

Table S1. Dermoscopic features classified according to common associations in literature with malignant melanoma (MM) and/or basal cell carcinoma (BCC) diagnoses

Revised seven-point checklist	Description	References
Atypical network	Combination of at least two types of pigment network (in terms of color and thickness of the lines) asymmetrically distributed within the lesion.	1
Blue-white veil	Irregular. structureless area of confluent blue pigmentation with an overlying white 'ground-glass' film. The pigmentation cannot occupy the entire lesion and usually corresponds to a clinically elevated part of the lesion.	1
Atypical vascular pattern	Linear-irregular vessels. dotted vessels and /or milky-red areas not clearly seen within regression structures	1
Irregular dots /globules	More than three round to oval structures. brown or black in color. asymmetrically distributed within the lesion.	1
Irregular streaks	More than three brown to black. bulbous or finger-like projections asymmetrically distributed at the edge of the lesion and not clearly arising from network structures	1
Irregular blotches	Black. brown and /or gray structureless areas asymmetrically distributed within the lesion.	1
Regression structures	White scar-like depigmentation and /or blue pepper-like granules usually corresponding to a clinically flat part of the lesion.	1
Dermoscopic structures of BCC	Description	References
Arborizing Vessels	Vessels of large diameter. branching irregularly into finest terminal capillaries. Their color is bright red. being perfectly in focus due to their location on the surface of the tumor.	2
Superficial (short) fine telangiectasia	Short. fine. focused linear vessels with very few branches.	2
Blue-gray ovoid nests	Well circumscribed. confluent or near confluent pigmented ovoid or elongated configurations. larger than globules and not intimately connected to pigmented tumor body.	2
Multiple blue-gray globules	Numerous. loosely arranged round to oval well circumscribed structures. which are smaller than the nests.	2
In-focus dots	Loosely arranged well-defined small gray dots. which appear sharply in focus.	2
Maple leaf-like areas	Translucent brown to gray/blue peripheral bulbous extensions that never arise from pigmented network or from adjacent confluent pigmented areas.	2
Spoke wheel areas	Well-circumscribed radial projections. usually tan but sometimes blue or gray. meeting at an often darker (dark brown. black. or blue) central axis.	2
Concentric structures	Irregularly shaped globular-like structures with different colors (blue. gray. brown. black) and a darker central area.	2
Multiple small erosions	Small brown-red to brown-yellow crusts.	2
Dermoscopic feature of both BCC and MM	Description	References
Ulceration	One or more large structureless areas of red to black-red color Loss of the epidermis. usually covered by hematogenous crusts.	2,3
White-red structureless areas	Translucent to opaque white to red areas.	2-5
White streaks	Orthogonal short and thick crossing lines seen only with polarized dermoscopy.	2-6-7

Table S2. Demographic and clinical details for the included patients.

		Total, n (%)	BCC, n (%)	MM, n (%)	p-value
		222 (100)	146 (65.8)	76 (34.2)	
Sex, n (%)	Female	109 (49.5)	76 (52.1)	33 (43.4)	0.312
	Male	111 (50.4)	70 (47.9)	41 (53.9)	
Mean age* \pm SD (range)		62.1 \pm 15.4 (22.1-97.3)	64.4 \pm 15.6 (31.1-97.3)	58.8 \pm 14.8 (22.1-83.1)	0.005
Location, n (%)	Trunk	130 (58.6)	89 (61)	41 (53.9)	0.313
	Lower limb	46 (20.7)	28 (19.2)	18 (23.7)	
	Upper limb	22 (9.9)	10 (6.8)	12 (15.8)	
	Neck	6 (2.7)	4 (2.7)	2 (2.6)	
	Missing	18 (8.1)	15 (10.3)	3 (3.9)	
Clinical features	Skin phototype:				<0.001
	I/II	116 (61.7)	89 (75.4)	27 (38.6)	
	III/IV	72 (38.3)	29 (24.6)	43 (61.4)	
	Actinic damage in surrounding skin	109 (58.0)	69 (58.5)	40 (57.1)	0.858
	Ulceration	48 (25.5)	39 (33.1)	9 (12.9)	0.003
	Scales	42 (22.3)	34 (28.8)	8 (11.4)	0.015
	Crust	24 (20.3)	8 (11.4)	32 (17.0)	0.207
	Shiny surface	112 (59.6)	82 (69.5)	30 (42.9)	0.001
	Hair	35 (18.7)	6 (5.1)	29 (41.4)	<0.001
	Skin markings	75 (39.9)	27 (22.9)	48 (68.6)	<0.001
	Asymmetry	105 (55.9)	55 (46.6)	50 (71.4)	0.001
	Border irregularity	76 (40.4)	35 (29.7)	41 (58.6)	<0.001
	Color variegation (>2 colors)	79 (42.0)	43 (36.4)	36 (51.4)	0.004
	Diameter (>6mm)	124 (66.0)	71 (60.2)	53 (75.7)	0.030

MM, malignant melanoma; BCC, basal cell carcinoma.

* Age was available for 170 patients only.

Table S3. Regression analysis of dermoscopic features predictive for an MM diagnosis (Odds ratio >1) or a BCC diagnosis (Odds ratio <1).

Variable	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	p-value
Regression structures	21.00	7.67 - 57.49	< 0.001
Regular dots/globules	18.25	6.08 - 54.79	< 0.001
Irregular blotches	7.00	2.60 - 18.86	< 0.001
Irregular streaks	5.34	1.32 - 21.61	0.019
White-red structureless areas	4.22	1.34 - 13.29	0.014
White streaks	2.48	1.05 - 5.84	0.037
Spoke-wheel areas	0.19	0.04 - 0.92	0.040
In-focus dots	0.12	0.04 - 0.37	< 0.001
Multiple blue grey globules	0.11	0.04 - 0.29	< 0.001
Arborizing vessels	0.08	0.03 - 0.21	< 0.001
Concentric structures	0.02	0.03 - 0.15	< 0.001
Maple leaf-like areas	0.02	0.00 - 0.08	< 0.001

Table S4. Diagnostic accuracy and confidence levels for 2 evaluators, prior to [T0] and following results from this analysis [T1].

	All lesions			BCC			MM		
	Total, <i>n</i> (%)	BCC, <i>n</i> (%)	MM, <i>n</i> (%)	Hypo/Amelanotic- MM-like, <i>n</i> (%)	Pigmented- BCC-type, <i>n</i> (%)	Mixed, <i>n</i> (%)	Hypo/Amelanotic MM, <i>n</i> (%)	Pigmented- MM-type, <i>n</i> (%)	Pigmented- BCC-like. <i>n</i> (%)
Diagnostic accuracy and confidence levels:	444 (100)	292 (65.8)	152 (34.2)	87 (29.8)	65 (22.3)	140 (47.9)	21 (13.8)	74 (48.7)	57 (37.5)
T0, % (mean level)	68.5 (2.9)	66.8 (2.9)	71.7 (2.9)	53.4 (2.7)	75.8 (3)	71 (3.1)	54.2 (2.7)	82.4 (3)	64.8 (2.9)
T1, % (mean level)	86.9 (3.3)	90.4 (3.3)	80.3 (3.3)	87.5 (3)	90.9 (3.4)	92 (3.5)	54.2 (3.3)	91.9 (3.4)	75.9 (3.3)

T0, retrospective blinded evaluator baseline analysis; *T1*, retrospective blinded evaluator analysis following interpretation of results from this study.

References

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