

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 03, 2022

Office seen at:

Tatay Ninong Physical Therapy
1314 Coney Island Ave
Brooklyn, NY 11230
Phone# (718) 377-0100

Re: Swinton, Daisy
DOB: 02/02/1949
DOA: 04/29/2022

FOLLOW-UP NOTE

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Follow up of left shoulder pain.

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

ADL CAPABILITIES: The patient states that she can walk for 1-2 blocks. She can stand for 2 minutes before she has to sit. She can sit for 2 hours before needing to change positions secondary to pain. As a direct result of the injuries sustained in this accident, the patient states that she is unable to do the following activities: play sports, driving, lifting heavy objects, childcare, carrying heavy objects, shopping, kneeling, squatting, negotiating stairs, and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 7-8/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness. The patient is unable to reach overhead, unable to reach behind the back, and unable to sleep at night due to pain.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The patient's height is 5 feet 3 inches, weight is 153 pounds, and BMI is 27.1. 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. 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 135/180 degrees, extension 50/60 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 left upper extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the left shoulder, done on 06/10/2022, shows prominent tendinitis/bursitis changes are seen at the supraspinatus and infraspinatus tendons. A midsubstance and bursal surface tear is seen anteriorly at the supraspinatus tendon. A partial-thickness tear is seen at the distal subscapularis tendon.

ASSESSMENT:

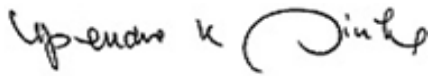
1. S46.012A Partial rotator cuff tear, left shoulder.
2. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
3. M75.02 Adhesive capsulitis, left shoulder.
4. M75.82 Shoulder tendinitis, left shoulder.
5. S43.432A Labral tear, left shoulder.
6. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
7. M65.812 Tenosynovitis, left shoulder.
8. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
9. M75.22 Bicipital tendinitis, left shoulder.
10. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
11. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
12. S46.102A Biceps tendon tear, left shoulder.
13. M67.212 Hypertrophic synovitis, left shoulder.
14. M89.312 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, left shoulder.
15. 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 left shoulder.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for left shoulder 3 days/week.
6. Discussed 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.
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 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.
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 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.
10. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.
11. Follow up in 2 weeks.

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

UKS/AEI