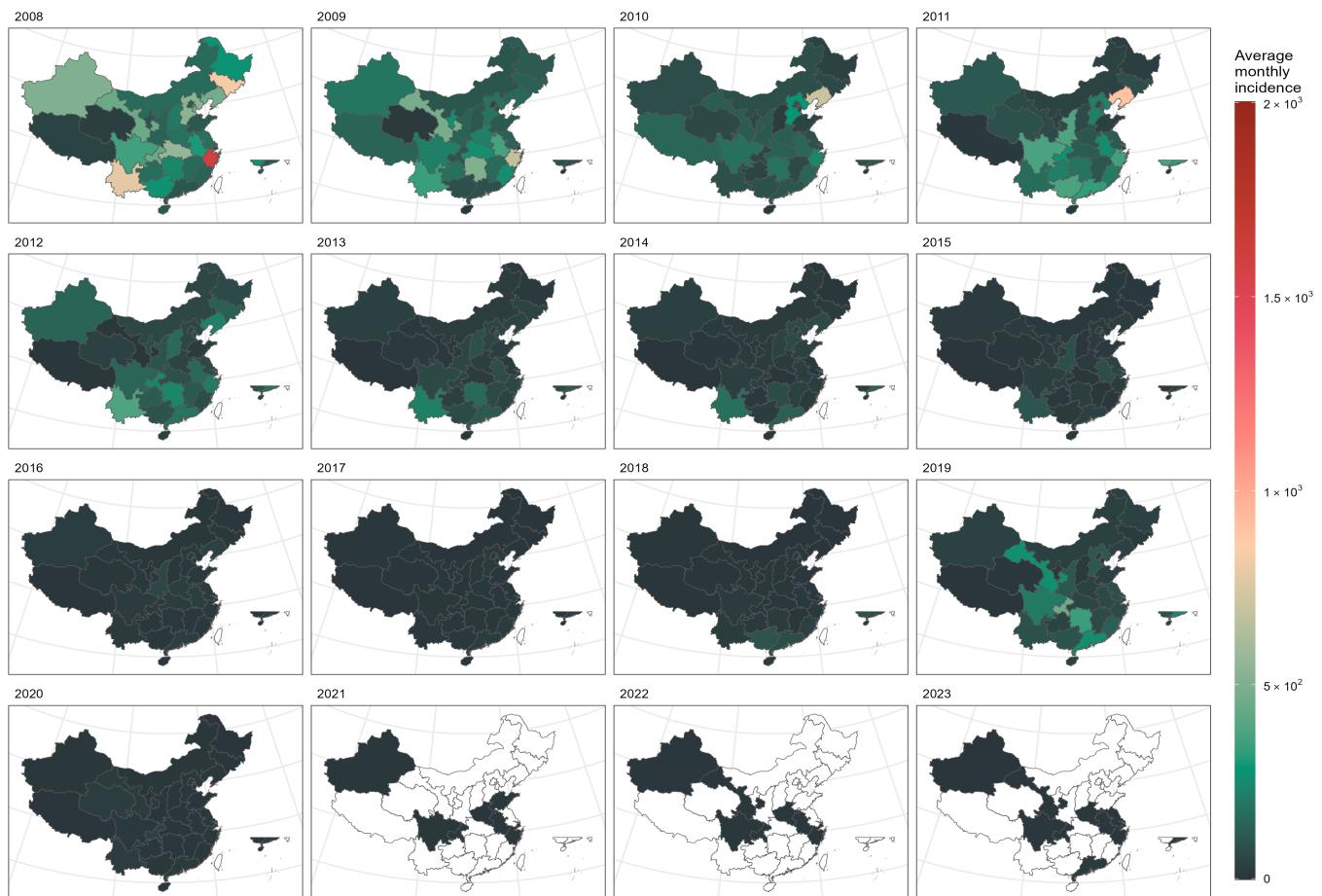


**Supplementary Fig. 15. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of scarlet fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

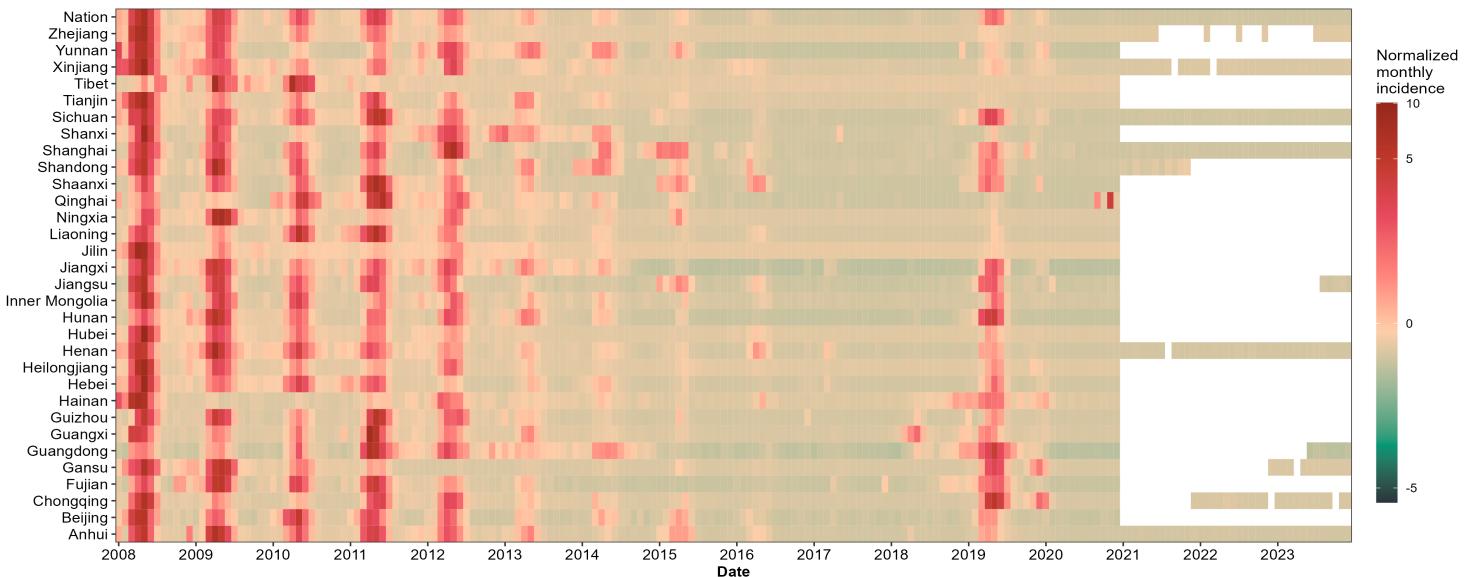
(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



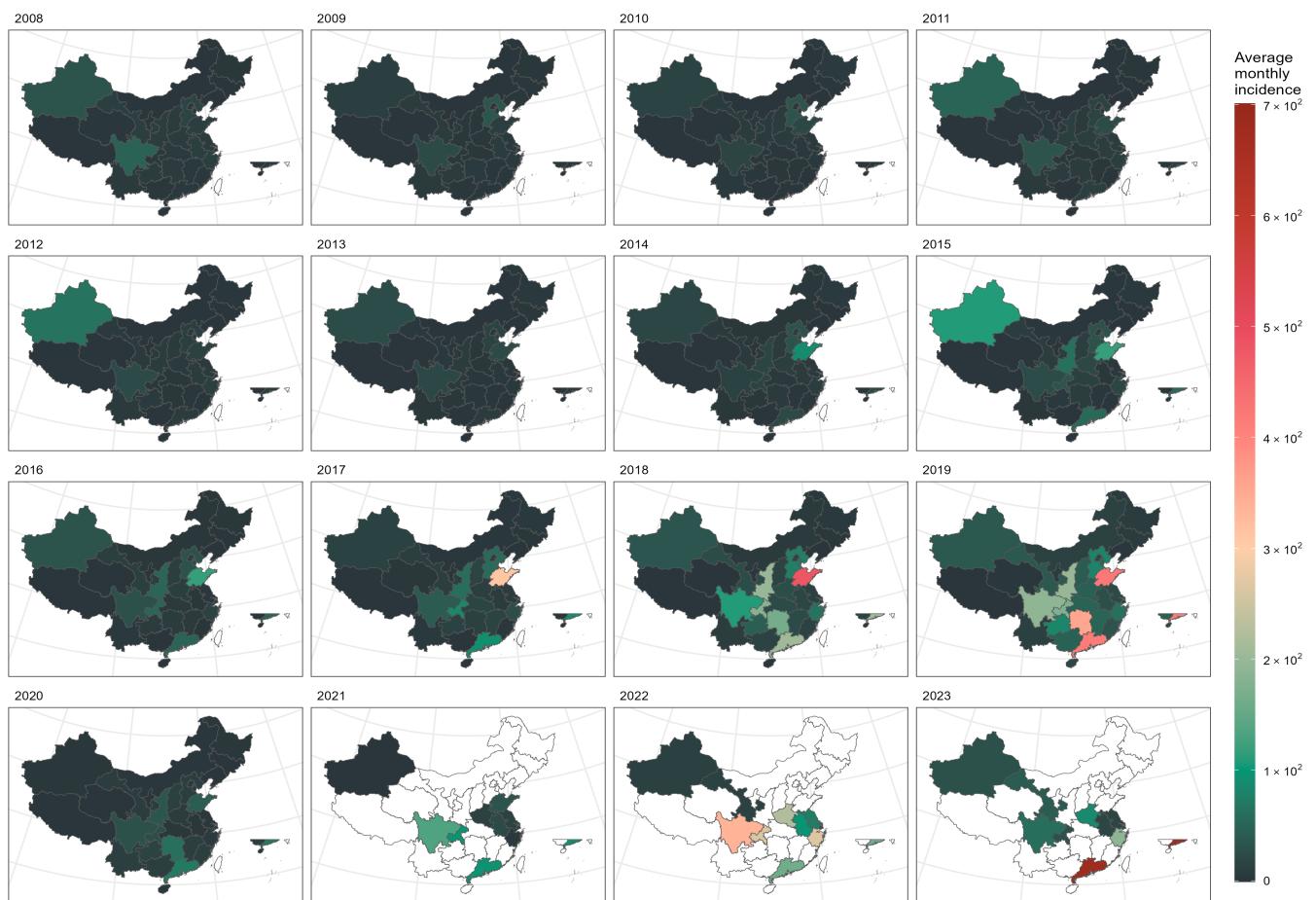
B



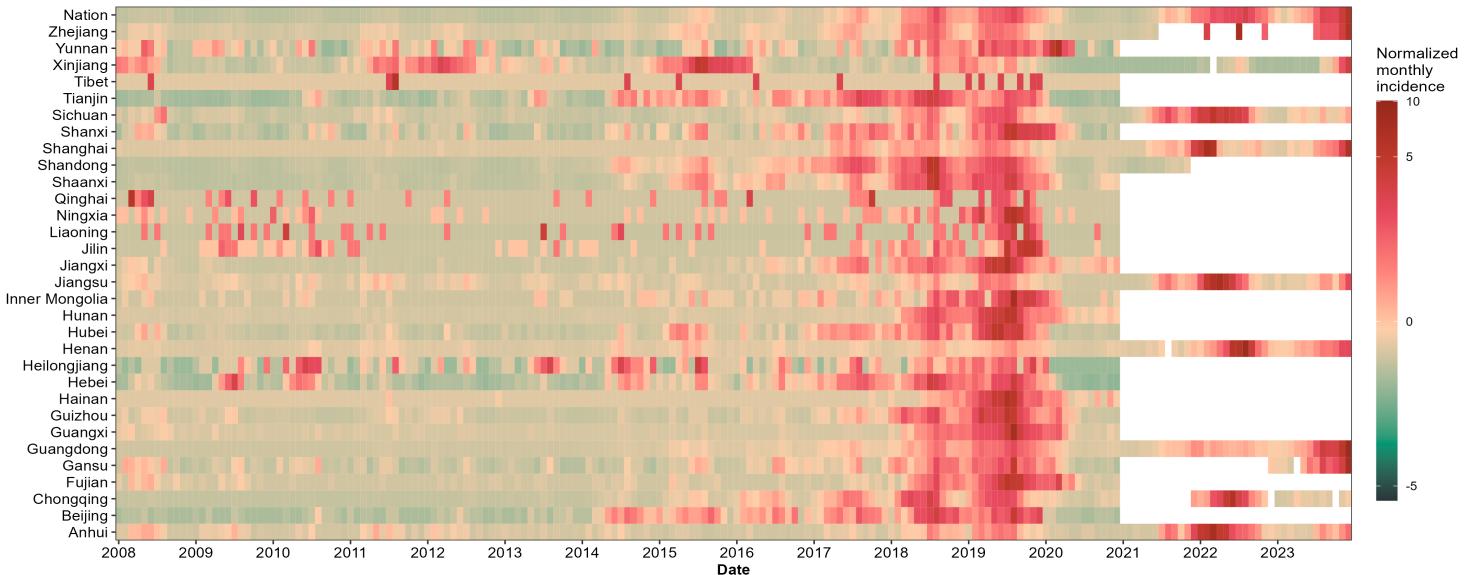
**Supplementary Fig. 16. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of rubella in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



B

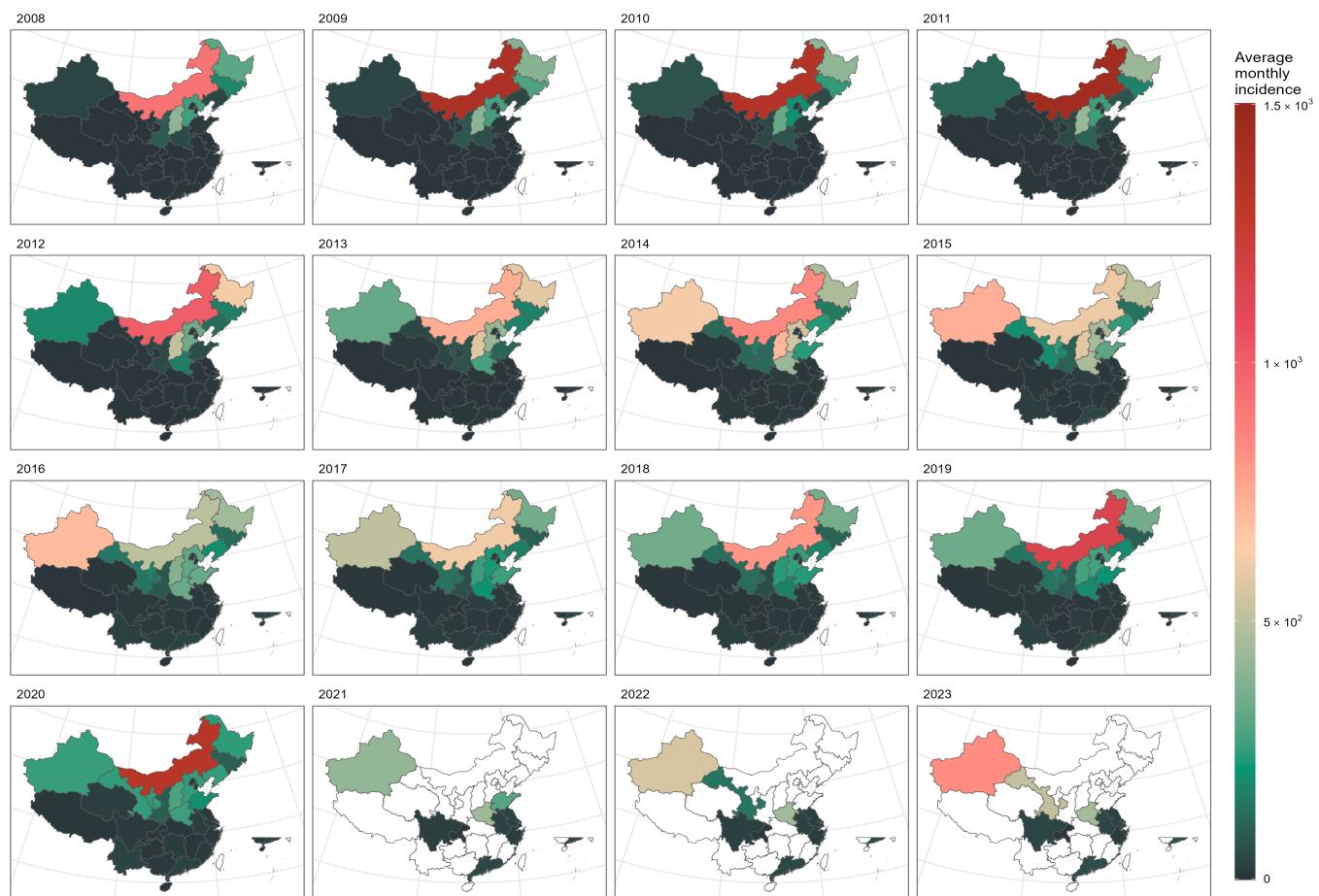


**Supplementary Fig. 17. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of pertussis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

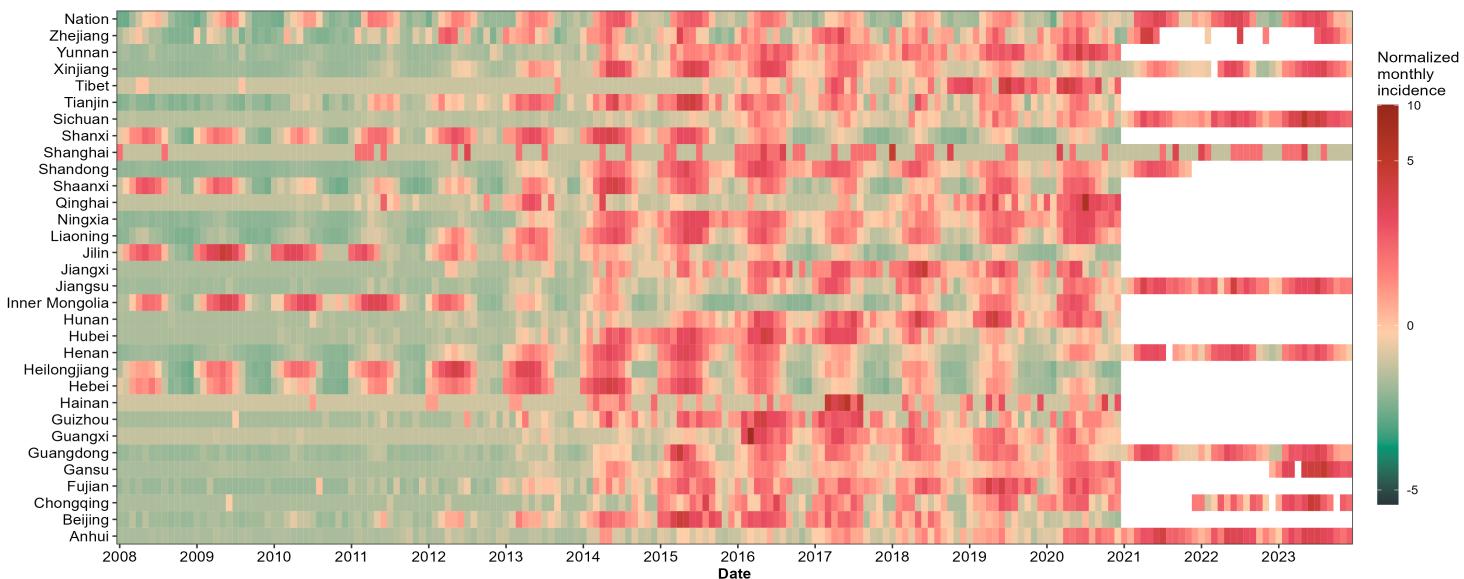
(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



B

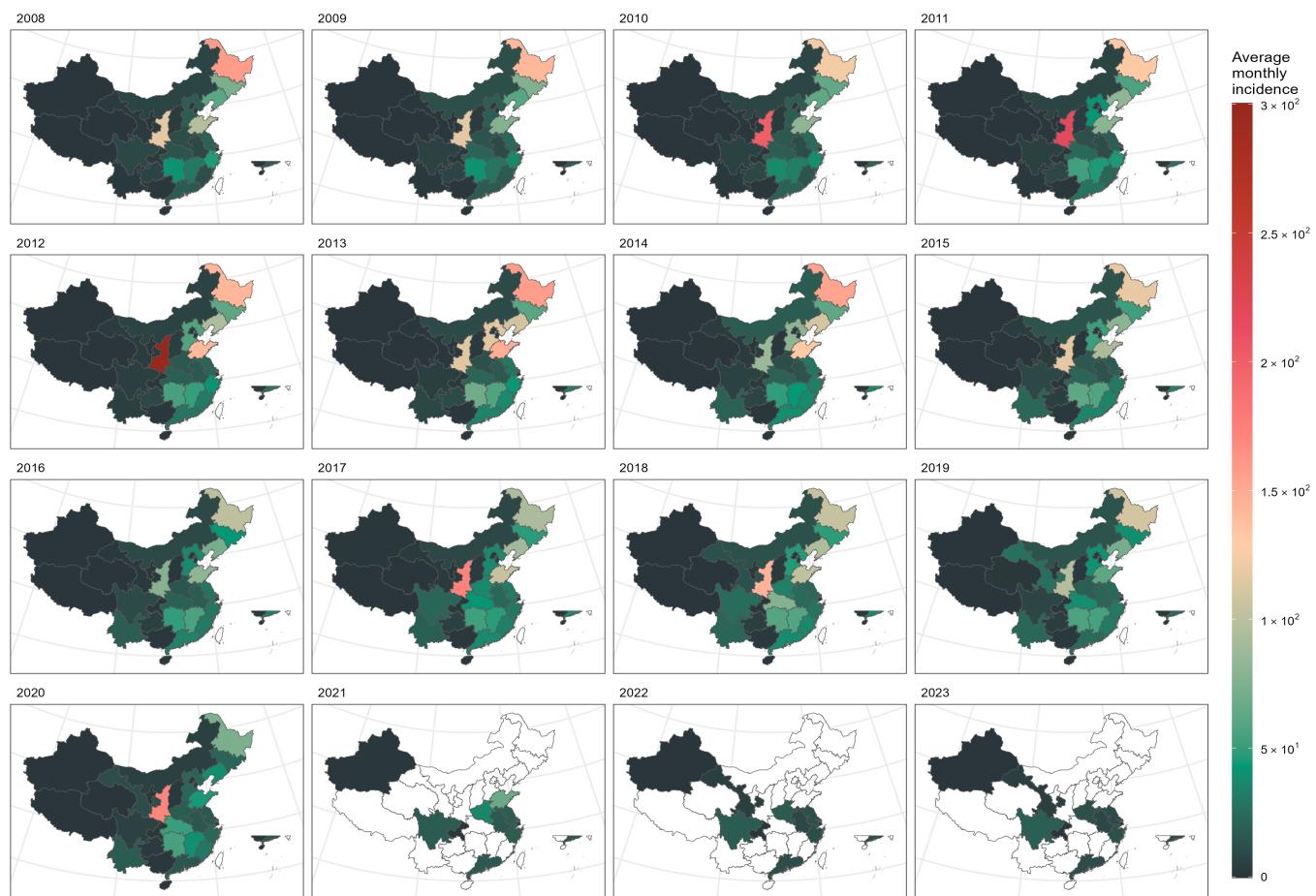


**Supplementary Fig. 18. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of brucellosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

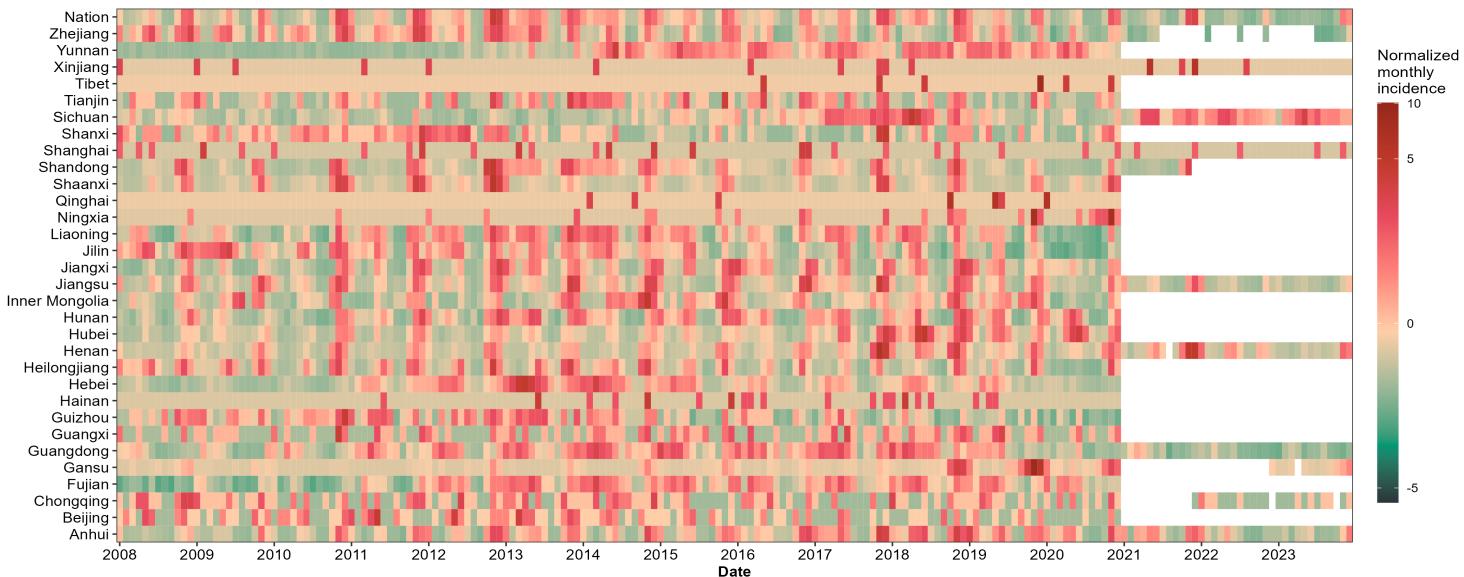
(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



B

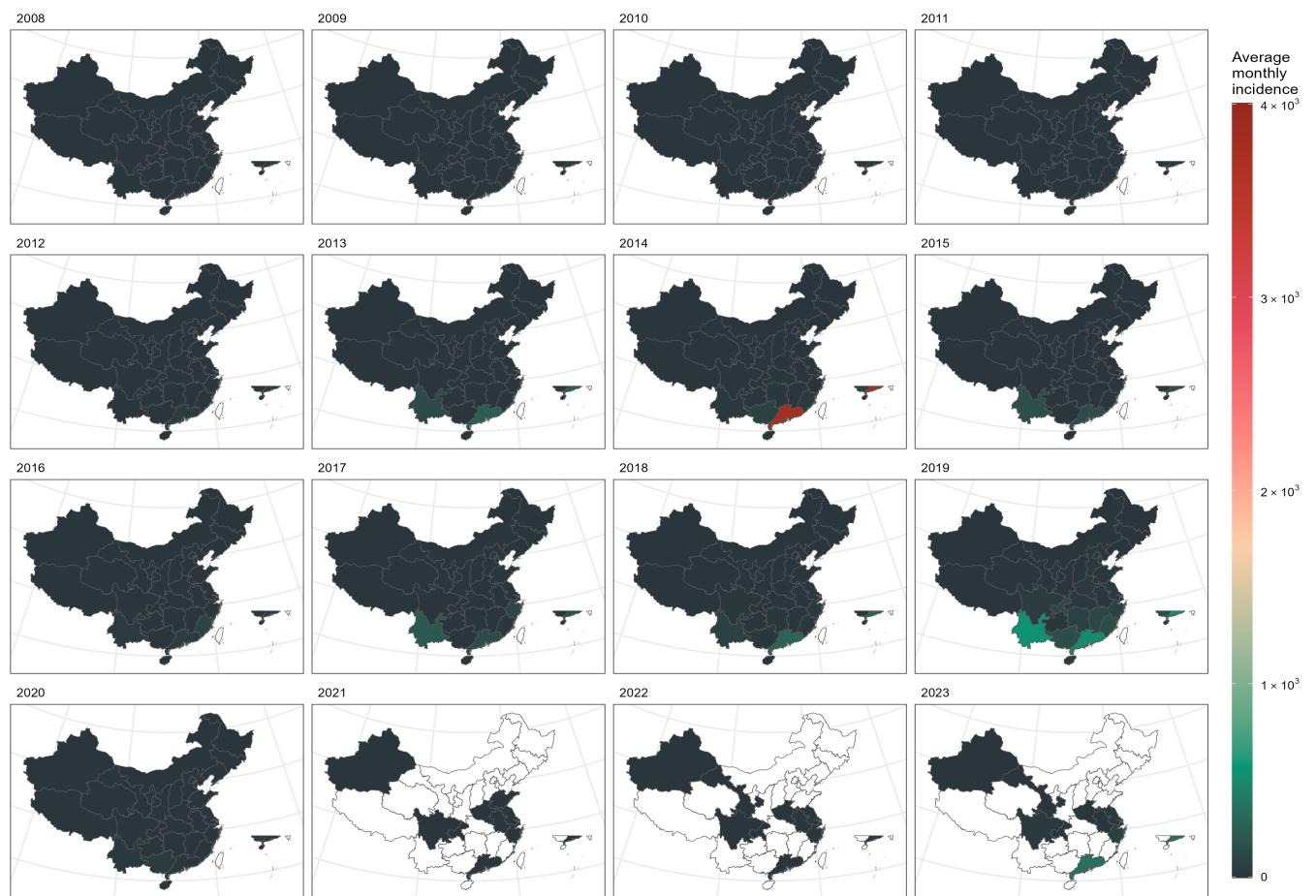


**Supplementary Fig. 19. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

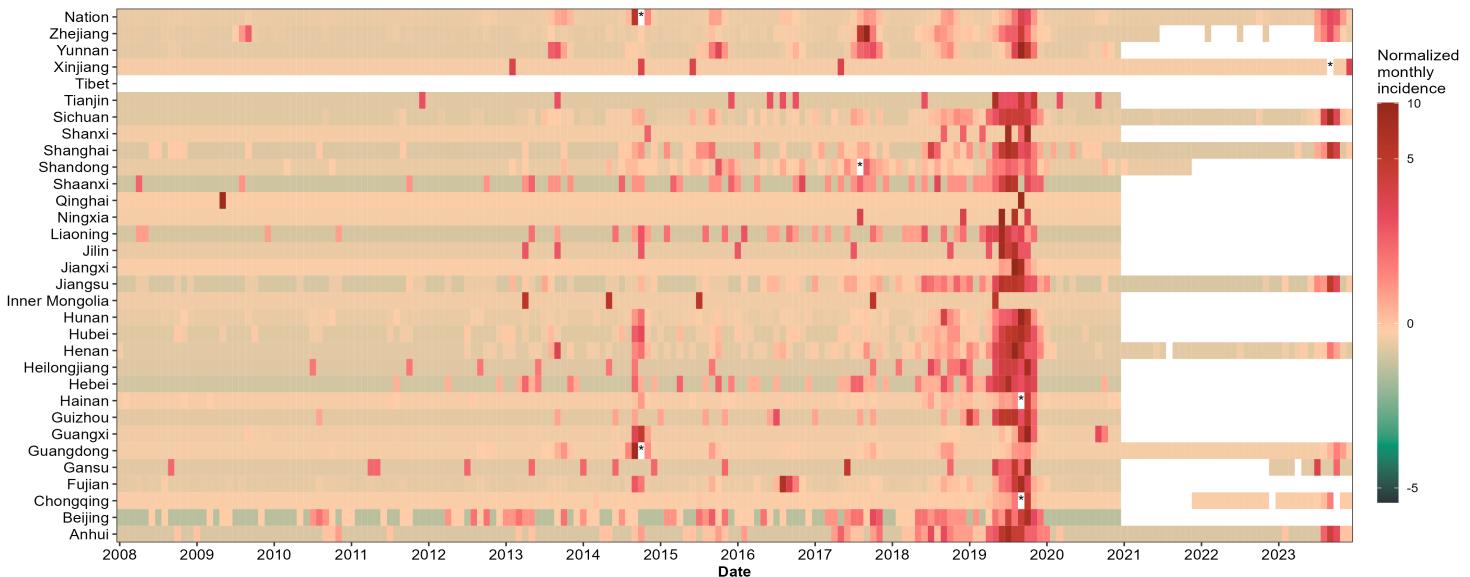
(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



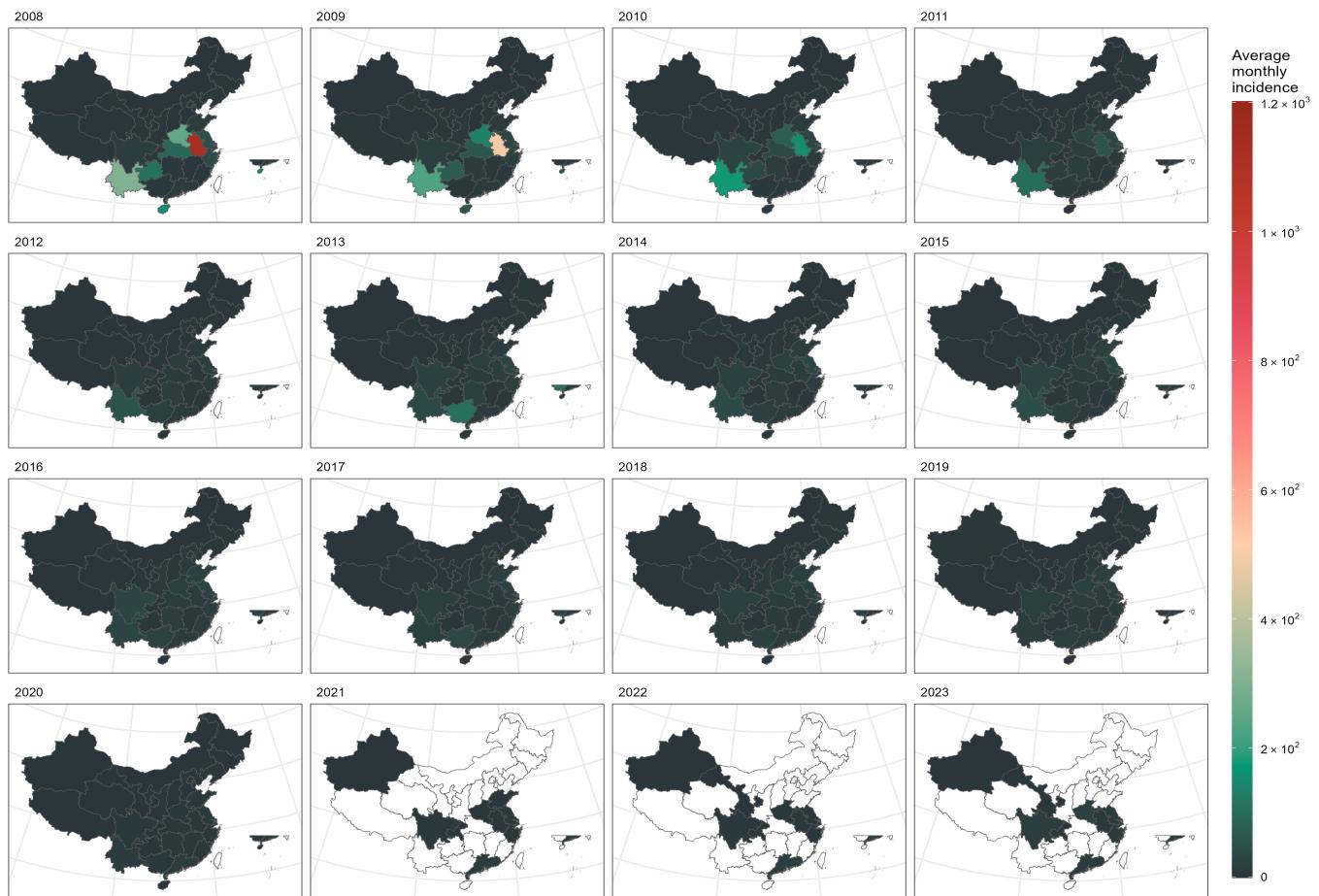
B



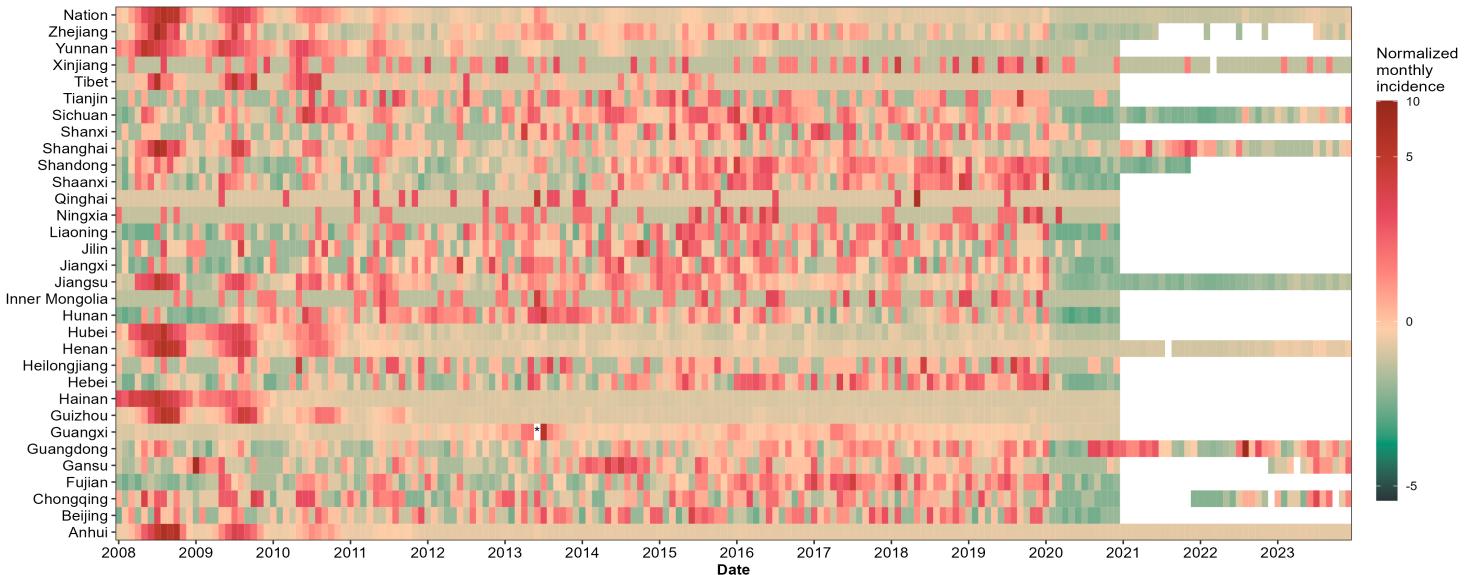
**Supplementary Fig. 20. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of dengue fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence  $> 10$ .

A



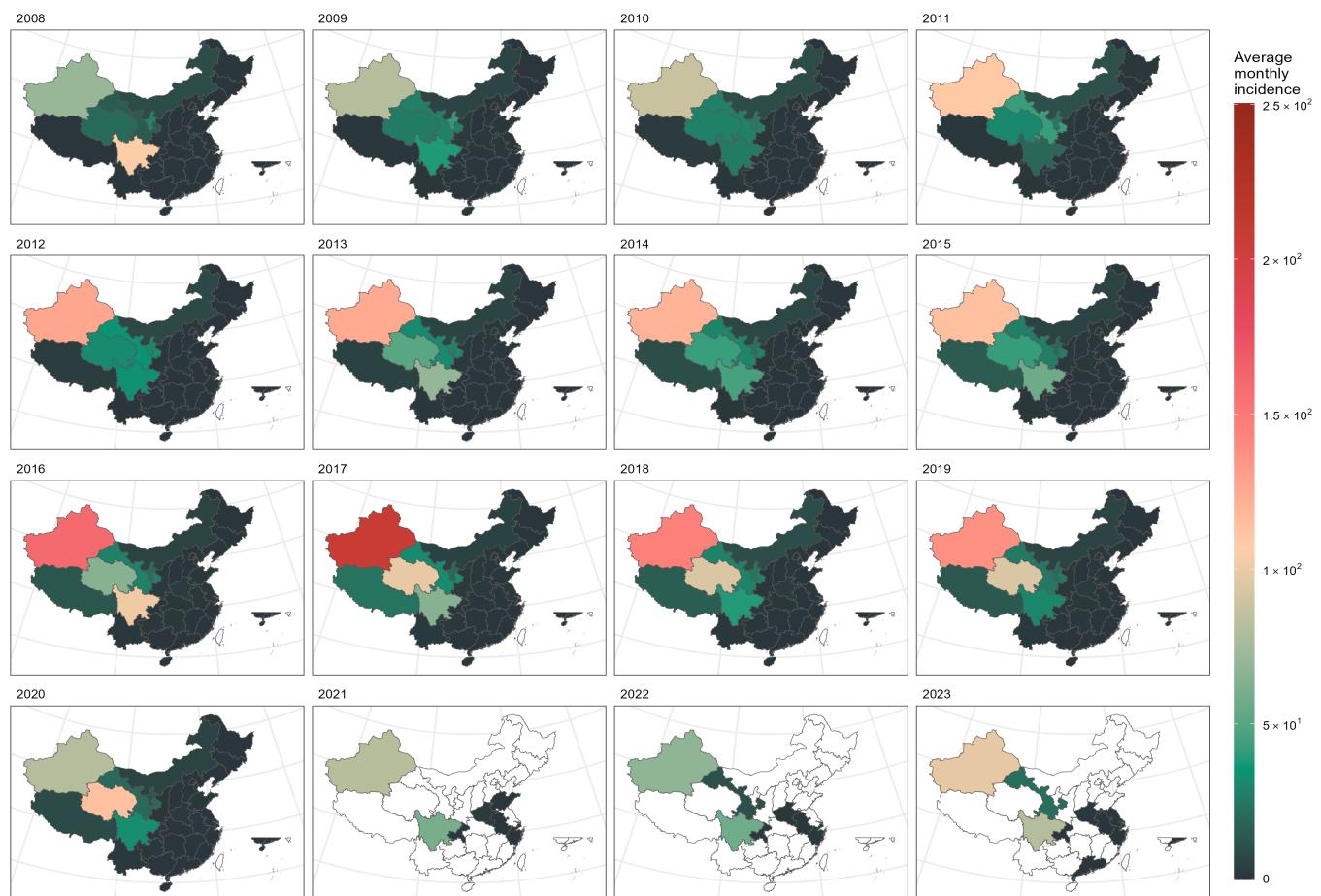
B



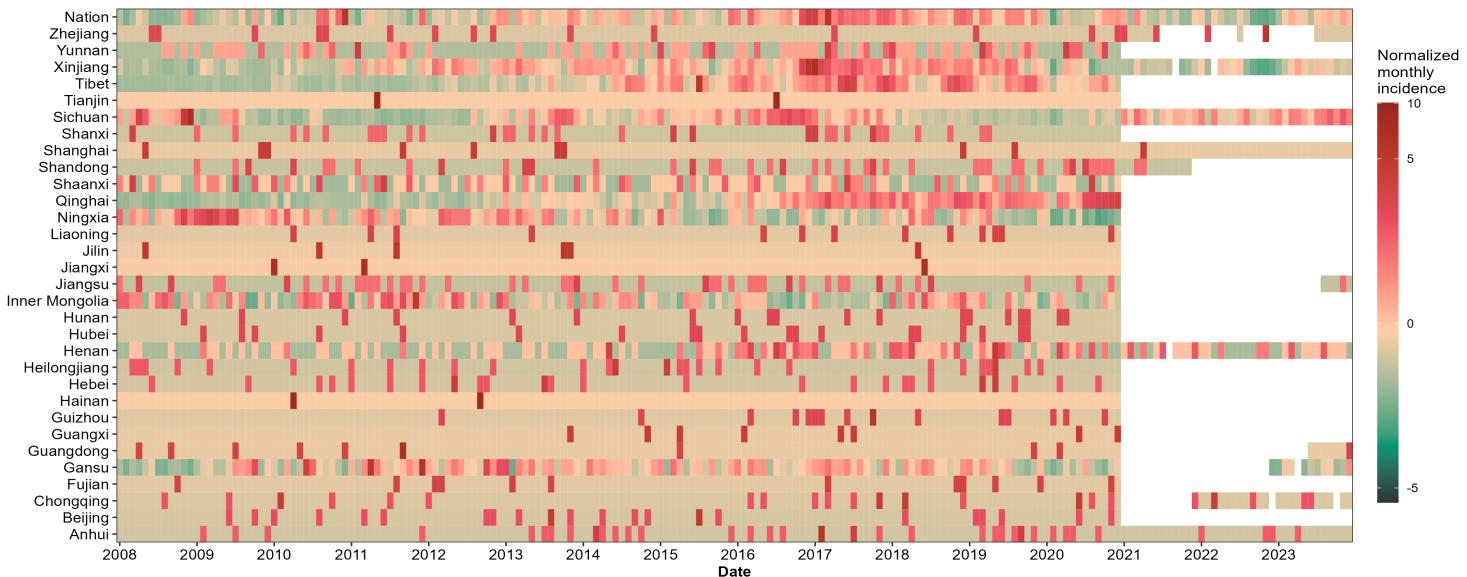
**Supplementary Fig. 21. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of malaria in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



B

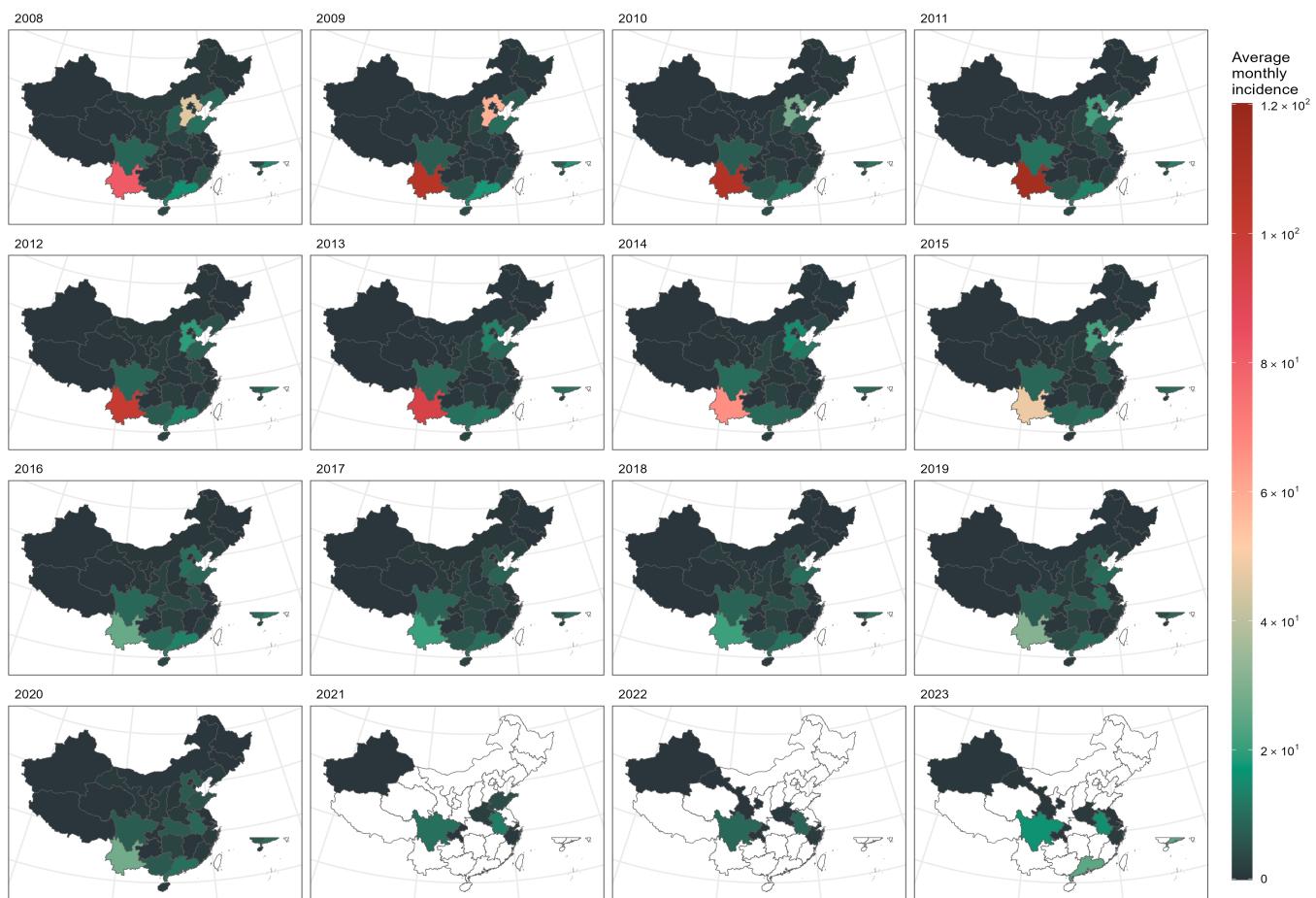


**Supplementary Fig. 22. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of echinococcosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

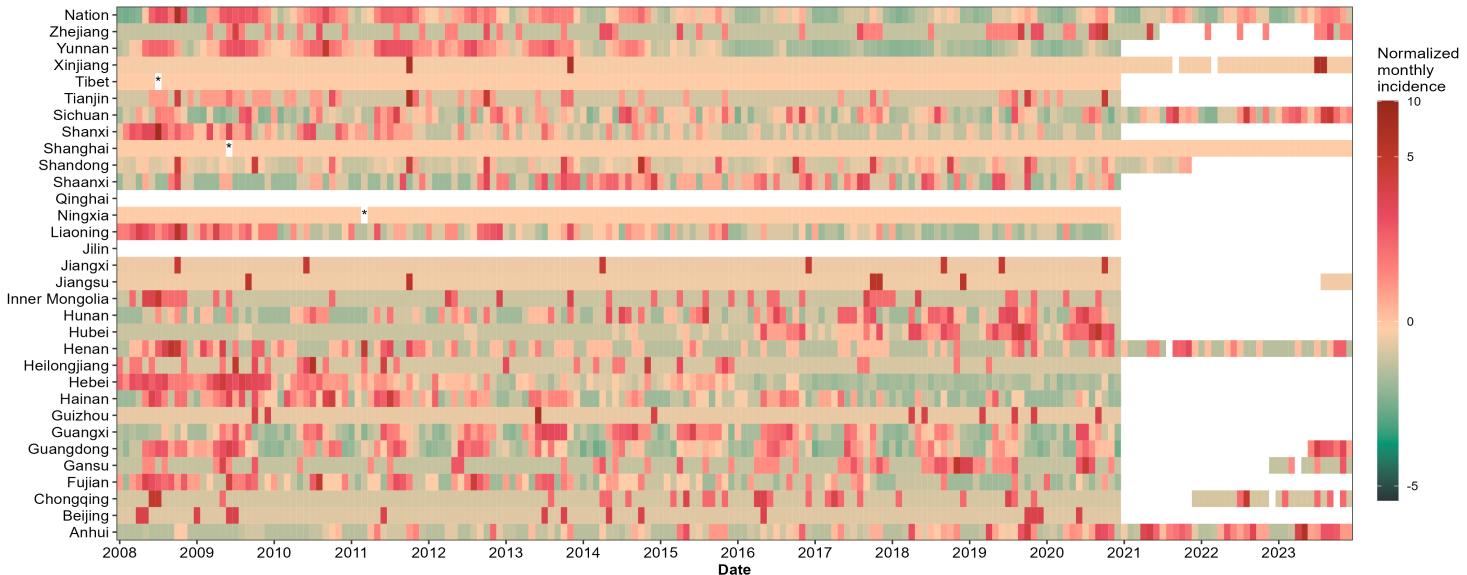
(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \*

Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



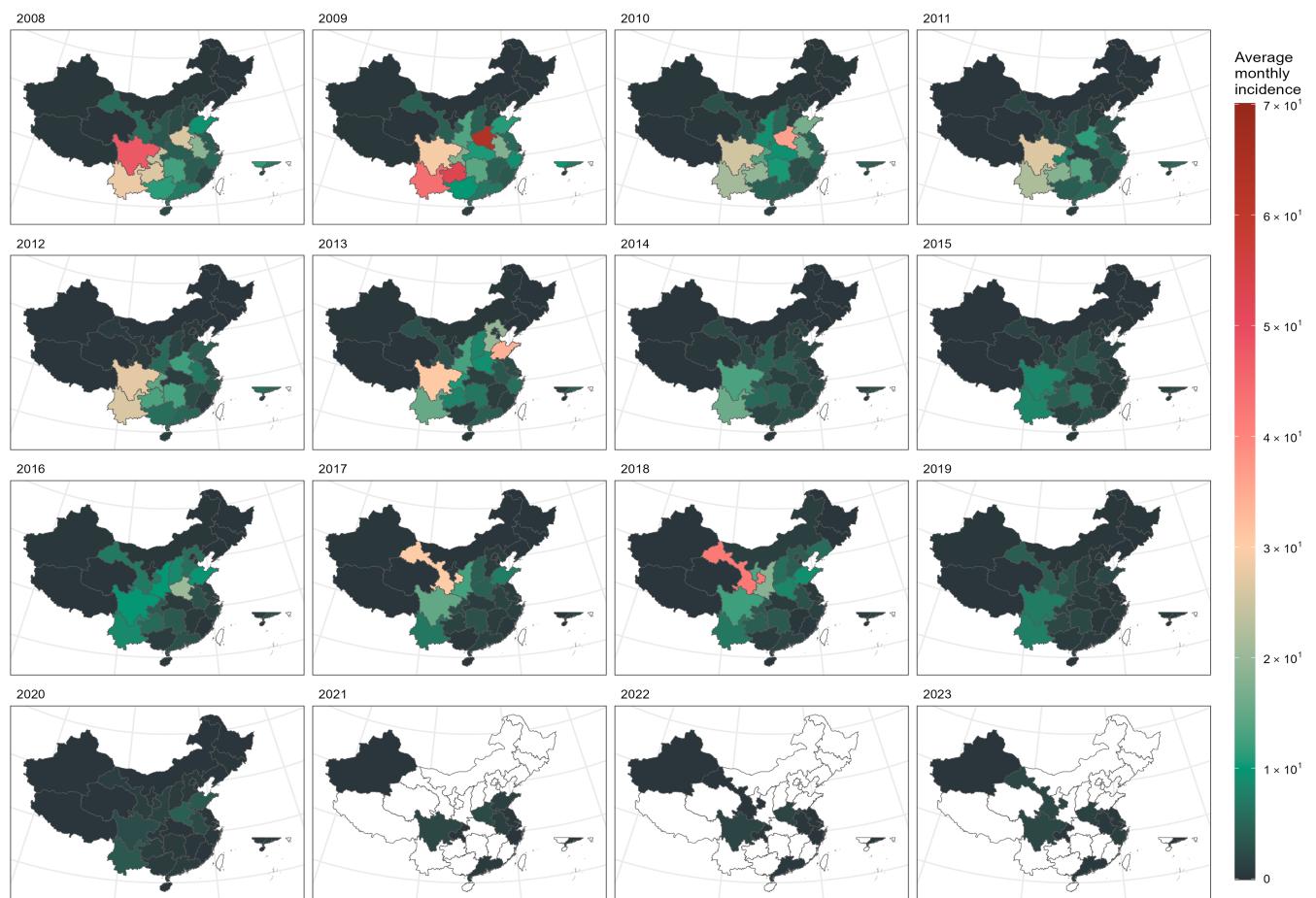
B



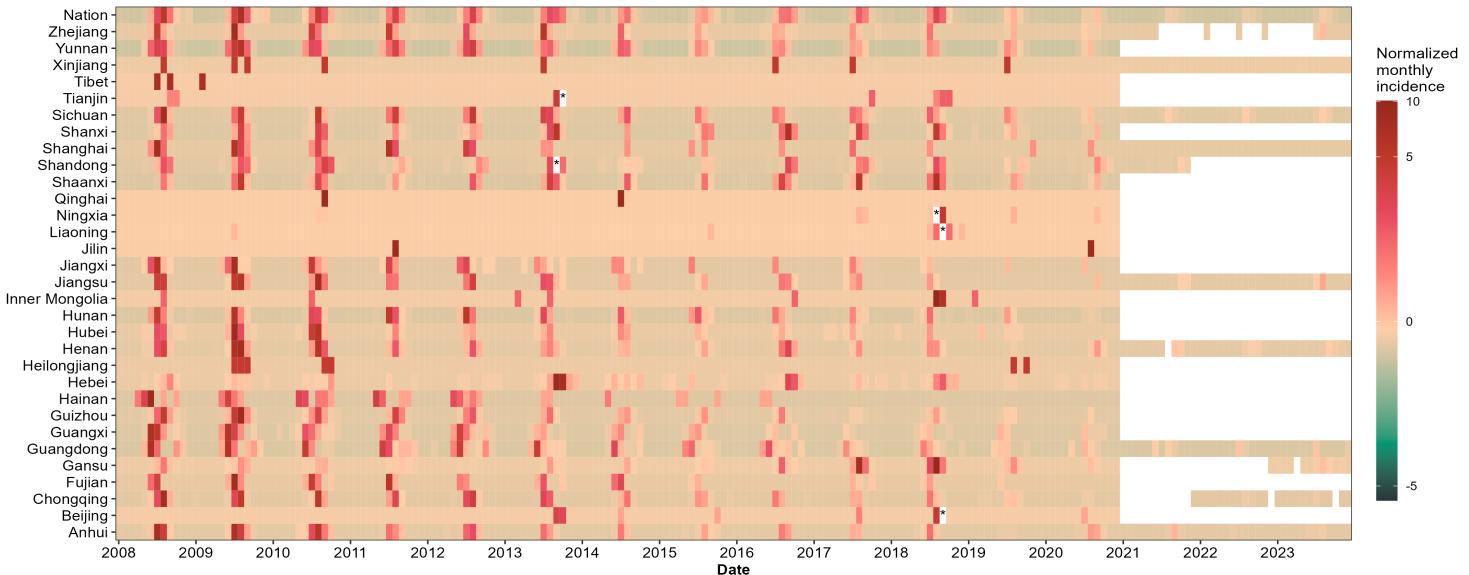
**Supplementary Fig. 23. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of typhus in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence > 10.

A



B



**Supplementary Fig. 24. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of Japanese encephalitis (JE) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (B) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence between different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. \* Normalized monthly incidence > 10.