Table SIII. Comparison between histopathological and dermoscopic naevus classifications

		Two subtyes			Four subtypes				
	Total *n* = 80 (100%) *n* (%)	CAN *n* = 60 (75%) *n* (%)	DN *n* = 20 (25%) *n* (%)	Non-parametric	JN *n* = 20 (25%) *n* (%)	CN *n* = 20 (25%) *n* (%)	IN *n* = 20 (25%) *n* (%)	DN *n* = 20 (25%) *n* (%)	Non-parametric
Global pattern				**<0.001**					**<0.001**
Globular/cobblestone	23 (28.75)	23 (38.33)	0 (0)		1 (5)	2 (10)	20 (100)	0 (0)	
Multicomponent	15 (18.75)	7 (11.67)	8 (40)		4 (20)	3 (15)	0 (0)	8 (40)	
Reticular	25 (31.25)	15 (25)	10 (50)		8 (40)	7 (35)	0 (0)	10 (50)	
R-G/R-C	17 (21.25)	15 (25)	2 (10)		7 (35)	8 (40)	0 (0)	2 (10)	
Zalaudek pattern				**0.01**					**<0.001**
Globular/cobblestone	24 (30.38)	24 (40.67)	0 (0)		1 (5.26)	3 (15)	20 (100)	0 (0)	
CG/PR	23 (29.11)	16 (27.11)	7 (35)		8 (42.11)	8 (40)	0 (0)	7 (35)	
CR/PG	6 (7.59)	4 (6.77)	2 (10)		2 (10.52)	2 (10)	0 (0)	2 (10)	
Reticular	26 (32.91)	15 (25.42)	11 (55)		8 (42.11)	7 (35)	0 (0)	11 (55)	

Significance of differences was evaluated with non-parametric tests (Fisher's exact test).
CAN: common acquired naevi; DN: dysplastic naevi; JN: junctural naevi; CN: compound naevi; IN: intradermal naevi; R-G/R-C: reticulo-globular/reticulo-cobblestone pattern; CG/PR: mixed pattern with central globular or brown area without structure and peripheral network; CR/PG: mixed pattern with central network or brown area without structure and peripheral globules. Statistically significant differences are highlighted in bold numbers.