

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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November 07, 2022

Office seen at:
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150 Graham Avenue Suite A
Brooklyn NY 11206
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Re: Perez, Dolores
DOB: 10/29/1976
DOA: 07/01/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Right shoulder and left knee pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 46-year-old right-hand dominant female involved in a motor vehicle accident on 07/01/2022. The patient was a front passenger and was wearing a seatbelt. The vehicle was struck on the rear end. The airbags did not deploy. The EMS arrived on the scene. The police were called to the scene of the accident. The patient was transported via ambulance to a hospital and was treated and released the same day. The patient presents today complaining of right shoulder and left knee pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 4 months with little relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently working.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Noncontributory. There is no previous history of trauma.

PAST SURGICAL HISTORY: Right eye cataract surgery about 25 years ago and right bunion surgery about 25 years ago.

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 does not drink alcohol. The patient does not use recreational drugs.

ADL CAPABILITIES: The patient states that she can walk for 1/2 block. She can stand for 5 minutes before she has to sit. She 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 she is unable to do the following activities: driving, lifting heavy objects, carrying heavy objects, reaching overhead, laundry, shopping, running errands, kneeling, squatting, negotiating stairs, jogging and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Right shoulder: Right shoulder pain is 6-7/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient is unable to reach overhead, but is able to reach behind the back. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest and physical therapy.

Left knee: Left knee pain is 6/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has no difficulty rising from a chair and has no difficulty going up and down stairs. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest and physical therapy.

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 0 inches, weight is 124 pounds, and BMI is 24.2. The right shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region, AC joint, and proximal biceps tendon. 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. Positive O'Brien test. Positive impingement sign. Positive Lift-off test. Positive Hawkins test. Range of motion, as per goniometer, abduction 115/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 130/180 degrees, extension 45/60 degrees, internal rotation 45/90 degrees, and external rotation 60/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the sacrum. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right upper extremity.

The left knee reveals tenderness along the medial joint line, superior pole of the 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 95/130 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 right shoulder, done on 07/21/2022, shows tear of the anterior superior to posterior superior glenoid labrum (SLAP tear) which propagates posteriorly to the level of the posterior glenoid labrum. Associated developing intra-labral cyst within the posterior superior labrum. Supraspinatus and infraspinatus tendinitis with subdeltoid/subacromial bursal edema indicative of bursitis. Evidence of rotator cuff impingement secondary to anterolateral downsloping of the acromion. MRI of the left knee, done on 07/21/2022, shows anterior cruciate ligament sprain. Posterior medial meniscocapsular junction sprain. Joint effusion. Semimembranosus medial collateral ligament bursitis. A 1.9 cm chondroid lesion with nonaggressive features within the proximal tibia consistent with enchondroma.

ASSESSMENT:

1. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
2. M75.81 Shoulder tendinitis, right shoulder.
3. S43.431A SLAP tear, right shoulder.
4. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
5. M75.51 Bursitis, right shoulder.
6. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
7. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
8. M89.311 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, right shoulder.
9. M25.411 Joint effusion, right shoulder.
10. M23.92 Internal derangement, left knee.
11. S83.512A Anterior cruciate ligament sprain, left knee.
12. M25.462 Joint effusion, left knee.
13. S80.912A Injury, left knee.
14. M25.562 Pain, left knee.
15. M70.42 Prepatellar bursitis, 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 right shoulder and left knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder and left knee 3 days/week.
6. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for right shoulder and left knee. The patient refuses due to side effects.
7. Discussed right shoulder and 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 wants 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 right shoulder and 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 right shoulder and 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 1 month for decision.

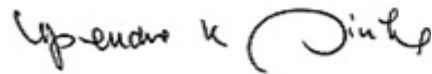
CAUSALITY: It is within a certain degree of medical certainty, that the history presented by the patient, the objective physical findings as well as the diagnosis rendered is causally related to the injury the patient incurred on the specified date. These current symptoms were nonexistent prior to the 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



U.K. Sinha, MD, MS (Ortho), FAAOS
Board Certified Orthopedic Surgeon