

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 25, 2022

Office seen at:
Dolphin Family Chiropractic, P.C.
430 W Merrick Road
Valley Stream, NY 11580
Phone# (516) 612-7288

Re: Johnson Jr, Melvin
DOB: 09/25/1968
DOA: 07/02/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Left shoulder, left knee, and left ankle pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 53-year-old right-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 07/02/2022. The patient was a driver and was wearing a seatbelt. The vehicle was struck on the front driver side. The airbags did not deploy. The EMS did not arrive on the scene. The police were called to the scene of the accident. The patient went by car to Winthrop-University Hospital and was treated and released the same day. The patient presents today complaining of left shoulder, left knee, and left ankle pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 6 weeks with no relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently not working.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Noncontributory. There is a previous history of trauma, MVA about 3 years ago.

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 for 5 blocks. He can stand for 20 minutes before he has to sit. He can sit for 20 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: play sports, lifting heavy objects, carrying heavy objects, reaching overhead, running errands, kneeling, squatting, negotiating stairs, jogging and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 8/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness, popping, and clicking. The patient is able to reach overhead, able to reach behind the back, and unable to sleep at night due to pain. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest, medication, and physical therapy.

Left knee: Left knee pain is 9/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness. The patient has 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 medication.

Left ankle: Left ankle pain is 8/10, described as constant, dull, achy pain. The patient has pain with standing, walking, and climbing. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest.

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 5 feet 10 inches, weight is 162 pounds, and BMI is 23.2. The left shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region and AC joint. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema or deformity appreciated. Negative drop arm test. Positive cross-over test. Positive empty can test. Positive Yergason test. Negative deltoid atrophy. Negative O'Brien test. Positive impingement sign. Positive Lift-off test. Positive Hawkins test. Range of motion, as per goniometer, abduction 125/180 degrees, adduction 30/45 degrees, forward flexion 140/180 degrees, extension 40/60 degrees, internal rotation 50/90 degrees, and external rotation 55/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the sacrum. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the left upper extremity.

The left knee reveals tenderness along the medial joint line and inferior pole of the patella. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema or deformity appreciated. Negative McMurray test. Negative Lachman test. Positive patellofemoral grinding test. Negative anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 85/130 degrees and extension 3/5 degrees. Knee is stable with varus and valgus stress test. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the left lower extremity.

The left ankle reveals negative anterior drawer test. Positive inversion stress test. Tenderness to palpation noted in the medial aspect. Range of motion is limited and painful. ROM: Dorsiflexion 10/20 degrees, plantarflexion 35/50 degrees, inversion 10/15 degrees, eversion 10/15 degrees.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the left shoulder, done on 08/03/2022, shows arthrosis of the AC joint with impingement. Myotendinous supraspinatus strain/interstitial tear with associated tenosynovitis/bursitis as discussed in the body of the report. The visualized portions of the labrum are intact. MRI of the left knee, done on 07/26/2022, shows marrow edema deep to the PCL tibial insertion compatible with bone contusion and trabecular microfractures as discussed in the body of the report. Presence of joint fluid compatible with synovitis. Mild degenerative osseous and meniscal changes. The meniscal structures are otherwise intact. The anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments as well as the medial and lateral collateral ligament complexes are intact. MRI of the left ankle, done on 08/03/2022, shows presence of ankle joint fluid compatible with synovitis. Findings compatible with PTT hypertrophic tear as discussed in the body of the report.

ASSESSMENT:

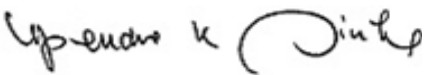
1. S46.012A Partial rotator cuff tear, left shoulder.
2. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
3. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
4. M65.812 Tenosynovitis, left shoulder.
5. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
6. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
7. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
8. M89.312 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, left shoulder.
9. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
10. M23.92 Internal derangement, left knee.
11. M25.462 Joint effusion, left knee.
12. S80.912A Injury, left knee.
13. M25.562 Pain, left knee.
14. M65.162 Synovitis, left knee.
15. Bone contusion, left knee.
16. Trabecular microfractures, left knee.
17. Synovitis, left ankle.
18. PTT tear, left ankle.

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 shoulder, left knee, and left ankle.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for left shoulder, left knee, and left ankle 3 days/week.
6. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for left shoulder, left knee, and left ankle. The patient accepts.
7. Discussed left shoulder, left knee, and left ankle 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. The patient needs medical clearance prior to surgery.
9. 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 shoulder, left knee, and left ankle 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.
10. Discussed the length of the arthroscopy, the postoperative instructions, and the option of continuing with conservative management alternatives to surgery, including no surgery.
11. All the benefits and risks of the left shoulder, left knee, and left ankle 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.
12. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.
13. The patient verbally consents for the arthroscopy of left knee and the patient will be scheduled for left 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.
14. 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.



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Mellita Shakhmurov, PA-C

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Board Certified Orthopedic Surgeon

MS/AEI