

Morphometry and morphology of glenoid fossa of scapula

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Abstract

Introduction: In the complex anatomy of shoulder joint one of the articular surfaces is the truncated glenoid fossa. The objective of the study is to observe the shape of the glenoid fossa and perform morphometric study in detail in the dry scapulae.

Materials and Methods: The study was conducted on 38 dry human scapulae of unknown age and sex. The shape was observed & measurements were recorded with the help of digital vernier calliper.

Result: Pear shape glenoid fossa with shallow notch was seen in 55.26% of right scapula and 26.31% of left scapula, while pear shape glenoid fossa with a deep notch was seen in 5.26% of right scapula and 13.1% of left scapula. There was no significant difference between the mean transverse diameters of right and left glenoid fossa. The mean vertical diameter was larger than other diameters.

Conclusion: The glenoid fossa is largely pear shaped because the superior transverse diameter is less than the inferior transverse diameter. The notch on the anterior margin of glenoid fossa due to the tendon of subscapularis may be shallow or significantly deep. The depth of the notch does not correlate with the handedness of the individual. The range of the overall dimensions of the glenoid fossa with deep anterior notch are larger. Morphological and morphometric observations of the study are important in prosthesis design of glenoid fossa and demography of other shoulder diseases.

Keywords: Glenoid fossa, Glenoid rim, Notch, Anterior margin, Diameter.

Introduction

The scapula or the shoulder blade is a triangular flat bone lying on the dorsolateral aspect of thoracic cage extending from 2nd to 7th rib. It has three angles namely the superior angle, Inferior angle and lateral angle. The lateral angle is truncated. It is the thickest part of the bone and bears the broad head of the scapula. The glenoid fossa is the primary feature of the head. It is also called as glenoid cavity. It is a shallow concave oval fossa directed anterolaterally and slightly superiorly.¹ It serves as a socket for the head of the humerus. However the head of the humerus is considerably larger than the glenoid fossa. The upper one third of the glenoid fossa ossifies from the subcoracoid centre. Subcoracoid centre is a secondary centre of ossification which appears at or soon after puberty and fuses at 14 years in females and 17 years in males. One secondary centre for ossification appears in the lower glenoid rim. This lower glenoid rim is thick peripherally and converts the child's flat cavity into a gentle concave pear shaped adult fossa² with a notch on its anterior margin. Variant morphology and morphometry of the glenoid fossa is influenced by environmental and genetic factors. The shoulder is the third most common large joint, which requires surgical reconstruction after knee and hip. Due to complex anatomy of the joint it is important to understand the dimensions of the screw and implants to be used. Glenoid fossa requires reconstruction using implants in shoulder arthroplasty. There is paucity of data regarding the morphological assessment and morphometry of the glenoid fossa in the region of Bihar. The aim &

objective of the present study is to observe the shape of the glenoid fossa and perform morphometric study in detail in the dry human scapulae. It is essential for better understanding of shoulder arthroplasty in the management of glenohumeral arthritic conditions, shoulder dislocations, rotator cuff disorders and management of other demographic diseases pertaining to shoulder.³

Materials and Methods

The present study was conducted on 38 dry human scapulae in Department of Anatomy and Department of Forensic medicine in Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical sciences. The age and sex of the scapulae were unknown. The measurements were recorded on the glenoid fossa of the right and left scapulae with the help of digital vernier calliper in millimetre (Fig. 1). The various parameters were used for statistical analysis. Following parameters of the glenoid fossa were studied

1. The shape of the glenoid fossa was observed.
2. The vertical diameter of the glenoid fossa was measured from outer margin of glenoid fossa below supraglenoid tubercle to outer margin of glenoid fossa above infraglenoid tubercle.
3. Superior Transverse diameter was the minimum diameter measured at a distance of 8.7mm from the apex of supraglenoid tubercle.
4. Middle transverse diameter was midway between superior and inferior transverse diameter.
5. Inferior transverse diameter was the maximum diameter measured at a distance of 11.6mm from the apex of infraglenoid tubercle.

6. Oblique diameter was measured from posterior point of superior transverse diameter to the anterior point of inferior transverse diameter.

The Range, mean and standard deviation correlating with the shape and the notch were calculated separately for the right and left glenoid fossa with the help of a statistician.

Results

Total 38 dry human scapula of unknown age and sex were studied, of which 23 were right scapula and 15 were left scapula.

Pear shape glenoid fossa with shallow notch (Fig 3) on the upper part of anterior margin was seen in 55.26% of right scapula and 26.31% of left scapula, while pear shape glenoid fossa with a deep notch on the upper part of anterior margin (Fig 2) was seen in 5.26% of right scapula and 13.1% of left scapula.

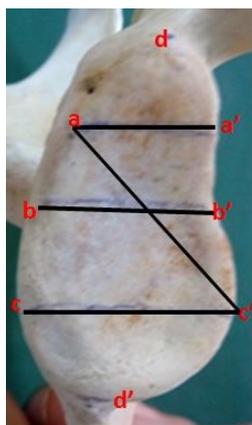


Fig. 1: aa' – Superior transverse diameter, bb' – Middle transverse diameter, cc' – Inferior transverse diameter, dd' – vertical diameter, ac' – oblique diameter



Fig. 2: Pear shaped glenoid fossa of left scapula with Red arrow pointing towards the deep notch on the anterior margin of the glenoid fossa



Fig. 3 & 4: Pear shaped glenoid fossa of Right scapula with Red arrow pointing towards the shallow notch on the anterior margin of the glenoid fossa

Discussion

In the present study the shape of the glenoid fossa was largely pear shape in all the specimens of scapula. Pear shape is described as the shape which is broad towards the base and narrows towards the apex.

Observations of present study concurs with studies done by other authors as seen in table 2a. However we differ in opinion about oval shape as mentioned by above mentioned authors. Oval shape is elliptical wherein the superior transverse diameter and inferior transverse diameter should be same. In pear shape as mentioned earlier the base is broad and narrows towards the apex. So glenoid fossa is largely pear shaped because the superior transverse diameter is always less than the inferior transverse diameter as mentioned in the observations Table 1.

The anterior margin of the glenoid fossa towards its upper part showed presence of notch. This notching is due to the tendon of subscapularis. The notch was shallow in 55.26% of right scapula and 26.31% of left scapula, while the notch was significantly deep in 5.26% of right scapula and 13.1% of left scapula. The depth of the notch is probably influenced by the degree of friction between the tendon and the bone with the intervening subscapular bursa in between them. Incidence of distinct or deep notch is very less in the present study, which differs from the findings of Coskun N.⁴ (28% distinct notch), Mamatha et al⁵ (34% deep notch) where the incidence is relatively high. When the glenoid notch is deep the glenoid labrum is not intimately attached to the rim of the glenoid at the site of notch, which can be a predisposing factor in anterior dislocation of shoulder joint.⁶

In the present study the range of the overall dimensions as observed in Table 1, the diameters of the glenoid fossa with deep anterior notch are larger as compared to that of the shallow notch glenoid fossa.

In the present study the mean of various diameters of glenoid fossa of right and left scapula was calculated and compared with the studies of other Indian and

International authors (Table 2b). The various diameters of the glenoid fossa in the present study as observed from table 2b when compared with the findings of various authors, show variations. The mean superior transverse diameter in the present study concurs with that of Hina B Rajput, Kintu K Vyas, Bhavesh D Shroff,⁷ but it is less when compared with studies of Coskun N⁴ and Churchill R S, Brems JJ and Kotschi H.⁸ The mean of middle transverse diameter is more than that of Hina B Rajput, Kintu K Vyas, Bhavesh D Shroff⁷ and Gosavi S.N, Jadhav S.D and Garud R.S,⁹ but less than that of Ajay Kumar Mahto and Saif Omar¹⁰ and Coskun N.⁴ The mean of inferior transverse diameter is less when compared with that of Piyawinjwong S.¹¹ The findings of mean oblique diameter and vertical diameter concurs with that of the other studies. The differences in the mean diameters

amongst various authors is probably due to the slight variations in the reference points used for measuring the various diameters.

The present study agrees with Mamatha et al⁵ and Gosavi S.N, Jadhav S.D.⁹ that handedness does not influence the morphology and morphometry of the glenoid fossa. The functional study done by Marisa E. Macias and Steven E. Churchill revealed that side, sex and lifestyle does not correlate with the morphology.¹² Measurement of the vertical length and the transverse length of the glenoid cavity are very important parameters in deciding the length of screw implants in reverse total shoulder arthroplasty. Based on these measurements in women and smaller individuals i.e males and females smaller base plates of prosthesis is required which is determined by preoperative CT.¹³

Table 1: Morphometry of glenoid fossa

Diameter	Right Scapula, Pear shape glenoid cavity with shallow notch			Right Scapula, Pear shape glenoid cavity with deep notch			Left Scapula Pear shape glenoid cavity with shallow notch			Left Scapula Pear shape glenoid cavity with deep notch		
	Range	Mean	SD +/-	Range	Mean	SD +/-	Range	Mean	SD +/-	Range	Mean	SD +/-
Superior transverse diameter	6.29	14.26	1.35	2.38	15.49	1.68	3.11	13.73	1.09	3.15	13.31	1.20
Middle transverse diameter	12.58	20.3	2.49	1.78	20.02	1.25	4.26	19.99	1.62	3.05	20.50	1.20
Inferior transverse diameter	8.43	22.7	2.56	3.51	23.44	2.48	5.66	21.52	2.14	3.43	22.9	1.4
Oblique diameter	14.55	24.74	3.31	2.12	22.69	1.49	10.22	22.22	3.40	7.51	23.2	2.3
Vertical diameter	12.09	34.2	3.60	4.58	32.61	3.23	8.69	33.03	3.31	7.51	33.4	3.04

Table 2a: Comparison of morphology in present study with other studies

Authors	Right Scapula Glenoid fossa			Left Scapula Glenoid fossa		
	Pear Shape	Oval	Inverted coma shape	Pear Shape	Oval	Inverted coma shape
Rajput et al ³	49%	16%	35%	46%	17%	39%
Mamatha et al ⁴	46%	20%	34%	43%	24%	33%
Hamed G et al ¹⁴	44.74%	23.68%	31.58%	46.67%	23.33%	30%
Akhtar MJ ¹⁵	51.59%	13.49%	34.92%	49.02%	13.73%	37.25%
Pranoti Sinha ¹⁶ et al	23%	8%	9%	42%	13%	6%
Gosavi S.N ⁸ et al	54.83%	32.25%	12.9%	45%	43.75%	11.2%
Present Study	With shallow notch – 56.26% With deep notch – 5.26%	nil	nil	With shallow notch – 26.31% With deep notch – 13.1%	nil	nil

Table 2b: Comparison of mean of various diameters in present study and other studies

	Superior transverse diameter (mm)	Middle transverse diameter (mm)	Inferior transverse diameter (mm)	Vertical diameter (mm)	Oblique diameter (mm)
Present study	Rt with shallow notch– 14.3±1.4 Rt with deep notch–15.5±1.7 Lt with shallow notch 13.7±1.09 Lt with deep notch– 13.3±1.20	Rt with shallow notch–20.3±2.5 Rt with deep notch– 20±1.25 Lt with shallow notch 19.9±1.6 Lt with deep notch–	Rt with shallow notch–22.7±2.5 Rt with deep notch– 23.4±2.5 Lt with shallow notch 21.5±2.1 Lt with deep notch–	Rt with shallow notch–34.2±3.6 Rt with deep notch–32.6±3.2 Lt with shallow notch33.03±3.3 Lt with deep	Rt with shallow notch–24.7±3.3 Rt with deep notch–22.7±1.5 Lt with shallow notch – 22.2±3.4 Lt with deep

		20.5±1.2	23±1.3	notch-33.3±3.04	notch-23.2±2.8
Coskun N. ⁴	-	24.6±2.5		36.3	-
Mamatha T, Pai S R, Murlimanju BV, Kalthur SG, Pai MM, Kumar B ⁵	Rt 23.35±2.04 Lt 23.05 ± 2.3	-	Rt 23.02±2.3 Lt 23.31 ± 2.3	Rt-33.67±2.82 Lt -33.92± 2.87	-
Hina B. Rajput, Kintu K Vyas, Bhavesh D Shroff ⁷	Rt 15.10±2.5 Lt 13.83 ± 2.4	Rt 16.2±3.2 Lt 15.24 ± 2.04	Rt 23.3±3 Lt 22.92 ± 2.8	Rt 34.76 ±3 Lt 34.43 ± 3.2	Rt 23.08±3.2 Lt 24.64 ± 2.1
Churchill et al ⁸	27.9±1.6	-	-	Male37.5± 2.82 Female32.6±1.8	-
Dr. Gosavi S.N., Dr. Jadhav S.D., Dr. Garud R.S ⁹	Rt 17.72±1.8 Lt 16.82±2.2	14.58	Rt 24.17±2.6 Lt 23.9±2.7	35.03±5.25	-
Ajay Kumar Mahto, Saif Omar ¹⁰	-	Rt 24.2±0.13 Lt 22.5 ± 0.14		Rt 36.2±0.17 Lt 33.2±0.18	-
Piyawiniwong S ¹¹	-		Rt 29.1±2.6 Lt 25.6±2.5	33.6	-
Md. Jawed Akhtar, Bipin Kumar, Nafees Fatima, Vinod Kumar ¹⁵	Rt 23.6±2.5 Lt 23.59±2.5	-	Rt 16.30 ± 2.16 Lt 16±2.34	Rt 36.03±3.2 Lt 35.5 ± 3.1	-
Pranoti Sinha, Karma Lakhi Bhutia, Binod Kumar Tamang, Rohit Kumar Sarda ¹⁶	Rt 18.08±2.6 Lt 18.01 ± 2.5	-	Rt 23.2 ± 2.8 Lt 23.3 ± 3.12	Rt 33.61 Lt 34.45	-

Conclusion

The glenoid fossa is largely pear shaped because the superior transverse diameter is less than the inferior transverse diameter. The notch on the anterior margin of glenoid fossa due to the tendon of subscapularis may be shallow or significantly deep. The depth of the notch does not correlate with the handedness of the individual. The range of the overall dimensions of the glenoid fossa with deep anterior notch are larger. Morphological and morphometric observations of the study are important in prosthesis design of glenoid fossa and demography of other shoulder diseases. Morphology and morphometry of the glenoid fossa of scapula shows variations among different population groups. These observations are vital in implant manufacturing and surgical interventions at shoulder joint. The various diameters and morphology discussed in the present study will help to decide the size of glenoid component in shoulder arthroplasty.

Limitation of the Study: For further conclusions the study should be carried out on a larger sample size on dry bones and imaging. The samples included in the

study were of unknown sex and age, hence the parameters could not be correlated with age and sex.

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