

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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November 15, 2022

Re: Mohammed, Mohsin
DOB: 09/09/1969
DOA: 10/21/2021

FOLLOW-UP NOTE

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Follow up of right ankle pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The patient presents today in follow up with continued pain in the right ankle.

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 ankle: Right ankle pain is 8-9/10, described as constant, dull, achy pain. The patient has pain with standing, walking, climbing, standing from sitting. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest, medications, physical therapy, and ice.

The patient will call back to schedule the date for arthroscopic surgery (going out of country).

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The right ankle reveals swelling, hematoma and bruises noted over posterior malleolar aspect. Negative anterior drawer test. Negative inversion stress test. Range of motion is limited and painful. ROM: Dorsiflexion 15/20 degrees, plantarflexion 35/50 degrees, inversion 10/15 degrees, eversion 10/15 degrees.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the right ankle, done on 11/07/2022, shows circumferential enlargement of the Achilles from the low-lying myotendinous junction to the insertion with tendinopathy and low-grade 5 x 7 mm tear of the anterior fibers just proximal to the insertion. Intratendinous ossification and 8 mm spur with traction edema and no fracture. Bursitis and peritendinous edema. Plantar fascial thickening and degeneration and fraying at the origin with 5 mm spur and no fracture. Soft tissue edema with no bursitis. Posterior tibial tendinopathy and tenosynovitis. Subacute partial tears of the anterior tibiofibular ligament anterior talofibular ligament and calcaneofibular ligament. X-ray of right ankle, done on 11/11/2022, shows mild to moderate Haglund deformity and mild calcification at the insertion of tendons.

ASSESSMENT:

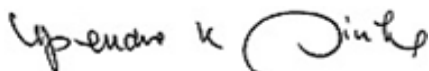
1. Insertional tendinosis of right Achilles tendon, right ankle.

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 ankle.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right ankle 3 days/week.
6. Discussed right ankle 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 proceed with surgery.
7. 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 ankle 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.
8. Discussed the length of the arthroscopy, the postoperative instructions, and the option of continuing with conservative management alternatives to surgery, including no surgery.
9. All the benefits and risks of the right ankle 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.
10. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.
11. The patient verbally consents for the arthroscopy of right ankle and the patient will be scheduled for right ankle surgery. On the day of the surgery, before the procedure, the surgeon will explain all related questions of the procedure. The patient will sign a written consent and be witnessed by the surgeon.
12. The patient will follow up 1-2 weeks postop or in 2 months if surgery has not been performed yet.

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.



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