

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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June 23, 2022

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Re: Abdur-Rashid, Talib
DOB: 04/16/1963
DOA: 02/27/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Left shoulder and left knee pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 54-year-old right-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 02/27/2022. The patient was a driver and was wearing a seatbelt. The vehicle was struck on the driver's front side. The airbags did not deploy. The EMS arrived on the scene. The police were 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 and left knee pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 4 months with little relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently not working.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Hypertension and cardiac issues.

PAST SURGICAL HISTORY: Right knee arthroscopy in 2018, stent placement in 2021, and hemicolectomy 2005.

DRUG ALLERGIES: NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.

MEDICATIONS: Metoprolol 25 mg, ASA 81 mg and on a blood thinner, unable to recall.

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 blocks. He can stand for 10 minutes before he has to sit. He can sit for 45 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: play sports, lifting heavy objects, carrying heavy objects, reaching overhead, shopping, running errands, kneeling, squatting, negotiating stairs, jogging and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 9-10/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness, weakness, popping, and clicking. The patient is able to reach overhead, able to reach behind the back, and unable to sleep at night due to pain.

Left knee: Left knee pain is 9-10/10, described as intermittent, 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. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest.

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 or irregular heart rate. The patient has 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 11 inches, weight is 260 pounds, and BMI is 36.3. 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. Positive O'Brien test. Positive impingement sign. Positive Lift-off test. Positive Hawkins test. Range of motion, as per goniometer, abduction 135/180 degrees, adduction 35/45 degrees, forward flexion 130/180 degrees, extension 40/60 degrees, internal rotation 60/90 degrees, and external rotation 55/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the sacrum. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the left upper extremity.

The left knee reveals swelling and tenderness along the medial joint line and the lateral joint line. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema or deformity appreciated. Positive McMurray test. Positive Lachman test. Positive patellofemoral grinding test. Positive anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 80/130 degrees and extension 4/5 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: CT of the left shoulder, done on 04/20/2022, shows severe osteoarthritis at glenohumeral joint. Calcifications abutting anterior aspect of greater tuberosity along course of supraspinatus tendon compatible with hydroxyapatite deposition disease (calcific tendinitis). CT of the left knee, done on 04/20/2022, shows no fracture. Tricompartmental osteoarthritis, severe at medial compartment, moderate at lateral compartment, and mild at patellofemoral compartment. Small joint effusion. Small corticated loose body abutting anterior aspect of medial tibial plateau.

ASSESSMENT:

1. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
2. M75.82 Shoulder tendinitis, left shoulder.
3. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
4. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
5. M19.012 Primary osteoarthritis, left shoulder.
6. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
7. M23.92 Internal derangement, left knee.
8. M25.462 Joint effusion, left knee.
9. S80.912A Injury, left knee.
10. M25.562 Pain, left knee.
11. M17.12 Osteoarthritis, 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. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for left shoulder and left knee. The patient refuses due to side effects.
7. Discussed left shoulder and 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.
8. The patient needs medical clearance prior to surgery.
9. 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 and 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.
10. Discussed the length of the arthroscopy, the postoperative instructions, and the option of continuing with conservative management alternatives to surgery, including no surgery.
11. All the benefits and risks of the left shoulder and 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.
12. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.

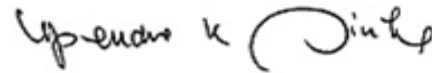
13. The patient verbally consents for the arthroscopy of left shoulder and the patient will be scheduled for left shoulder surgery. On the day of the surgery, before the procedure, the surgeon will explain all related questions of the procedure. The patient will sign a written consent and be witnessed by the surgeon.
14. 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