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November 04, 2022

Office seen at:
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Re: Guanoluisa Cordero, Oscar
DOB: 09/02/1988
DOA: 07/21/2022

FOLLOW-UP NOTE

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Follow up of right knee pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The patient presents today for evaluation of pain in the right knee.

ADL CAPABILITIES: The patient states that he can walk for 1/2 block. He can stand for 5 minutes before he has to sit. He can sit for 5 minutes before needing to change positions secondary to pain. As a direct result of the injuries sustained in this accident, the patient states that he is unable to do the following activities: carrying heavy objects, laundry, shopping, running errands, kneeling, squatting, negotiating stairs, jogging, and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Right knee: Right knee pain is 8/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness and weakness. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and difficulty going up and down stairs. The patient also notes clicking. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The right knee reveals tenderness along the medial joint line, lateral joint line, superior pole of patella, inferior pole of the patella. There is no heat, swelling, erythema, or deformity appreciated. There is crepitus appreciated. Positive McMurray test. Positive Lachman test. Positive patellofemoral grinding test. Positive anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 105/130 degrees and extension 4/5 degrees. Knee is stable with varus and valgus stress test. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right lower extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the right knee, done on 10/28/2022, shows iliotibial band syndrome. Partial lateral collateral ligament and lateral capsular tear. Partial ACL tear. Abnormal

signal tearing of posterior horn medial meniscus. Prepatellar edema and/or bursitis. Suprapatellar plica. Patella alta. Hypertrophic tibial tuberosity.

ASSESSMENT:

1. S83.241A Medial meniscus tear, right knee.
2. M23.91 Internal derangement, right knee.
3. S83.519A Anterior cruciate ligament tear, right knee.
4. M25.461 Joint effusion, right knee.
5. S80.911A Injury, right knee.
6. M25.561 Pain, right knee.
7. M67.51 Medial plica, right knee.
8. M70.41 Prepatellar bursitis, right knee.
9. Lateral collateral ligament tear, right knee.

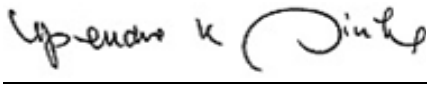
PLAN:

1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for right knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right knee 3 days/week.
6. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for right knee. The patient refuses due to side effects.
7. Discussed right knee arthroscopy versus conservative management with the patient. The patient states that due to continual pain and lack of relief with physical therapy and the inability to perform day-to-day activities due to pain, the patient would like to think about surgery.
8. It is medically necessary to perform the suggested surgery to properly diagnose the patient's condition and to objectively verify presence and severity of internal derangement and other right knee pathology in quantitative and qualitative terms and achieve better prognosis. This surgery is crucial to provide most specific and maximally effective treatment to this patient.
9. Discussed the length of the arthroscopy, the postoperative instructions, and the option of continuing with conservative management alternatives to surgery, including no surgery.
10. All the benefits and risks of the right knee arthroscopy have been discussed with the patient. The risks include, but not limited to bleeding, infection, pain, stiffness, muscle injury, nerve injury, DVT, and recurrence.
11. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.
12. Follow up in 4 weeks. The patient was unable to make accommodations with work for surgery at this time.

CAUSALITY: It is within a certain degree of medical certainty, that the history presented by the patient, the objective physical findings as well as the diagnosis rendered is causally related to the injury the patient incurred on the specified date. These current symptoms were nonexistent prior to the accident. Findings were discussed with the patient.

AFFIRMATION: Being duly licensed to practice medicine in the state of New York, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Civil Practice Laws and Rules, I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that the statements contained herein are true and accurate.

Mellita Shakhmurov, PA-C
MS/AEI



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