Ear

Anotia/Microtia

(Recommended Condition)

Description

Anotia – Total absence of the external ear and canal.
Microtia – Malformation or hypoplasia of the external ear (auricle, pinna).



Microtia – 1st degree



Microtia – 2nd degree



Microtia – 3rd degree



Anotia

Inclusions

Anotia
Microtia

Exclusions

Small ears that retain most of the overall structure of the normal auricle, including lop or cup ear defects. In these, the auditory meatus is usually patent and defects of the ossicular chain of the middle ear are infrequent. However, these defects are sometimes designated as Type I Microtia.

Isolated absence, atresia, stenosis or malformation of the ear canal with a normal external ear.

Congenital absence of the ear not diagnosed as anotia or microtia.

ICD-9-CM Codes

744.01, 744.23

ICD-10-CM Codes

Q16.0, Q17.2

CDC/BPA Codes

744.01, 744.21

Diagnostic Methods

Anotia and microtia are usually easily recognized on physical examination after delivery. However, abnormalities of the middle and inner ear may be conclusively diagnosed only by CT or MRI scan, surgery, or autopsy.

Prenatal Diagnoses Not Confirmed Postnatally

While these conditions may be identified by prenatal ultrasound, they should not be included in surveillance data without postnatal confirmation. In addition, the absence of anotia or microtia on prenatal ultrasound does not necessarily mean that they will not be diagnosed after delivery.

Additional Information:

The spectrum of severity of microtia may range from a measurably small external ear with minimal structural abnormality to major structural alteration of the external ear with an absent or blind-ending canal. Following is the classification system of Meurman (modified from Marks):

Type I B – Generally small ears that retain most of the overall structure of the normal auricle. These