Additional file 2. Support in the literature for diseases classified as climate-sensitive infections (CSIs)

		First read – Abstract		Second read – Full papers	
Category		CSI mentioned in the abstract	No. of abstracts	No. of full papers (ref. no.)	Classified as climate-sensitive
Arthropod vector-borne	Ticks	Anaplasmosis; Borreliosis	1	1 (28)	n/a[a]
		Babesiosis	1	1 (29)	NO
		Tick-borne encephalitis (TBE)	3	3 (14, 30-31)	YES
		TBE; Borreliosis	1	1 (32)	YES
	Midges	Bluetongue	3	3 (15-17)	YES
	Mosquitos	West Nile fever	6	4 (33-36)	Indications[b]
	Tick- and mosquito-borne	Borreliosis; Tularaemia; West Nile fever	1	1 (37)	Indications[c]
Food-, feed- and water-borne		Campylobacter infection	1	0	NO
		Campylobacter infection; Cryptosporidiosis	1	0	NO
		Leptospirosis	6	1 (38)	NO
		Salmonellosis	2	1 (39)	NO
CSI in wildlife					
	Rodents	Hantavirus	2	2 (40-41)	Indications[d]
	Other	Fasciolosis	4	1 (18)	YES
Total			33	19	4

[a]n/a = not applicable. The full paper was not written in English and therefore excluded at this stage.
[b]One article classified West Nile fever as climate-sensitive. Two articles discussed weather extremes effects on West Nile fever and one article was a study about screening of mosquito-borne infections.
[c]There were clear indications in the abstract that the infection discussed was climate-sensitive, but not in the full paper.
[d]One full paper classified Hantavirus as climate-sensitive, and the other paper was not convinced.

Additional file 2. Support in the literature for the selected diseases being classified as potential climate-sensitive infections (CSIs). Based on the analysis, tick-borne encephalitis (TBE), borreliosis and bluetongue from the arthropod vector-borne category, and fascioliosis from the wildlife category, were classified as CSIs. Selected potential CSIs from the food-, feed- and water-borne category could not be classified as climate sensitive.

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