

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 30, 2022

Office seen at:
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Re: Defreitas, Dimetri
DOB: 05/25/1995
DOA: 04/21/2022

FOLLOW-UP NOTE

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Follow up of right shoulder pain.

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

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 6-7/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness, weakness, popping, and clicking.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: 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 135/180 degrees, adduction 30/45 degrees, forward flexion 130/180 degrees, extension 45/60 degrees, internal rotation 55/90 degrees, and external rotation 50/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the sacrum. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right upper extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the right shoulder, done on 05/25/2022, shows malalignment of the AC joint with impingement. Findings compatible with myotendinous supraspinatus strain/interstitial tear with associated tenosynovitis/bursitis as discussed in the body of the report. Partial tear of the subscapularis with associated strain/interstitial tear as described above. The visualized portions of the labrum are intact. No acute osseous abnormalities.

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. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
5. M75.51 Bursitis, right shoulder.
6. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
7. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
8. M25.411 Joint effusion, right 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.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder 3 days/week.
6. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for right shoulder. The patient refuses due to side effects.
7. 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.
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 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 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 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.

13. The patient will follow up 1-2 weeks postop or in 2 months if surgery has not been performed yet.

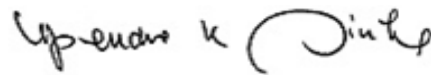
CAUSALITY: It is within a certain degree of medical certainty, that the history presented by the patient, the objective physical findings as well as the diagnosis rendered is causally related to the injury the patient incurred on the specified date. These current symptoms were nonexistent prior to the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



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Board Certified Orthopedic Surgeon