

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

102-31 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond Hill, NY 11418
Ph: 718-480-1130 Fax: 718-480-1132

July 07, 2022

Office seen at:
Gordon C Davis Medical PC
1611 East New York Ave
Brooklyn, NY 11212
Phone# (718) 566-0022

Re: Braxton, Craig
DOB: 05/02/1994
DOA: 06/04/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Right knee pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 28-year-old right-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 06/04/2022. The patient was a driver and was wearing a seatbelt. The vehicle was struck on the rear passenger's side. The airbags did not deploy. The EMS arrived on the scene. The police were not called to the scene of the accident. The patient did not go to any hospital that same day. The patient presents today complaining of right knee pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 1 month with little relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently working.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Noncontributory.

PAST SURGICAL HISTORY: Noncontributory.

DRUG ALLERGIES: NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.

MEDICATIONS: The patient is taking pain medications p.r.n.

SOCIAL HISTORY: The patient is a nonsmoker. The patient drinks alcohol socially. The patient does not use recreational drugs.

ADL CAPABILITIES: The patient states that he can walk without any issues. He can stand without any issues before he has to sit. He can sit without any issues 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: negotiating stairs, jogging and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Right knee: Right knee pain is 7/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness and weakness. The patient has no difficulty rising from a chair and has difficulty going up and down stairs. The patient also notes clicking and popping. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest and physical therapy.

REVIEW OF SYSTEMS: Temperature taken at the time of exam was 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

General: No fever, chills, night sweats, weight gain, or weight loss.

HEENT: No double vision, eye pain, eye redness, decreased hearing, earache, ear ringing, nosebleeds, sore throat or hoarseness.

Endocrine: No cold intolerance, appetite changes or hair changes.

Skin: Clear, no rashes or lesions.

Neuro: No headaches, dizziness, vertigo or tremor.

Respiratory: No wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing.

Cardiovascular: No chest pain, murmurs, irregular heart rate or hypertension.

GI: No nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, jaundice or changes in bowel habits.

GU: No blood in urine, painful urination, loss of bladder control or urinary retention.

Hematology: No active bleeding, bruising, anemia or blood clotting disorders.

Psychiatric: No anxiety, change in sleep pattern, depression or suicidal thoughts.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The patient's height is 6 feet, weight is 180 pounds, and BMI is 24.4. The right knee reveals tenderness along the medial joint line and superior pole of patella. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema or deformity appreciated. Positive McMurray test. Negative Lachman test. Positive patellofemoral grinding test. Negative anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 45/130 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 06/27/2022, shows tear at the periphery of the anterior horn of medial meniscus with a 5 mm parameniscal cyst. Posterior medial meniscocapsular joint sprain. A 28 x 18 mm osteochondral defect at the lateral trochlear sulcus. Multiple associated intra-articular osteochondral loose bodies.

ASSESSMENT:

1. S83.241A Medial meniscus tear, right knee.
2. M23.91 Internal derangement, right knee.
3. S83.31XA Tear articular cartilage, right knee.
4. M25.461 Joint effusion, right knee.
5. S80.911A Injury, right knee.
6. M25.561 Pain, right knee.
7. M23.40 Loose body in knee, right knee.
8. M83.261 Osteochondral lesion, right knee.
9. Parameniscal cyst, right knee.

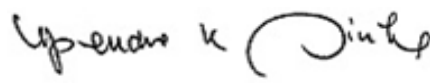
PLAN:

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 proceed with 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. The patient verbally consents for the arthroscopy of right knee and the patient will be scheduled for right knee 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.
13. 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.

Mellita Shakhmurov, PA-C



U.K. Sinha, MD, MS (Ortho), FAAOS

Board Certified Orthopedic Surgeon

MS/AEI