

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 4, 2022

Office seen at:
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Re: Smith, Saquan
DOB: 12/30/1992
DOA: 06/16/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Right shoulder and right knee pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 29-year-old left-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 06/16/2022. The patient was a rear passenger and was wearing a seatbelt. The vehicle was struck on the rear 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 right shoulder and right knee pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 6 weeks with no relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently not working.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Noncontributory. There is a previous history of trauma, MVA in 2020.

PAST SURGICAL HISTORY: Right leg surgery, status post trauma, got hit by car 4 years ago.

DRUG ALLERGIES: NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.

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

SOCIAL HISTORY: The patient is a smoker. The patient drinks alcohol socially. The patient use recreational drugs daily.

ADL CAPABILITIES: The patient states that he can walk for 1.5 blocks. He can stand for 10 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: play sports, lifting heavy objects, carrying heavy objects, reaching overhead, running errands, kneeling, squatting, negotiating stairs, jogging and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Right shoulder: Right shoulder pain is 8/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness and weakness. The patient is able to reach overhead and behind the back. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest.

Right knee: Right knee pain is 9/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness and weakness. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and difficulty going up and down stairs. The patient also notes clicking, popping, and buckling. Worse with range of motion and improves with 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 3 inches, weight is 155 pounds, and BMI is 27.5. The right shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region and AC joint. 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 130/180 degrees, adduction 35/45 degrees, forward flexion 135/180 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.

The right knee reveals tenderness along the medial joint line, lateral joint line, superior pole of patella, and inferior pole of the patella. 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. Positive posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 75/130 degrees and extension 3/5 degrees. Knee is stable with varus and valgus stress test. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right lower extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the right shoulder, done on 06/24/2022, shows rear of the posterior inferior glenoid labrum with a 9 x 4 mm paralabral cyst. Adjacent deep chondral fissuring with subchondral signal alteration. Tenosynovitis of the extra-articular long head of the biceps tendon. MRI of the right knee, done on 06/24/2022, shows high-grade partial tear of anterior cruciate ligament. Complex tear of the posterior horn and body of lateral meniscus with a large displaced meniscal flap adjacent to the anterior horn. Oblique flap tear at the posterior horn and body of medial meniscus. Large joint effusion.

ASSESSMENT:

1. 24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
2. M75.81 Shoulder tendinitis, right shoulder.
3. M65.811 Tenosynovitis, right shoulder.
4. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
5. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
6. Tear of glenoid labrum, right shoulder.
7. Paralabral cyst, right shoulder.
8. S83.241A Medial meniscus tear, right knee.
9. M23.200 Lateral meniscus derangement, right knee.
10. M23.91 Internal derangement, right knee.
11. S83.519A Anterior cruciate ligament tear, right knee.
12. M25.461 Joint effusion, right knee.
13. S80.911A Injury, right knee.
14. M25.561 Pain, right 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 right shoulder and right knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder and right knee 3 days/week.
6. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for right shoulder and right knee. The patient refuses due to side effects.
7. Discussed right shoulder and right 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. 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 right knee pathology in quantitative and

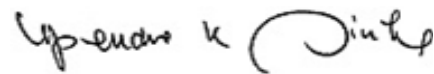
qualitative terms and achieve better prognosis. This surgery is crucial to provide most specific and maximally effective treatment to this patient.

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 right 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.
11. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.
12. The patient verbally consents for the arthroscopy of right knee and the patient will be scheduled for right knee 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



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

MS/AEI