

Accepted Manuscript

The anatomy of the superficial temporal artery in patients with unilateral microtia.

Clara M. Olcott M.D. , Patrick E. Simon M.D. ,
Thomas Romo III M.D., FACS , William Louie M.D.

PII: S1748-6815(18)30326-7
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjps.2018.09.001>
Reference: PRAS 5796



To appear in: *Journal of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgery*

Received date: 8 November 2017
Revised date: 5 July 2018
Accepted date: 7 September 2018

Please cite this article as: Clara M. Olcott M.D. , Patrick E. Simon M.D. , Thomas Romo III M.D., FACS , William Louie M.D. , The anatomy of the superficial temporal artery in patients with unilateral microtia., *Journal of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgery* (2018), doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjps.2018.09.001>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

The anatomy of the superficial temporal artery in patients with unilateral microtia.

Clara M. Olcott¹, M.D., Patrick E. Simon¹, M.D., Thomas Romo III², M.D., FACS, William Louie³, M.D.

¹New York Head & Neck Institute
130 East 77th Street, 10th floor
New York, NY 10075

²Romo Plastic Surgery
134 East 74th Street
New York, NY 10021

³Lenox Hill Radiology
61 East 77th Street, Ofc 1
New York, NY 10075

Word Count:
2067

Corresponding Author:

Clara Olcott, MD.
130 East 77th Street, 10th floor. New York, NY 10075
Tel: +1 (212)434-4500
Fax: +1 (212)434-4580
Email: clara.olcott@gmail.com

Summary:

Background: This is a retrospective study that evaluated the anatomical distribution of the superficial temporal artery (STA) in supply of the temporoparietal fascial (TPF) flap for use

in unilateral microtia patients undergoing reconstruction. We aimed to determine if embryologic arrest of pharyngeal arch development would lead to aberrant STA which impedes reliable harvest of the TPF flap in patients requiring microtia repair.

Methods: CT angiograms (CTA) and 3-D reconstruction of the face and neck of 41 microtia patients, aged 6 to 21 years, were examined. The number of STA branches, branching pattern, vessel diameter, and the presence or absence of the external auditory canal atresia were documented.

Results: The superficial temporal artery crosses the zygoma on average 4mm more anterior to the porion (anterior-inferior lip of the tympanic part of temporal bone) on the side with microtia compared to the non-microtia side. There were no statistically significant differences between vessel caliber or STA branches between the two sides.

Conclusion: The STA is anatomically reliable for inclusion in TPF flaps being used in auricular reconstruction for microtia patients. A TPF flap can be safely harvested with routine technique, though surgeons should be cognizant of the STA coursing more anteriorly on the microtia ear.

Introduction:

Microtia is defined as a congenital malformation of the external cartilaginous ear. The estimated prevalence of microtia is 1 in 7,000 to 10,000 live births^{1,2}, with greater prevalence of 1 in 4,000 in the Japanese population up to 1 in 900 to 1,200 in the Navajo Native Americans³. It presents in variable degrees of deformity and has been extensively classified by previous authors. The commonly used Marx classification system grades microtia according to the severity of the deformity: grade 1 being a smaller ear with all normal anatomical structures, in grade 2 some anatomical structures are present but the ear is deformed, and grade 3 is the classic “peanut” ear with only a vestigial lobule present⁴. Grade 4, the most severe grade, is anotia. The development of microtia is the result of a failure in the terminal proliferation of the first and second pharyngeal arch structures and fusion of the hillocks of His that produce the external ear. The clinical presentation of microtia may be an isolated finding, but it is commonly associated with malformation of the external auditory canal, as well as the middle ear. The majority of microtia is unilateral and isolated, it can be associated with various syndromes at times, such as Treacher-Collins, hemifacial macrosomia, Goldenhar, Crouzon’s, Apert to name a few. Some authors consider microtia/anotia to be a mild form of hemifacial microsomia, with Goldenhar syndrome representing the extreme end of the spectrum^{1,4}.

The presence of microtia is a complex problem for the facial reconstructive surgeon. The challenge inherent in external ear reconstruction is the reproduction of the convexities and concavities that comprise the normal ear aesthetics. Traditional Tanzer and Brent four-stage reconstruction technique is based upon autologous costal cartilage harvest for placement within a subcutaneous pocket and subsequent elevation and shaping of lobule and tragus. Nagata also designed a two-stage technique using superficial temporal artery

(STA)-pedicle TPF flap as the second stage²¹. Recent innovation in operative techniques has incorporated alloplastic materials such as high-density porous polyethylene (PPE) implants. The technique of using PPE underneath a temporoparietal fascia (TPF) flap and covering it with a full-thickness skin graft has been utilized by the senior author (T.R.) for many years with satisfactory results. This two-stage operation eliminates the need for costal cartilage harvest, decreases surgical time and provides more predictable results among patients and surgeons^{5,6}. While the anatomy of STA has been widely investigated, the documentation of its variation in microtia patients has been lacking²¹. The purpose of this study was to document the anatomy of the STA in microtia patients, using computer tomography (CT) angiograms and 3-D reconstruction of the head and neck, and to determine whether the terminal branches of the external carotid system (derived from the first to third aortic arches) is affected by the same developmental arrest that produces microtia. The importance of this study is to provide information and understanding on STA variation associated with microtia. It is also paramount to operative planning when the use of the TPF flap in both single and multi-stage microtia reconstruction is crucial. This data, along with detailed imaging, can help minimize post-operative complications such as implant exposure and infection. We hypothesized that the STA would be unaffected by the developmental deviations that produce microtia based on prior successful operations.

Methods

A total of 41 congenital microtia patients that presented to the senior author's (T.R.) private practice between 2007 and 2017 were considered for the study. Only 23 of those

with pre-operative computed tomography angiography (CTA) and 3-D reconstruction were included in the final subjects. Patients were excluded from the study if the CT angiograms performed did not have adequate contrast to evaluate the external carotid system, or if motion or amalgam artifact made the vessel measurements inaccurate, or with history of prior STA-based flap and deforming auricular trauma. The CTA and 3-D reconstructed images were evaluated using GE Centricity™ PACS on both the microtic and contralateral non-microtic ears. The parameters measured include: 1) the number of STA branches, 2) the branching pattern of the STA in relation to the zygomatic arch, 3) the distance from the superior border of external auditory canal meatus to the point where STA crosses the zygomatic arch, 4) the diameter of STA after branching from the external carotid artery, and 5) the presence or absence of the external auditory canal atresia.

Each measurement was taken in duplicate and the mean value was used for data analysis. Two sample t-test was used to analyze numerical variables with a p-value of <0.05 being statistically significant.

Results

A total of 22 patients met inclusion criteria and were used in this study. 44 ears and their respective STAs were examined. Demographically, the average age of the patients was 11.5 years (range 6-21 years) with the mode being 6 years. The male to female microtia patients ratio was 3.4:1 (17 males and 5 females). Majority of the subjects had unilateral microtia with a right-sided preponderance. Two patients had bilateral microtia with one of them diagnosed with Treacher-Collins syndrome (TCS). The right to left ear

microtia involvement ratio was 1.8:1 (right:14, left: 8, 1 bilateral). Seven out of 44 ears (15.9%) had only a single STA branch (missing posterior branch), with 5 of them from microtia side and 2 from non-microtia side. However, the difference was not statistically significant.

The relation of the branching of the superficial temporal artery into its posterior parietal and anterior frontal branches occurred above the zygomatic arch in 27/44 ears (61.4%), below the arch in 7/44 ears (15.9%) and at the level of the arch in 3/44 ears (6.82%). In the ears affected by microtia 14 branched above the arch, 3 below and 2 at the arch. The TCS patient had missing zygomatic arch and posterior branches bilaterally. In the normal ears, 13 branched above, 4 below, 1 at the level of the arch.

The distance (cm) from the anterior-superior lip of the bony external auditory canal (EAC), or the porion, to the crossing point of the STA over the zygomatic arch was measured. In the case of EAC atresia, this distance was measured from the anterior-superior lip of the tympanic part of the temporal bone. In all ears the average distance was 1.36 ± 0.48 cm (0.54-2.58 cm). In ears with microtia the average distance was 1.54 ± 0.60 cm (0.54-2.58 cm), while that of non-microtia ears was 1.16 ± 0.27 cm (0.64-1.54 cm). The difference demonstrated statistical significance with $p=0.01$.

The average diameter (mm) of the STA, after the branching of the internal maxillary artery from the external carotid artery, was 1.80 ± 0.56 mm (0.29-2.9 mm). The average diameter of the STA in ears with microtia was 1.75 ± 0.68 mm (0.29-2.9 mm), whereas the average diameter of the STA in non-microtia ears was 1.86 ± 0.46 mm (0.97-2.5 mm), $p=0.548$

Discussion:

The study of microtia has generated significant interest in the medical community, in part due to the multidisciplinary management including pediatricians, otologists, plastic surgeons, embryologists and geneticists. The deformity of microtia is thought to be an arrest or disruption in the development of the first and second pharyngeal arch derivatives. The etiology of the arrest in development is not definitively known; proposed causes include vascular insult, embryological signaling abnormalities, genetic or hereditary aberrations, and intrauterine infections.

The normal development of the external ear has been well described in the literature. The pharyngeal arches are a series of bulges that develop on the lateral surface of the embryo between the third and fourth week of gestation. Each arch is externally covered by ectoderm and internally by endoderm with the intervening tissue comprised of mesenchyme and neural crest cells⁷. The auricle begins its development in the third to sixth week of gestation and is usually complete by the twelfth week. Mesenchymal proliferations in the first and second pharyngeal arches, termed the auricular hillocks, develop around the dorsal ends of their respective arches and then fuse to become the complex architecture of the external ear⁸. The first three hillocks, formed from the first arch, later become the tragus, helical root, and the helix. The three hillocks derived from the second arch become the antitragus, antihelix and lobule.

Accompanying each pharyngeal arch is an artery that arises from the associated aortic arch system. The aortic arches develop from the aortic sac and are located within the mesenchyme of each pharyngeal arch. The first aortic arch degenerates by the fourth

week of gestation but its remnant persists as the mandibular artery and its terminal branches. The second aortic arch forms the hyoid and stapedial artery, which too disappear by the fourth week and again partially persist as branches of the internal maxillary artery. The third aortic arch becomes the common carotid artery and parts of the internal and external carotid arteries. As a result, the interaction of the first, second and third aortic arches lead to the development of the terminal branches of the external carotid artery system, including the STA. This complex embryologic development of the arterial system, in addition to the genesis of the auricle, raise a concern for a potentially non-viable TPF flap secondary to aberrant anatomy. The TPF extends from the subcutaneous musculoaponeurotic system inferiorly and continues with the galea aponeurotica superiorly. It is a thin sheet of vascularized fascia based off the posterior branches of the STA of the external carotid system which has a wide application in reconstructive surgery.

The modern approach to microtia reconstruction can be traced back to Tanzer who first described the four-stage reconstruction using autologous carved costal cartilage⁹. The subsequent evolution and refinement of the technique by Brent¹⁰ and later Nagata¹¹ have produced the two-stage surgery with the use of TPF flap. Concerns with the adverse effects of autologous costal cartilage harvest include unpredictable aesthetic outcome, prolonged surgical time and donor-site morbidity such as, pneumothorax, chest wall deformity and scarring. This has led to the development of alloplastic implants. Silicone was the first alloplastic implant attempted¹², but the technique was plagued by implant exposure and rejection. High-density PPE on the other hand, allows for integration with the host tissue, and has shown greater resistance to infection and exposure.

The TPF flap is utilized for both coverage of the costal cartilage grafts in Nagata's technique, and for coverage of the PPE alloplastic implant. The TPF flap is ideally suited for this operation for multiple reasons. First, its end-arterial supply from the STA provides viability and resistance to infection. Secondly, it is conveniently located in the preauricular soft tissue and the overlying scalp, thus allowing for ease of dissection with a single surgical site. Finally, the thinness of the flap when placed over the graft or implant provides adequate coverage yet without effacing the intricate conformation of the auricular subunits (Figures 2,3).

Based on our intraoperative experience with doppler confirmation of the STA, we hypothesized that the development of STA would be unaffected by the ipsilateral microtia. The findings of this study supported our hypothesis. The statistically significant difference in the distance from porion to the crossing point of STA over the zygoma between microtia and non-microtia ears can be further explained by the associated canal atresia in 23/24 microtia ears studied. The observed canal atresia causes a dimpling in the tympanic bone and a remnant of the external auditory meatus, resulting in the difference in vessel location.

Historically, the anatomy of STA is quite variable. The vessel diameter between the two groups, as measured in the current study before any branching of the STA, were similar and showed no statistical difference ($p=0.5$). Though a previous study on Malaysian subjects showed that the STA diameter on microtia side was smaller compared to the normal side¹⁴. This finding supported our hypothesis. Finally, the branching patterns that we observed in our microtic ears and non-microtic ears were similar to those described by

previous authors¹⁵⁻²⁰(Table 1). This present study also highlighted the utility of CTA and 3-D reconstructed images for surgical planning.

The main limitation of this study is the small sample size but to our knowledge this is the first comparison of STA anatomy between microtic and non-microtic ears in the United States. Future studies should focus on incorporating larger population through a multicenter study across the country.

Conclusion:

The aberrant development of the first and second pharyngeal arches does not seem to affect the development of STA. Nonetheless, the anatomy of STA varies vastly, it is paramount to ascertain these variations in pre-operative planning with imaging to minimize post-operative complications and failure. As the popularity of PPE implants for microtia reconstruction continues to grow, along with the advancement in technology such as -3-D printed implants for auricular reconstruction, the TPF flap and its vascular integrity will continue to play a pivotal role in auricular reconstruction.

Conflict of Interest: None

Funding: None

References:

1. Kelley PE, Scholes MA. Microtia and congenital aural atresia. *Otolaryngol Clin North Am.* Feb 2007;40(1):61-80, vi.
2. Zim SA. Microtia reconstruction: an update. *Curr Opin Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* Aug 2003;11(4):275-281.
3. Luquetti DV, Leoncini E, Mastroiacovo P. Microtia-anotia: a global review of prevalence rates. *Birth Defects Res A Clin Mol Teratol.* Sep 2011;91(9):813-822.
4. Alasti F, Van Camp G. Genetics of microtia and associated syndromes. *J Med Genet.* Jun 2009;46(6):361-369.
5. Romo III T, Reitzen SD. Aesthetic microtia reconstruction with Medpor. *Facial Plast Surg* 2008;24:120-8.
6. Romo T, 3rd, Morris LG, Reitzen SD, Ghossaini SN, Wazen JJ, Kohan D. Reconstruction of congenital microtia-atresia: outcomes with the Medpor/bone-anchored hearing aid-approach. *Ann Plast Surg.* Apr 2009;62(4):384-389.
7. Graham A. Development of the pharyngeal arches. *Am J Med Genet A.* Jun 15 2003;119A(3):251-256.
8. Sadler TW. *Langman's medical embryology.* 9th ed. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2004.
9. Tanzer RC. Total reconstruction of the external ear. *Plast Reconstr Surg Transplant Bull.* Jan 1959;23(1):1-15.
10. Brent B. Microtia repair with rib cartilage grafts: a review of personal experience with 1000 cases. *Clin Plast Surg.* Apr 2002;29(2):257-271, vii.
11. Nagata S. A new method of total reconstruction of the auricle for microtia. *Plast Reconstr Surg.* Aug 1993;92(2):187-201.
12. Cronin TD. Use of a silastic frame for total and subtotal reconstruction of the external ear: preliminary report. *Plast Reconstr Surg.* May 1966;37(5):399-405.
13. Reinisch JF, Lewin S. Ear reconstruction using a porous polyethylene framework and temporoparietal fascia flap. *Facial Plast Surg.* Aug 2009;25(3):181-189.
14. Imran FH, Chong KY, Das S, Yap LH. Anatomical variants of the superficial temporal artery in patients with microtia: a pilot descriptive study. *Anat Cell Biol* 2016;49:273-80.
15. Chen TH, Chen CH, Shyu JF, Wu CW, Lui WY, Liu JC. Distribution of the superficial temporal artery in the Chinese adult. *Plast Reconstr Surg.* Oct 1999;104(5):1276-1279.
16. Pinar YA, Govsa F. Anatomy of the superficial temporal artery and its branches: its importance for surgery. *Surg Radiol Anat.* Jun 2006;28(3):248-253.
17. Kim BS, Jung YJ, Chang CH, Choi BY. The anatomy of the superficial temporal artery in adult Koreans using 3-dimensional computed tomographic angiogram: clinical research. *J Cerebrovasc Endovasc Neurosurg.* Sep 2013;15(3):145-151.

18. Tayfur V, Edizer M, Magden O. Anatomic bases of superficial temporal artery and temporal branch of facial nerve. *J Craniofac Surg*. Nov 2010;21(6):1945-1947.
19. Stock AL, Collins HP, Davidson TM. Anatomy of the superficial temporal artery. *Head Neck Surg*. Jul-Aug 1980;2(6):466-469.
20. Mwachaka P, Sinkeet S, Ogeng'o J. Superficial temporal artery among Kenyans: pattern of branching and its relation to pericranial structures. *Folia Morphol (Warsz)*. Feb 2010;69(1):51-53.

Figure Legend:

Figure 1: Three-dimensional reconstruction of a computed tomography angiogram showing the anterior (frontal) and posterior (parietal) branches of STA on a microtic ear.



Figure 2: Picture depicting the elevated TPF flap. A single surgical site allows for both the harvesting of the flap and microtia repair.



Figure 3: The flap is turned-down over its pedicle to cover the exposed PPE implant.



Table 1: Bifurcation Point of the STA in the literature (%)

Authors	Above the ZA	Over the ZA	Below the ZA
Chen et. al. ¹⁵	86.5	3.8	9.6
Stock et. al. ¹⁹	60.0	32.0	8.0
Marano et. al. ¹⁴	95.7	4.3	N/A
Pinar et. al. ¹⁶	74.1	22.2	N/A

Mwachaka et. al. ²⁰	80.0	13.3	6.7
Tayfur et. al. ¹⁸	62	N/A	38
Kim et. al. ¹⁷	84.1	8.7	7.2
Current Study	71.4	7.1	21.4

ZA = Zygomatic Arch, N/A = not available