

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 29, 2022

Office seen at:
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4250 White Plains Road
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Re: Campbell, Andre
DOB: 09/19/1995
DOA: 06/28/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Right shoulder, left shoulder, and right knee pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 26-year-old right-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 06/28/2022. 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 police were not called to the scene of the accident. The patient went by car to New Rochelle Hospital and was treated and released the same day. The patient presents today complaining of right shoulder, left shoulder, and right knee pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for 2-3 times per week with little relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently not working.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY: Noncontributory. There is no previous history of trauma.

PAST SURGICAL HISTORY: Noncontributory.

DRUG ALLERGIES: NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.

MEDICATIONS: The patient is taking muscle relaxant.

SOCIAL HISTORY: The patient is a smoker. The patient drinks alcohol occasionally. The patient does use recreational drugs.

ADL CAPABILITIES: The patient states that he can walk for 2 blocks. He can stand for 1/2 hour 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: Garden, play sports, lifting heavy objects, carrying heavy objects, laundry, shopping, squatting, negotiating stairs, and exercising.

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

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

Right knee: Right knee pain is 10/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and has difficulty going up and down stairs. The patient also notes clicking, popping, and buckling.

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 11 inches, weight is 175 pounds, and BMI is 24.4. The right 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. Positive impingement sign. Negative Lift-off test. Positive Hawkins test. Range of motion, as per goniometer, abduction 110/180 degrees, adduction 45/45 degrees, forward flexion 115/180 degrees, extension 50/60 degrees, internal rotation 75/90 degrees, and external rotation 80/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the sacrum. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right upper extremity.

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. Positive O'Brien test. Positive impingement sign. Negative Lift-off test. Positive Hawkins test. Range of motion, as per goniometer, abduction 95/180 degrees, adduction

40/45 degrees, forward flexion 100/180 degrees, extension 50/60 degrees, internal rotation 70/90 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 right knee reveals tenderness along the lateral joint line. There is swelling and crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, erythema or deformity appreciated. Negative McMurray test. Negative Lachman test. Negative 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 right lower extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the right shoulder is pending. MRI of the left shoulder, done on 07/22/2022, shows OS acromiale. No fracture or edema of the distal clavicle. Tendinosis of the supraspinatus and infraspinatus tendons with partial tear of the supraspinatus tendon with fluid distention of the glenohumeral joint and the perihumeral bursa as described. Biceps tendinosis. No fracture or acute labral tear. MRI of the right knee, done on 07/22/2022, shows partial tear of the anterior cruciate ligament with intraarticular joint fluid. Suprapatellar effusion. No acute fracture or meniscal tear.

ASSESSMENT:

1. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
2. M75.01 Adhesive capsulitis, right shoulder.
3. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
4. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
5. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
6. S46.012A Partial rotator cuff tear, left shoulder.
7. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
8. M75.02 Adhesive Capsulitis, left shoulder.
9. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
10. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
11. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
12. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
13. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
14. M23.91 Internal derangement, right knee.
15. S83.519A Anterior cruciate ligament tear, right knee.
16. M25.461 Joint effusion, right knee.
17. M12.569 Traumatic arthropathy, right knee.
18. S80.911A Injury, right knee.
19. M25.561 Pain, right knee.

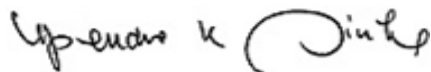
PLAN:

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, left shoulder, and right knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.

5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder, left shoulder, and right knee 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 would like to proceed with 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. 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.
12. 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.



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

UKS/AEI