

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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July 29, 2022

Office seen at:

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

Re: Hooper, Johnny
DOB: 10/28/1953
DOA: 04/28/2022

FOLLOW-UP NOTE

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

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The patient presents today in followup with continued pain in the right shoulder, left shoulder, and left 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 9/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has weakness, popping, 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 shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 7-8/10, described as intermittent, 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.

The patient is going for arthroscopy of the right shoulder on 07/30/2022.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The right shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over proximal biceps tendon. 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 120/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 130/180 degrees, extension 40/60 degrees, internal rotation 70/90 degrees, and external rotation 70/90 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 and AC joint. 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. Negative impingement sign. Positive Lift-off test. Negative Hawkins test. Range of motion, as per goniometer, abduction 120/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 150/180 degrees, extension 50/60 degrees, internal rotation 65/90 degrees, and external rotation 65/90 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, superior pole of patella, and inferior pole of the patella. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema or deformity appreciated. Positive McMurray test. Negative Lachman test. Negative 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 left lower extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the right shoulder, done on 07/11/2022, shows partial-thickness undersurface tear of the supraspinatus tendon. Tenosynovitis of the extra articular long head of the biceps tendon. MRI of the left shoulder, done on 07/11/2022, shows AC joint arthrosis. Interstitial tear of a length of about 1.4 cm at the attachment of the supraspinatus tendon. Small cyst in lateral aspect of humeral head. MRI of the left knee, done on 07/19/2022, shows horizontal tear of the body and posterior horn of the medial meniscus. Suprapatellar fat pad impingement.

ASSESSMENT:

1. S46.011A Partial rotator cuff tear, right shoulder.
2. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
3. M75.01 Adhesive capsulitis, right shoulder.
4. M75.81 Shoulder tendinitis, right shoulder.
5. S43.431A Labral tear, right shoulder.
6. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
7. M65.811 Tenosynovitis, right shoulder.
8. M75.51 Bursitis, right shoulder.
9. M75.21 Bicipital tendinitis, right shoulder.
10. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
11. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
12. M94.211 Chondromalacia, right shoulder.
13. M67.211 Hypertrophy synovitis, right shoulder.

14. M89.311 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, right shoulder.
15. M25.411 Joint effusion, right shoulder.
16. S46.012A Partial rotator cuff tear, left shoulder.
17. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
18. M75.02 Adhesive capsulitis, left shoulder.
19. M75.82 Shoulder tendinitis, left shoulder.
20. S43.432A Labral tear, left shoulder.
21. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
22. M65.812 Tenosynovitis, left shoulder.
23. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
24. M75.22 Bicipital tendinitis, left shoulder.
25. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
26. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
27. S46.102A Biceps tendon tear, left shoulder.
28. M94.212 Chondromalacia, left shoulder.
29. M67.212 Hypertrophy synovitis, left shoulder.
30. M89.312 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, left shoulder.
31. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
32. M23.92 Internal derangement, left knee.
33. S83.512A Anterior cruciate ligament sprain, left knee.
34. S83.412A Medial collateral ligament sprain, left knee.
35. M94.262 Chondromalacia, left knee.
36. M22.2X2 Patellofemoral chondral injury, left knee.
37. M25.462 Joint effusion, left knee.
38. M12.569 Traumatic arthropathy, left knee.
39. S80.912A Injury, left knee.

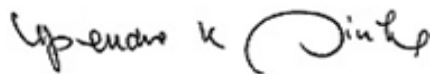
PLAN:

1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for right shoulder, left shoulder, and left knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder, left shoulder, and left 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.



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

UKS/AEI