

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 09, 2022

Office seen at:
Gurvansh Anand Chiropractic PC
2598 3rd Avenue
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Re: Acosta, Jesus
DOB: 01/02/2001
DOA: 07/04/2022

INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

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

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: A 21-year-old right-hand dominant male involved in a motor vehicle accident on 07/04/2022. 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 not 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, left shoulder, and right knee pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 1 month with little relief.

WORK HISTORY: The patient is currently working.

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

PAST SURGICAL HISTORY: Jaw surgery (underbite) in 2021.

DRUG ALLERGIES: NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.

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

SOCIAL HISTORY: The patient smokes socially. The patient drinks alcohol socially. The patient does not use recreational drugs.

ADL CAPABILITIES: The patient states that he can walk for 3 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: driving, 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 7/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has weakness, popping, and clicking. The patient is able to reach overhead and able to reach behind the back. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest.

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

Right knee: Right knee pain is 2/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has weakness. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and has difficulty going up and down stairs. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest.

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 7 inches, weight is 137 pounds, and BMI is 21.5. 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. Negative 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 130/180 degrees, extension 40/60 degrees, internal rotation 65/90 degrees, and external rotation 60/90 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 crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema or deformity appreciated. Negative drop arm test. Negative cross-over test. Negative empty can test. Positive Yergason test.

Negative deltoid atrophy. Negative O'Brien test. Positive impingement sign. Positive 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 75/90 degrees, and external rotation 70/90 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 and superior pole of patella. There is crepitus appreciated. There is no heat, swelling, erythema or deformity appreciated. Negative McMurray test. Positive Lachman test. Positive patellofemoral grinding test. Positive anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 85/130 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 right lower extremity.

DIAGNOSTIC TESTING: MRI of the right shoulder, done on 07/31/2022, shows intact acromioclavicular joint. No fractures or edema of the distal clavicle. Partial tear of the bursal surface of the distal supraspinatus tendon. No fractures or acute labral tear. MRI of the left shoulder, done on 07/31/2022, shows intact acromioclavicular joint. No fractures or edema of the distal clavicle. Fluid in the subscapular bursa and glenohumeral joint. Intact biceps anchor complex. No fractures or acute labral tear. MRI of the right knee, done on 07/31/2022, shows partial tear of the anterior cruciate ligament. Suprapatellar and intraarticular joint effusion.

ASSESSMENT:

1. S46.011A Partial rotator cuff tear, right shoulder.
2. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
3. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
4. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
5. M25.411 Joint effusion, right shoulder.
6. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
7. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
8. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
9. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
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, 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. Recommend steroid injections with pain management for right shoulder, left shoulder, and right knee. The patient accepts.

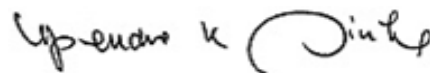
7. Discussed right shoulder, left shoulder, and right knee arthroscopy versus conservative management with the patient. The patient states that due to continual pain and lack of relief with physical therapy and the inability to perform day-to-day activities due to pain, the patient wants to think about 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 right shoulder, left 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, left 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. Follow up in 4 weeks post injection.

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



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