

# UK Sinha Physician, P.C.

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August 09, 2022

Re: Hernandez, Desiree

DOB: 08/18/1967

DOA: 12/17/2021

## INITIAL ORTHOPEDIC CONSULT EXAMINATION

**CHIEF COMPLAINT:** Left shoulder, neck and back, and left hip pain.

**HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS:** A 54-year-old left-hand dominant female involved in a motor vehicle accident on 12/17/2021. The patient was a pedestrian. The patient was crossing street with dogs and a car struck her left side and she landed on the back. The police were called to the scene of the accident. The patient was transported via ambulance to North Shore University Hospital and was treated and released the same day. The patient presents today complaining of left shoulder, neck, and back, and left hip pain sustained in the motor vehicle accident. The patient was attending physical therapy for the last 8 months with little relief.

**WORK HISTORY:** The patient is currently not working since date of accident.

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

**PAST SURGICAL HISTORY:** D&C.

**DRUG ALLERGIES:** NO KNOWN DRUG ALLERGIES.

**MEDICATIONS:** The patient is not taking any medication at this time.

**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 8-10 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: 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 8-9/10, described as constant, sharp, stabbing, dull, achy pain. The patient has weakness, popping, and clicking. The patient is

unable to reach overhead and unable to reach behind the back. Worse with range of motion and improves with ice.

Status post injection 2 months ago (felt better for 1 month).

**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 4 feet 11 inches, weight is 101 pounds, and BMI is 20.4. The left shoulder reveals tenderness to palpation over supraspinatus tendon region and trapezius. 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 115/180 degrees, adduction 40/45 degrees, forward flexion 150/180 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.

**DIAGNOSTIC TESTING:** MRI of the left shoulder, done on 02/11/2022, shows tendinosis and partial tear of the bursal surface of the distal supraspinatus tendon with fluid present in the glenohumeral joint and the subacromial-subdeltoid bursa. Intact acromioclavicular joint without arthrosis or hypertrophy. Intact biceps labral complex and inferior glenohumeral ligamentous complex.

**ASSESSMENT:**

1. S46.012A Partial rotator cuff tear, left shoulder.
2. M24.812 Internal derangement, left shoulder.
3. M75.02 Adhesive capsulitis, left shoulder.
4. M75.82 Shoulder tendinitis, left shoulder.
5. S43.432A Labral tear, left shoulder.
6. M75.42 Impingement, left shoulder.
7. M65.812 Tenosynovitis, left shoulder.
8. M75.52 Bursitis, left shoulder.
9. M75.22 Bicipital tendinitis, left shoulder.

10. M67.212 Hypertrophic synovitis, left shoulder.
11. M89.312 Acromioclavicular joint hypertrophy, left shoulder.
12. M25.412 Joint effusion, left shoulder.

**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.
4. Continue anti-inflammatory and muscle relaxant medications p.r.n.
5. Continue physical therapy for left shoulder 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.

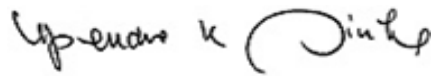
**CAUSALITY:** It is within a certain degree of medical certainty, that the history presented by the patient, the objective physical findings as well as the diagnosis rendered is causally related to the injury the patient incurred on the specified date. These current symptoms were nonexistent prior to 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.

Hernandez, Desiree

August 09, 2022

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "U.K. Sinha". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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U.K. Sinha, MD, MS (Ortho), FAAOS

Board Certified Orthopedic Surgeon

UKS/AEI