

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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October 19, 2022

Office seen at:
Brooklyn Medical
5205 Church Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11203
Phone# (845) 201-5909

Re: Skeen, Gregory
DOB: 08/16/1985
DOA: 08/04/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Right shoulder, right knee, neck and low back pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 37-year-old right-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 08/04/2022. The patient was a front seat passenger and was wearing a seatbelt. The vehicle was struck on the front passenger side and T-boned on the passenger side. The police were called to the scene of the accident. The patient went by car to _ Brookdale University Hospital Medical Center and was treated and released the same day. The patient presents today complaining of right shoulder, right knee, neck and low back pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy 3 times a week with little relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently not 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 Motrin and lidocaine gel.

SOCIAL HISTORY: The patient is a smoker. The patient drinks alcohol occasionally.

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: 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 7/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness, weakness, and clicking. The patient is unable to reach overhead or behind the back and unable to sleep at night due to pain. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest, medication, physical therapy, and ice.

Right knee: Right knee pain is 8/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness and weakness. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and 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, medication, physical therapy, and 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 6 inches, weight is 150 pounds, and BMI is 24.2. The right shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region and AC joint. There is no swelling, heat, erythema, crepitus or deformity appreciated. Negative drop arm test. Negative cross-over test. Negative empty can test. Negative 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 160/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 120/180 degrees, extension 50/60 degrees, internal rotation 80/90 degrees, and external rotation 80/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the sacrum. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right upper extremity.

The right knee reveals tenderness along the medial joint line, superior pole of patella. There is no heat, erythema, or deformity appreciated. There is swelling and crepitus appreciated. Positive McMurray test. Negative Lachman test. Positive patellofemoral grinding test. Negative anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 110/130 degrees and extension 0/5 degrees. Knee is stable with varus and valgus stress test. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right lower extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the right shoulder, done on 08/30/2022, shows tendinosis of the supraspinatus and subscapularis tendons. Mild lateral downsloping of the acromion. Mild synovial effusion. Mild fluid in subcoracoid bursae and along the biceps tendon. MRI of the right knee, done on 09/12/2022, shows suggestion of possible intrasubstance tear involving the body and posterior horn of the medial meniscus. However, presence of artifact, limit evaluation. Myxoid degeneration in the anterior horn of medial meniscus. Sprain of the anterior cruciate ligament. Quadriceps and patellar tendinosis. Mild synovial effusion. Mild changes of osteoarthritis in the knee joint. The patellar cartilage is swollen and reveals hyperintense signal, without erosions of the underlying bone. This can be due to injury or can represent chondromalacia patellae (grade I). Subtle, altered marrow signal intensity involving the lateral femoral condyle along the posterior aspect. This can represent mild degenerative or traumatic edema. Mild subcutaneous edema around the knee joint.

ASSESSMENT:

1. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
2. M75.01 Adhesive capsulitis, right shoulder.
3. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
4. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
5. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
6. M25.411 Joint effusion, right shoulder.
7. S83.241A Medial meniscus tear, right knee.
8. M23.91 Internal derangement, right knee.
9. S83.519A Anterior cruciate ligament tear, right knee.
10. S83.511A Anterior cruciate ligament sprain, right knee.
11. S83.411 Medial collateral ligament sprain, right knee.
12. M22.2X1 Patellofemoral chondral injury, right knee.
13. M25.461 Joint effusion, right knee.
14. M12.569 Traumatic arthropathy, right knee.
15. S80.911A Injury, right knee.
16. M25.561 Pain, right knee.
17. M65.161 Synovitis, right knee.

PLAN:

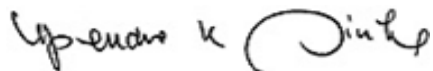
1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for right shoulder and right knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder and right knee 3 days/week.
6. Discussed right 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 proceed with surgery.
7. 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 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.

8. Discussed the length of the arthroscopy, the postoperative instructions, and the option of continuing with conservative management alternatives to surgery, including no surgery.
9. All the benefits and risks of the right 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.
10. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.
11. The patient verbally consents for the arthroscopy of right knee and the patient will be scheduled for right 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.
12. 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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