

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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October 10, 2022

Office seen at:

Baxter Medical Care, PC
8106 Baxter Ave # Mc2
Elmhurst, NY 11373
Phone# (718) 639-1110

Re: Vasquez, Victor
DOB: 01/19/1987
DOA: 08/04/2022

FOLLOW-UP NOTE

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Follow up of right shoulder, left shoulder, and right knee pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The patient presents today in followup with continued pain in the right shoulder, left shoulder, and right knee.

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 5/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient is unable to reach overhead, unable to reach behind the back, and unable to sleep at night due to pain.

Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 3/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient is able to reach overhead and able to reach behind the back, but unable to sleep at night due to pain.

Right knee: Right knee pain is 5/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness and weakness. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and has difficulty going up and down stairs. The patient also notes clicking, popping, buckling, and intermittent locking.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The right shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region and AC region. There is no heat, swelling, 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 110/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 130/180 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 left shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region. There is no heat, swelling, 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 115/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 140/180 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 left upper extremity.

The right knee reveals tenderness along the lateral 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. Negative Lachman test. Negative patellofemoral grinding test. Negative anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 120/130 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 08/24/2022, shows tear of the supraspinatus glenoid labrum. Tenosynovitis of the extra articular long head of the biceps tendon. AC joint hypertrophy may contribute to rotator cuff impingement. MRI of the left shoulder, done on 08/24/2022, shows mild subluxation of the acromioclavicular joint with significant hypertrophy of the joint capsule. Mild fluid in subacromial-subdeltoid bursa compatible with bursitis or may be seen with full thickness rotator cuff tear. MRI of the right knee, done on 08/31/2022, shows mild anterior cruciate ligament sprain at tibial attachment. There is a joint effusion.

ASSESSMENT:

1. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
2. M75.01 Adhesive capsulitis, right shoulder.
3. S43.431A Labral tear, right shoulder.
4. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
5. M65.811 Tenosynovitis, right shoulder.
6. M75.51 Bursitis, right shoulder.
7. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
8. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.

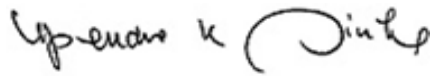
9. M89.311 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, right shoulder.
10. M25.411 Joint effusion, right shoulder.
11. S46.012A Partial rotator cuff tear, left shoulder.
12. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
13. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
14. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
15. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
16. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
17. M89.312 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, left shoulder.
18. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
19. M23.91 Internal derangement, right knee.
20. S83.511A Anterior cruciate ligament sprain, right knee.
21. M12.569 Traumatic arthropathy, right knee.
22. S80.911A Injury, right knee.
23. M25.561 Pain, right knee.
24. M24.661 Adhesions, 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, left shoulder, and right knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder, left shoulder, and right knee 3 days/week.
6. Discussed right 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. 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.
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 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.
10. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.
11. The patient verbally consents for the arthroscopy of right shoulder and the patient will be scheduled for right 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.
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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "U.K. Sinha", written over a horizontal line.

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

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