

UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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September 20, 2022

Office seen at:
Renew Chiropractic P.C.
2426 Eastchester Road, Suite 204
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Phone# (347) 843-6230

Re: Erskine-Joseph, Harriet
DOB: 10/09/1968
DOA: 03/03/2022

FOLLOW-UP NOTE

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

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS: The patient presents today in follow up with continued pain in the right shoulder, left shoulder and right knee.

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: Right shoulder: Right shoulder pain is 8/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness, weakness, popping. The patient is unable to reach overhead or behind the back and unable to sleep at night due to pain. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest, medication, physical therapy, and ice.

Left shoulder: Left shoulder pain is 5/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has stiffness, weakness, popping, and clicking. The patient is unable to reach overhead or behind the back and unable to sleep at night due to pain. Worse with range of motion and improves with rest, medication, physical therapy, and ice.

Right knee: Right knee pain is 6-7/10, described as intermittent, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has difficulty rising from a chair and difficulty going up and down stairs. The patient also notes clicking, popping, buckling, and intermittent locking. Worse with range of motion and improves with medication.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: The right shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region, proximal biceps tendon. There is no swelling, heat, 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 100/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 110/180 degrees, extension 50/60 degrees, internal rotation 50/90 degrees, and external rotation 80/90 degrees. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the right upper extremity.

The left shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region, proximal biceps tendon. There is no swelling, heat, 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 100/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 125/180 degrees, extension 50/60 degrees, internal rotation 80/90 degrees, and external rotation 80/90 degrees. The patient has no motor or sensory deficit of the left upper extremity.

The right knee reveals tenderness along the medial joint line, superior pole of patella, inferior pole of the patella. There is no heat, swelling, erythema, crepitus or deformity appreciated. Positive McMurray test. Negative Lachman test. Negative patellofemoral grinding test. Negative anterior drawer. Negative posterior drawer. Range of motion reveals flexion 100/130 degrees and extension -5/5 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 07/09/2022, shows high grade partial tear of the distal subscapularis tendon. Partial tear of the distal supraspinatus tendon. Partial tear of the distal infraspinatus tendon. Fluid in the subacromial/subdeltoid bursa suggestive of underlying rotator cuff tears and/or subacromial/subdeltoid bursitis, in an appropriate clinical setting. Moderate-to-large joint effusion most prominent in the axillary pouch. Fluid in the long head of the biceps tendon sheath consistent with tenosynovitis. MRI of the left shoulder, done on 07/02/2022, shows partial tear of the distal subscapularis tendon. Fluid in the long head of the biceps tendon sheath consistent with tenosynovitis. Mild joint effusion consistent with recent trauma or synovitis, in an appropriate clinical setting. MRI of the right knee, done on 09/10/2022, shows complex tear of the posterior horn/body of the medial meniscus. Several subcentimeter erosive/osteochondral lesions on the patellar articular surface. Anterior subcutaneous soft tissue swelling and edema, consistent with recent trauma, in an appropriate clinical setting. Moderate osteoarthritic changes in the patellofemoral compartment and mild osteoarthritic changes in the lateral and medial compartment. Mild joint effusion consistent with recent trauma or synovitis, in an appropriate clinical setting.

ASSESSMENT:

1. S46.011A Partial rotator cuff tear, right shoulder.

2. M24.811 Internal derangement, right shoulder.
3. M75.01 Adhesive capsulitis, right shoulder.
4. S43.431A Labral tear, right shoulder.
5. M75.41 Impingement, right shoulder.
6. M65.811 Tenosynovitis, right shoulder.
7. M25.511 Pain, right shoulder.
8. S49.91XA Injury, right shoulder.
9. M89.311 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, right shoulder.
10. M25.411 Joint effusion, right shoulder.
11. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
12. M75.02 Adhesive capsulitis, left shoulder.
13. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
14. M65.812 Tenosynovitis, left shoulder.
15. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
16. M25.512 Pain, left shoulder.
17. S49.92XA Injury, left shoulder.
18. M89.312 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, left shoulder.
19. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.
20. S83.241A Medial meniscus tear, right knee.
21. M23.91 Internal derangement, right knee.
22. M94.261 Chondromalacia, right knee.
23. S83.31XA Tear of articular cartilage, right knee.
24. M22.2X1 Patellofemoral chondral injury, right knee.
25. M25.461 Joint effusion, right knee.
26. M12.569 Traumatic arthropathy, right knee.
27. S80.911A Injury, right knee.
28. M25.561 Pain, right knee.
29. M65.161 Synovitis, right knee.
30. M24.10 Chondral lesion, right knee.
31. M17.11 Osteoarthritis, right knee.
32. M24.661 Adhesions, right knee.

PLAN:

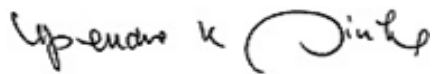
1. Imaging studies and clinical examinations were reviewed with the patient.
2. All treatment options discussed with the patient.
3. Cold compresses for right shoulder, left shoulder and right knee.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for right shoulder, left shoulder and right knee 3 days/week.
6. Discussed right 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. The patient needs medical clearance 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 right 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.

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 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 shoulder and the patient will be scheduled for right 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.
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.



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Board Certified Orthopedic Surgeon
UKS/AEI