

Supplementary file

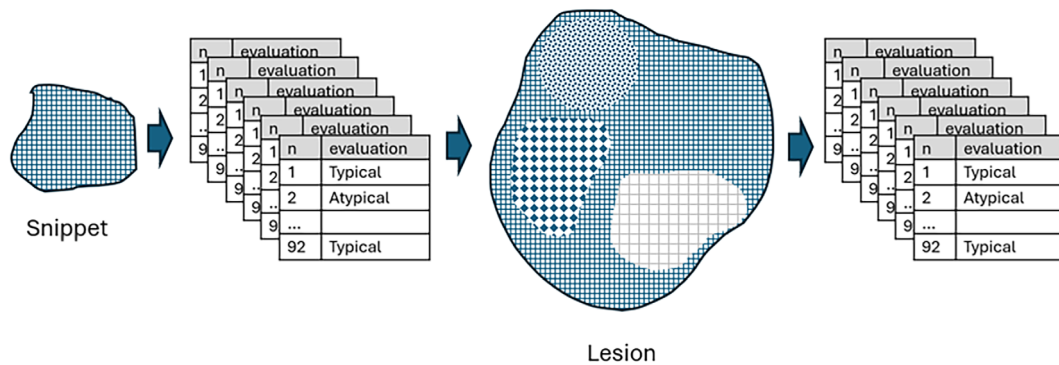


Figure S1. Study design. For each case, experts were required to classify the network as either typical, atypical, or both for the snippet and the whole dermoscopic image. In each module, the cases were presented in a randomized order.

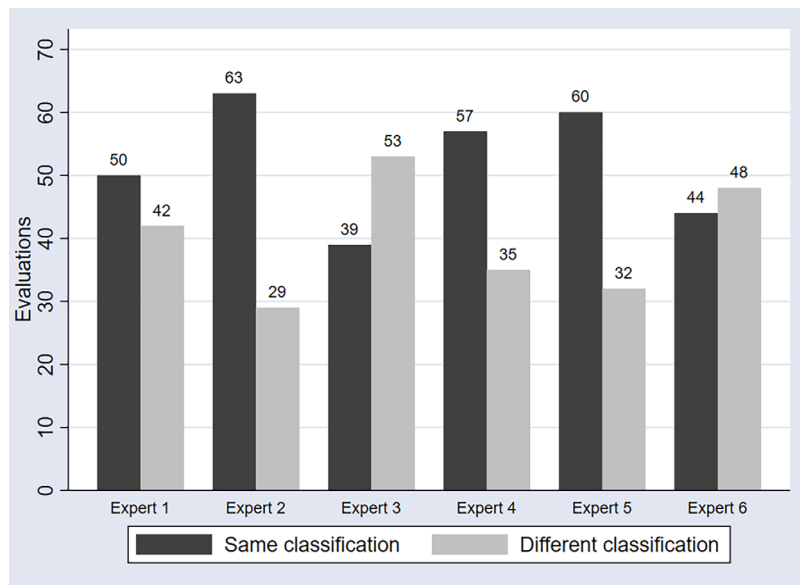


Figure S2. Bar chart of the six experts, showing for each the percentage of change and consistency in pigment network classification from the snippet presentation to the whole dermoscopic image presentation. Reader 7 showed the greatest change, whereas Reader 6 showed the least.

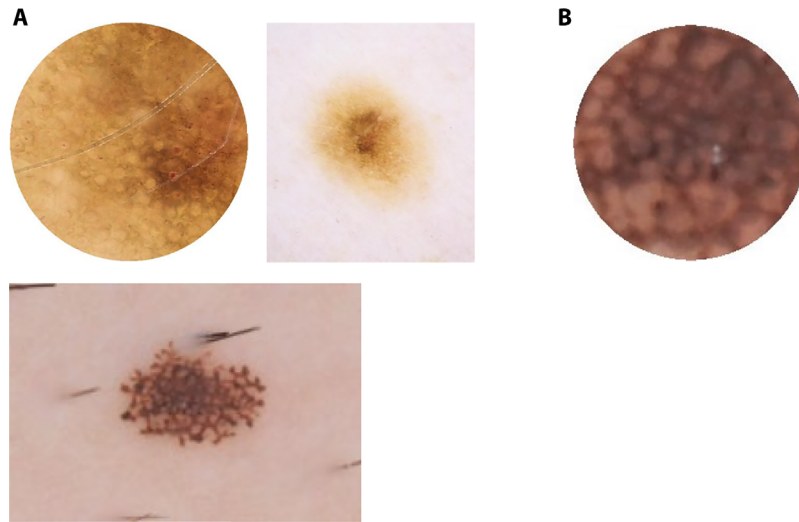


Figure S3. Left snippet, right whole dermoscopic image. Nevus with typical network symmetrically distributed over the entire lesion as the only morphologic structure. Classification remained the same (typical) for all experts.

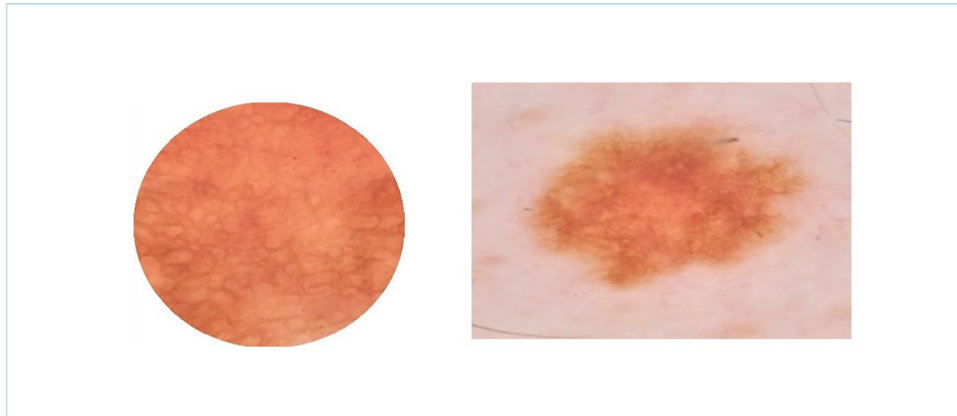


Figure S4. Nevus in (A) and (B): left snippet, right whole image. In both nevi, four experts changed their classification. (A) changed from atypical to typical network. In the snippet, there is a combination of thin and thick pigment networks, but in the whole image, the thick network is centrally distributed, while the thin network appears in the periphery, forming an overall symmetric pattern. (B) In one nevus case, symmetric peripheral pseudopods observed in the whole image may explain the shift in classification from a typical to an atypical network.

Table S1. Distribution of Experts' Classifications by Image Type (N=552) for the Snippet and Whole Dermoscopic Image.

		Snippet	Full image
		N (%)	N (%)
Reader Classification	Typical	262 (47.5)	233 (42.2)
	Atypical	226 (40.9)	236 (42.8)
	Both	65 (11.6)	83 (15.0)

Table S2. Six Experts' Definitions of Atypical Network.

Expert Number	Expert definition of atypical network
5	The presence of irregularity in the network, which may appear with increased thickness or variation in the shape of the lines.
6	Different in color, size/width, and/or shape of the thickness and distribution of the predominant pattern of network/lines.
7	Network consists of a combination of lines and holes. When these structures deviate from the expected appearance (either in the same lesion or other lesions in similar anatomic sites), I call this atypical network. Examples of this deviation from the expected can be the thickness or color of lines and/or the diameter of the holes, etc.
8	Variability in the color, thickness, and spacing of the lines of the network; asymmetric distribution.
10	A network with significant heterogeneity in terms of color and/or thickness of the lines (more than one different network in the same lesion).
11	Atypical/irregular - for melanocytic lesions, I define atypical/irregular as: i) lacking symmetry in pigmentation and network pattern; ii) uneven network; iii) negative network; iv) presence of pseudopods; v) heavily pigmented dots and globules; vi) veiling.

Table S3. Multi-Reader Agreement for Whole Dermoscopic Image and Snippet Evaluations on Three Levels (Typical, Atypical, and Both).

	Whole image			Snippet		
	Coefficient	95% CI		Coefficient	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Percent Agreement	0.55	0.49	0.61	0.65	0.6	0.71
Scott/Fleiss' Kappa	0.27	0.19	0.35	0.41	0.33	0.50
Gwet's AC	0.35	0.26	0.44	0.51	0.42	0.59