

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 30, 2022

Office seen at:

Merrick Medical PC
243-51 Merrick Blvd
Rosedale, NY 11422
Phone# (718) 413-5499

Re: Francis, Tricia
DOB: 02/28/1971
DOA: 06/28/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Right shoulder and left shoulder pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 51-year-old right-hand dominant female involved in a motor vehicle accident on 06/28/2022. The patient was a driver and was wearing a seatbelt. The vehicle was struck on the rear 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 did not go to any hospital that same day. The patient presents today complaining of right shoulder and left shoulder pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 2 months with little relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently working.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Hypertension and hyperlipidemia. There is no previous history of trauma.

PAST SURGICAL HISTORY: Left hip surgery, status post fall, metal placement and fixation about 12 years ago.

DRUG ALLERGIES: NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.

MEDICATIONS: The patient is taking amlodipine 10 mg, Valsartan 160 mg, and Tenoretic.

SOCIAL HISTORY: The patient is a nonsmoker. The patient drinks alcohol socially. The patient does use recreational drugs socially.

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: play sports, lifting heavy objects, carrying heavy objects, reaching overhead, laundry, shopping, running errands, and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Right shoulder: Right shoulder pain is 8/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness. 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 medication.

Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 8/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness 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 medication.

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 or irregular heart rate. The patient has 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 right shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region. 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 115/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 130/180 degrees, extension 45/60 degrees, internal rotation 50/90 degrees, and external rotation 65/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the sacrum. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right upper extremity.

The left shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region, AC joint, and proximal biceps tendon. 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 110/180

degrees, adduction 35/45 degrees, forward flexion 120/180 degrees, extension 40/60 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 left upper extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the right shoulder, done on 08/09/2022, shows increased intrasubstance signal at the anterior leading edge with fluid below the supraspinatus tendon indicating partial tear at the articular surface with no muscle tendon retraction. Fluid seen in the subacromial/subdeltoid bursa indicating bursitis. MRI of the left shoulder, done on 08/09/2022, shows intrasubstance increased signal of the anterior edge of the supraspinatus indicating partial full-thickness tear with no muscle tendon retraction. Increased signal within the subacromial subdeltoid bursa indicating bursitis. AC hypertrophy with type III acromion causing supraspinous outlet obstruction.

ASSESSMENT:

1. S46.011A Partial rotator cuff tear, right shoulder.
2. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
3. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
4. M75.51 Bursitis, right shoulder.
5. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
6. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
7. M25.411 Joint effusion, right shoulder.
8. S46.012A Partial rotator cuff tear, left shoulder.
9. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
10. M75.82 Shoulder tendinitis, left shoulder.
11. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
12. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
13. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
14. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
15. M89.312 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, left shoulder.
16. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
17. Type III acromion, left shoulder.

PLAN:

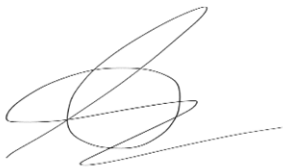
1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for right shoulder and left shoulder.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder and left shoulder 3 days/week.
6. Discussed right shoulder and left shoulder 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. The patient needs medical clearance prior to 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 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.

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 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.
11. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.
12. The patient verbally consents for the arthroscopy of left shoulder and the patient will be scheduled for left shoulder 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.
13. The patient will follow up 1-2 weeks postop or in 2 months if surgery has not been performed yet.

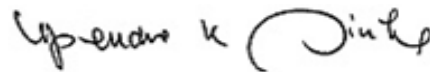
CAUSALITY: It is within a certain degree of medical certainty, that the history presented by the patient, the objective physical findings as well as the diagnosis rendered is causally related to the injury the patient incurred on the specified date. These current symptoms were nonexistent prior to the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



Mellita Shakhmurov, PA-C

MS/AEI



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