



Next Generation Diagnostic Imaging P.C.

MERSHAD HAGIGI, MD, PHD
DIPLOMATE, AMERICAN BOARD OF RADIOLOGY

1664 East 14th Street, Suite LL • Brooklyn, NY 11229
 TEL: (718) 336-1865 • FAX: (718) 336-1275

DATE OF STUDY: 9/12/2022
 PATIENT NAME: BELONY JOSEPH
 DATE OF BIRTH: 8/25/1986
 PATIENT NUMBER: SR 3134
 REFERRING PHYSICIAN: DR. CARLOTTA ROSS

MRI SCAN OF RIGHT KNEE WITHOUT CONTRAST

HISTORY: Patient was involved in a motor vehicle accident and now complains of pain.

COMPARISON: None.

TECHNIQUE: MRI of the right knee joint was performed using T1 and T2 weighted sequences in multiple planes using a surface coil and small FOV.

FINDINGS:

Artifacts are seen in some of the sequences limiting evaluation.

CRUCIATE LIGAMENTS: The anterior cruciate ligament reveals a hyperintense signal, suggestive of sprain. The posterior cruciate ligament is intact.

MEDIAL MENISCUS: There is an intrasubstance signal seen in body and posterior horn of medial meniscus. This may represent intrasubstance tear. The anterior horn of the medial meniscus is normal.

LATERAL MENISCUS: Intact.

COLLATERAL LIGAMENTS: The medial collateral ligament is intact. The lateral collateral ligament complex is intact.

OTHER LIGAMENTS: The quadriceps tendon is thickened and reveals a hyperintense signal. This can be due to injury or can be due to tendinosis. The patellar ligament and medial and lateral patellar retinacula are unremarkable.

(Continued on Page Two)

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FLUID: There is mild synovial effusion. No Baker's cyst.

CARTILAGE: The patellar cartilage is swollen and reveals hyperintense signal, without erosions of the underlying bone. This can be due to injury or can represent chondromalacia patellae (grade I).

OSSEOUS STRUCTURES: There is no bone contusion. No fracture.

SOFT TISSUES: Mild subcutaneous edema is seen around the knee joint.

IMPRESSION:

1. Intrasubstance signal in body and posterior horn of medial meniscus. This may represent intrasubstance tear.
2. Sprain of the anterior cruciate ligament.
3. The quadriceps tendon is thickened and reveals a hyperintense signal. This can be due injury or can be due to tendinosis.
4. Mild synovial effusion.
5. The patellar cartilage is swollen and reveals hyperintense signal, without erosions of the underlying bone. This can be due to injury or can represent chondromalacia patellae (grade I).
6. Mild subcutaneous edema around the knee joint.

Thank you for the courtesy of this referral.

Electronically Signed
Mershad Hagigi, MD, PHD
Board Certified Radiologist
Date: 9/14/2022