Supplementary Online Content


eFigure 1. Split-Thickness Skin Grafts Are Harvested From the Inner Ipsilateral Arm, Placed Onto Xeroform Dressing, and Cut Into 1 × 5-cm Strips

eFigure 2. The Neocanal Is Created With Sequentially Smaller Cutting and Diamond Burs

eFigure 3. A Large, Thin, Posteriorly Based Skin Flap Is Created After Resection of the Underlying Soft Tissue and Cartilage

eFigure 4. The Anterior Limb of the Musculoperiosteal Flap Is Trimmed to an Appropriate Length to Meet the Medial Skin Edge of the Tragus, Creating a Smooth, Soft-Tissue Lining of the Anterior and Lateral External Auditory Meatus

eFigure 5. The Medial Ends of Merocel Wicks Are Cut in a Bevel Fashion to Provide Improved Stabilization of the Grafted Materials

eFigure 6. To Minimize Narrowing and Collapse of the Lateral External Auditory Canal Meatus, the Posteriorly Based Skin Flap Is Secured and Sutured Posteriorly to the Mastoid Cortex Through 2 Through-And-Through Holes Drilled With a 1-mm Bur

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
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Entry into the middle ear and expansion of the neo-tympanic ring is accomplished with a stapes curette and small diameter burs. Drill contact with the ossicles is avoided.
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