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August 15, 2022

Office seen at:
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Re: Tate, Kevin
DOB: 08/03/1978
DOA: 07/03/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Right shoulder and left shoulder pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 44-year-old left-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 07/03/2022. The patient was a bicyclist, was hit by a car and the impact was on the right side. The EMS arrived on the scene. The police were not called to the scene of the accident. The patient was transported via ambulance to Saint Barnabas Medical Center and was treated and released the 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 6 weeks with little relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently working.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Noncontributory. There is no previous history of trauma.

PAST SURGICAL HISTORY: Left knee arthroscopy in 1996.

DRUG ALLERGIES: NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.

MEDICATIONS: The patient is taking pain medications p.r.n.

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 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: lifting heavy objects and carrying heavy objects.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Right shoulder: Right shoulder pain is 7/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness and weakness. The patient is unable to reach overhead and unable to reach behind the back. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest and physical therapy.

Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 6/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has weakness and clicking. The patient is unable to reach overhead and unable to reach behind the back. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest and physical therapy.

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 4 inches, weight is 152 pounds, and BMI is 26.1. The right shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region, AC joint, and proximal biceps tendon. 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 95/180 degrees, adduction 30/45 degrees, forward flexion 110/180 degrees, extension 45/60 degrees, internal rotation 40/90 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 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 95/180 degrees, adduction 30/45 degrees, forward flexion 110/180 degrees, extension 45/60 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 07/29/2022, shows suggestive shoulder impingement predominantly on the supraspinatus. Fraying extending from the conjoined region anteriorly along the supraspinatus, and at the anterior insertional fibers there is a more distinct suggestive articular surface tear with subtendinous fluid. Series 5 image 10. ACR arthrosis and mild subacromial bursitis. Small glenohumeral fluid, suspicion of underlying anterosuperior labral tear 2:00 axis. Biceps tendinopathy with proximal peritendinous fluid and mild tenosynovitis. MRI of the left shoulder, done on 07/29/2022, shows suggestive shoulder impingement predominantly on the supraspinatus, with a broad surface fraying as well as more articular surface fibrillation at the anterior insertional fibers. There are 6 image 14. Acromioclavicular osteoarthrosis with capsular sprain, as well as sprain of coracohumeral and coracoacromial ligaments. Subacromial/subdeltoid bursitis. Suspicion of anterior to slightly anterosuperior labral tear at approximate 2:00 axis. Series 6 images 7, 8.. Mild subscapularis tendinopathy.

ASSESSMENT:

1. S46.011A Partial rotator cuff tear, right shoulder.
2. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
3. M75.81 Shoulder tendinitis, right shoulder.
4. S43.431A Labral tear, right shoulder.
5. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
6. M65.811 Tenosynovitis, right shoulder.
7. M75.51 Bursitis, right shoulder.
8. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
9. S49.91XA Injury, 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. M75.82 Shoulder tendinitis, left shoulder.
14. S43.432A Labral tear, left shoulder.
15. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
16. M65.812 Tenosynovitis, left shoulder.
17. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
18. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
19. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
20. M25.412 Joint effusion, 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. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for right shoulder and left shoulder. The patient refuses due to side effects.
7. 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 wants to think about 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. Follow up in 2 weeks for decision.

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

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

MS/AEI