

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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July 19, 2022

Office seen at:
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Re: Bancroft, Sandreka A
DOB: 10/24/1996
DOA: 05/22/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

CHIEF COMPLAINT: Left shoulder and left knee pain.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 25-year-old right-hand dominant female involved in a motor vehicle accident on 05/22/2022A. The patient was a driver and was wearing a seatbelt. The vehicle was struck on the rear side. The airbags did not deploy. The EMS did not arrive on the scene. The police were called to the scene of the accident. The patient went by car to Northwell Health, Long Island Jewish Medical Center and was treated and released the 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 6 weeks with no 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 pain medications p.r.n.

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 she can walk for 2 blocks. 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: garden, play sports, driving, lifting heavy objects, carrying heavy objects, childcare, reaching overhead, laundry, shopping, running errands, kneeling, squatting, negotiating stairs, jogging and exercising.

PRESENT COMPLAINTS: Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 10/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient is unable to reach overhead, unable to reach behind the back.

Left knee: Left knee pain is 7/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and difficulty going up and down stairs.

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 6 inches, weight is 140 pounds, and BMI is 16.6. The left shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region and trapezius. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema, crepitus or deformity appreciated. Negative drop arm test. Negative cross-over test. Positive empty can test. Positive 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 145/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 150/180 degrees, extension 50/60 degrees, internal rotation 70/90 degrees, and external rotation 75/90 degrees. Internal rotation to the mid back. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the left upper extremity.

The left knee is nontender. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema or deformity appreciated. Negative McMurray test. Negative Lachman test. Positive patellofemoral grinding test. Positive anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 120/130 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: MRI of the left shoulder, done on 06/11/2022, shows partial-thickness undersurface tear of the supraspinatus tendon. AC joint hypertrophy may contribute to

rotator cuff impingement. MRI of left knee, done on 06/11/2022, shows anterior cruciate ligament sprain sequelae. Suprapatellar fat pad Impingement.

ASSESSMENT:

1. S46.012A Partial rotator cuff tear, left shoulder.
2. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
3. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
4. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
5. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
6. M89.312 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, left shoulder.
7. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
8. M23.92 Internal derangement, left knee.
9. S83.512A Anterior cruciate ligament sprain, left knee.
10. M25.462 Joint effusion, left knee.
11. S80.912A Injury, left knee.
12. M25.562 Pain, left knee.
13. Suprapatellar fat pad impingement, left knee.

PLAN:

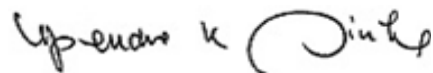
1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for left shoulder and left knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for left shoulder and 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 does not want any intervention as PT is helping enough.
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 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.
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 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.
11. All the questions in regard to the procedure were answered.
12. Follow up on an as needed basis.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "U.K. Sinha", written over a horizontal line.

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