External cervical scar after the surgical resection of benign lesions of the neck was accepted as unavoidable when the transcervical external approach was used. This study was performed to evaluate the feasibility of endoscopic resection using the retroauricular approach for various benign upper neck masses. The results of the study verified the authors’ hypothesis that this procedure can produce better cosmetic satisfaction without significant surgical morbidity. The overall cosmetic satisfaction of the patients in the endoscopic group was significantly better than that of the conventional group, with no significant increase in complications or hospital stay.

**METHODS AND MATERIALS**

The authors designed a retrospective study for patients who underwent excision of benign cervical lesions at the authors’ center from January 2010 through August 2011. The primary outcome variable was the cosmetic satisfaction of the patients in each group. In addition, the feasibility of the procedure was evaluated by comparing the operative time, hospital stay, amount of drainage of drainage, complications such as lingual or hypoglossal nerve palsy, and cosmetic outcomes of endoscopic versus external procedures.

**RESULTS**

Thirty-six patients underwent endoscopic resection (endo group; 15 men, 21 women; mean age, 38.8 years) and 40 patients underwent conventional transcervical resection (conventional group; 13 men, 27 women; mean age, 45.1 years). The operating time in the endo group was shorter than that in the conventional group (P = .003). No significant difference was observed in the overall perioperative complications between the 2 groups. Cosmetic satisfaction evaluated on a graded scale showed much better results in the endo group (P < .001).

**Conclusions:** Endoscopic resection using the retroauricular approach is feasible for various benign upper neck masses when conducted by an experienced endoscopic surgeon, with excellent cosmetic results.