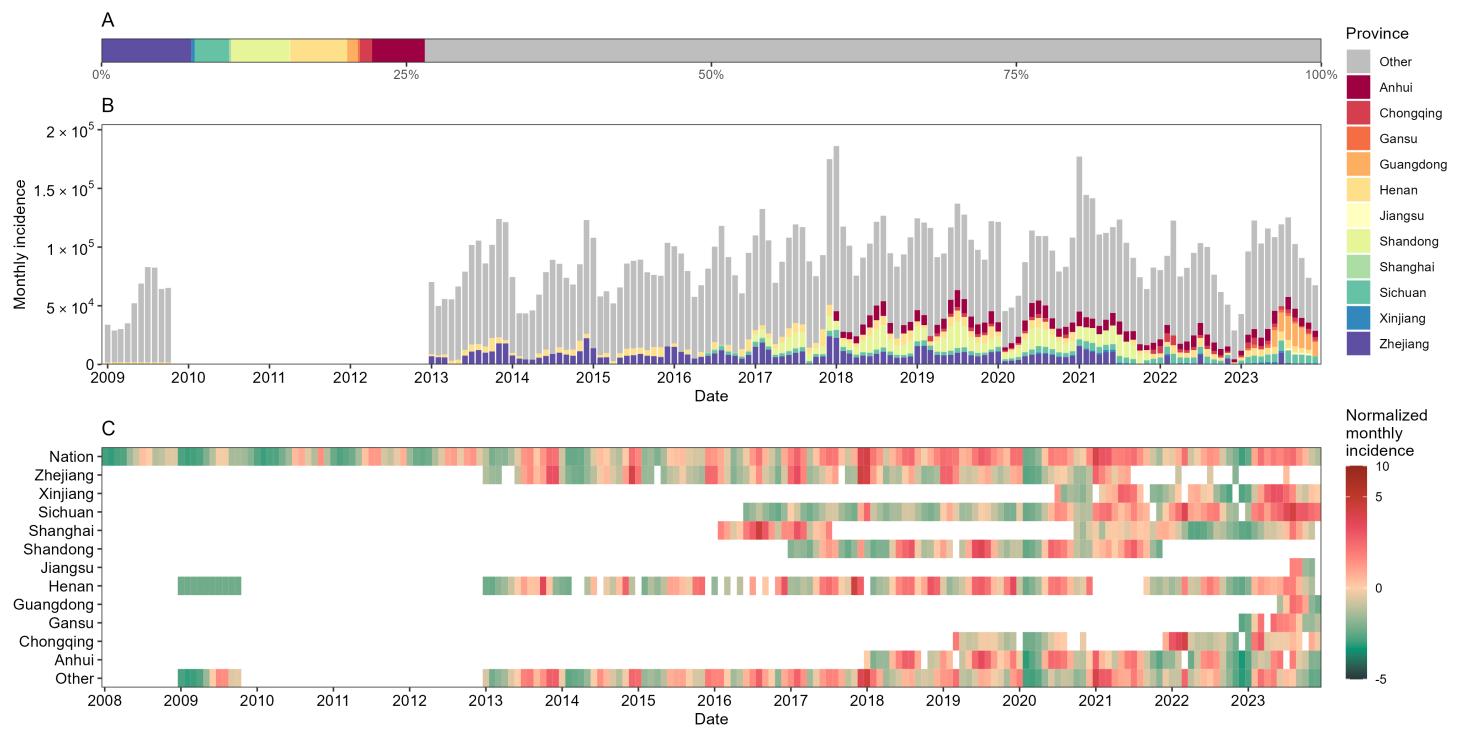


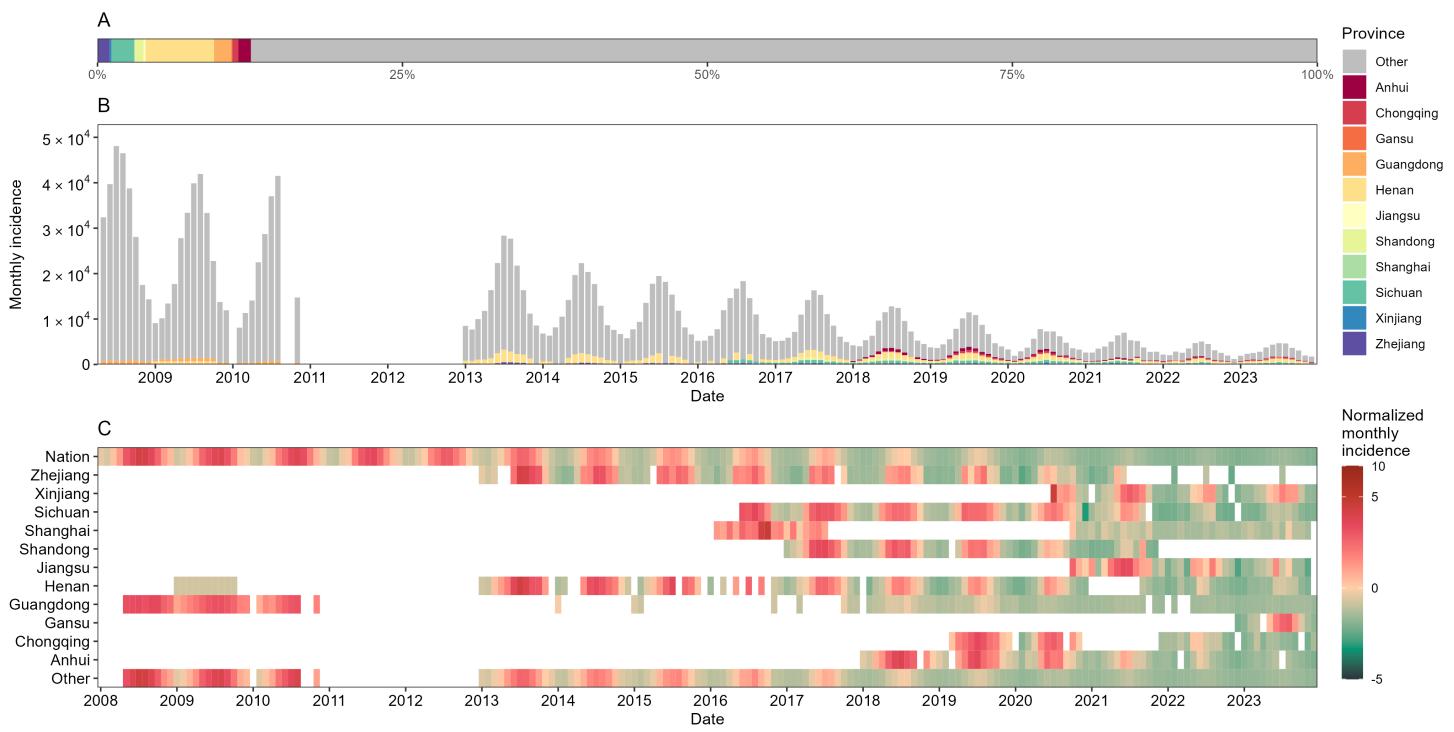
**Supplementary Fig. 25. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



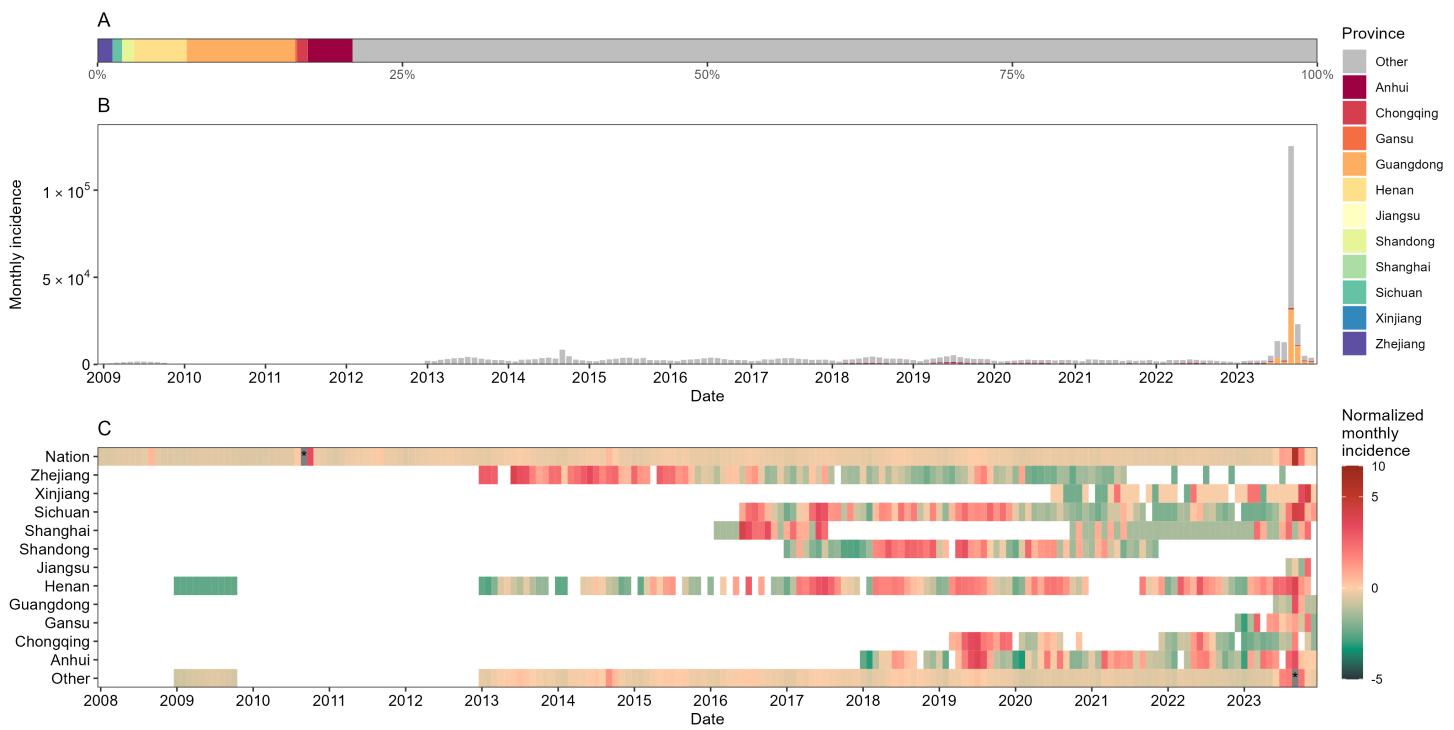
**Supplementary Fig. 26. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of infectious diarrhea in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



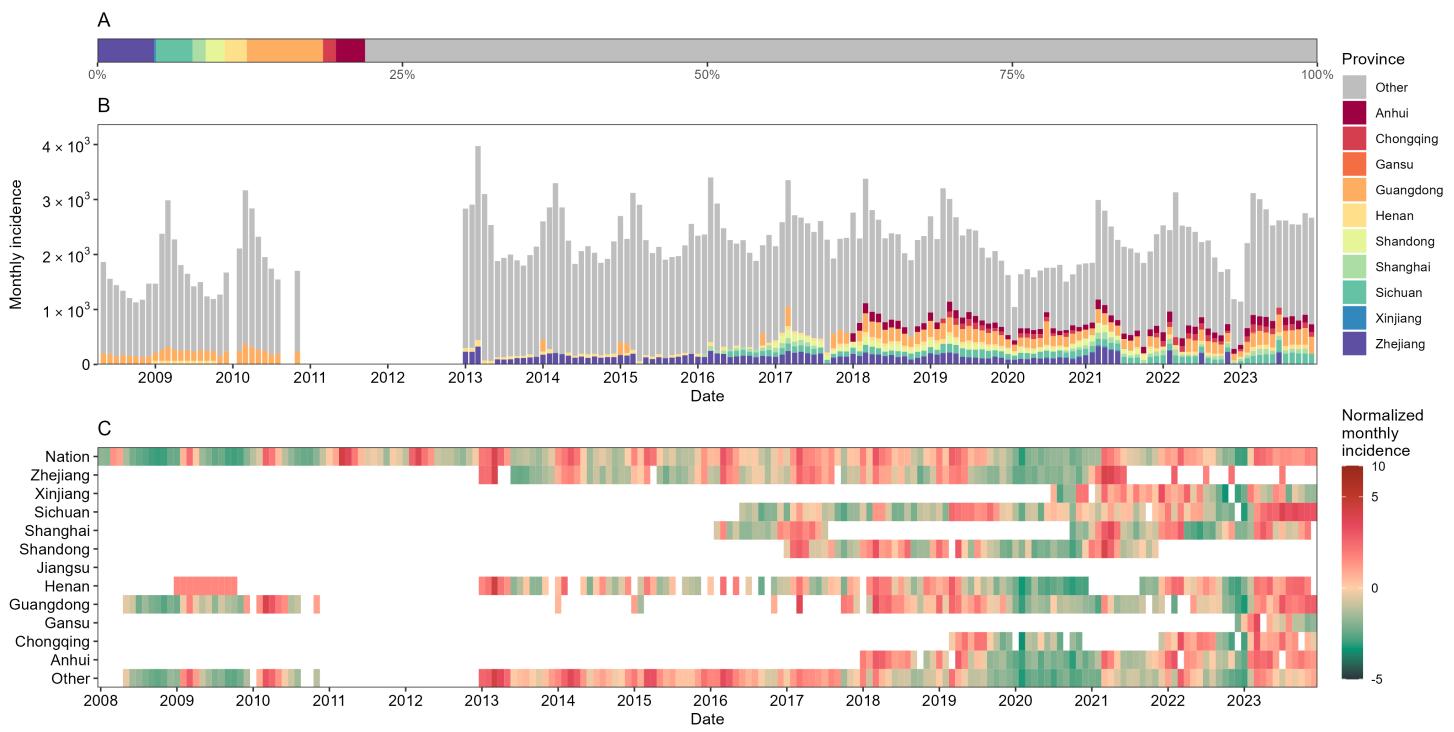
**Supplementary Fig. 27. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of dysentery in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



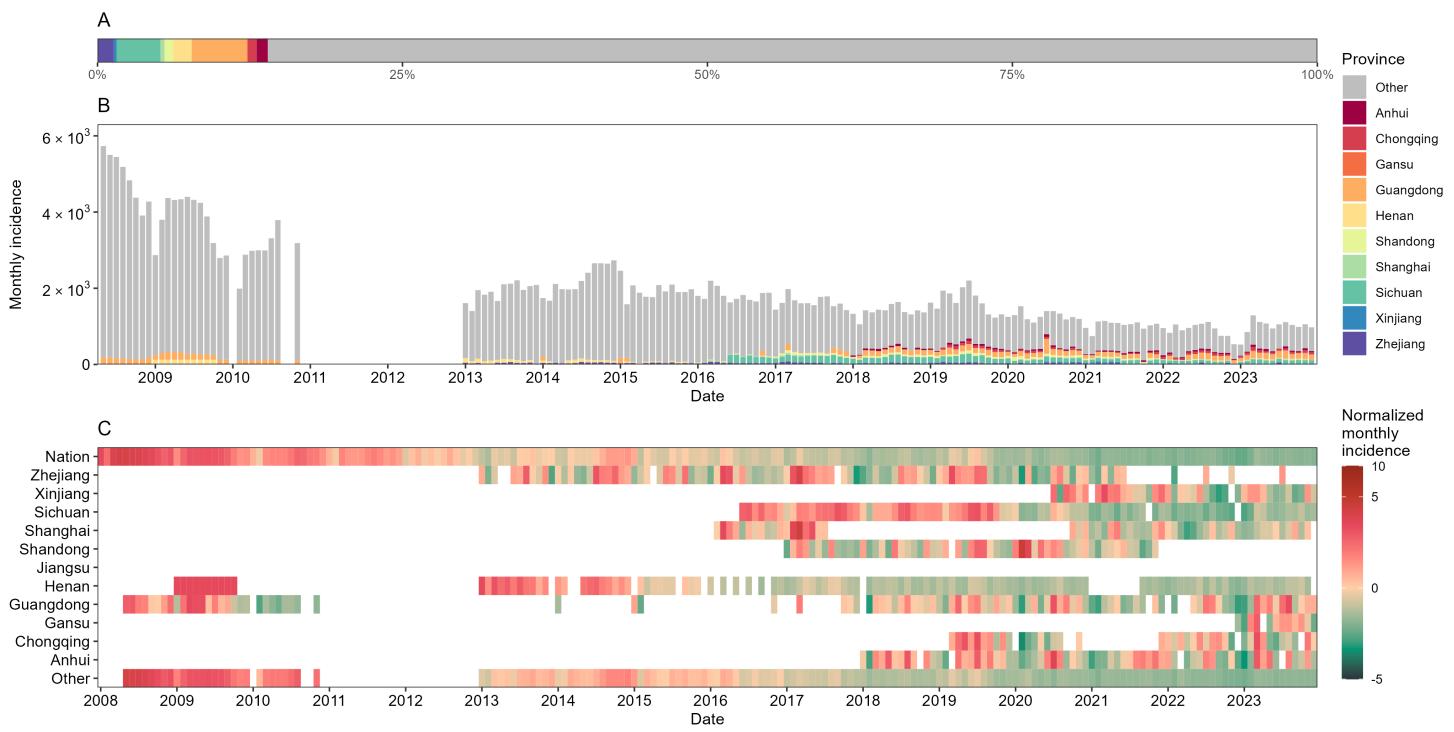
### Supplementary Fig. 28. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



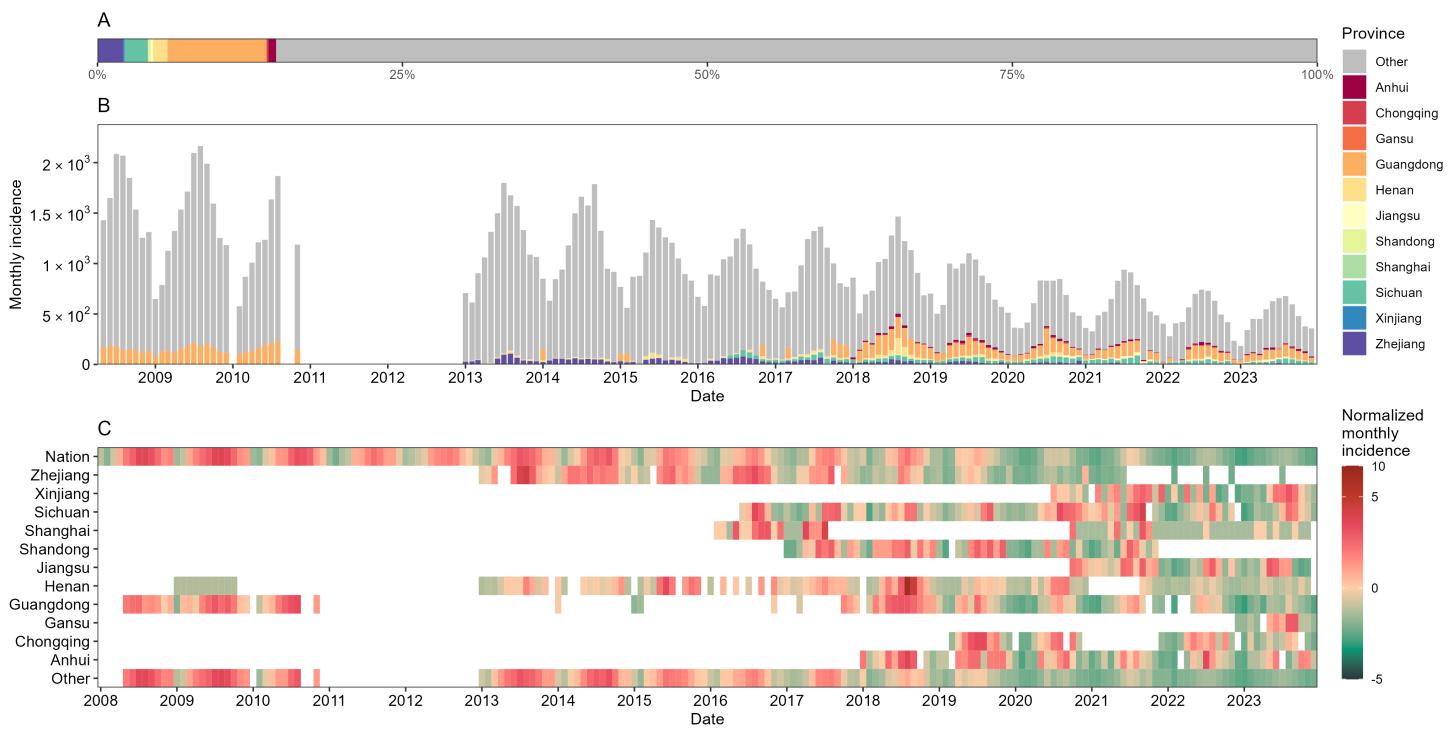
**Supplementary Fig. 29. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis E in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



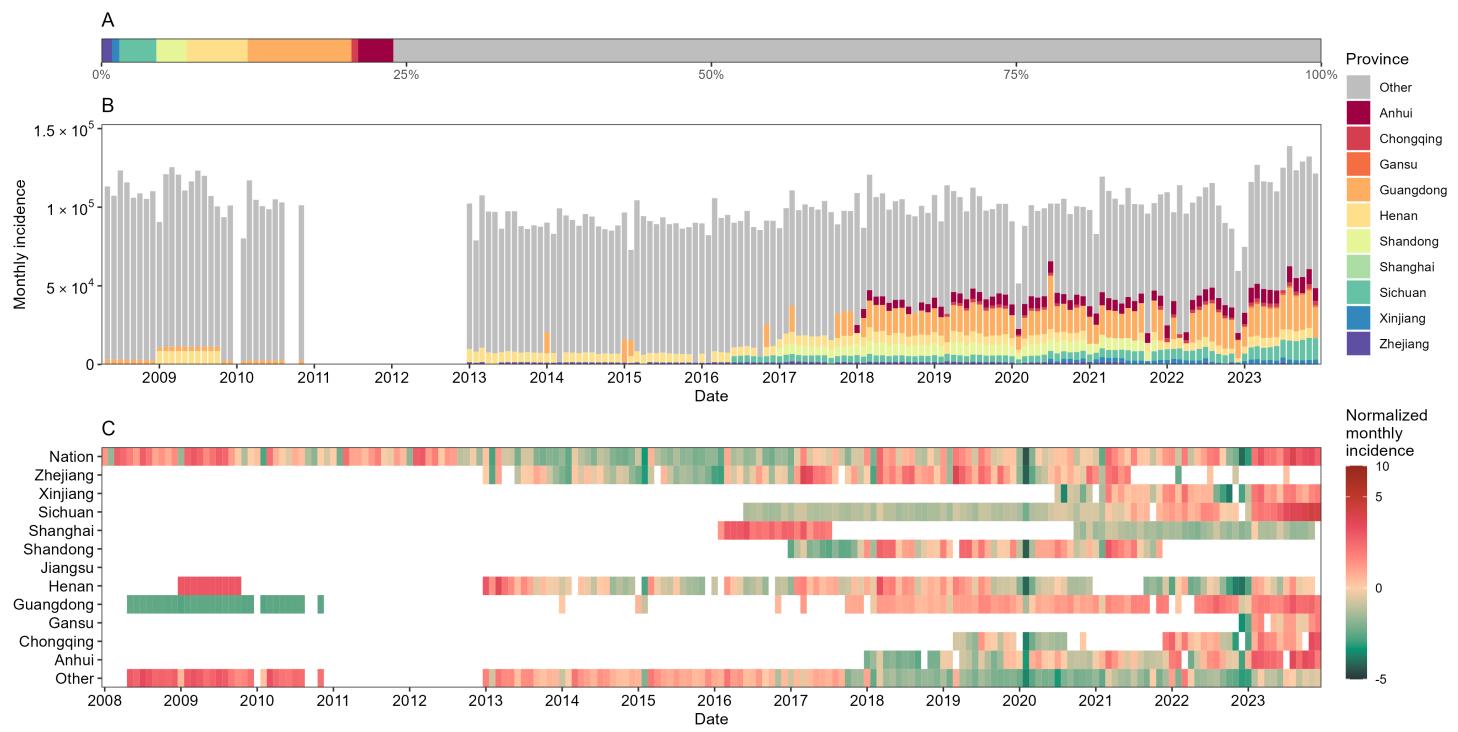
**Supplementary Fig. 30. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis A in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



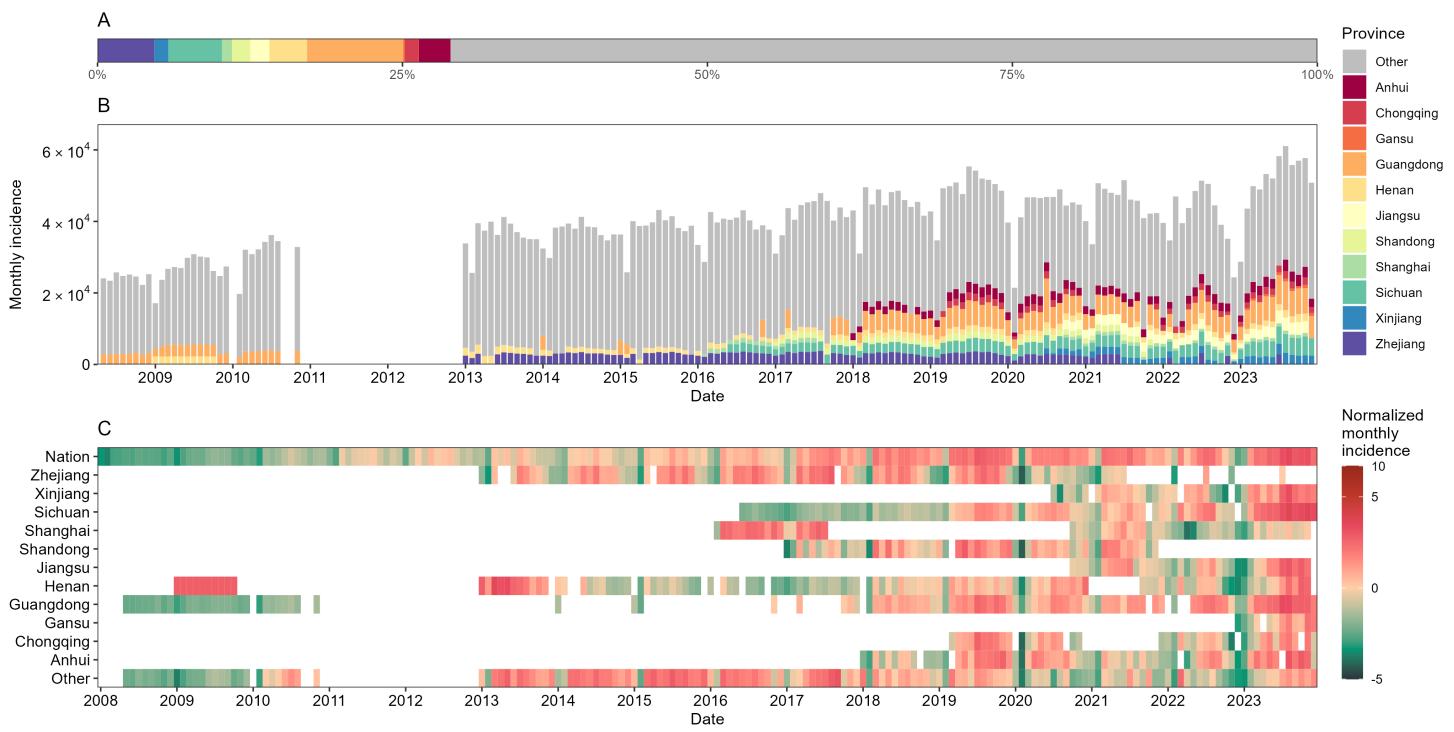
**Supplementary Fig. 31. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of enteric fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



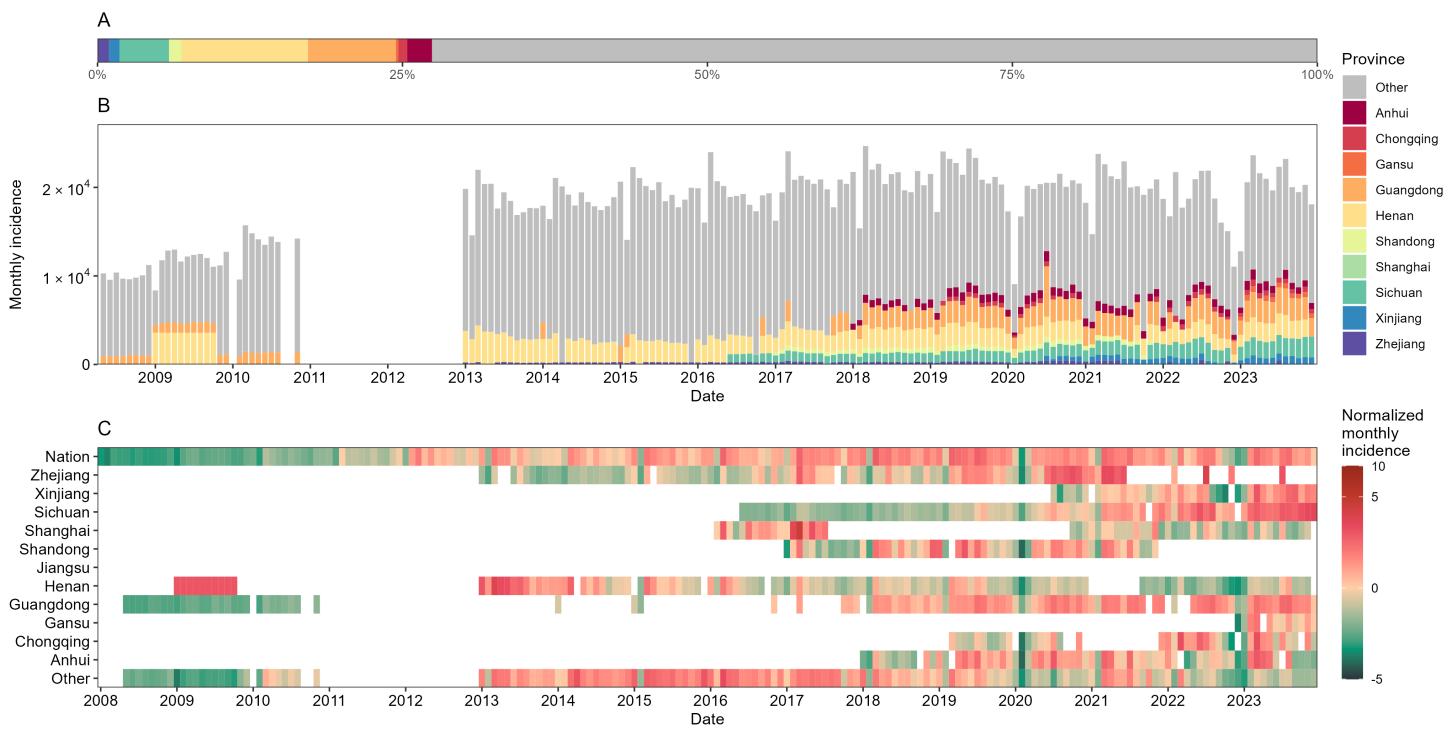
**Supplementary Fig. 32. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis B in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



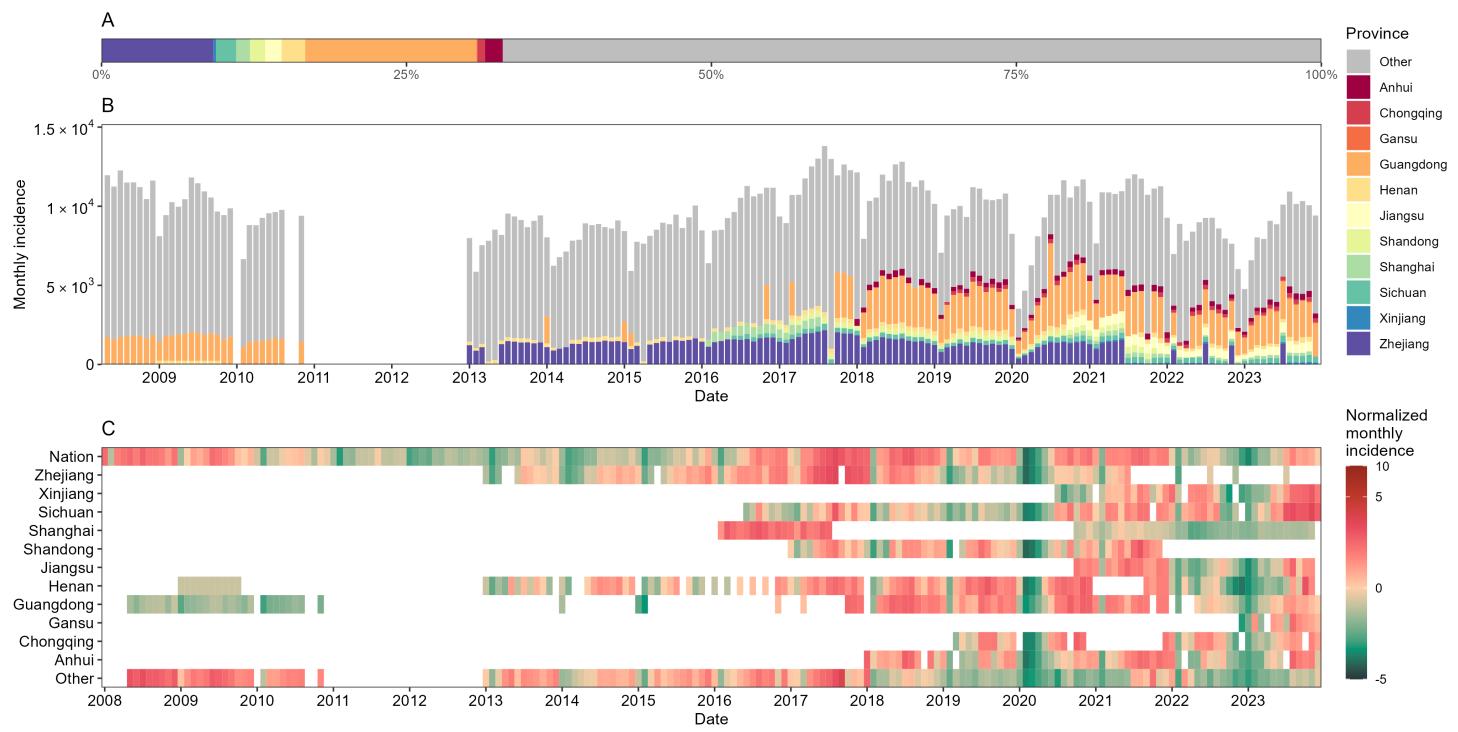
**Supplementary Fig. 33. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of syphilis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence bwtween different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



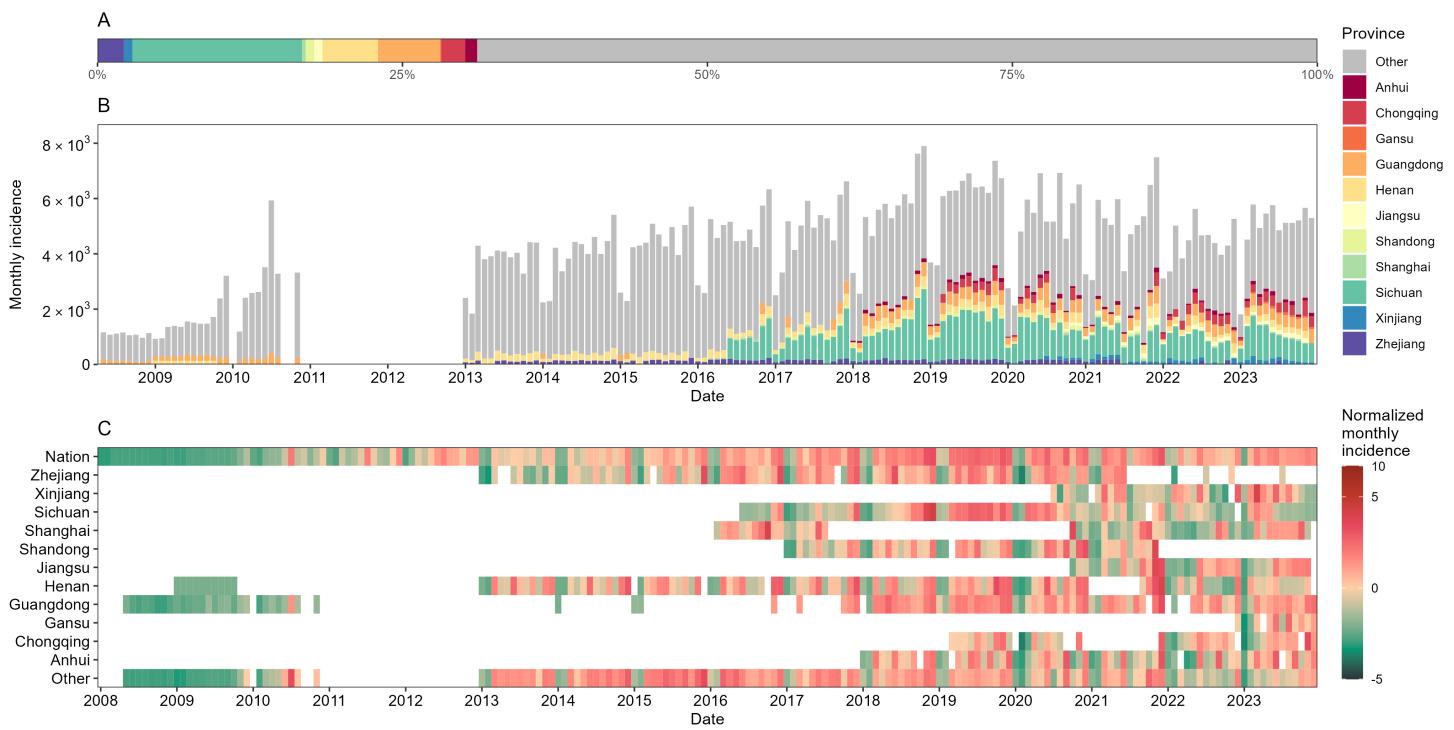
**Supplementary Fig. 34. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis C in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



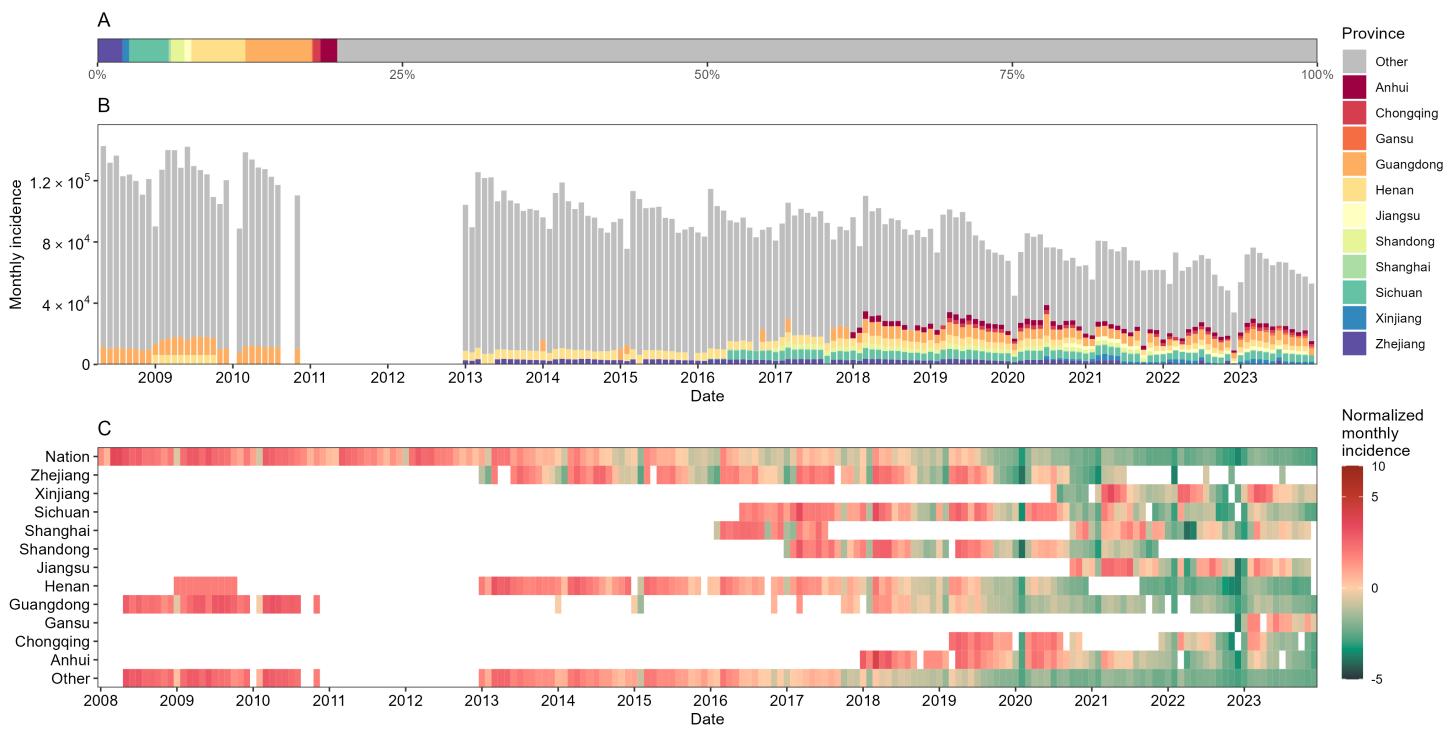
**Supplementary Fig. 35. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of gonorrhea in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



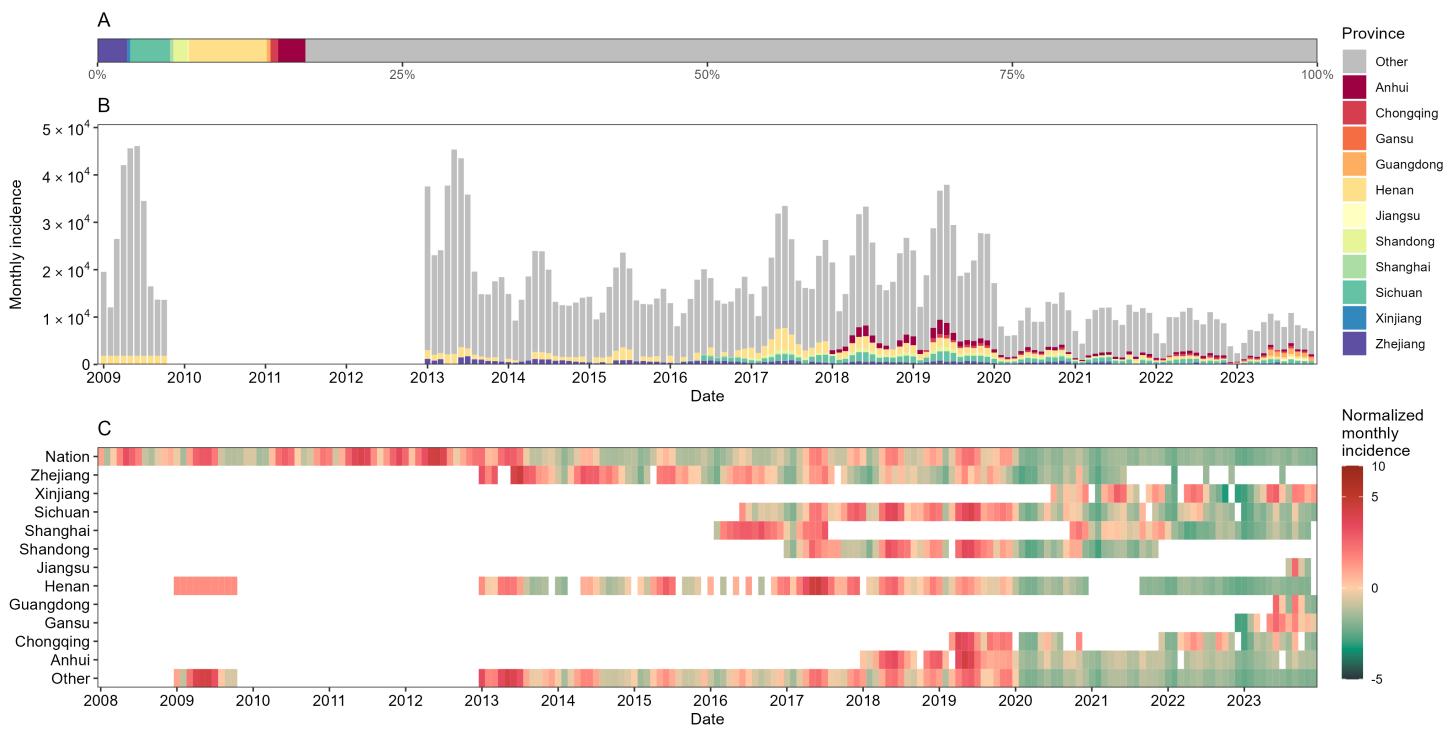
**Supplementary Fig. 36. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



**Supplementary Fig. 37. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of tuberculosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



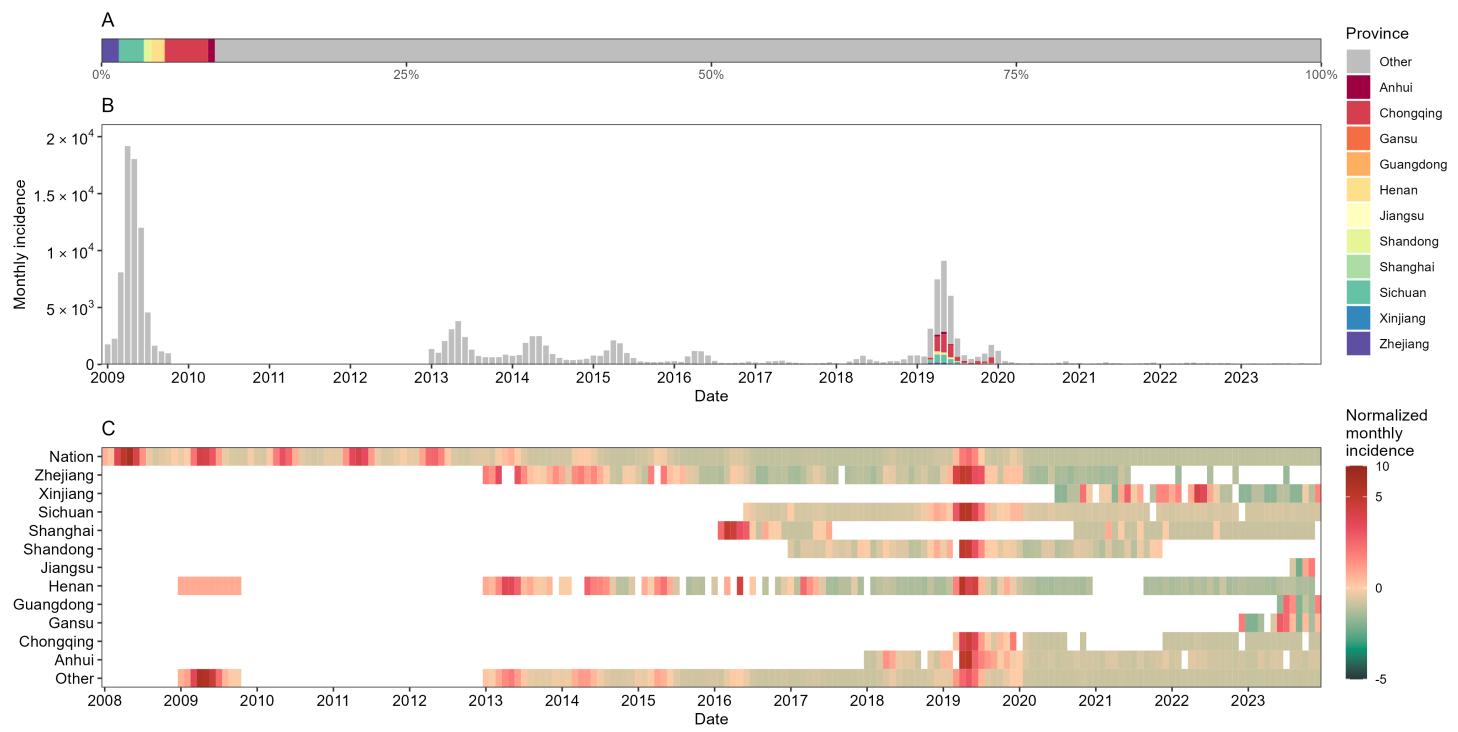
**Supplementary Fig. 38. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of mumps in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



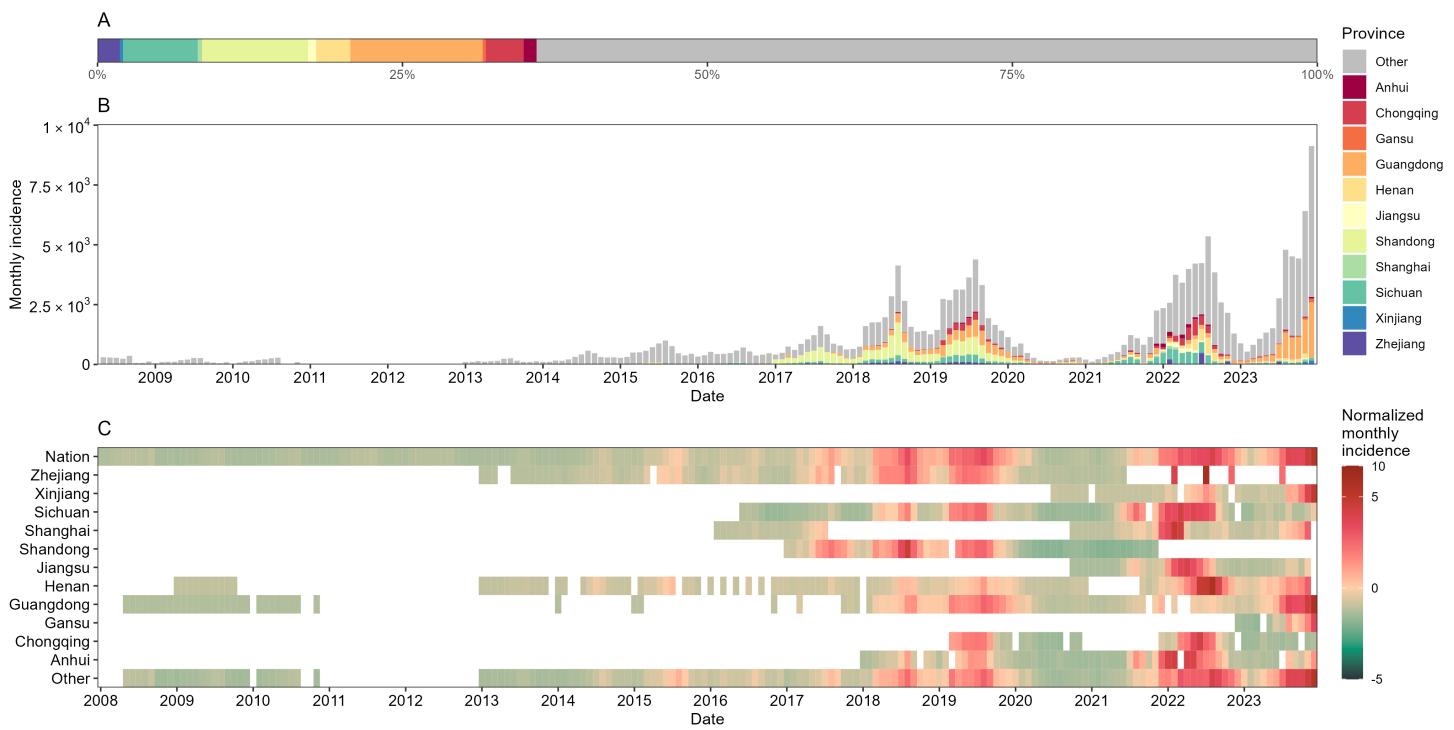
**Supplementary Fig. 39. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of scarlet fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** Temporal variation in the monthly incidence bwtween different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



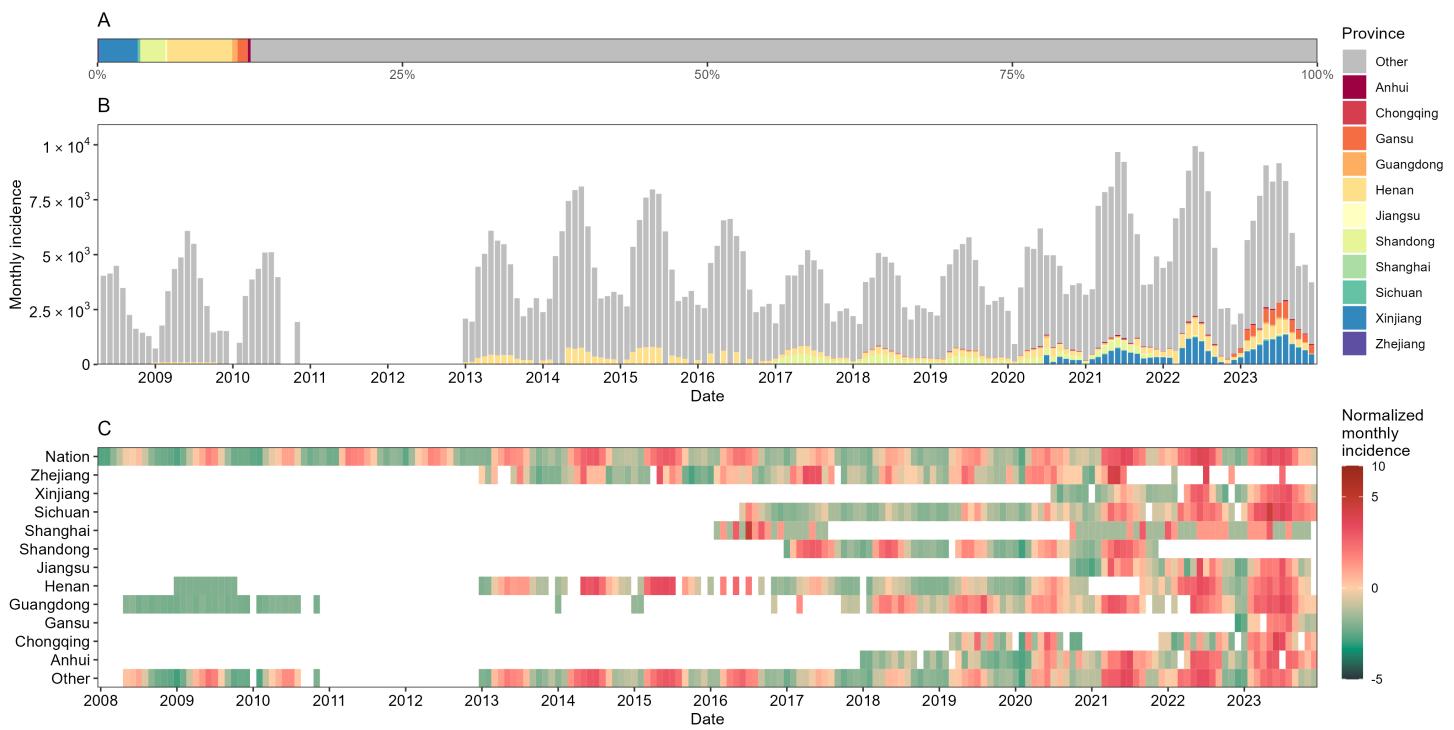
**Supplementary Fig. 40. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of rubella in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



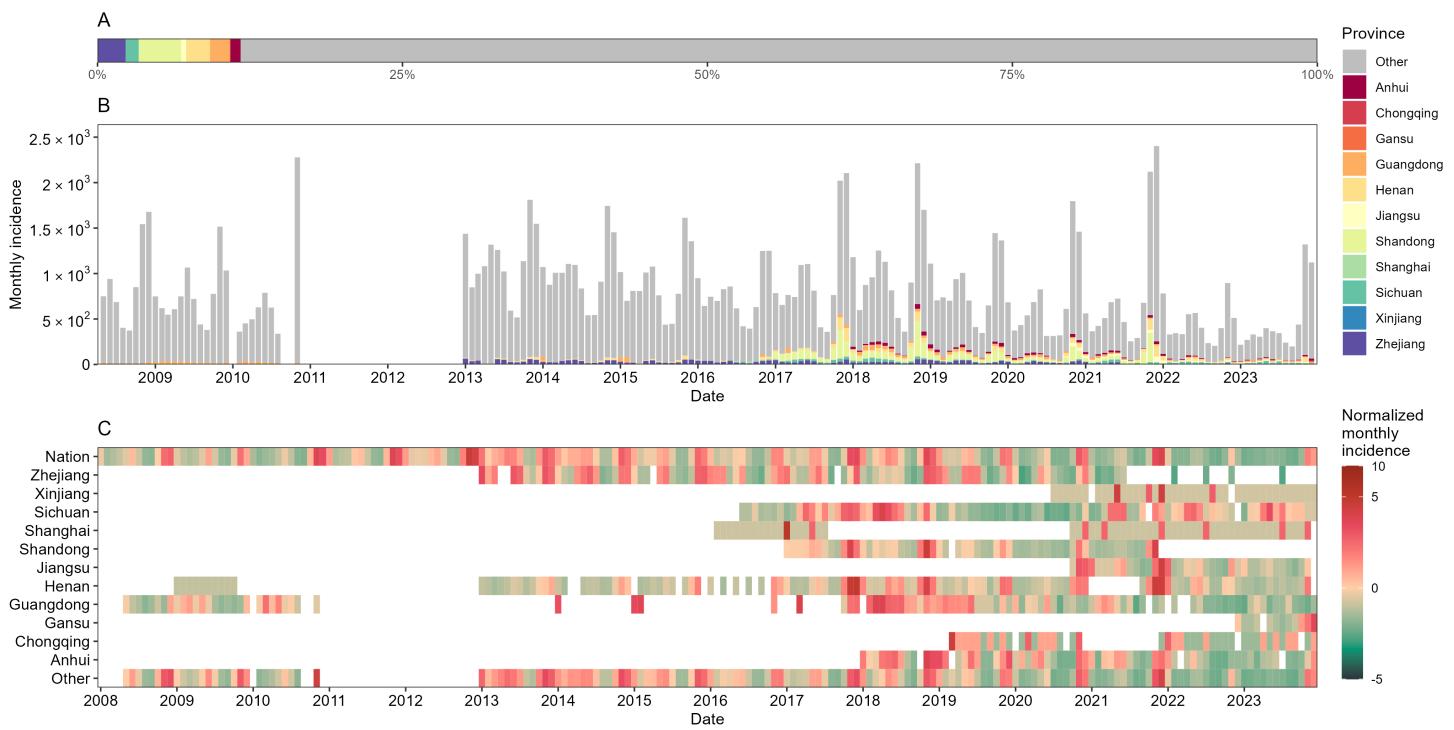
**Supplementary Fig. 41. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of pertussis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



**Supplementary Fig. 42. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of brucellosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



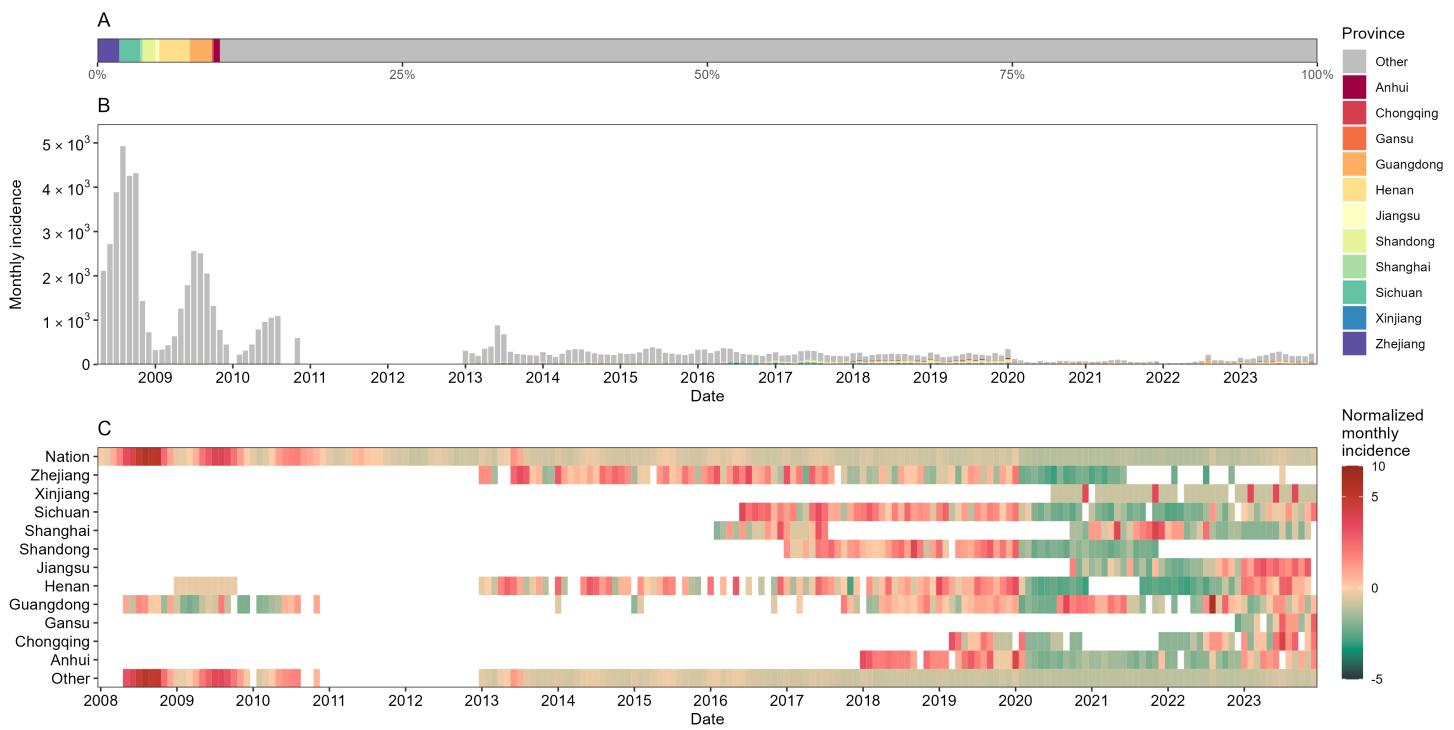
**Supplementary Fig. 43. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** Temporal variation in the monthly incidence bwtween different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



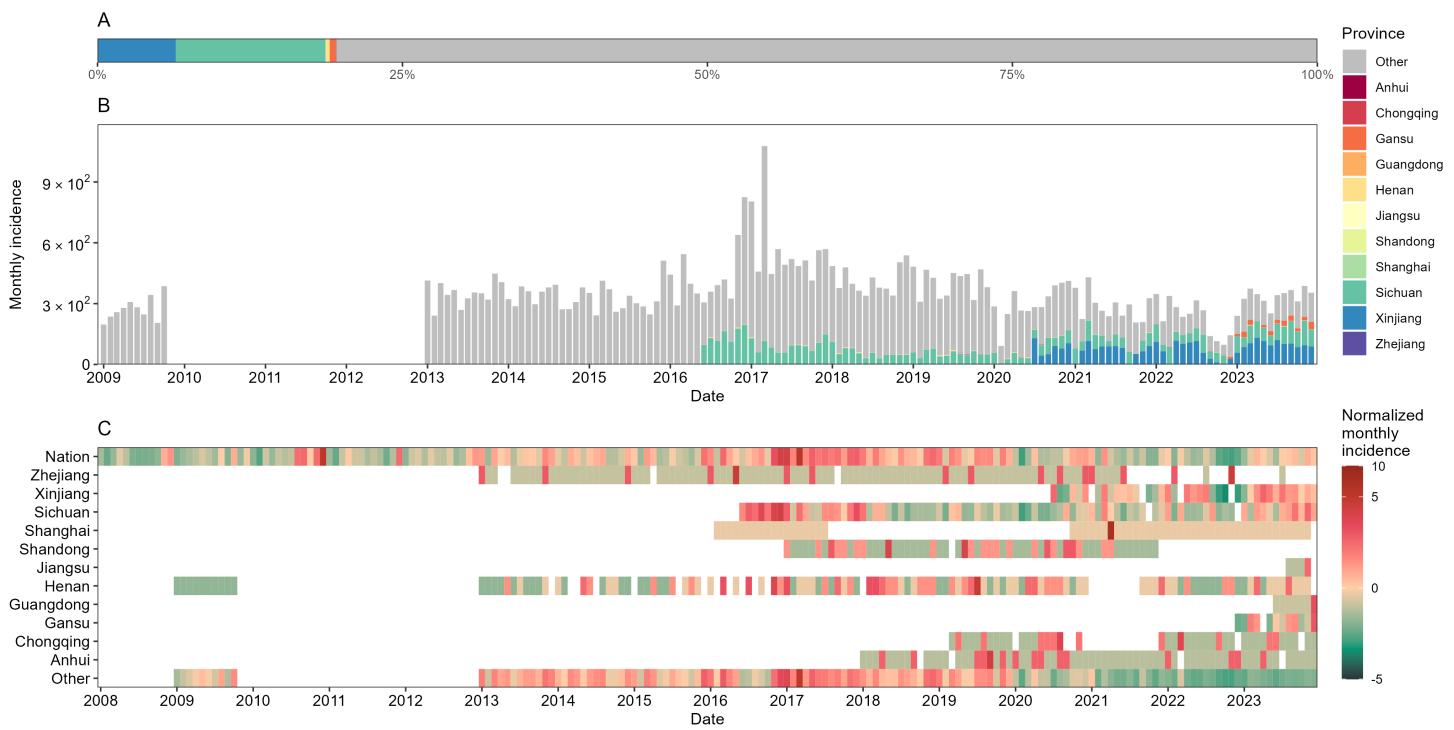
**Supplementary Fig. 44. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of dengue fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

**(A)** The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; **(B)** The monthly incidence of different provinces; **(C)** 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



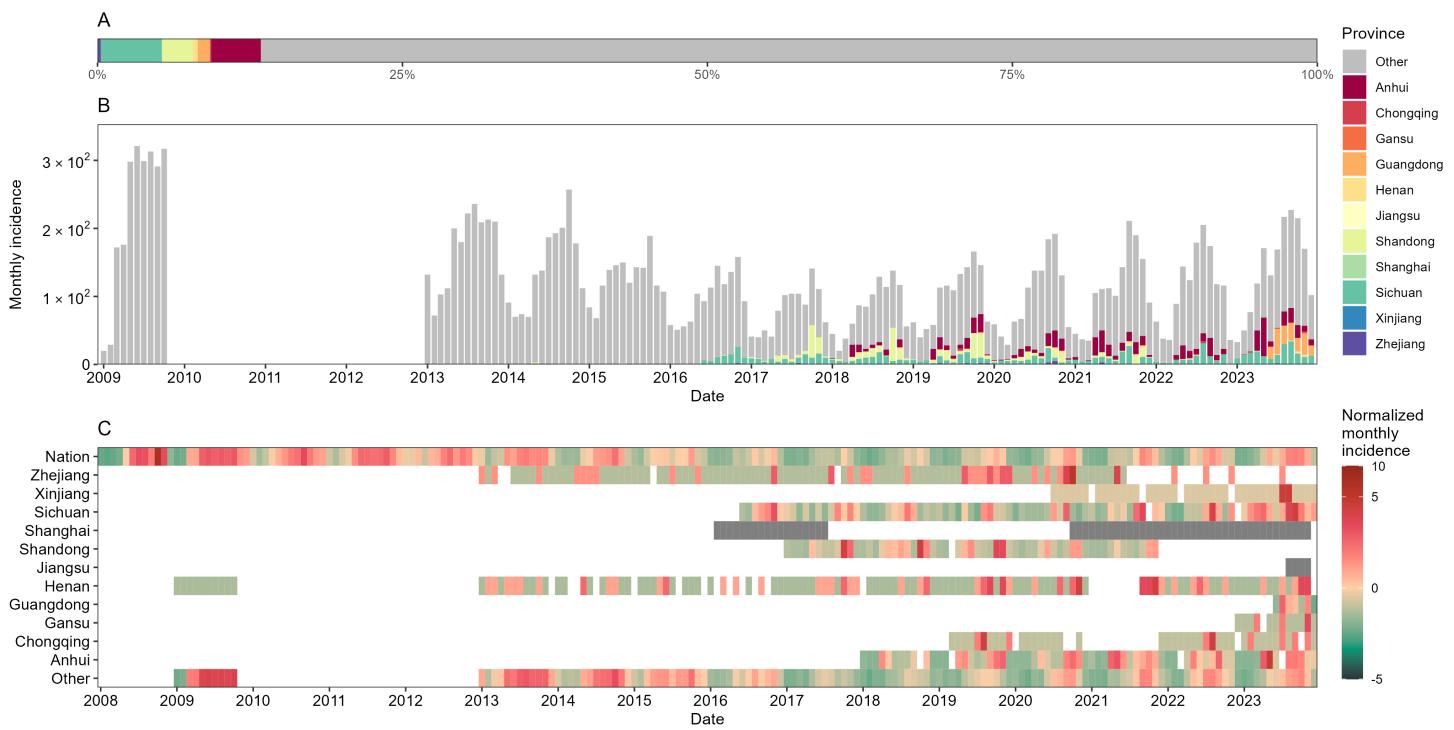
**Supplementary Fig. 45. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of malaria in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) Temporal variation in the monthly incidence bwtween different provinces. The heatmap represents normalized monthly incidence data for each province, with color intensity corresponding to the normalized monthly incidence. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



**Supplementary Fig. 46. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of echinococcosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



**Supplementary Fig. 47. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of typhus in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.



**Supplementary Fig. 48. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of Japanese encephalitis (JE) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.**

(A) The distribution of cases across various provinces during the study period; (B) The monthly incidence of different provinces; (C) 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. Instances where the normalized monthly incidence exceeds the range of -5 to 10 are highlighted with a black box.