

SURGICARE OF BROOKLYN

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Left Knee Arthroscopy Operative Report

Patient Name: Abreu, Jorge

Medical Record Number: 12849

Date of Birth: 09/28/1991

Date of Procedure: 06/23/2022

Surgeon: Upendra K. Sinha, MD.

Assistant: Gennadiy Shamalov, P.A.

Preoperative Diagnosis: Internal derangement, left knee.

Postoperative Diagnoses: M23.90 Internal derangement of knee.
S83.282A Lateral meniscus tear, left knee.
M12.569 Traumatic arthropathy of knee.
M65.162 Synovitis, left knee.

Operative Procedure: 29876 Synovectomy (major; 2 or more compartments).
29882 Lateral meniscus repair.
20610 Arthrocentesis (aspiration and/or injection) of a joint.
29884 Lysis of adhesions-suprapatellar pouch/anterior wall.
0232T PRP injection.

Anesthesia: General.

Position: Supine.

Estimated Blood Loss: Less than 10 mL.

Complications: None.

Intraoperative Findings:

LMT.

Synovitis.

Adhesions- anterior wall/suprapatellar pouch.

Indications for Surgery:

After failing a course of non-operative therapy, the patient elected to undergo the above procedure. The risks and possible complications of knee arthroscopy were discussed in detail with the patient. These risks include but are not limited to continued pain, lack of motion, infection, vascular injury, DVT/PE, nerve injury including peroneal nerve dysfunction, reflex sympathetic dystrophy, compartment syndrome, unforeseen medical and/or anesthesia complications, limb loss, and even death. The patient expressed an

understanding of the risks and possible benefits of the procedure and is also aware of the alternatives to surgery.

An informed consent was obtained, and was checked immediately pre-op.

Description of Procedure:

The patient was brought to the operating room, and placed supine on the operating table. The anesthesiologist administered appropriate anesthesia. All bony prominences were well-padded. The patient's left lower extremity was prepped and draped in the usual standard surgical fashion. A time out was done. The patient was given IV-antibiotic prophylaxis.

A stab incision was made in the left knee lateral portal site. A blunt cannula was passed from the lateral portal site into the patellofemoral joint paying careful attention to avoid damaging the articular surface. The arthroscope was placed and the patellofemoral joint was evaluated. The arthroscope was placed in the medial portal site. A spinal needle was placed through the medial portal site. The needle was visualized and a small stab incision was made. A blunt probe was placed in the medial portal site for further evaluation.

Lateral Meniscal Repair:

Using arthroscopic visualization, there was an unstable tear in the posterior horn of the lateral meniscus. The tear was in the red-red zone and a decision was made for a repair. Pictures were taken. The margins of the tear were clearly defined. A mattress repair was completed using all-inside technique. Meniscal anchors were passed into the capsule. The edges of the meniscal repair were made smooth using a full radius shaver and a radiofrequency wand. The meniscus was probed and noted to be stable. Hemostasis was well maintained. Arthroscopic pictures were taken.

Debridement of ACL:

Using arthroscopic visualization and a probe, the anterior cruciate ligament was evaluated. A partial synovectomy was completed overlying the ACL to remove inflammatory synovitis and for better visualization. There was a partial tear. The ACL was debrided to smooth margins using a full radius shaver and radiofrequency wand. The ACL was then reevaluated with the arthroscope and a probe. It was stable. Hemostasis was well maintained. Arthroscopic pictures were taken.

Lysis of Adhesions:

Using arthroscopic visualization, there was noted to be several adhesions at the suprapatellar pouch and anterior wall. The adhesions were excised using a full radius shaver and a radiofrequency wand. Hemostasis was well maintained. Arthroscopic pictures were taken.

The knee was suctioned and placed through a range of motion of 0 to 90 degrees and tracked well. The arthroscope and shaver were carefully removed. The incisions were closed using nylon interrupted sutures. An intraarticular injection was given using 20 cc of 0.025% Marcaine. A sterile dressing was placed. The patient was then weaned from anesthesia, transferred to a postoperative stretcher and brought to the recovery room in satisfactory condition.

PRP Injection:

Blood was drawn from the patient's arm and processed in the centrifuge. Under arthroscopic guidance, the PRP was injected intraarticularly into the patient's left knee after the surgical incisions were closed, with the patient still in the operating room.

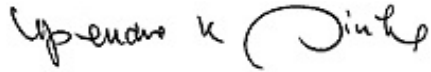
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Physician Assistant:

Throughout the procedure, I was assisted by physician assistant, licensed in the State of New York. He assisted in positioning the patient on the operating room table as well as transferring the patient from the operating room table to the recovery room stretcher. He assisted me during the actual procedure with positioning of the patient's extremity to allow for ease of arthroscopic access to all areas of the joint. The presence of physician assistant as my operating assistant was medically necessary to ensure the utmost safety of the patient in the operative, interim and postoperative period.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "U.K. Sinha". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large, prominent loop at the end.

U.K. Sinha, MD, MS (Ortho), FAAOS
Board Certified Orthopedic Surgeon