

Supplementary Material

Article Title: External Ear Anomalies and Minor Physical Anomalies in Depressive Disorder Patients and Healthy Controls

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LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL FOR THE ARTICLE

1. [Appendix 1](#)
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DISCLAIMER

This Supplementary Material has been provided by the author(s) as an enhancement to the published article. It has been approved by peer review; however, it has undergone neither editing nor formatting by in-house editorial staff. The material is presented in the manner supplied by the author.

Appendix 1:

List and definitions of EEAs adapted from Hunter and Yotsuyanagi (2005)⁶, Stevenson and Hall (2006)⁴, and Kumar and Burton (2008)⁵

1. Low-seated ear: The root of the helix is below the line connecting the external occipital protuberance to the lateral angle of the eye.
2. Posteriorly rotated ears: The angle between the facial plane and the long axis of the ear exceeding 20°.
3. Asymmetrical ears: Obvious asymmetry between both ears.
4. Adherent ear lobe: Ear lobe adherent to the skin.
5. Ear lobe creases: Linear fissures on the lobule of the ear.
6. Cleft ear lobe: Deficiencies of the ear lobe producing bifid lobe.
7. Darwinian tubercle: A small protrusion or notch on the helix of the auricle one-third of the way beyond the upper tip of the helix.
8. Auricular pits/tags: Pit-like depressions, dimples, or fossae, or skin tags usually just at the anterior margin of the ascending limb of the helix.
9. Indentation behind the helix: Notch or indentation behind the helix.
10. Cuspidal ear: Prominent triangular form of the upper ridge of the auricle.
11. Prominent crux of helix: An unusual prominence or posterior flaring of the crus of the helix
12. Thickened ear lobe: Thickening of the ear lobe.
13. Anteverted ear lobe: Angulation of ear lobe forward.
14. Abnormal anterior surface: Anterior and inferior folding of the upper portion of the ear that obliterates triangular fossa and scapha.
15. Protruding ear (Bat ear): Angle relative to the mastoid bone is >40° or where the outer edge of the helix is more than 2 cm separated from the mastoid.
16. Stahl ear: It is a distinctive extra fold of crus of the antihelix that extends from the superior portion of the antihelix to the upper posterior aspect of the corner of the helix, producing a “crumpled” ear appearance.

Appendix 2:

Consent was taken from the patients for publication of the pictures of the anomalies.



Pictures showing Adherent ear lobe



Pictures showing asymmetrical ear



Picture showing cuspidal ear (Note that cuspidal ears have angled ridges instead of a round curve, at the top of auricles.)



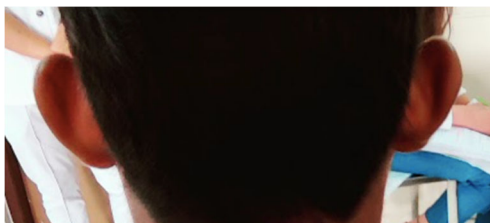
Pictures showing double anti-helix



Pictures showing indentation behind the helix



Picture showing low-seated ear



Picture showing protruding ear



Picture showing pre-auricular tag



Picture showing ear-lobe crease

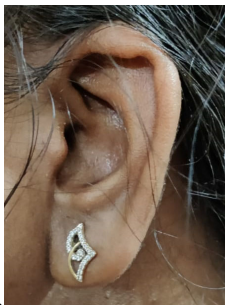


A.

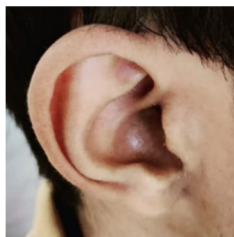


B.

Picture A and B showing antihelix (A. also having double antihelix and indentation behind the helix while B. showing Darwinian tubercle)

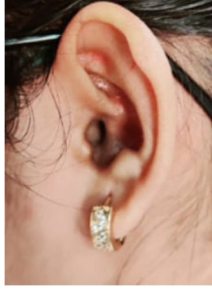


A.



B.

Picture showing A. cup ear and B. double antihelix



Picture showing Darwinian tubercle



Picture showing thickened ear-lobe



Picture showing auricular pits