

The suprascapular notch: its morphology and distance from the glenoid cavity in a Kenyan population

Dear Editor

We read the interesting article on suprascapular notch morphology and distance from the glenoid cavity in a Kenyan population by Sinkeet et al. [1]. Both in the text and in Tables 4 and 5 the authors report that Natsis et al. [2] studied the suprascapular notch morphology in Greek scapulae, whereas in the Materials and Methods section of our article it is clearly stated that our study was carried out in scapulae from the Department of Anatomy, University of Cologne, Germany. Moreover, in Table 4 they mention that the amount of scapulae studied in our article was 400, while we studied 423 scapulae [2].

Yours sincerely,

Konstantinos Natsis and Trifon Totlis

*Department of Anatomy, Medical School,
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece*

References

1. Sinkeet SR, Awori KO, Odula PO, Ogeng'o JA, Mwachaka PM (2010) The suprascapular notch: its morphology and distance from the glenoid cavity in a Kenyan population. *Folia Morphol*, 69: 241–245.
2. Natsis K, Totlis T, Tsikaras P, Appell HJ, Skandalakis P, Koebeke J (2007) Proposal for classification of the suprascapular notch: a study on 423 dried scapulas. *Clin Anat*, 20: 135–139.