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August 23, 2022

Office seen at:
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Re: Romero, Abraham
DOB: 02/22/1973
DOA: 09/24/2021

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 he can walk for 3-4 blocks. He can stand for 15 minutes before he has to sit. He can sit for 15 minutes before needing to change positions secondary to pain. As a direct result of the injuries sustained in this accident, the patient states hat he is unable to do the following activities: lifting heavy objects, carrying heavy objects, reaching overhead, running errands, and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 4-5/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness, weakness, popping, and clicking. The patient is able to reach overhead and behind the back. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The left shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region and AC joint. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, 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 140/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 145/180 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 left upper extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the left shoulder, done on 11/21/2021, shows SLAP tear with 6-mm posterior superior labral cyst. Biceps tendinopathy with tenosynovitis. Capsular thickening which can be seen with adhesive capsulitis. AC joint arthrosis. Rotator cuff tendinopathy and fraying.

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 SLAP tear, left shoulder.
6. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
7. M65.812 Tenosynovitis, left shoulder.
8. M75.22 Bicipital Tendinitis, left shoulder.
9. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
10. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
11. 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. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for left shoulder. The patient refuses due to side effects.
7. 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.
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 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 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

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Board Certified Orthopedic Surgeon

MS/AEI