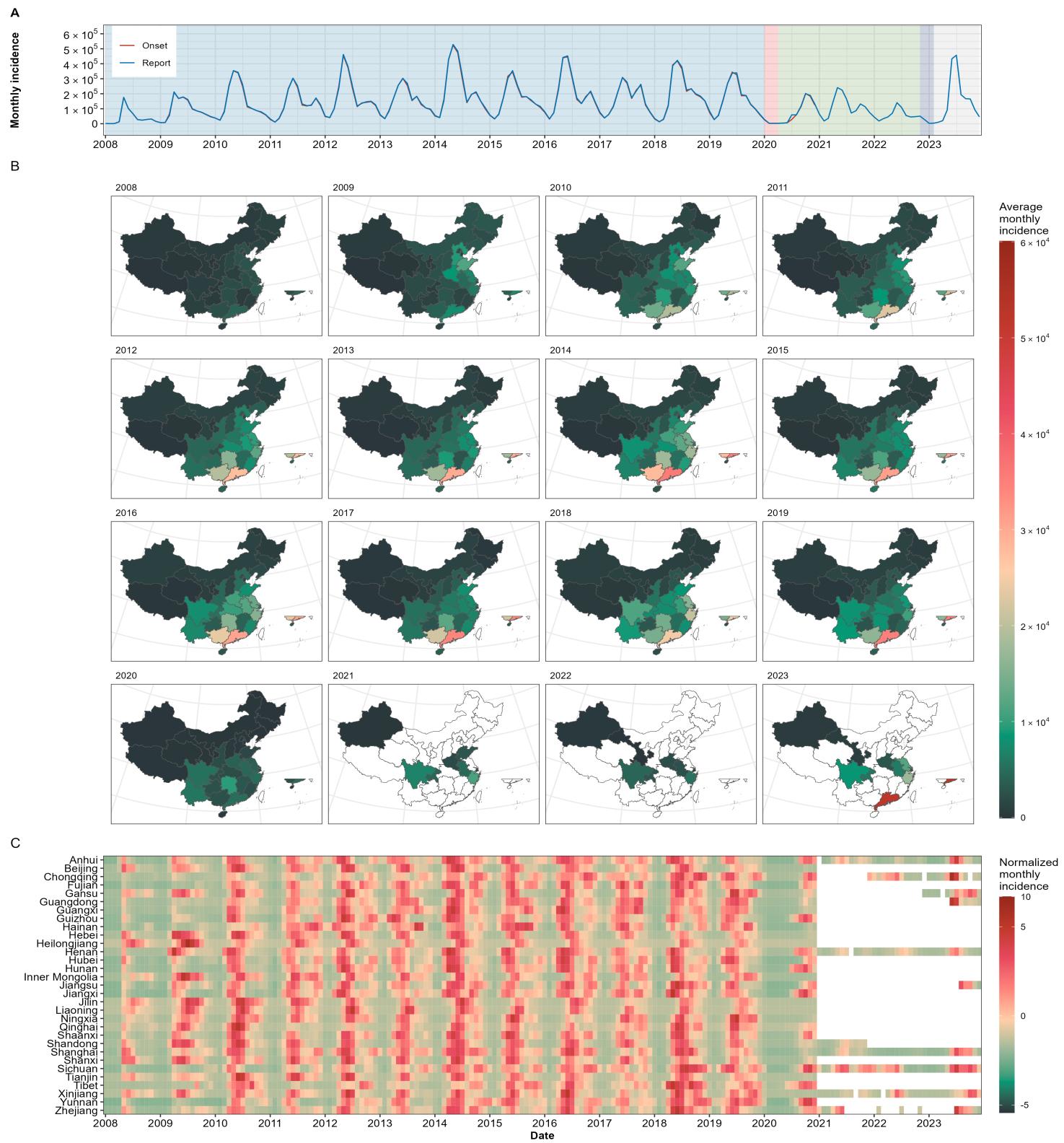


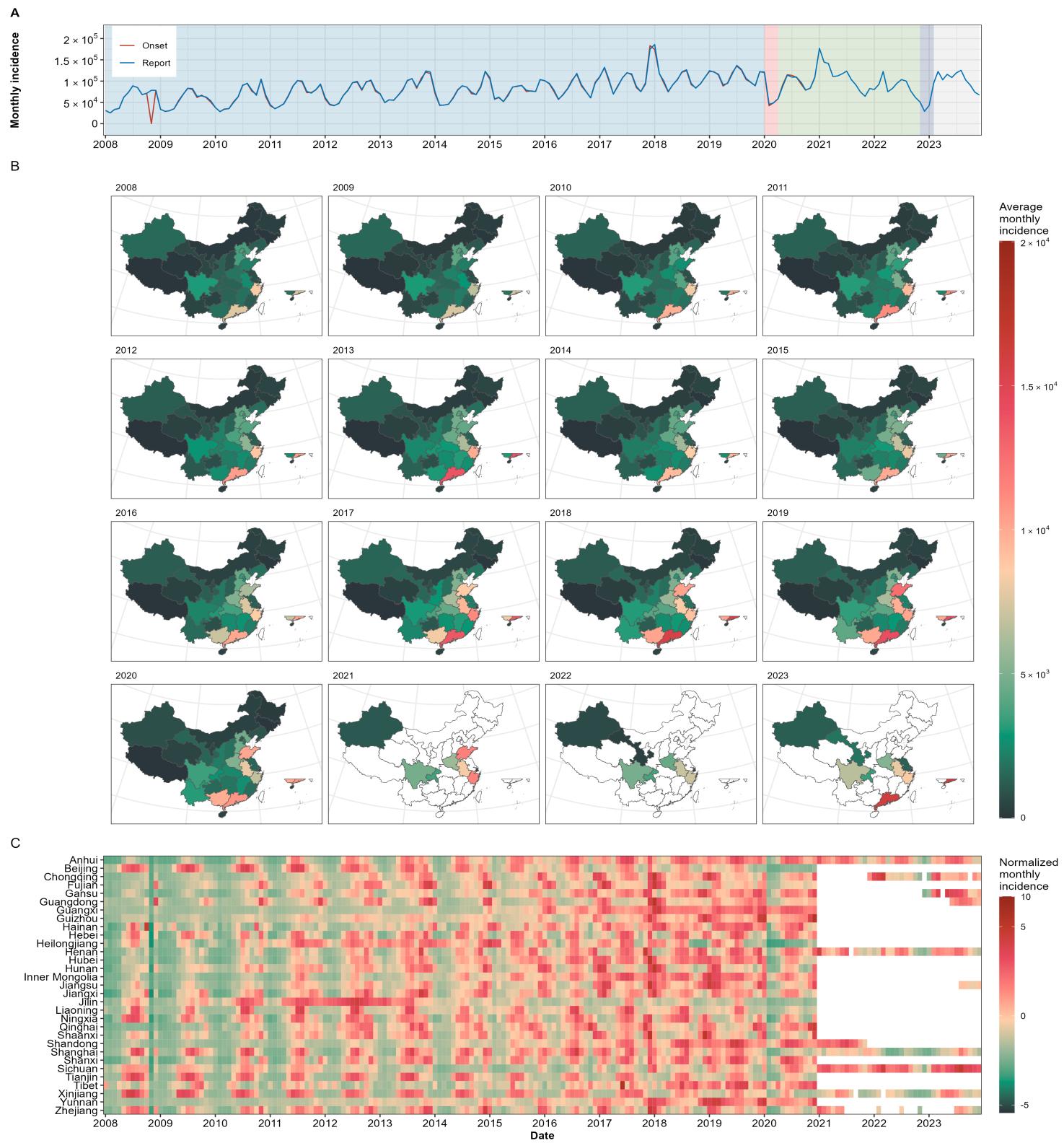
Supplementary Appendix 1:

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



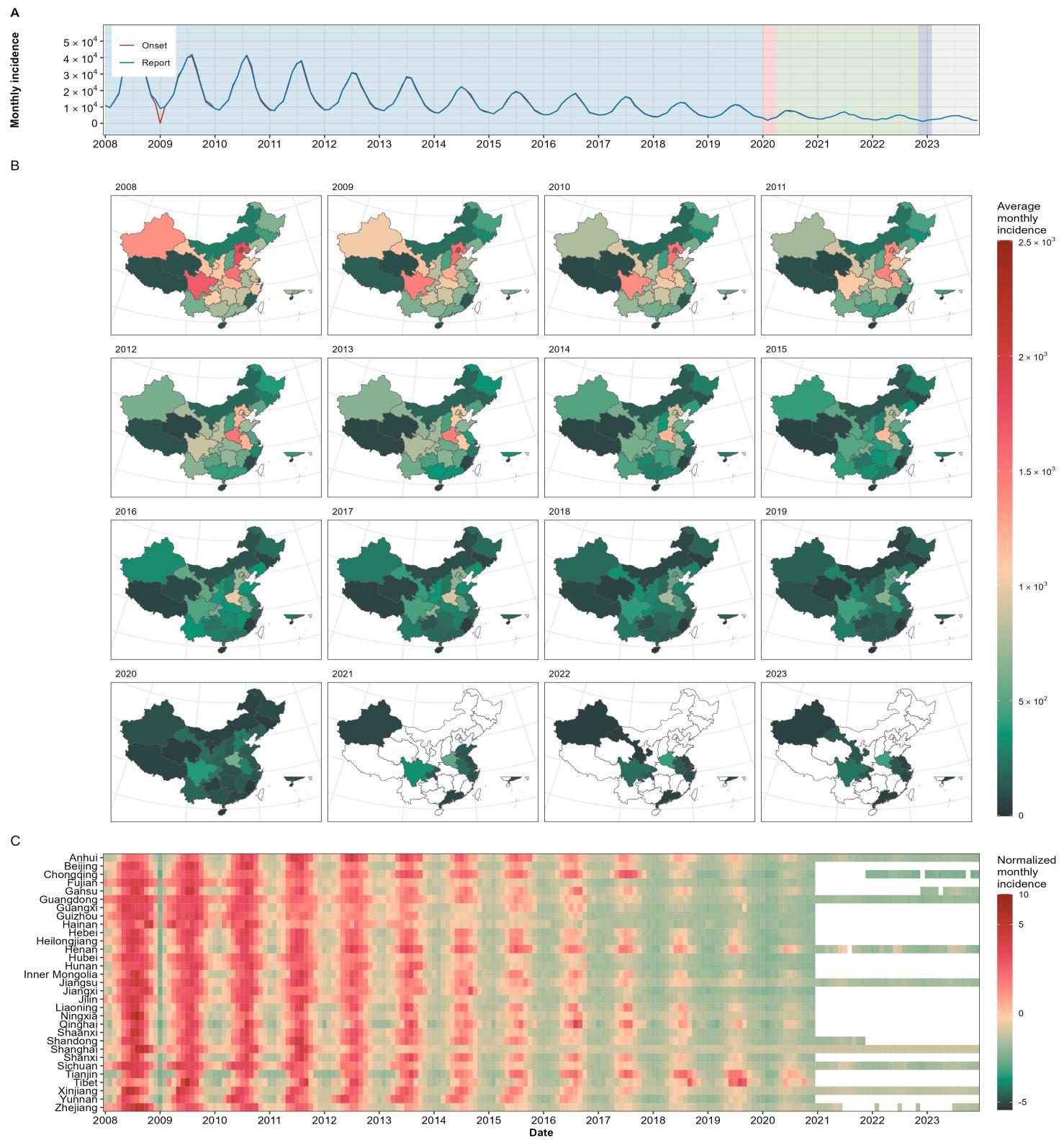
Supplementary Fig. 1. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



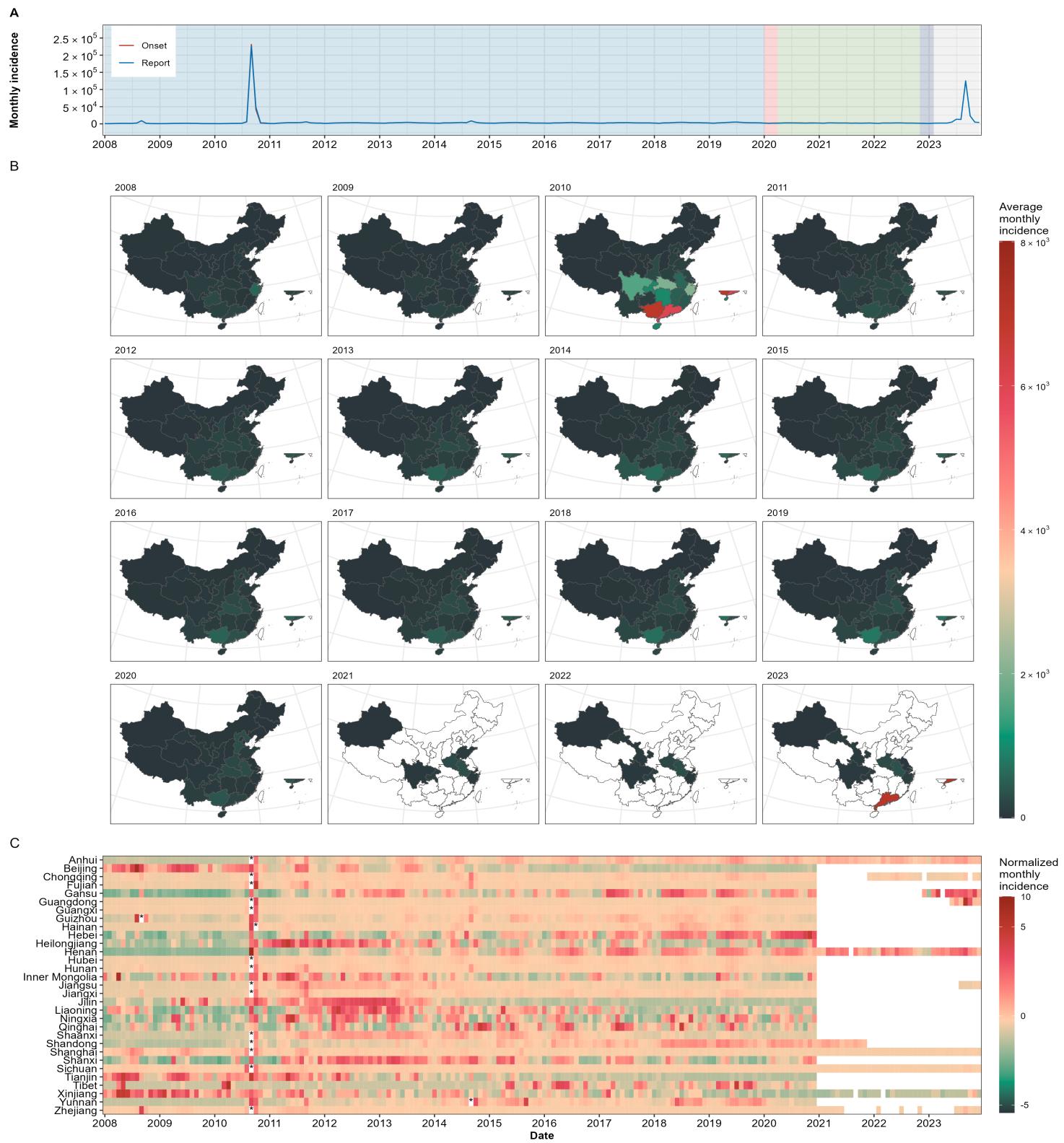
Supplementary Fig. 2. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of infectious diarrhea in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of infectious diarrhea in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



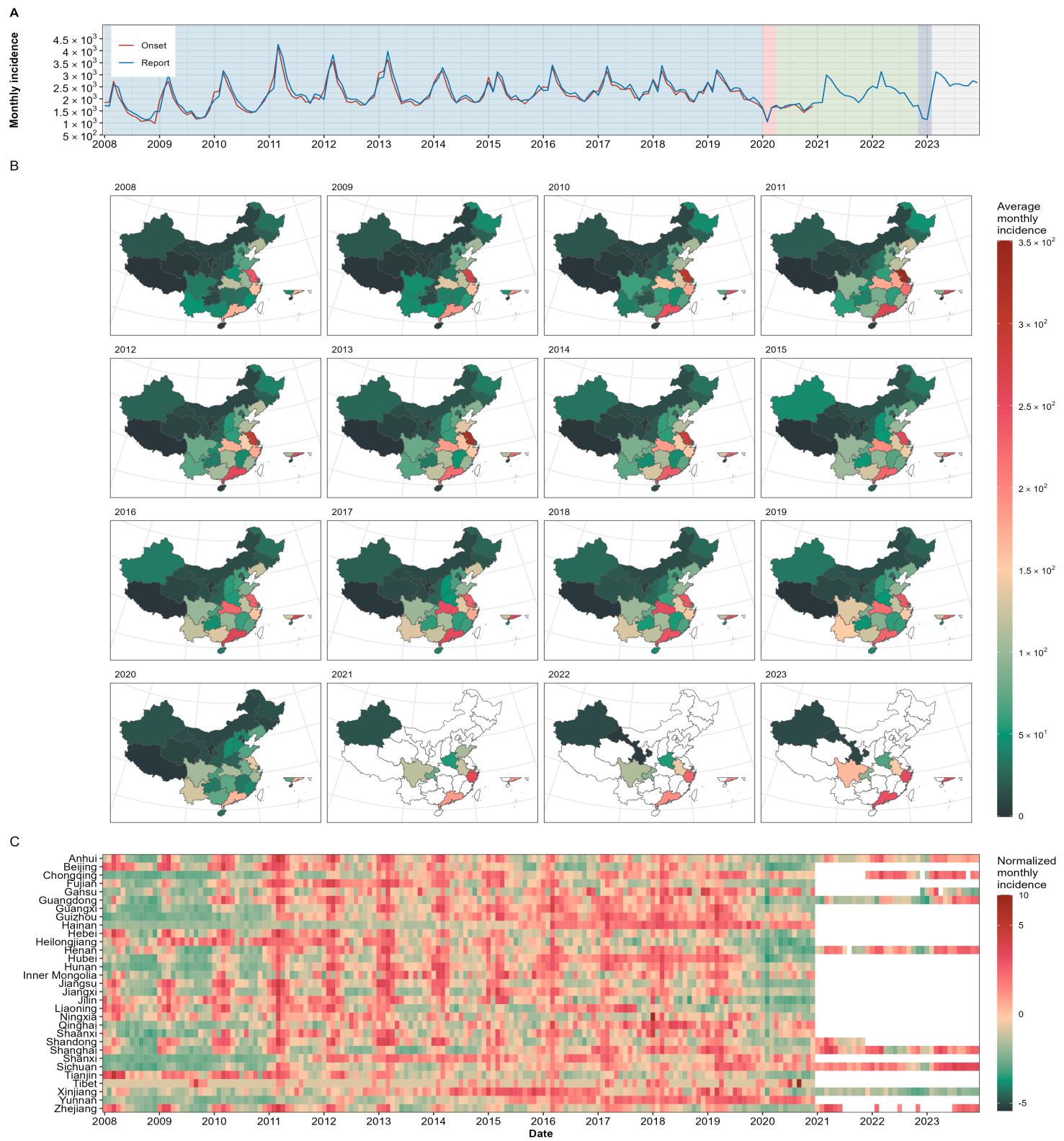
Supplementary Fig. 3. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of dysentery in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of dysentery in China from January 2008 to December 2023; **(B)** The spatial distribution of cases in China; **(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. Provincial data in panel **(B)** and **(C)** before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



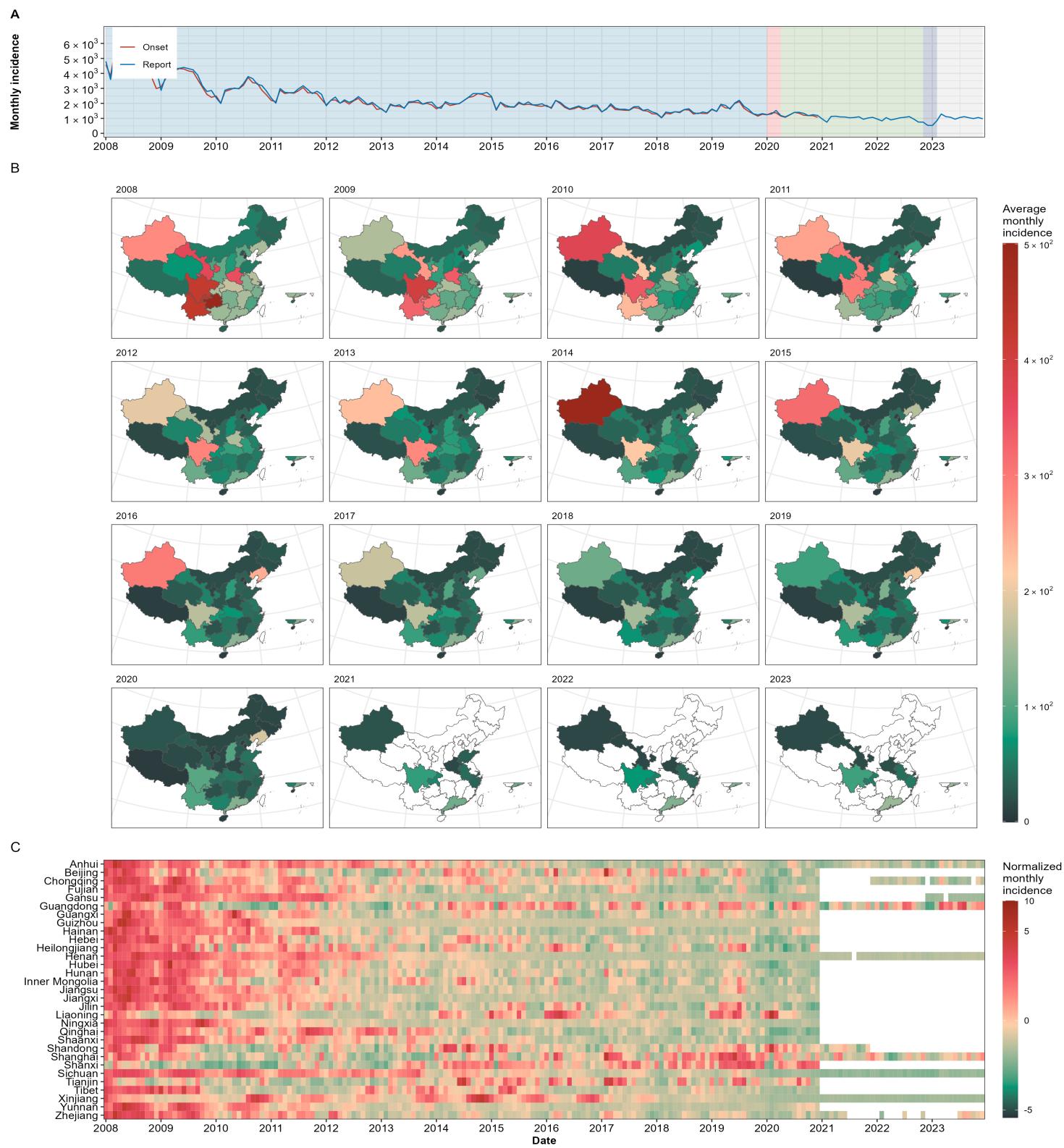
Supplementary Fig. 4. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



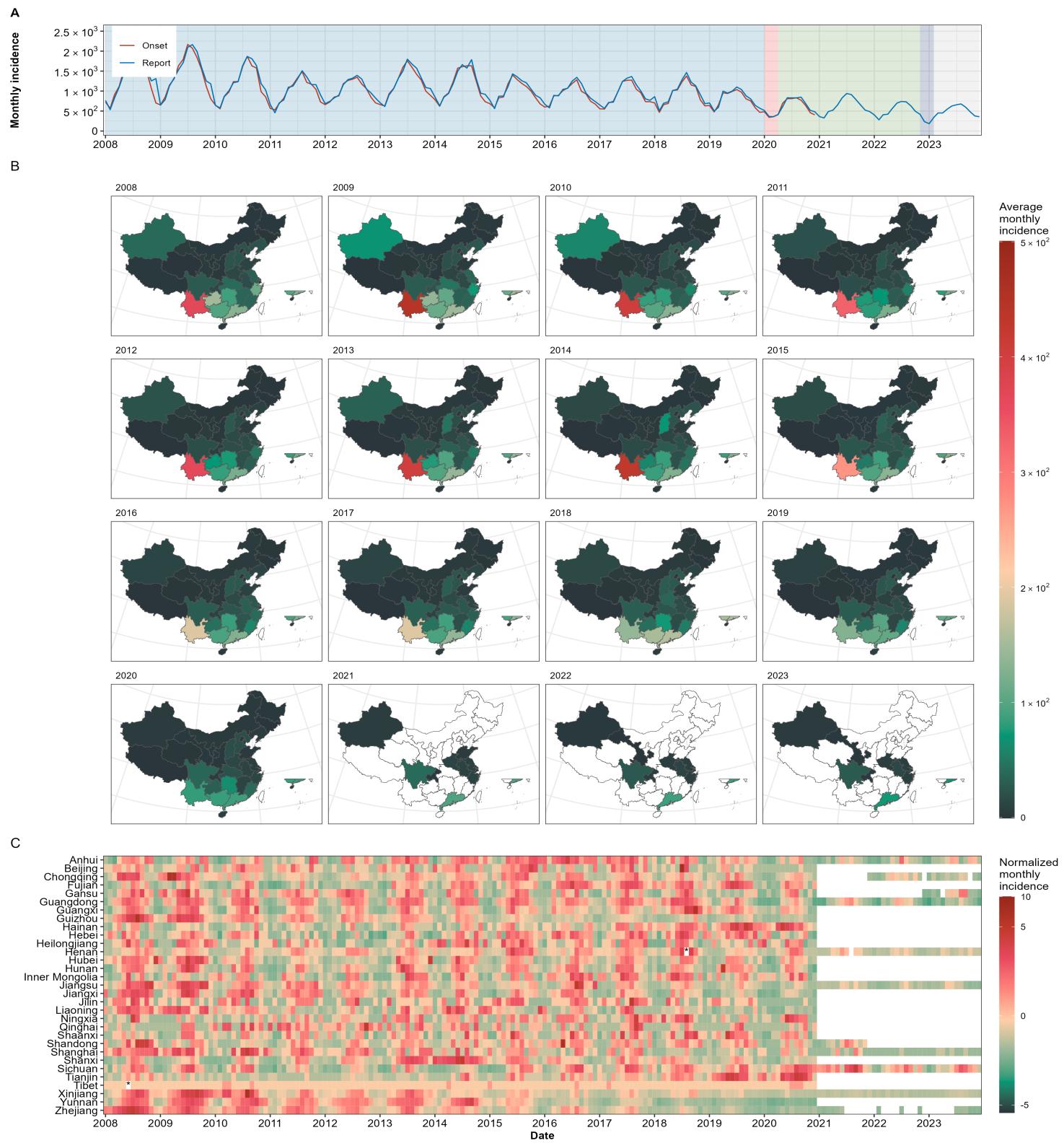
Supplementary Fig. 5. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis E in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of hepatitis E in China from January 2008 to December 2023; **(B)** The spatial distribution of cases in China; **(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. Provincial data in panel **(B)** and **(C)** before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



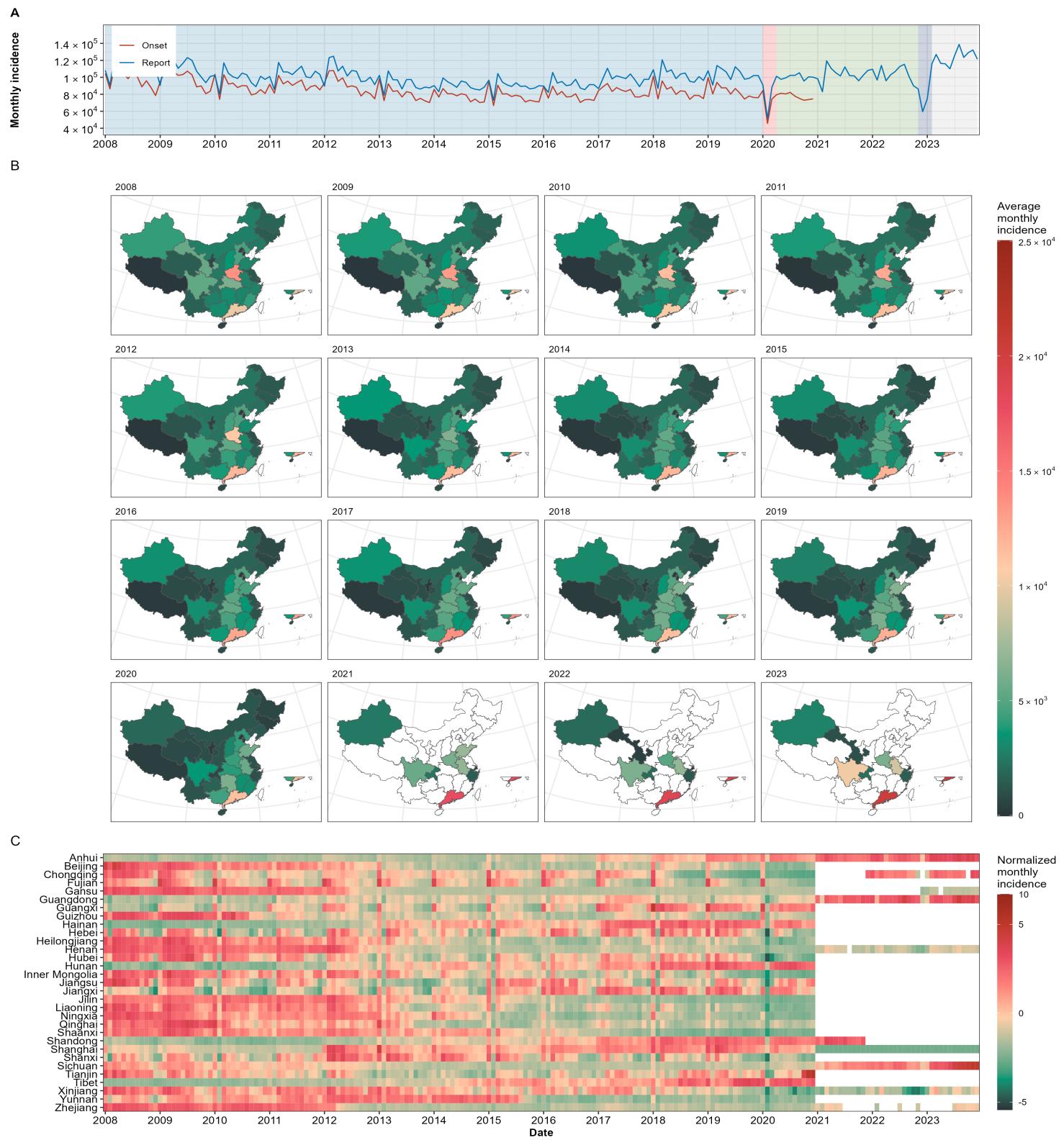
Supplementary Fig. 6. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis A in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of hepatitis A in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



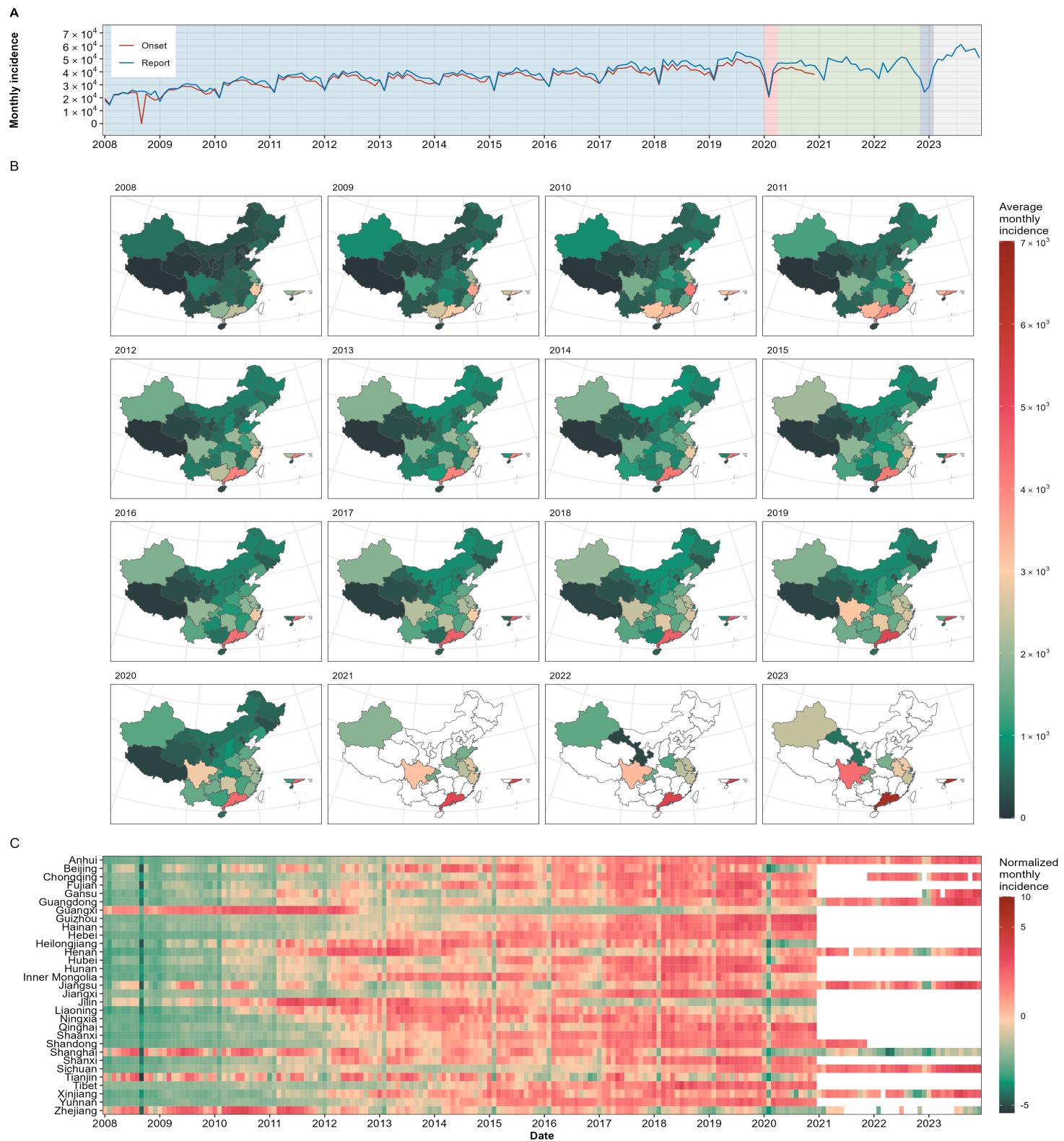
Supplementary Fig. 7. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of enteric fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of enteric fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023; **(B)** The spatial distribution of cases in China; **(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. Provincial data in panel **(B)** and **(C)** before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



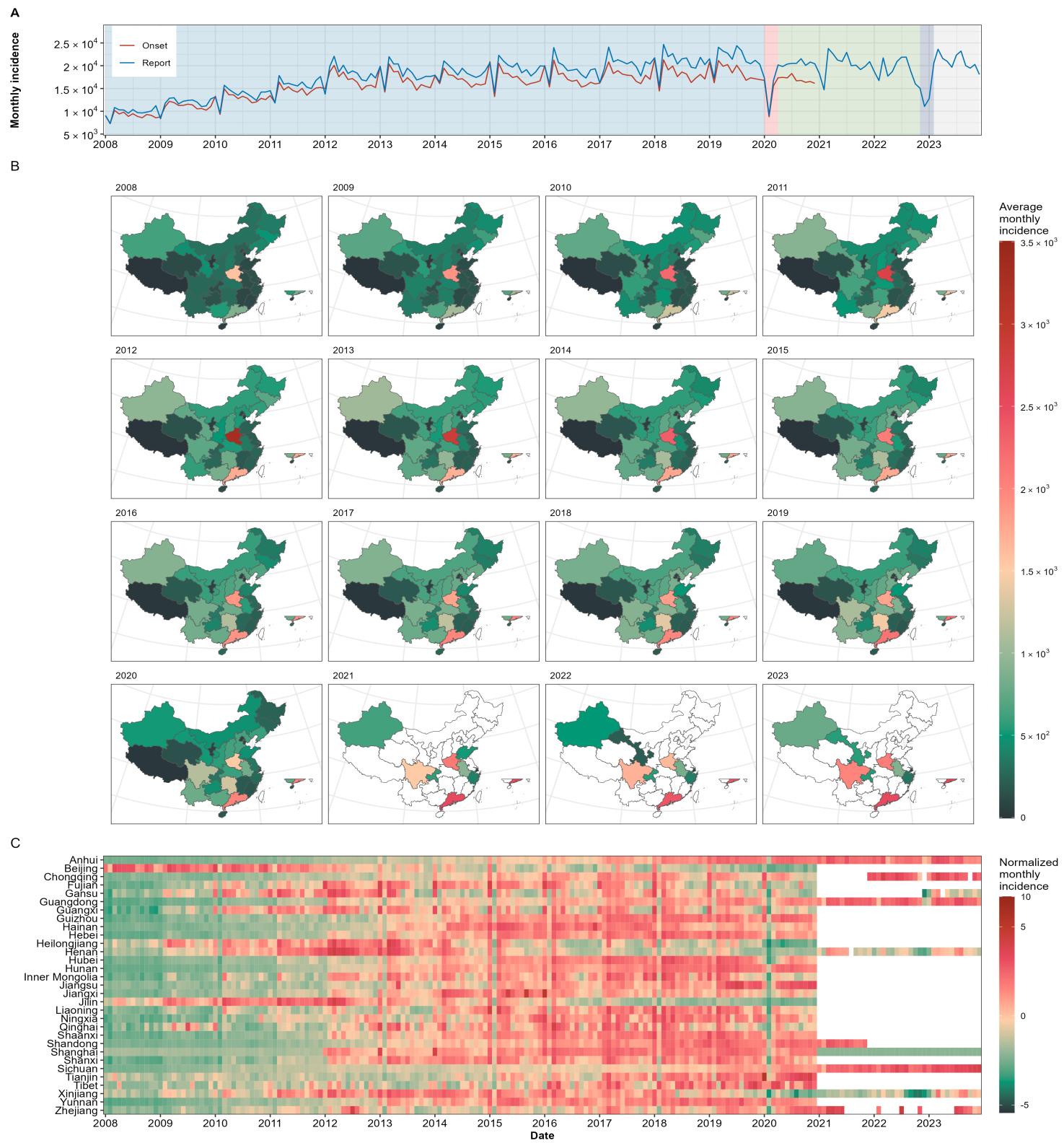
Supplementary Fig. 8. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis B in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of hepatitis B in China from January 2008 to December 2023; **(B)** The spatial distribution of cases in China; **(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. Provincial data in panel **(B)** and **(C)** before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



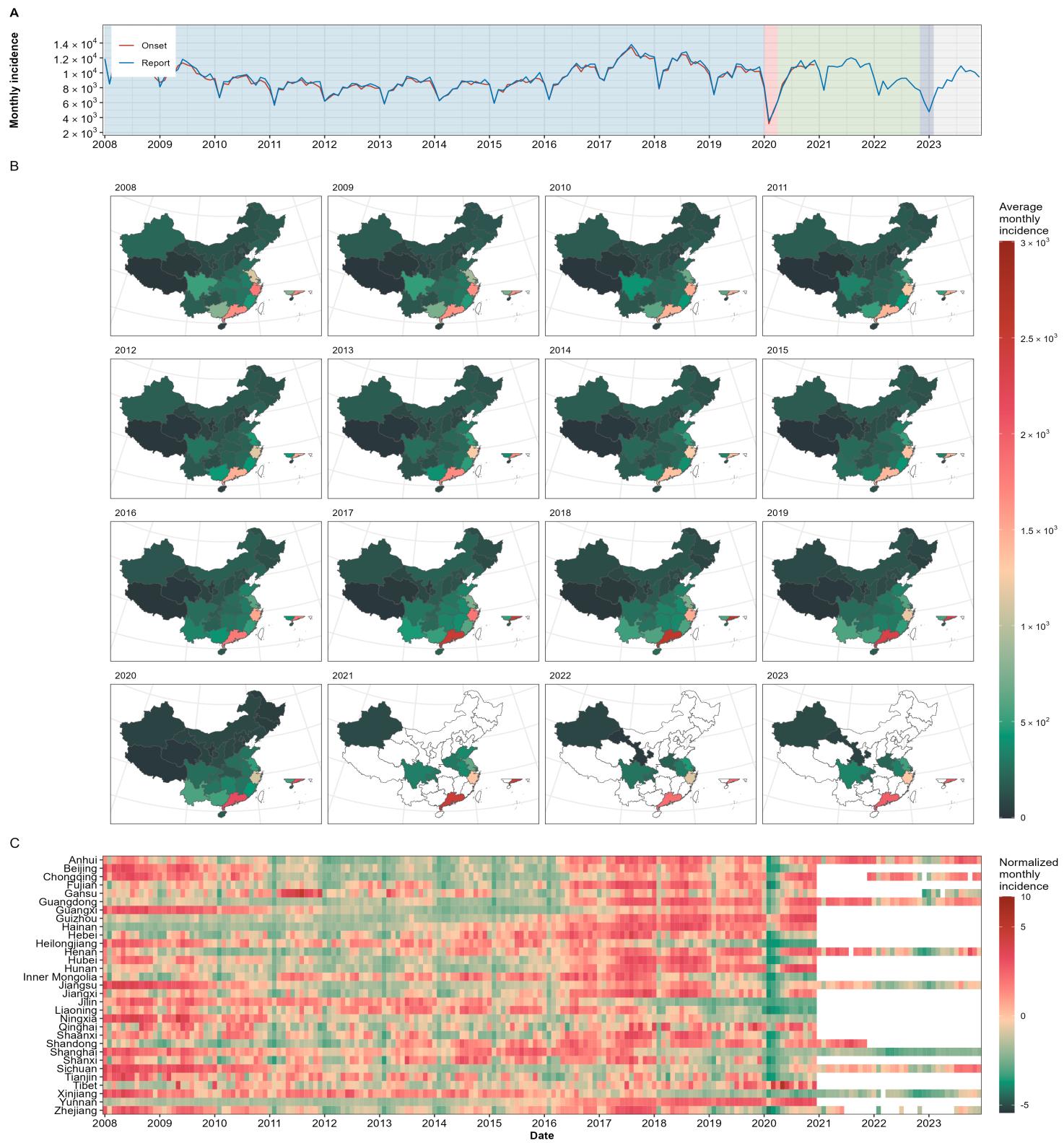
Supplementary Fig. 9. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of syphilis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of syphilis in China from January 2008 to December 2023; **(B)** The spatial distribution of cases in China; **(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. Provincial data in panel **(B)** and **(C)** before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



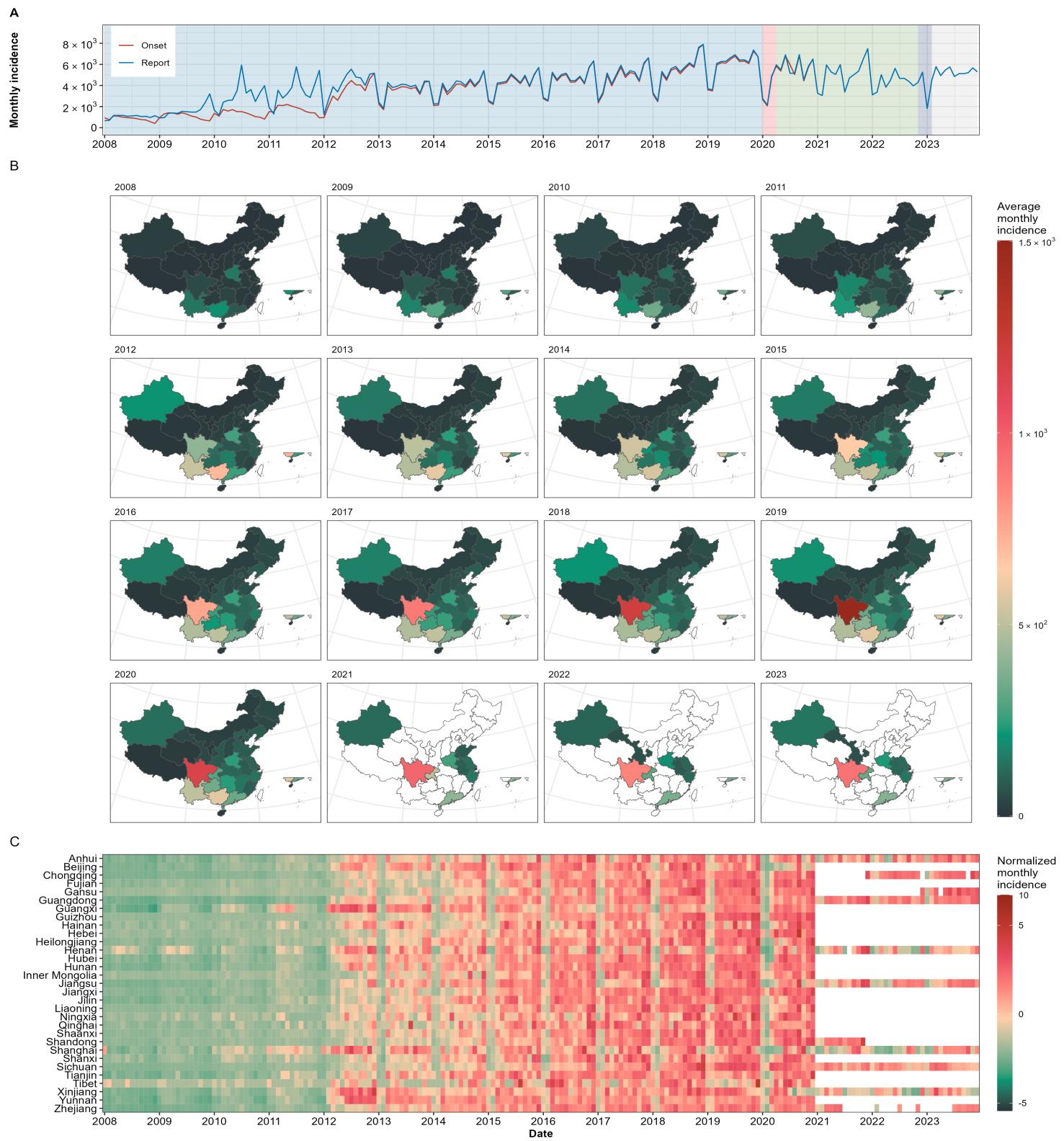
Supplementary Fig. 10. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hepatitis C in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of hepatitis C in China from January 2008 to December 2023; **(B)** The spatial distribution of cases in China; **(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. Provincial data in panel **(B)** and **(C)** before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



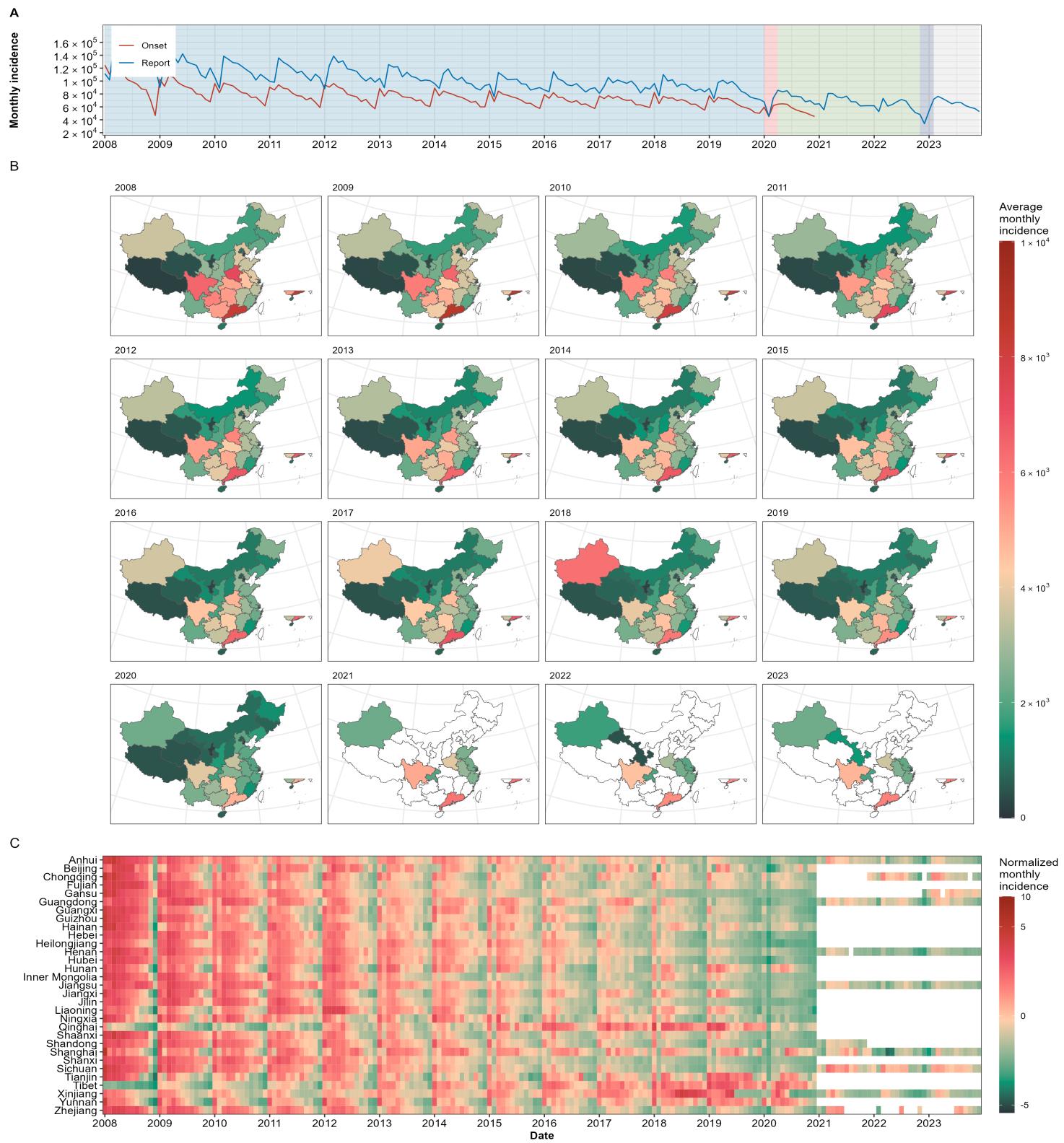
Supplementary Fig. 11. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of gonorrhea in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of gonorrhea in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



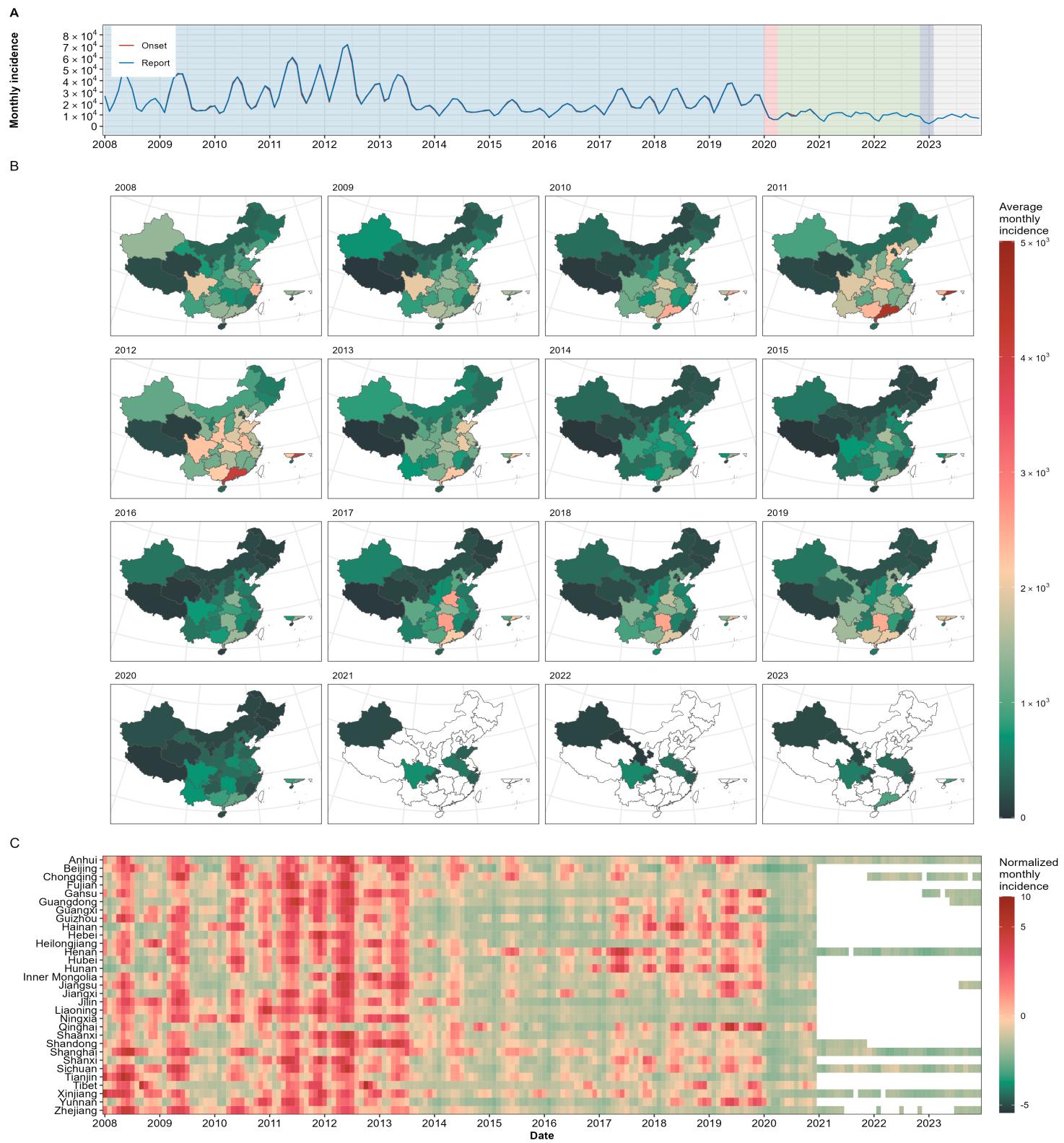
Supplementary Fig. 12. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



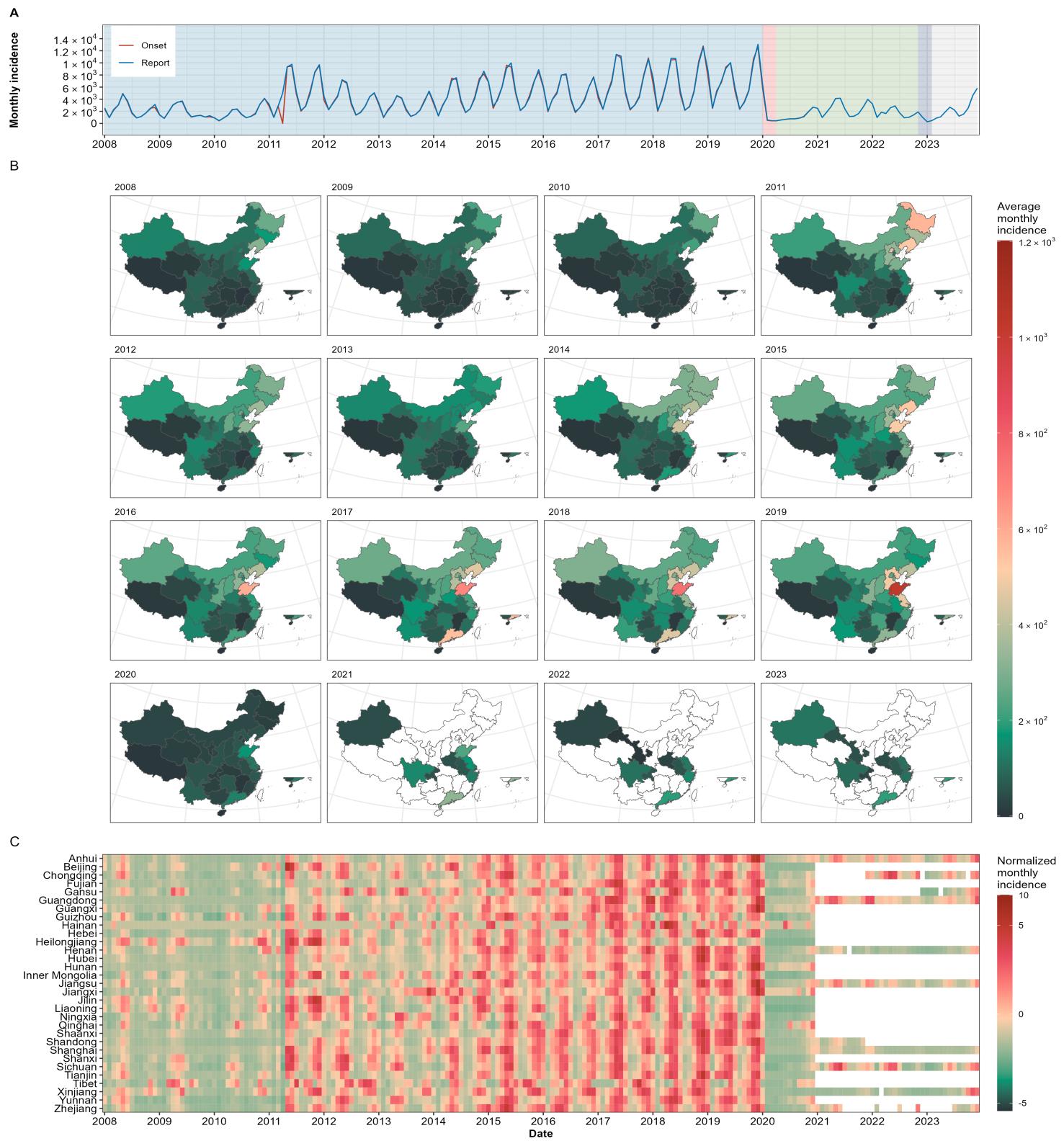
Supplementary Fig. 13. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of tuberculosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of tuberculosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023; **(B)** The spatial distribution of cases in China; **(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. Provincial data in panel **(B)** and **(C)** before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



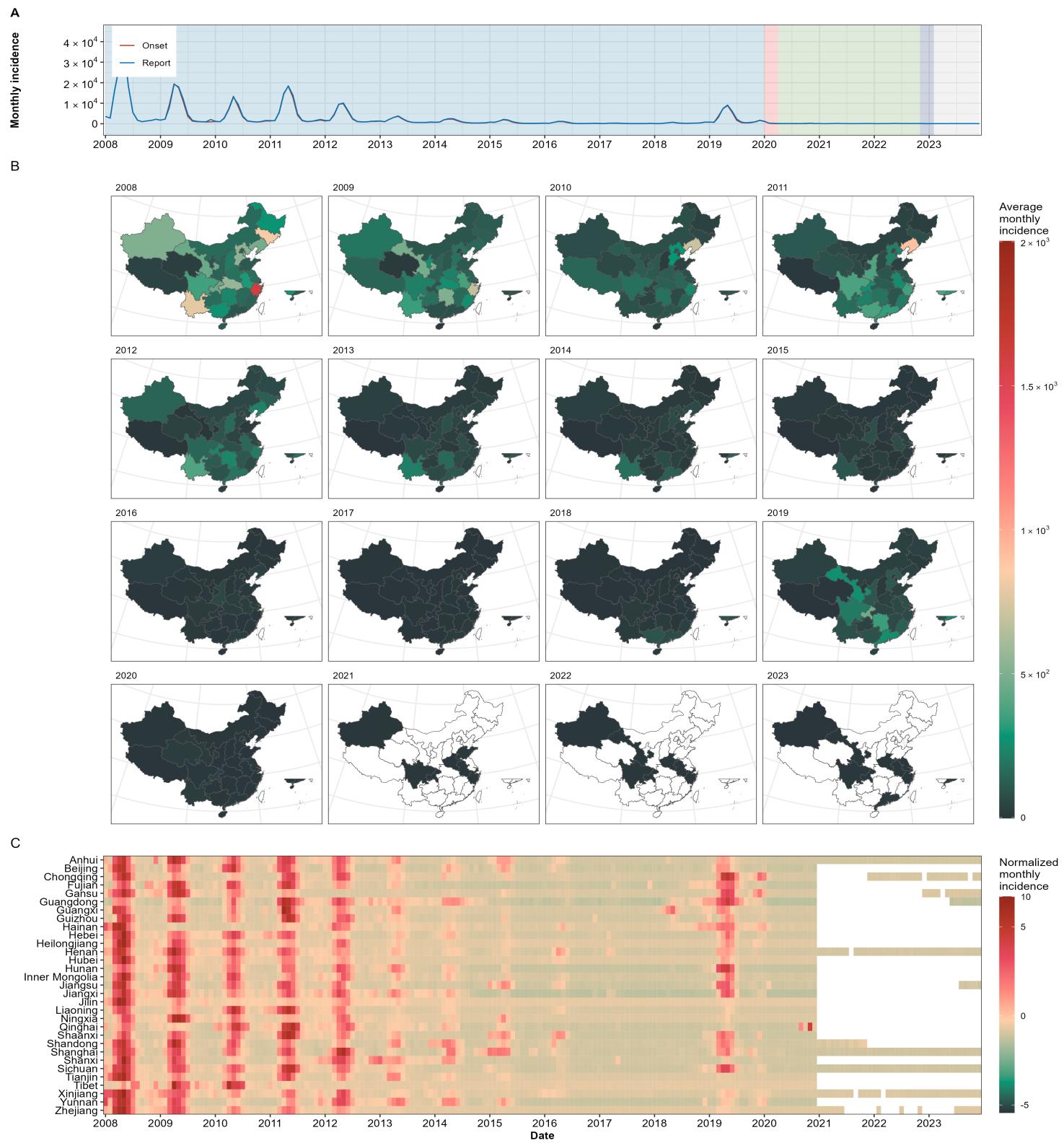
Supplementary Fig. 14. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of mumps in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of mumps in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



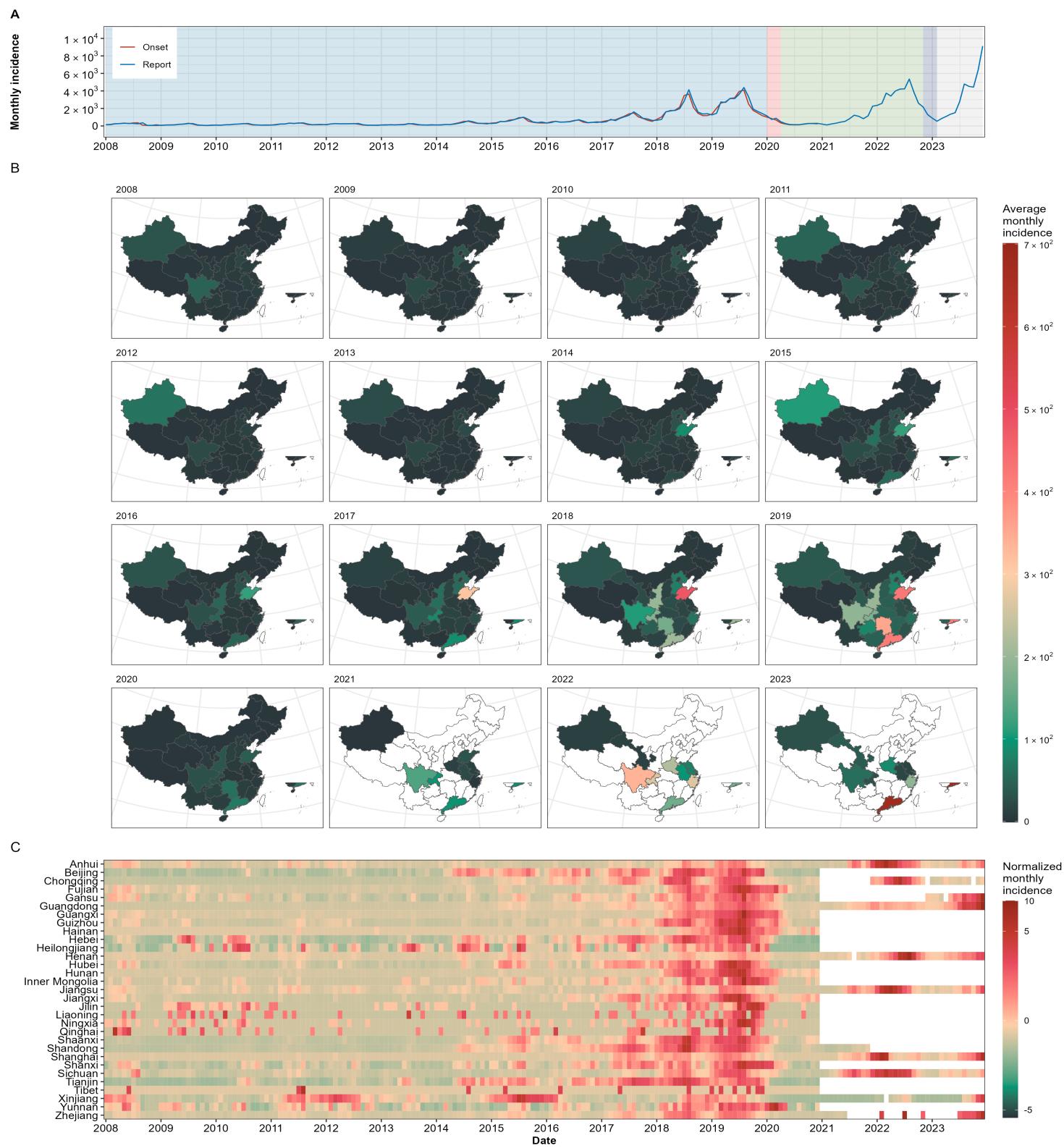
Supplementary Fig. 15. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of scarlet fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of scarlet fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023; **(B)** The spatial distribution of cases in China; **(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. Provincial data in panel **(B)** and **(C)** before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



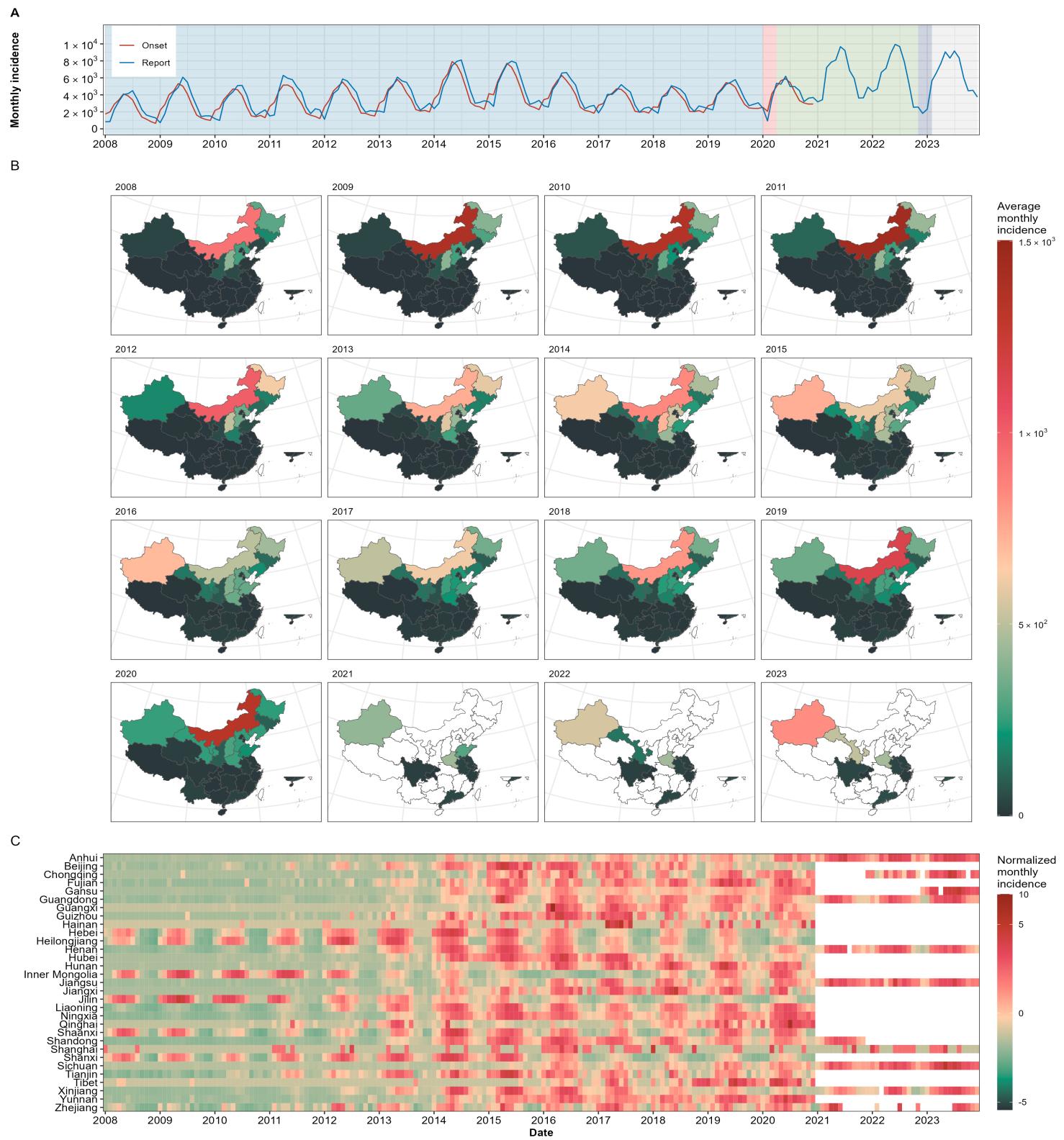
Supplementary Fig. 16. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of rubella in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of rubella in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



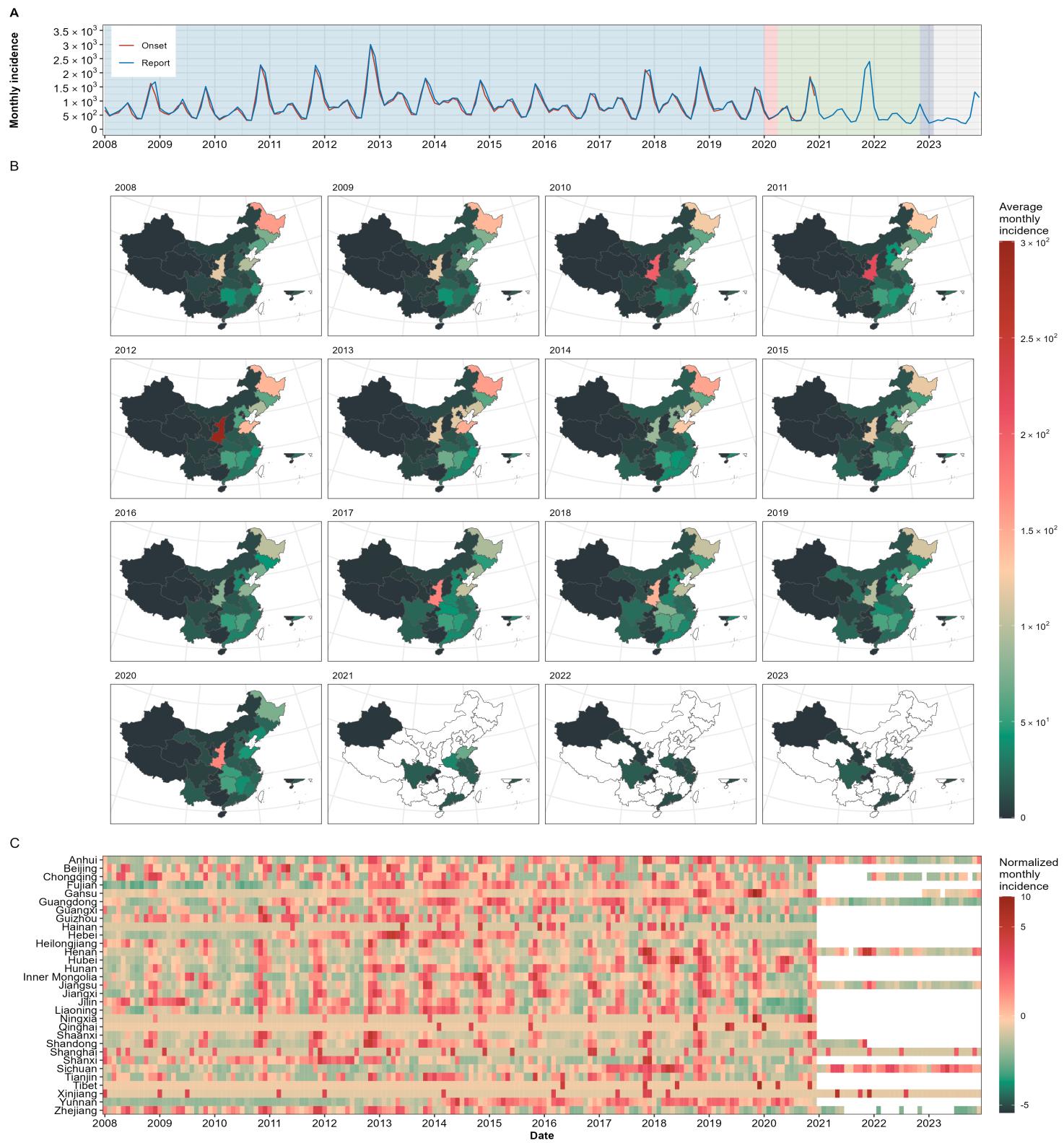
Supplementary Fig. 17. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of pertussis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of pertussis in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



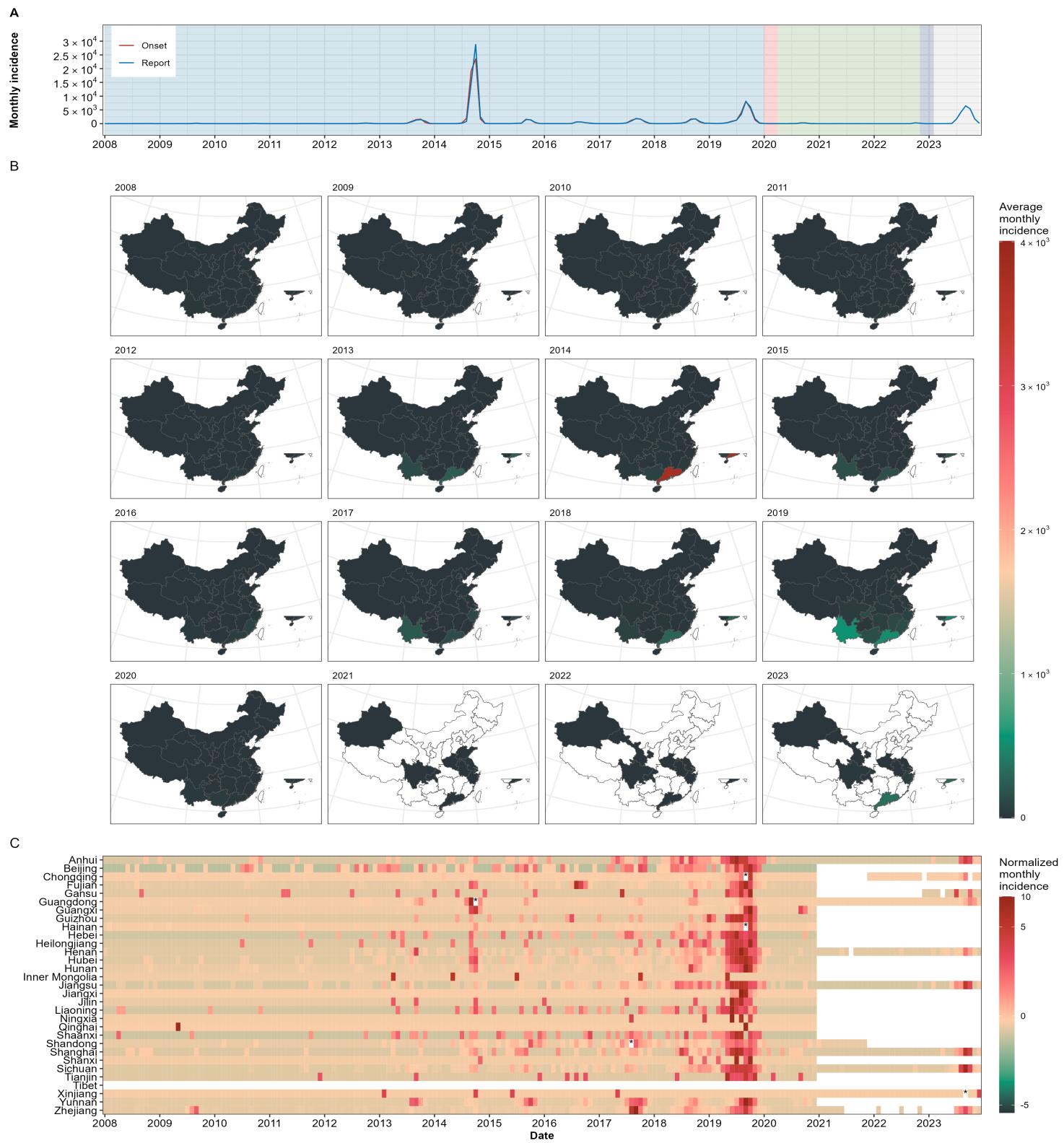
Supplementary Fig. 18. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of brucellosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of brucellosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



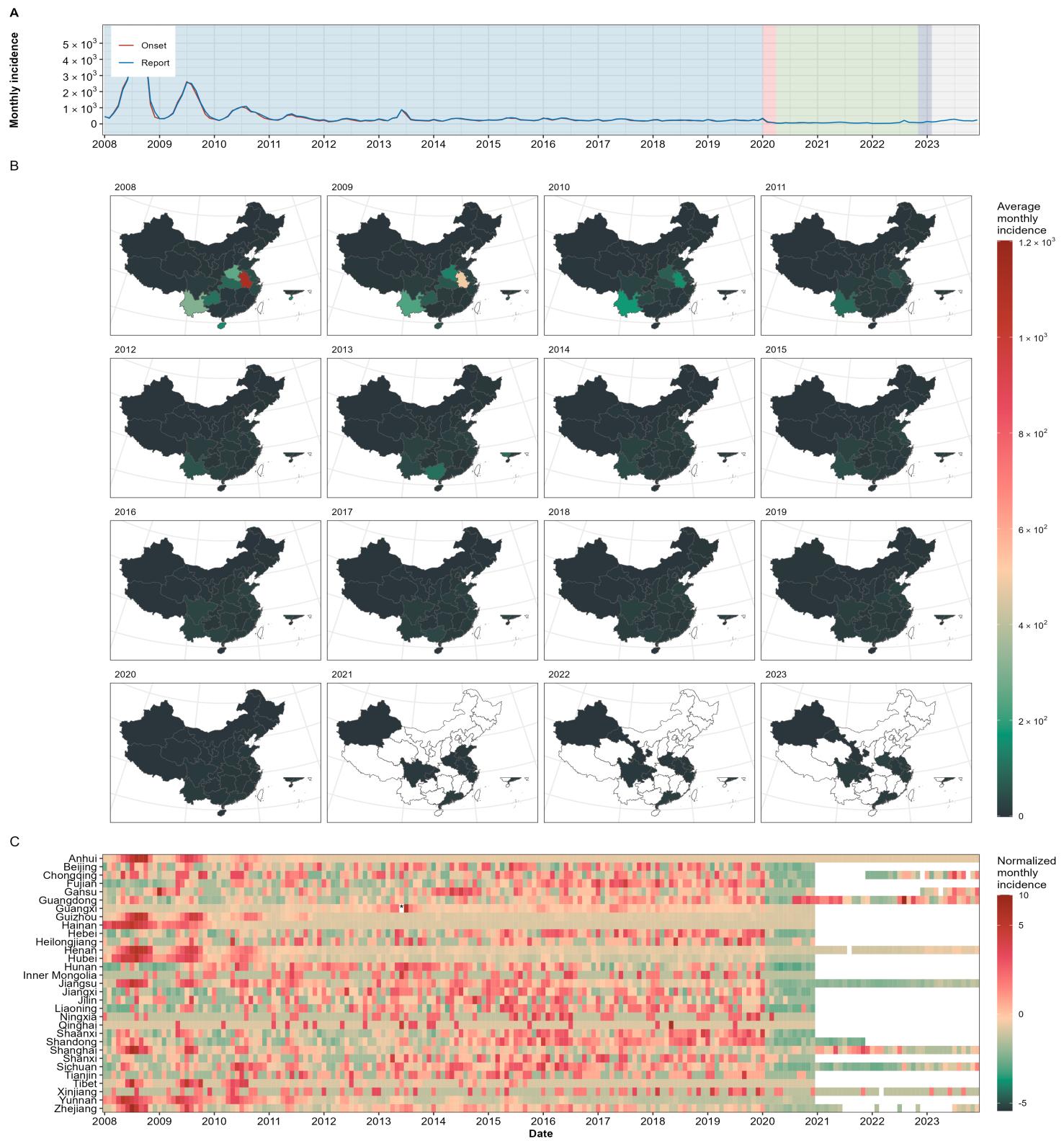
Supplementary Fig. 19. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS) in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



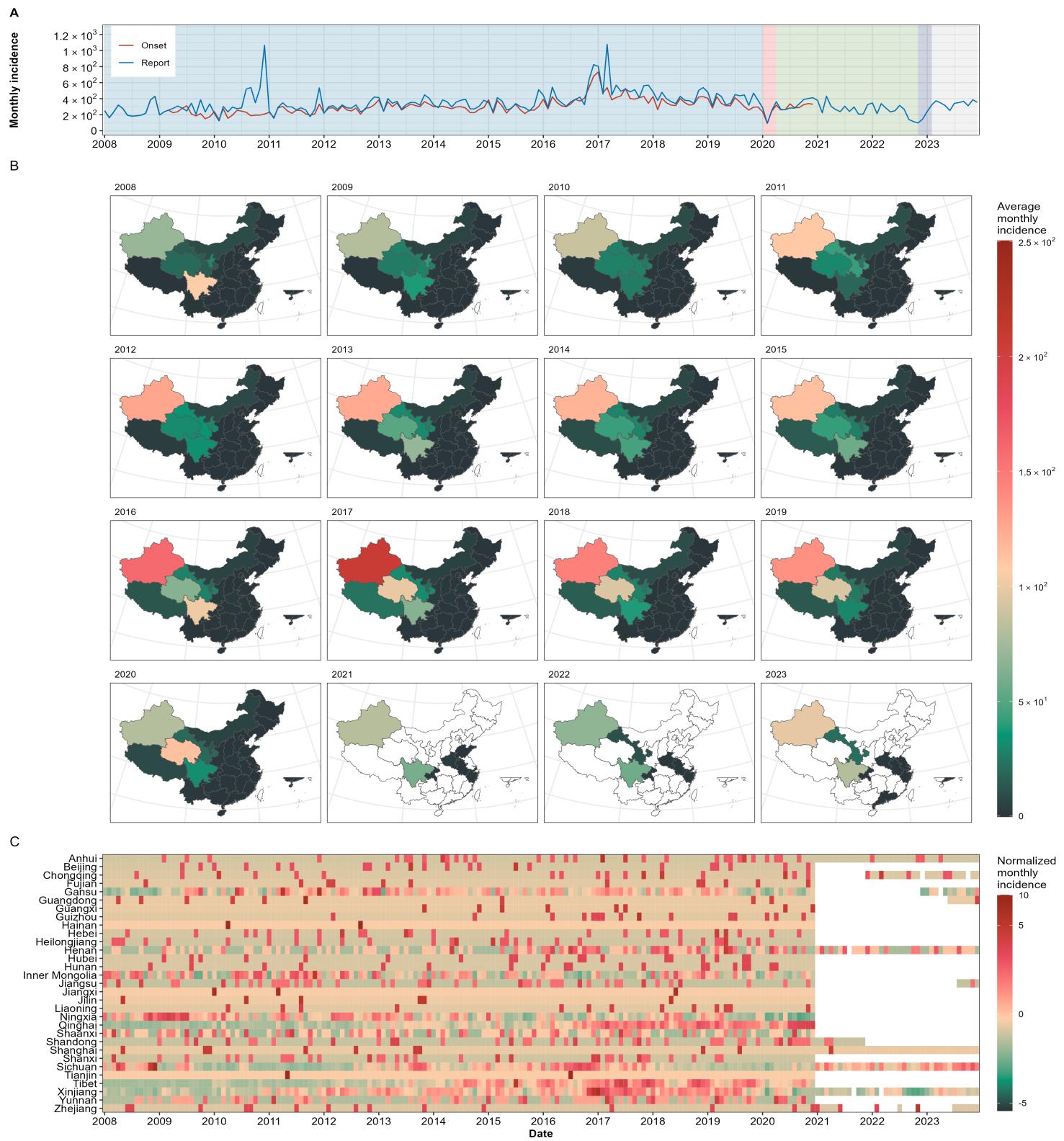
Supplementary Fig. 20. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of dengue fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of dengue fever in China from January 2008 to December 2023; **(B)** The spatial distribution of cases in China; **(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. Provincial data in panel **(B)** and **(C)** before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



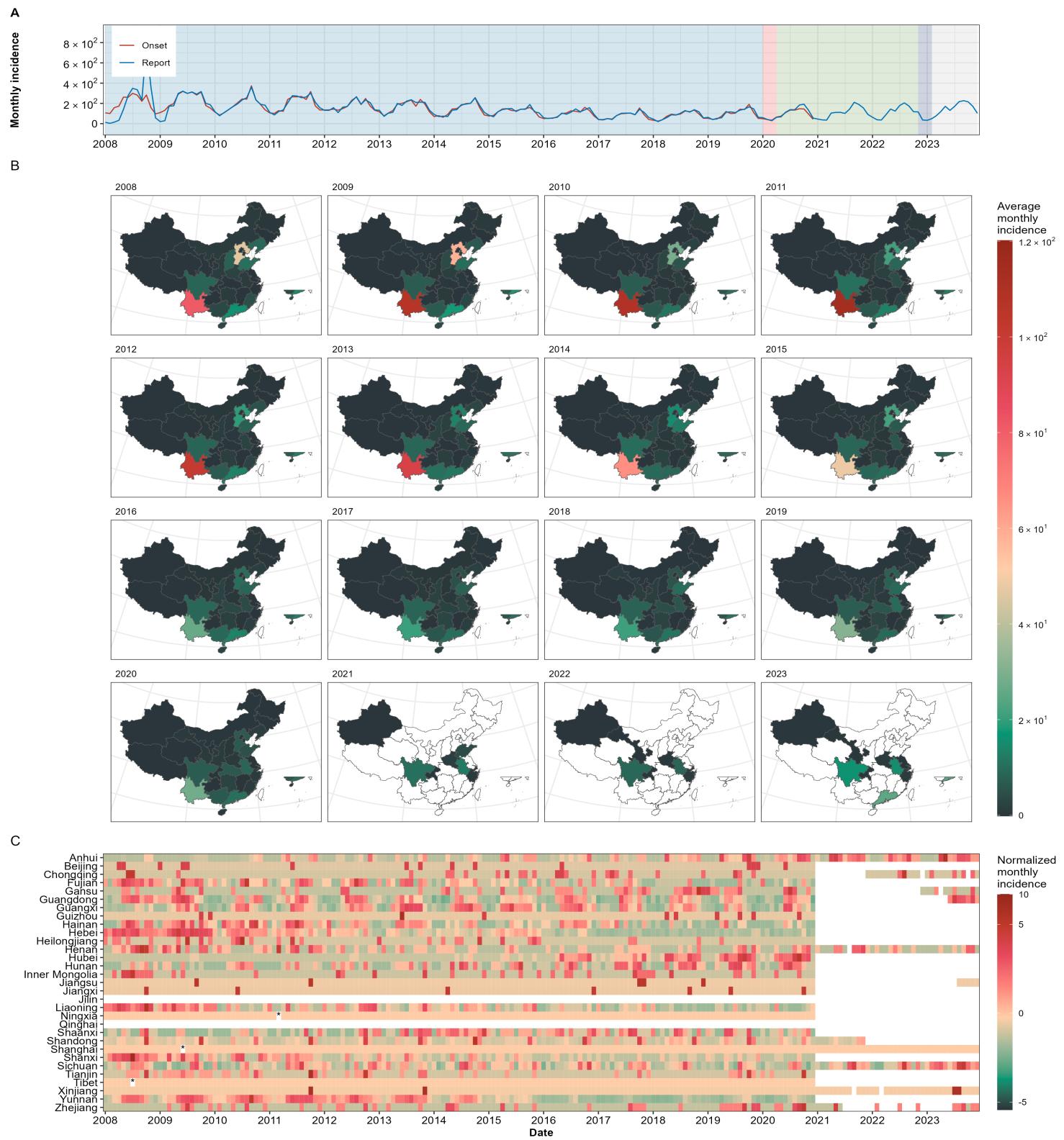
Supplementary Fig. 21. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of malaria in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of malaria in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



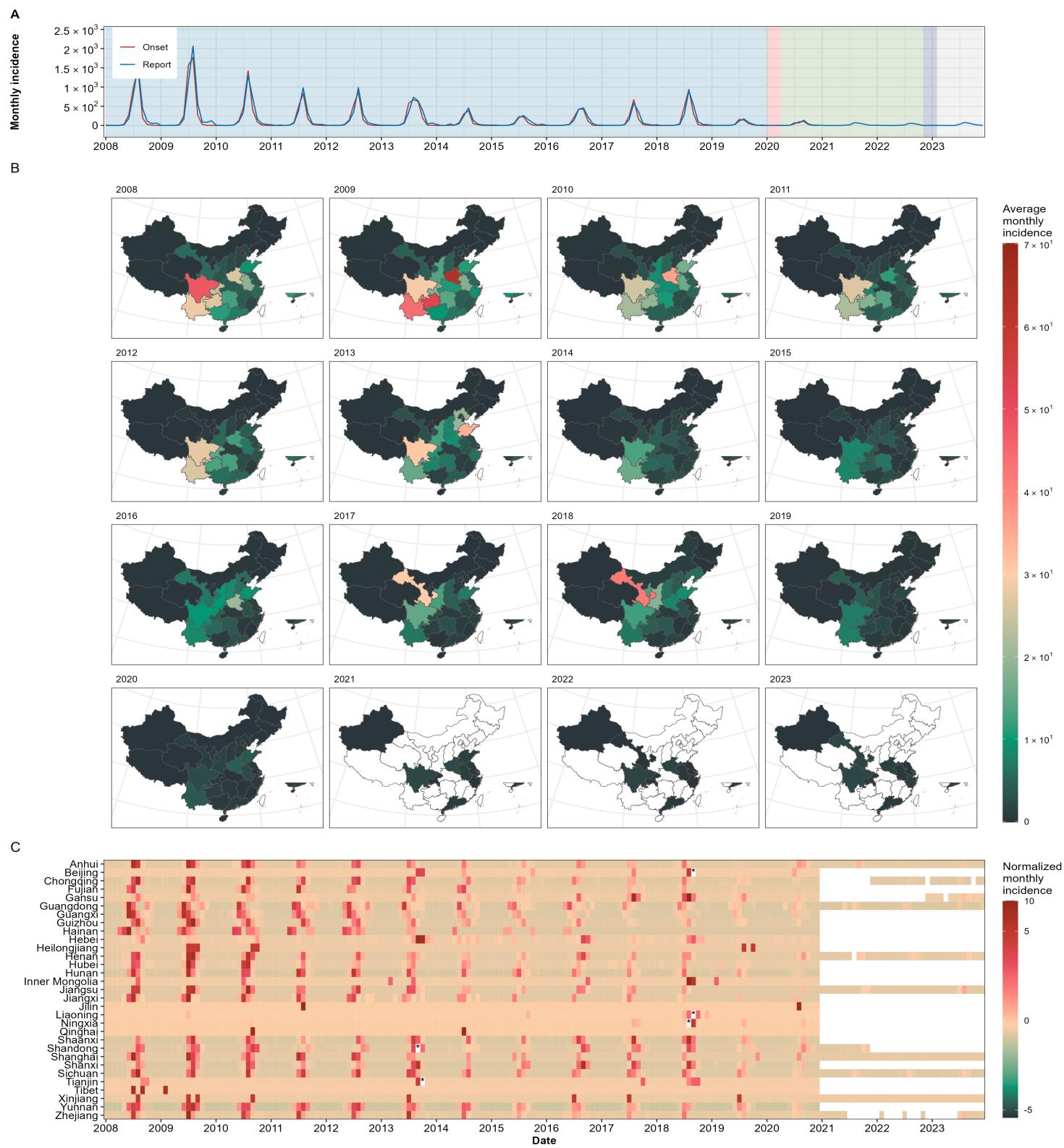
Supplementary Fig. 22. Temporal variation in the monthly incidence of echinococcosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023.

(A) The incidence of echinococcosis in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



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

(A) The incidence of typhus in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.



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

(A) The incidence of Japanese encephalitis (JE) in China from January 2008 to December 2023; (B) The spatial distribution of cases in China; (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. Provincial data in panel (B) and (C) before January 2020 sourced from the Chinese Public Health Science Data Center, and data after January 2020 sourced from the provincial Notifiable Infectious Diseases Reports. * Normalized monthly incidence > 10.