

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 19, 2022

Re: Reid, Lataya
DOB: 11/05/1981
DOA: 03/31/2022

FOLLOW-UP NOTE

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Follow up of left shoulder and left knee pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The patient presents today in followup with continued pain in the left shoulder and left knee. This patient comes from Gordon C Davis Medical PC, 1611 East New York Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11212.

ADL CAPABILITIES: The patient states that she can walk for 1/2 block. She can stand for 5 minutes before she has to sit. She 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 she 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: Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 7/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient is able to reach overhead, behind the back.

Left knee: Left knee pain is 9/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and difficulty going up and down stairs.

The patient had left shoulder arthroscopy in July 2022 and right shoulder in 2021. The patient has cortisone injection last week in the left knee with no help.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The left shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region. 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. Negative O'Brien test. Negative impingement sign. Negative Lift-off test. Negative Hawkins test. Range of motion, as per goniometer, abduction 160/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 165/180 degrees, extension 50/60 degrees, internal rotation 80/90 degrees, and external rotation 80/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the sacrum. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the left upper extremity.

The left knee reveals swelling along the medial joint line and superior pole of patella. There is no heat, erythema, crepitus or deformity appreciated. Positive McMurray test. Negative Lachman test. Positive patellofemoral grinding test. Negative anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 110/130 degrees and extension 0/5 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: MRI of the left knee, done on 05/09/2022, shows torn medial meniscus.

ASSESSMENT:

1. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
2. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
3. S83.242A Medial meniscus tear, left knee.
4. M23.92 Internal derangement, left knee.
5. M94.262 Chondromalacia, left knee.
6. M22.2X2 Patellofemoral chondral injury, left knee.
7. M25.462 Joint effusion, left knee.
8. S80.912A Injury, left knee.
9. M12.569 Traumatic arthropathy, left knee.
10. M25.562 Pain, left knee.
11. M65.162 Synovitis, left knee.
12. M24.10 Chondral lesion, left knee.

PLAN:

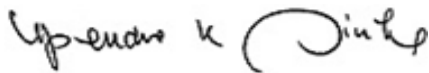
1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for left shoulder and left knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for left shoulder 3 days/week.
6. Discussed 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.
7. Workers' Compensation Board authorization needed prior to 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 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 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.

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

IMPAIRMENT RATING: 100%. The patient is currently not working since April 2022.

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.



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Board Certified Orthopedic Surgeon

UKS/AEI