

Table SI. Reflectance confocal microscopy criteria: definitions and scores

Reflectance confocal microscopy criteria	Definition	Scores
Paracornification	Presence in the stratum corneum of reflectance, more than the surrounding areas, polygonal structures, similar or smaller in size to normal keratinocytes. It corresponds to remnant of keratinocyte's nuclei (parakeratosis) and/or presence of inflammatory cells in the stratum corneum.	0 – not present; 1 – present in <10% of the area; 2 – present in 10–30% of the area; 3 – present in >30% of the area.
Spongiosis	Presence of darker areas contrasting with the relatively bright honeycombed structure	0 – not present; 1 – present in <10% of the area; 2 – present in 10–30% of the area; 3 – present in >30% of the area.
Presence of sunburn cells	Large keratinocytes with dark periphery and bright centre	0 – not present; 1 – present/mild; 2 – present/moderate; 3 – present/severe.
Microvesicles	Presence of large dark spaces in the epidermis with several bright round structures in the centre	0 – not present; 1 – present/mild; 2 – present/moderate; 3 – present/severe.
Disrupted honeycomb pattern	Presence of the honeycomb architecture is constituted by cells (ir)regular in size and/or shape	0 – not present; 1 – present/mild; 2 – present/moderate; 3 – present/severe.
Small bright epidermal cells	Presence of single or aggregated round-to-polygonal spots (< 10 µm), showing a mild to high refractivity visible at the level of the stratum spinosum and always located in the inter-keratinocyte spaces. This feature is generally associated with spongiosis	0 – not present; 1 – present/mild; 2 – present/moderate; 3 – present/severe.
Dermal-epidermal junction obscuration	Presence of areas characterized by total or partial (more than 20% of the imaged area) obliteration of the rings, the bright structures around the dermal papillae	0 – not present; 1 – present.
Presence of non-edged dermal papillae	Presence of enlarged dermal papillae	0 – not present; 1 – present.
	Presence of blood vessel dilatation at the dermal papillae- prominent round or linear dark canalicular structures, delimited by thin walls, within the dermal papillae and at the level of the papillary dermis	0 – not present; 1 – present.