

**Supplementary Table 1: Features of five facial pigmentation diseases identified using a dermoscopy and Wood's lamp**

Disease	Number of cases	Dermoscopic features	Wood's lamp features	Histopathological features
Nevus fusco-caeruleus zygomaticus	108	Pale brown globules	Blue-black spots that are in contrast with the surrounding normal skin	Few scattered spindle-shaped melanocytes between collagen bundles in the superficial reticular dermis
Nevus of ota	45	Light brown, homogeneous	Dark blue-brown patches that are in contrast with the surrounding normal skin	Many spindle-shaped, dendritic, or stellate melanocytes gathered between the collagen bundles in the dermis, sometimes extending into the papillary layer or subcutaneous tissue
Chloasma	85	Yellowish brown, homogeneous, sometimes a visible capillary network	Blue-black patches, evident color difference with the surrounding normal skin	Increased melanin in the basal layer but no increase in melanocytes, and increased melanophages in the superficial dermis
Freckles	99	Round or oval yellowish brown globules	Clear boundary; deepened color with scattered black spots, which are different from the surrounding normal skin	Increased melanin deposit in the basal layer, large melanocytes in the basal layer of the epidermis that show prominent dendritic protrusions but no increase in the number of melanocytes
Riehl melanosis	24	Small grayish brown blotches with pseudonetwork	Dark patches that are in contrast with the surrounding normal skin	Liquefaction degeneration of the basal layer, dermal perivascular inflammatory cell infiltration, and many melanin particles inside and outside the melanophages