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November 04, 2022

Office seen at:
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Re: Arnold, Marlon
DOB: 04/18/1983
DOA: 07/17/2022

FOLLOW-UP NOTE

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Follow up of left knee pain.

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

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: Left knee: Left knee pain is 10/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness and weakness. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and has difficulty going up and down stairs. The patient also notes clicking, popping, buckling, and intermittent locking. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The left knee reveals tenderness along the lateral joint line, superior pole of patella, and inferior pole of the patella. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema or deformity appreciated. Negative McMurray test. Positive Lachman test. Positive patellofemoral grinding test. Positive anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 90/130 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 left lower extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the left knee, done on 08/30/2022, shows iliotibial band syndrome. Narrowing of the femorotibial compartments. Partial lateral collateral ligament and

lateral capsular tear. Partial ACL tear. Suprapatellar plica. Synovitis. Effusion. Patellar alta. Hypertrophic tibial tuberosity.

ASSESSMENT:

1. M23.92 Internal derangement, left knee.
2. S83.519A Anterior cruciate ligament tear, left knee.
3. S83.32XA Tear articular cartilage, left knee.
4. M25.462 Joint effusion, left knee.
5. S80.912A Injury, left knee.
6. M25.562 Pain, left knee.
7. M65.162 Synovitis, left knee.
8. M67.52 Medial plica, left knee.
9. Iliotibial band syndrome, left knee.
10. Lateral collateral ligament, left knee.

PLAN:

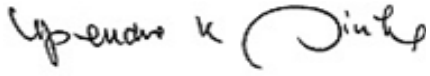
1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for left knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for left knee 3 days/week.
6. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for left knee. The patient refuses due to side effects.
7. Discussed left 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 think about 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 left 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 left 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. Follow up in 4 weeks. The patient will decide after reviewing the remaining pending MRIs.

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
MS/AEI



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