

Supplemental materials for

Wong W, Zhao I, Ma Y, Dong W, Liu J, Pang Q, Lu X, Molassiotis A, Holroyd E. Primary care physicians' and patients' perspectives on equity and health security of infectious disease digital surveillance. *Ann Fam Med*. 2023;21(1):33-39.

Supplemental Appendix 1. The description of traffic light used in China

Green= no restrictions.

Yellow=must quarantine at home.

Red=must quarantine at centralized isolation places for isolation medical observation.

Supplemental Appendix 2. Semistructured interview questions for PCPs and patients

PCPs

- 1) What do you know about DDS?
 - 2) What does DDS mean to you in your professional role?
 - 3) Please tell me some examples of using DDS in your current clinical role.
 - 4) How do you think about using the DDS to manage infectious diseases, such as COVID-19?
 - 5) What specific ethical or safety issues/ concerns you might have on using DDS to manage infectious diseases?
 - 6) How do you think that your patients' eHRs would be extracted, managed, shared and governed?
 - 7) How might you communicate with patients on eHRs being used for DDS?
 - 8) What specific ethical issues do you think when it comes to sexually transmitted diseases or HIV/AIDS?
 - 9) What do you think of oversight of the DDS for ID management from organizational level or policy level?
 - 10) What do you think about the epidemic control situation between China and neighbouring countries?
 - 11) How might Chinese government policy further contribute to the ethics of using electronic health records (eHRs) for using DDS to manage infectious diseases?
 - 12) Any other recommendations on our study's surveillance system to address those ethical issues?
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Patients

- 1) Have you heard of DDS? What might this mean to you?
 - 2) Please tell me how you see DDS being used in your daily life.
 - 3) Please tell me how you see DDS being used in COVID-19 pandemic.
 - 4) What are the benefits/ challenges to using DDS for detecting and monitoring infectious diseases occurrence?
 - 5) Have you experienced eHRs? What do you know about electronic health records (eHRs)?
 - 6) How do you think your eHRs should be managed and by whom? Who should have access to these records?
 - 7) What are your concerns about your eHRs accessed by DDS for infectious diseases surveillance/ early warning?
 - 8) Are there any specific ethical/ safety/ privacy/ personal identifiable information issues you want to raise up?
 - 9) What specific ethical issues do you think when it comes to sexually transmitted diseases or HIV/AIDS?
 - 10) What do you think of oversight of the DDS for ID management from organizational level or policy level?
 - 11) What do you think about the epidemic control situation between China and neighbouring countries?
 - 12) Do you have any other recommendations for addressing these ethical issues?
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Supplemental Table 1. The codebook and definitions

Themes	Codes (PCPs)	Codes (patients)	Definitions
1. Potential impacts on trust and informed consent	13. There is a certain distrust for hospital or government to manage personal data and protect privacy 19. Trust government and government in-charged hospital	15. Trust hospitals or government to extract personal e-health information 22. Worried about private data disclosed with informed consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which an individual can restrict and control how organizations use and disclose their personal information. • The extent to which an individual can have confidence that the parties who have access to their data respect the individual's rights. • The extent to which an individual mindfully consents to what data organizations collect about them and how they use it.
2. Need for autonomous decision-making	22. The implementation of health code is compulsory 10. The quarantine policy is compulsory	41. The implementation of health code is compulsory 21. The quarantine policy is compulsory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which an individual can freely make choices without being unfairly discriminated against or constrained by the use of big data analytics. • The extent to which a dominant group, organization, or government uses big data analytics in a way that imbalances power in society.
3. Potential discrimination associated with ID in China	27 Public fears of infectious disease lack of awareness of infectious diseases in the public	39 Infectious disease is a risk	

4. Risk of inequity and divided care	<p>9 Certain group of people will be impact by DDS</p>	<p>21 Vulnerable population can not use DDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which an individual mindfully consents to what data organizations collect about them and how they use it. • The extent to which an individual can freely make choices without being unfairly discriminated against or constrained by the use of big data analytics.
5. Health data security: Whose responsibility is it?	<p>11 Cross border cooperation in epidemic prevention and control is difficult to guarantee</p> <p>6 Cross-border sharing must ensure that every link in the implementation of the software and hardware system is implemented</p> <p>12 Transnational data sharing requires WHO to play a coordinating role</p>	<p>25 There should be international legal supervision</p> <p>14 International departments should establish a management system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which organizations have values, norms, and shared beliefs (informal governance) together with standards, decision rights, and responsibilities (formal governance) that promote ethical big data analytics practices. • The extent to which organizations observe, monitor, measure, and profile individuals' lives in a society.