

# UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 08, 2022

Office seen at:

Liberty Rhea Ranada Ebarle PT PC  
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Phone # (718) 402-5200

Re: Bastos, Luis  
DOB: 12/23/1952  
DOA: 04/14/2022

## INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

**CHIEF COMPLAINT:** Left shoulder, left knee, right ankle, and left ankle pain.

**HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS:** A 70-year-old right-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 04/14/2022. The patient was a driver and was wearing a seatbelt. The airbags did not deploy. The EMS did not arrive on the scene. The police were not called to the scene of the accident. The patient did not go to any hospital that same day. The patient presents today complaining of left shoulder, left knee, right ankle, and left ankle pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 3 times per 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 not taking any medication at this time.

**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 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:** Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 8/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has weakness and clicking. The patient is unable to reach overhead, unable to reach behind the back, and unable to sleep at night due to pain.

Left knee: Left knee pain is 9/10, described as constant, 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.

**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 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. Positive O'Brien test. Positive impingement sign. Negative Lift-off test. Positive Hawkins test. Range of motion, as per goniometer, abduction 140/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 160/180 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 left knee reveals tenderness along the medial joint line. There is no heat, swelling, erythema, crepitus or deformity appreciated. Positive McMurray test. Negative Lachman test. Negative patellofemoral grinding test. Positive anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 110/130 degrees and extension -5/5 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 left shoulder, done on 07/22/2022, shows impingement and outlet syndrome. Cuff tendinosis and tendinitis. Small labra. Synovitis. Hypoplastic biceps tendon. MRI of the left knee, done on 06/02/2022, shows horizontal tear of the body and posterior horn of the medial meniscus. Bone contusion of the lateral femoral condyle. Significant edema in the prepatellar region compatible with trauma sequelae.

**ASSESSMENT:**

1. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
2. M75.02 Adhesive capsulitis, left shoulder.
3. M75.82 Shoulder tendinitis, left shoulder.
4. S43.432A Labral tear, left shoulder.
5. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
6. M65.812 Tenosynovitis, left shoulder.
7. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
8. M75.22 Bicipital tendinitis, left shoulder.
9. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
10. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
11. S46.102A Biceps tendon tear, left shoulder.
12. M67.212 Hypertrophic synovitis, left shoulder.
13. M89.312 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, left shoulder.
14. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
15. S83.242A Medial meniscus tear, left knee.
16. M23.92 Internal derangement, left knee.
17. S83.512A Anterior cruciate ligament sprain, left knee.
18. S83.412A Medial collateral ligament sprain, left knee.
19. M94.262 Chondromalacia, left knee.
20. S83.32XA Tear articular cartilage, left knee.
21. M22.2X2 Patellofemoral chondral injury, left knee.
22. M25.462 Joint effusion, left knee.
23. M12.569 Traumatic arthropathy, left knee.
24. S80.912A Injury, left knee.
25. M25.562 Pain, left knee.
26. M65.162 Synovitis, left knee.
27. M24.662 Adhesions, left knee.

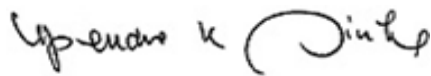
**PLAN:**

1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for left shoulder and left knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for left shoulder and left knee 3 days/week.
6. Discussed 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 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 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 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. The patient verbally consents for the arthroscopy of left knee and the patient will be scheduled for left 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.
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.



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

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