

# UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 2, 2022

Office seen at:  
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Re: Persaud, Ajit  
DOB: 05/05/1996  
DOA: 06/25/2022

## INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

**CHIEF COMPLAINT:** Right shoulder pain.

**HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS:** A 26-year-old right-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 06/25/2022. The patient was a driver and was wearing a seatbelt. The vehicle was struck on the front side. The airbags deployed. The EMS arrived on the scene. The police were called to the scene of the accident. The patient went by car to Long Island Jewish Medical Center and was treated and released the same day. The patient presents today complaining of right shoulder pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 6 weeks with little relief.

**WORK HISTORY:** The patient is currently working.

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

**PAST SURGICAL HISTORY:** Noncontributory.

**DRUG ALLERGIES:** NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.

**MEDICATIONS:** The patient is taking pain medications p.r.n.

**SOCIAL HISTORY:** The patient smokes one-fifth pack of cigarettes per day. The patient drinks alcohol socially. The patient does use recreational drugs socially.

**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: Garden, play sports, driving, lifting heavy objects, childcare, 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 and unable to reach behind the back. Worse with range of motion and improves with ice.

**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 8 inches, weight is 180 pounds, and BMI is 27.4. The right 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. Negative cross-over test. Negative empty can test. Positive Yergason test. Negative deltoid atrophy. Negative O'Brien test. Positive impingement sign. Negative Lift-off test. Positive Hawkins test. Range of motion, as per goniometer, abduction 145/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 150/180 degrees, extension 50/60 degrees, internal rotation 75/90 degrees, and external rotation 70/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the mid back. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right upper extremity.

**DIAGNOSTIC TESTING:** MRI of the right shoulder, done on 07/21/2022, shows mild subluxation of the acromioclavicular joint with significant hypertrophy of the joint capsule. Tenosynovitis of the extra articular long head of the biceps tendon.

**ASSESSMENT:**

1. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
2. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
3. M65.811 Tenosynovitis, right shoulder.
4. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
5. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
6. M89.311 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, right shoulder.
7. M25.411 Joint effusion, right shoulder.

**PLAN:**

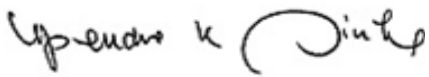
1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for right shoulder.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder 3 days/week.
6. PT if pain does not improve in 4 weeks, will consider injection or intervention.
7. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for right shoulder. The patient refuses due to side effects.
8. Discussed right shoulder arthroscopy versus conservative management with the patient. The patient will consider injection if pain does not improve with PT in 4 weeks.
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 right shoulder 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 right shoulder 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. Follow up in 4 weeks.

**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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MS/AEI