**Methods**

***Study Design and Patients***

From January 2009 to May 2019, a total of 20 patients were histologically diagnosed as GR at the Seoul National University Hospital. We retrospectively reviewed medical records, photographs, and pathology slides of those 20 patients. Patients who had clinical features of GR, such as firm, yellow, red, or skin-colored papules or nodules localized around periorificial areas or on the lateral sides of the face, which have been described in previous articles, were diagnosed as clinically consistent with GR. Patients who had both clinical characteristics of GR and granulomatous inflammation in histological findings were finally diagnosed as GR. Out of 20 patients, 15 cases were both clinically and histologically consistent with GR and were subsequently analyzed to describe clinical and histological characteristics. The differential diagnosis of GR included papulopustular rosacea, perioral dermatitis, lupus miliaris disseminatus faciei, and sarcoidosis. Patients with papulopustular rosacea and perioral dermatitis are distinguished from GR in that they have pustules in addition to papules that are accompanied by baseline erythema in the face. Lupus miliaris disseminatus faciei can be similar to GR clinically but it can be differentiated by caseating granulomas in histology. Sarcoidosis can also present as granulomatous papules on the face but typically has other extracutaneous findings involving pulmonary symptoms.

***Statistical Analysis***

Patient characteristics were presented using descriptive statistics with continuous data as mean ± SD and categorical data as number (%). We also analyzed the treatment response by comparing photographs of the first visit and the last follow-up visit of each patient and divided them into 2 groups: improved and not improved. Categorical variables such as sex, granulomatous pattern, treatment modalities, and treatment duration were compared using the χ2 test or Fisher’s exact test to figure out the association with the treatment response. All comparative analyses were performed using SPSS (version 25.0; Chicago, IL, USA). *p* values <0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.