

Titre: Management of the Prominent Ear: our experience

Auteurs: M. Ben Rejeb 1, J. Kechiche 1, O. Mejri 1, Z.F. El Messioui 1, N. Abdelmoul 1, R. Mani 1, S. Ayachi 1, A. Slama 1.
 1Service De Chirurgie Maxillo-Facial Sahloul-Sousse - Sousse (Tunisie)

Abstract

- Prominent ears represent a common cosmetic issue .
- Patients usually present an increase in auriculomastoid angle and absent deep concha and antihelix.
- Ear surgery, or otoplasty, aims to correct these anomalies to achieve harmonious and symmetrical ears.
- Various techniques were reported in the literature for correcting prominent ears. Managing the different types of ear deformities requires certain techniques



prominent ears due to an increase in the cephaloconchal angle secondary to hypertrophy of the posterior auricular muscle (a,b)before (c) after surgery

Objectifs

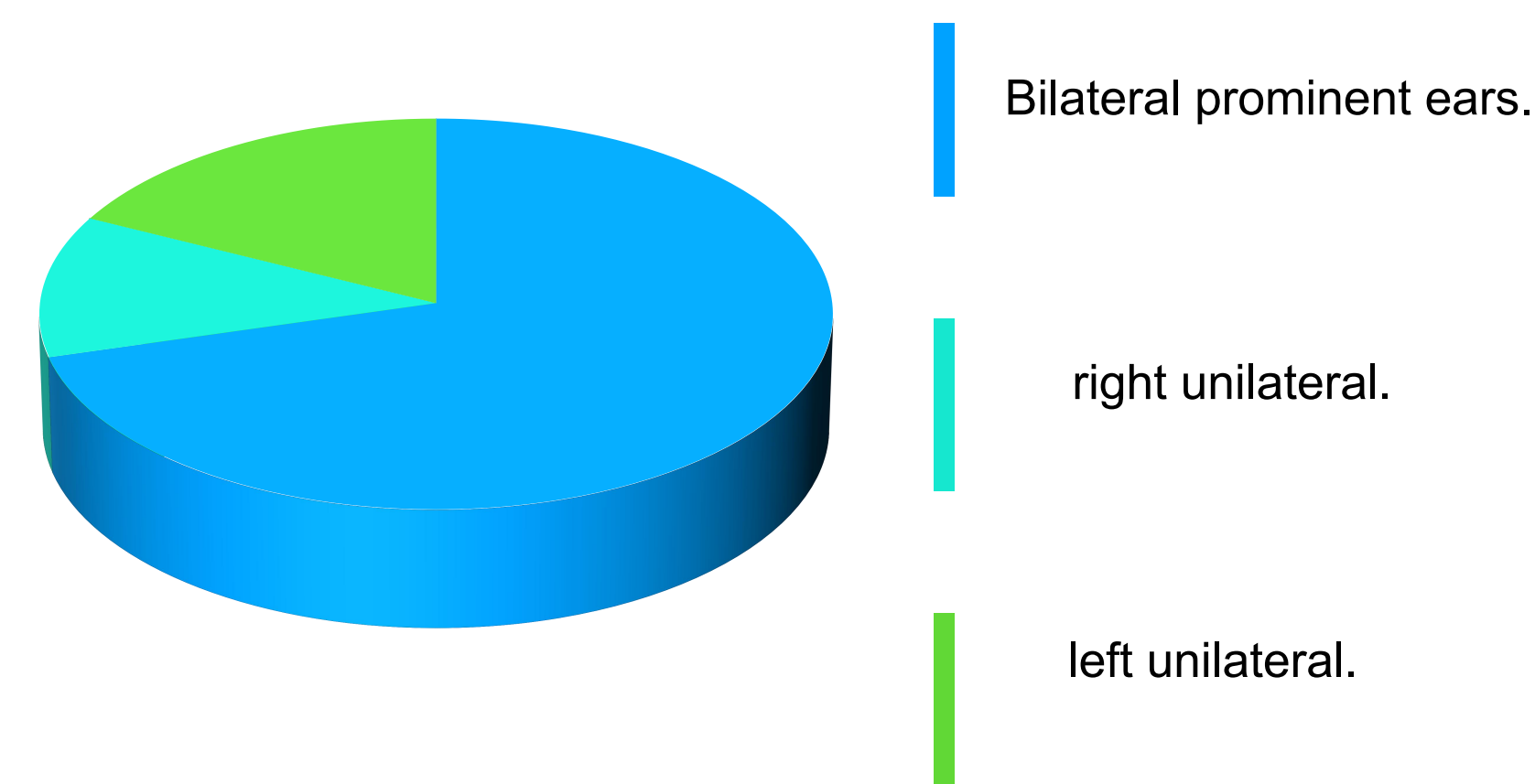
The objective of this study is to develop a surgical management algorithm for prominent ears based on clinical examination..

Méthodes et Matériels

in this study, the records of 36 patients who were diagnosed with prominent ear and treated surgically between January 2018 and December 2023 were reviewed retrospectively.

Résultats

- **The average age** was 16.5 years with a range from 4 to 47 years.
- **The male-to-female ratio** was 1.6 with a male predominance
- Patients had bilateral prominent ears in two-thirds of cases, right unilateral in 4 cases, and left unilateral in 6 cases



Résultats

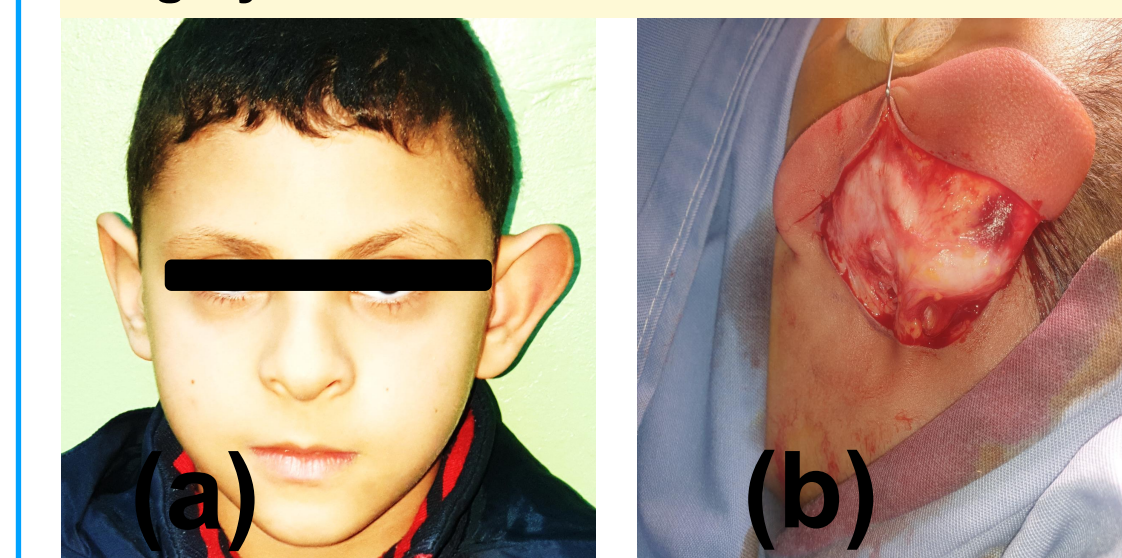
- All patients underwent surgical treatment.
- The aesthetic result was satisfactory with a harmonious curling of the antihelix in the majority of cases.
- Four patients required secondary otoplasty for recurrence of their deformity.

➤ Several factors can lead to prominent ears:

1. Conchal hypertrophy
2. underdevelopment of the antihelix, which increase the scaphoconchal angle
3. an increase in the cephaloconchal angle secondary to hypertrophy of the posterior auricular muscle



underdevelopment of the antihelix: before surgery



underdevelopment of the antihelix with conchal hypertrophy: (a) before (b) intraoperative

- The combination of :
1. posterior skin resection
 2. followed by excision of the preauricular musculofibroadipose tissue
 3. and repositioning of the concha with partial anterior chondrotomy and cartilage weakening by rasping
 4. followed by antihelical fold plication

represents the preferred technique by our team.

Conclusion

- ✓ The surgical management depends on the specific anomaly of the ear responsible for the prominence.
- ✓ Through this study, we were able to establish a relationship between the stability of results and adherence to a management algorithm based on clinical examination data.



The aesthetic result with a harmonious curling of the antihelix after surgery

Références

Cartilage-Sparing Otoplasty: A Systematic Review George Ferzli, MD et al Facial Plastic Surgery & Aesthetic Medicine Volume 22, Number 5, 2020 ^a American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Inc