**Patient Name:** DWYER-TIERNEY, AMY

**Date of Birth:** 08/28/1973

**Date of Service:** 02/23/2022

**History of Present Illness:**  
This is a 49 year-old right hand dominant female who states that when she got off the boat, fell and twisted her arm in September 2021. Patient injured Left Shoulder in the accident. The patient is here today for orthopedic evaluation. Patient saw another orthopedic surgeon who recommended PT. Patient did 12 weeks of PT and it helped a little.

The patient complains of left shoulder pain that is 6/10, with 10 being the worst, which is shooting and throbbing in nature. The left shoulder pain radiates into deltoid. Left shoulder pain increases with abduction. Left shoulder pain improves with \_\_\_\_, medication.

**Past Medical History:**  
Arthritis, hearing loss, stomach ulcers, ear and sinus infections, urinary tract infections, blood in urine. Lupus, takes medications.

**Past Surgical History:**  
Hysterectomy 2008, gallbladder surgery 2014, microdiscectomy 2017.

**Past Accident/Injuries:**

**Daily Medications:**  
Plaquenil, Pepcid AC, ibuprofen, prednisone. Patient takes medication for lupus.

**Allergies:**  
No known drug allergies

**Social History:**  
No smoking, no drinking. Patient is not working.

**Physical Examination:**  
**Vitals:** On physical examination, the patient is 5 feet 6 inches tall weighs 220 pounds   
**General Appearance:** Patient is a well-developed, well-nourished female in no acute distress. Awake, alert,   
and oriented x 3. Mood and affect are normal.  
**Gait and Station:** Gait is normal

**Left Shoulder:**  
Examination of the shoulder revealed tenderness to palpation at AC joint. There was no effusion. No crepitus was present. No atrophy was present. Drop arm, and apprehension tests were negative. Hawkins and Neer's test were positive. Range of motion Abduction 70 degrees (180 degrees normal ) Forward flexion 140 degrees (180 degrees normal ) External rotation 80 degrees (90 degrees normal )

**Diagnostic Imaging:**  
10/12/2021 - MRI of the left shoulder reveals partial thickness partial-width articular sided tear of the posterior supraspinatus tendon near the critical zone involving 50% thickness. No tendon retraction or muscle atrophy. Mild edema in the subacromial bursa. Correlate for bursitis. Mild degenerative changes of the AC joint with edema.

**Assessment and Plan:**  
Diagnosis: Left shoulder rotator cuff tear.  
Recommend left shoulder arthroscopy.

The patient has failed conservative management which has included physical therapy, oral medications, and injections. The MRI was reviewed with the patient as well as the clinical examination findings. I have gone over all treatment options with the patient. At this time, I have discussed the benefits and risks of Left shoulder arthroscopy, acromioplasty, subacromial decompression, debridement of rotator cuff versus possible rotator cuff repair, biceps tenotomy versus tenodesis and all other related procedures with the patient. I answered all their questions in regards to the procedure. The patient verbally consents to the procedure and will be scheduled on \_\_\_\_\_\_.

The patient’s Left Shoulder was examined   
MRI of the Left Shoulder was reviewed.   
The patient at the present time is advised to undergo medical clearance.  
Patient is to return to the office in 2 months.

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. Patient is considered 100% temporarily disabled.  
  
In response to the required COVID-19 mandates the following precautions have been taken. Doctors and Medical Assistants wore masks and gloves; examination rooms are completely disinfected after each use. Patient was required to wear a mask. Temperature scan was administered prior to examination. No more than 10 people were permitted in the waiting room at any time as this is the max that can be achieved while still maintaining six (6) feet social distancing guidelines. Only the patient was permitted in the examination room.



**L Sean Thompson, M.D.**