



## Non-surgical Correction of Congenital Ear Anomalies: A Review of the Literature

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Sir: e have read with interest the article by Feijen et al, who reviewed the literature on the use of nonsurgical correction on congenital ear anomalies in *Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery Global Open.*<sup>1</sup> It highlighted the apparent underutilization of nonsurgical correction techniques in the plastic surgery community and encouraged us to assess whether insurance coverage limited access to this technique in the United States. Nonsurgical alternatives to otoplasty encompass splinting or external moulding to the ear to correct congenital deformities. This encompassed a range of indications, such as prominent ears, lop ears, Stahl's ears, or cryptotia. Feijen et al demonstrated it is an effective option to treat congenital ear abnormalities, with minimal complications. However, despite this, their use and acknowledgement in the community is still limited.<sup>2</sup>

In American plastic surgery, insurance coverage has been highlighted as a barrier to access, with notable inconsistencies between third-party payers.<sup>3</sup> In response to Feijen's literature review, we conducted a cross-sectional analysis of 58 insurance policies for the use of nonsurgical techniques for ear abnormalities of any etiology. The insurance companies were selected based on their state enrollment and market share.<sup>4,5</sup> A Web-based search and telephone interviews were utilized to identify the policies. Medically necessary criteria were then abstracted from the publicly available policies. Policies were categorized into 2 groups based on coverage status: pre-authorized coverage, and never covered.

From our data, only 4 insurance companies (7%) had policies on the use of nonsurgical correction for ear deformities (Fig. 1). An estimated 75% of these polices (n = 3) denied their coverage, reasoning that the procedure was either cosmetic or experimental. The remaining policy did provide pre-authorized coverage for their use (Amerihealth), but only in the setting of a congenital malformation, and if it causes hearing loss evidenced by diagnostic testing. Although Feijen's team presents the benefits of nonsurgical correction in congenital malformations, it does not address the requirement of hearing

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Copyright © 2021 The Authors. Published by Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. on behalf of The American Society of Plastic Surgeons. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives License 4.0 (CCBY-NC-ND), where it is permissible to download and share the work provided it is properly cited. The work cannot be changed in any way or used commercially without permission from the journal. Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open 2021;9:e3554; doi: 10.1097/ GOX.000000000003554; Published online 23 April 2021.) loss, or its potential to improve it. Instead, the aim of the nonsurgical correction they studied was to address the psychosocial impact of a physical deformity. Their outcome was measured on a scale of visual improvement, which has been correlated to improved self-esteem and reduced bullying<sup>1,2</sup>. Thus, this highlights the benefits of ear abnormality correction, even in the absence of hearing loss.

In conclusion, there is little acknowledgement of nonsurgical alternatives for the treatment of ear deformities in the American coverage of health insurance. Of those that do, the majority deny its use, deeming it either cosmetic or experimental.

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## DISCLOSURE

All the authors have no financial interest to declare in relation to the content of this article.

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Fig. 1. Insurance coverage of nonsurgical interventions for ear abnormalities.