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Table SI: causes of reactive perforating collagenosis [2, 4, 5]

Causes of reactive perforating collagenosis
Inherited: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Autosomal dominant• Autosomal recessive
Acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microvascular disorders (diabetes mellitus, chronic renal disease, hypertension)• Malignancies (Hodgkin disease)• Infections (herpes zoster)• Infestations (scabies)• Medication (sorafenib)

Table III: classification of topical glucocorticoids according to Niedner [6]

Classification of topical glucocorticoids according to Niedner	
Class I (mild)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dexamethasone (0.02%-0.05%) • Clobetasone butyrate (0.05%) • Hydrocortisone (0.25%-1.0%) • Hydrocortisone acetate (0.25%-1.0%) • Prednisolone (0.4%-0.5%)
Class II (moderately strong)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alclometasone dipropionate (0.05%) • Betamethasone valerate (0.05%) • Desoximetasone (0.25%) • Flumethasone (0.02%) • Flumetasone-pivalate (0.02%) • Fluocortolone (0.25%) • Flupredniden-21-acetat (0,1-2,5%) • Hydrocortisone-17-butyrate (0.1%) • Hydrocortisone acetate (0.1%) • Hydrocortisone buteprate (0.1%) • Methylprednisolone aceponate (0.1%) • Prednicarbate (0.25%) • Triamcinolone acetonide (0.05-0.1%) • Dexamethasone (0.1%)
Class III (strong)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amcinonide (0.1%) • Betamethasone-17,21-dipropionate (0.05%) • Betamethasone-17-valerate (0.1%) • Desoximetasone (0.05%) • Diflorasone-diacetate (0.01%) • Diflucortolone-21-pentanoate (0.1%) • Fluocinolone acetonide (0.025- 0.1%) • Fluticasone propionate (0.025-0.1%) • Mometasone furoate (0.1%)
Class IV (very strong)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clobetasol propionate (0.05%) • Diflucortolon valerate (0.3%)