

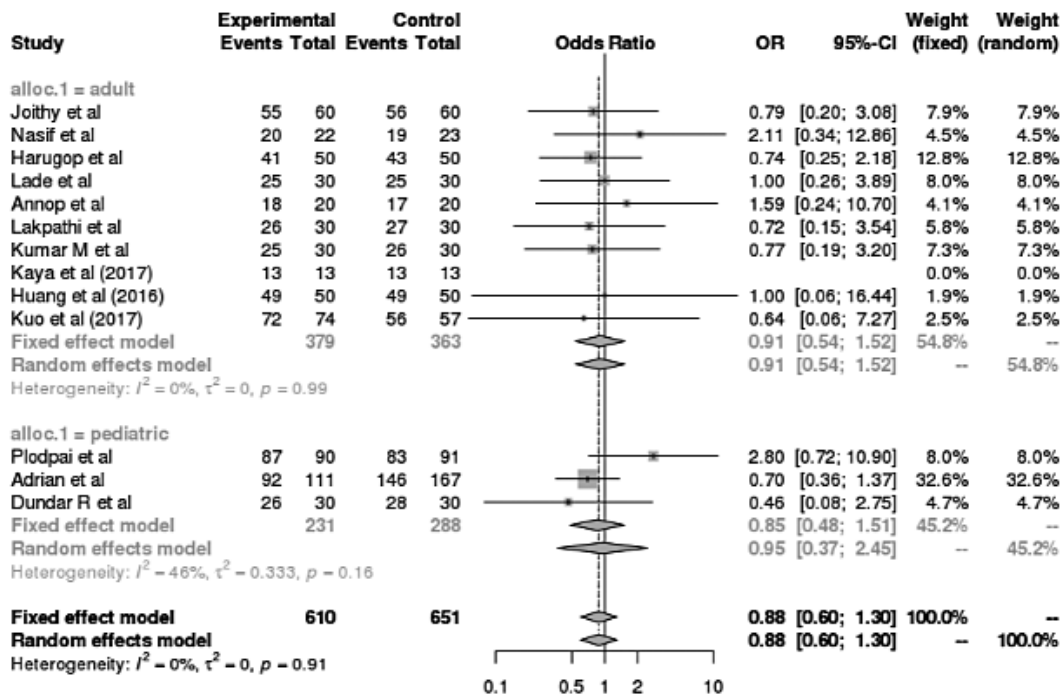
Supplementary Table 1. Cochrane Collaboration's tool for assessing risk of bias

Study	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Harugop et al. (2008) [13]	+	-	-	-	?	+	?
Lade et al. (2014) [14]	-	-	-	-	?	+	?
Kaya et al. (2017) [19]	+	+	-	-	?	+	?
Jyothi et al. (2017) [9]	+	-	-	-	?	+	?

a, random sequence generation; b, allocation concealment; c, blinding of participants and personnel; d, blinding of outcomes assessment; e, incomplete outcome data; f, selective reporting; g, other bias; +, low risk of bias; -, high risk of bias; ?, unclear risk of bias.

Supplementary Table 2. Newcastle-Ottawa scale of bias risk for the non-randomized studies

Study	Adequate case definition	Representativeness of cases	Selection of controls	Definition of controls	Comparability	Ascertainment of exposure	Method of ascertainment	Nonresponse rate	Score/10
Plodpai and Paje (2017) [10]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Nassif et al. (2015) [12]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Dundar et al. (2014) [18]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Huang et al. (2016) [20]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Kuo and Wu (2017) [24]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
James (2017) [11]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		7
Raj and Meher (2001) [15]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		7
Lakpathi et al. (2016) [16]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8
Kumar et al. (2015) [17]	*	*	*	*	**	*	*		8



Supplementary Fig. 1. Forest plot comparing graft success rate between endoscopic ear surgery (experimental) and microscopic ear surgery (control), according to age group (pediatric vs. adult). Events represent the number of cases with graft success. OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.