Figure S1 Referral pathway and route to diagnosis of 253 incident childhood cancer cases diagnosed between January and June 2019 and corresponding period in 2020. (a) Number of healthcare professional visits before diagnosis (b) First healthcare professional patient/parents approached (c) Patient’s place of care when the investigation that identified the tumour was requested (d) Incidental finding (e) Source of referral leading to diagnosis. Emergency presentation is defined as an emergency route via A&E, emergency GP referral, emergency consultant outpatient referral, emergency transfer, emergency admission or attendance. GP referral includes Two Week Wait (urgent GP referrals with a suspicion of cancer), as well as routine and urgent referrals where the patient was not referred under the Two Week Wait referral route.

Figure S2 Referral pathway and route to diagnosis of 187 incident Type 1 diabetes cases diagnosed between January and July 2019 and corresponding period in 2020. (a) Number of healthcare professional visits before diagnosis (b) First healthcare professional patient/parents approached (c) Patient’s place of care when the diagnostic investigation was requested (d) Incidental finding (e) Source of referral leading to diagnosis. Emergency presentation is defined as an emergency route via A&E, emergency GP referral, emergency consultant outpatient referral, emergency transfer, emergency admission or attendance. GP referral includes routine and urgent referrals.

Figure S3. Time to diagnosis in paediatric oncology for each principal treatment centre. (a) Total diagnostic interval (TDI): interval between first symptom onset to diagnosis. (b) Patient interval (PI): time from initial symptom onset to first presentation to healthcare. (c) System interval (SI): time between first presentation to healthcare to diagnosis.

Figure S4. Time to diagnosis of incident T1DM cases between January and July 2020 and corresponding period in 2019 by individual centre. (a) Total diagnostic interval (TDI): interval between first symptom onset to diagnosis. (b) Patient interval (PI): time from initial symptom onset to first presentation to healthcare.

Figure S5 Time to diagnosis for paediatric oncology. (a) Total diagnostic interval (TDI): interval between first symptom onset to diagnosis. (b) Patient interval (PI): time from initial symptom onset to first presentation to healthcare. (c) System interval (SI): time between first presentation to healthcare and diagnosis.

Figure S6 Time to diagnosis of incident T1DM cases between January and July 2020 and corresponding period in 2019. (a) Total diagnostic interval (TDI): interval between first symptom onset to diagnosis. (b) Patient interval (PI): time from initial symptom onset to first presentation to healthcare. (c) System interval (SI): time between first presentation to healthcare to diagnosis.