Next Generation Diagnostic Imaging P.C.

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DATE OF STUDY:	10/27/2022
PATIENT NAME:	VANBROOK MICHAEL
DATE OF BIRTH:	3/10/1981
PATIENT NUMBER:	SR3254
REFERRING PHYSICIAN:	LIANG

MRI SCAN OF RIGHT KNEE WITHOUT CONTRAST

HISTORY: The patient was injured in a motor vehicle accident and 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:

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

MEDIAL MENISCUS: Horizontal tear is detected in the body and posterior horn of medial meniscus. A globular hyperintense signal is seen in the anterior horn of medial meniscus, suggestive of myxoid degeneration.

LATERAL MENISCUS: A globular hyperintense signal is seen in both horns of lateral meniscus, suggestive of myxoid degeneration.

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

OTHER LIGAMENTS: The distal end of the quadriceps tendon is thickened with hyperintense signal, suggestive of quadriceps tendinosis. The patellar tendon is thickened with hyperintense signal, suggestive of patellar tendinosis.

FLUID: here is mild synovial effusion. A small cystic lesion is detected between the medial head of gastrocnemius and semimembranosus muscles. This represents a tiny Baker's cyst.

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CARTILAGE: Mild changes of osteoarthritis are detected in the knee joint in the form of osteophytes, thinning of articular cartilage and reduction of joint space. The patellar cartilage is swollen and reveals hyperintense signal, without erosions of the underlying bone, this can be due to injury or can be due to chondromalacia patellae (grade I).

OSSEOUS STRUCTURES: Subtle altered marrow signal intensity is seen involving the distal femur essentially along the anteromedial aspect (series 6, images 8 to 10). This can be of degenerative or traumatic etiology. There is no bone contusion. No fracture.

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

IMPRESSION:

1. **Horizontal tear in the body and posterior horn of medial meniscus.**
2. **Myxoid degeneration of anterior horn of medial meniscus and both horns of lateral meniscus.**
3. **Sprain of anterior cruciate ligament.**
4. **Mild buckling of posterior cruciate ligament.**
5. **Quadriceps and patellar tendinosis.**
6. **Mild synovial effusion, with a tiny Baker's cyst.**
7. **Mild changes of osteoarthritis in the knee joint as described.**
8. **The patellar cartilage is swollen and reveals hyperintense signal, without erosions of the underlying bone, this can be due to injury or can be due to chondromalacia patellae (grade I).**
9. **Subtle altered marrow signal intensity involving the distal femur essentially along the anteromedial aspect. This can be of degenerative or traumatic etiology. Clinical correlation is suggested.**
10. **Diffuse subcutaneous edema around the knee joint.**

Thank you for the courtesy of this referral.

Electronically Signed
Mershad Hagigi, MD, PHD
Board Certified Radiologist
Date: 10/28/2022