



Next Generation Diagnostic Imaging P.C.

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DATE OF STUDY: 10/7/2022
PATIENT NAME: HEDGE NOEL
DATE OF BIRTH: 2/24/1965
PATIENT NUMBER: SR3170
REFERRING PHYSICIAN: IDY

MRI SCAN OF LEFT KNEE WITHOUT CONTRAST

HISTORY: Patient was involved in a motor vehicle accident and now complains of pain.

COMPARISON: None.

TECHNIQUE: MRI of the left 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. Buckling of the posterior cruciate ligament is seen.

MEDIAL MENISCUS: There is an intrasubstance signal seen in the body and posterior horn of medial meniscus, which may represent an intrasubstance tear. 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 the both horns of lateral meniscus, suggestive of myxoid degeneration.

COLLATERAL LIGAMENTS: Hyperintensity is detected around the medial collateral ligament, however the ligament is intact. This is suggestive of grade I injury of medial collateral ligament. Mild fluid is seen in relation to the medial collateral ligament, suggestive of medial collateral ligament bursitis. The lateral collateral ligament complex is intact.

OTHER LIGAMENTS: The quadriceps tendon is thickened with hyperintense signal, suggestive of quadriceps tendinosis. The patellar tendon is thickened with hyperintense signal, suggestive of patellar tendinosis. The medial and lateral patellar retinacula are unremarkable.

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FLUID: There is mild synovial effusion. No Baker's cyst.

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 irregular and reveals hyperintense signal with erosions of the underlying bone. This can be due to injury or can represent chondromalacia patellae (grade III).

OSSEOUS STRUCTURES: Subtle, altered marrow signal intensity is seen involving the distal femur and proximal tibia. This can represent mild degenerative marrow edema. There is no bone contusion. No fracture.

SOFT TISSUES: Diffuse subcutaneous edema is seen around the knee joint. Few, prominent varicosities are seen surrounding the knee joint.

IMPRESSION:

1. An intrasubstance signal in the body and posterior horn of medial meniscus, which may represent an intrasubstance tear.
2. Myxoid degeneration in the anterior horn of medial meniscus and in the both horns of lateral meniscus.
3. Sprain of the anterior cruciate ligament.
4. Buckling of the posterior cruciate ligament.
5. Grade I injury of medial collateral ligament.
6. Mild fluid in relation to the medial collateral ligament, suggestive of medial collateral ligament bursitis.
7. Quadriceps and patellar tendinosis.
8. Mild synovial effusion.
9. Mild changes of osteoarthritis in the knee joint.
10. The patellar cartilage is irregular and reveals hyperintense signal with erosions of the underlying bone. This can be due to injury or can represent chondromalacia patellae (grade III).

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- 11. Subtle, altered marrow signal intensity involving the distal femur and proximal tibia. This can represent mild degenerative marrow edema.**
- 12. Diffuse subcutaneous edema around the knee joint.**
- 13. Few, prominent varicosities surrounding the knee joint.**

Thank you for the courtesy of this referral.

Electronically Signed
Mershad Hagigi, MD, PHD
Board Certified Radiologist
Date: 10/11/2022