

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF: [REDACTED]

Claimant

Reg. No: 2008-28706

Issue No: 2009

Case No: [REDACTED]

Load No: [REDACTED]

Hearing Date:

November 20, 2008

Macomb County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jana A. Bachman

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9; and MCL 400.37 upon claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on November 20, 2008.

ISSUE

Whether the Department of Human Services (department) properly determined that claimant has not established disability for purposes of Medical Assistance (MA).

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

(1) February 22, 2008, claimant applied for MA and retro-active MA. Claimant submitted medical records for department consideration.

(2) May 9, 2008, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's application.

Department Exhibit (Department) A.

(3) [REDACTED], the department sent claimant written notice that the application was denied.

(4) [REDACTED], the department received claimant's timely request for hearing.

(5) September 2, 2008, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) denied claimant's application. Department B.

(6) [REDACTED], the telephone hearing was held.

(7) Claimant asserts disability based on impairments caused by cancer, arthritis, and chronic pain.

(8) Claimant testified at hearing. Claimant is 41 years old, 5'4" tall, and weighs 100 pounds. Claimant completed 6<sup>th</sup> grade and has poor reading, writing, and basic math skills.

(9) Claimant's past relevant employment has been on a fast food crew.

(10) [REDACTED], claimant was forcibly taken to emergency room after [REDACTED] observed her to be bleeding and apparently intoxicated. Claimant was combative, refused to give her name, and was admitted as "[REDACTED]". Claimant became increasingly nonresponsive and was intubated. Physical exam revealed multiple facial abrasions; pupils were round and reactive to light, no hemotympanum, no nasal septal alveolar ridge or instability, several missing incisors of the upper teeth; neck was supple, trachea midline; heart had regular rate and rhythm, normal S1, S2, no murmurs, rubs, or galls; lungs were clear without rales, wheezing, or rhonchi; abdomen was soft, nontender, and nondistended, positive bowel sounds, no rebound or guarding; capillary refill is normal, distal pulses are 2+; patient responds to painful stimulus, she moves upper and lower extremities with equal strength, has 2+ deep tendon reflexes, cranial nerves are grossly intact. [REDACTED] revealed no acute process or fracture of the head, abdomen, pelvis, and cervical spine. Facial [REDACTED] revealed left orbit fracture, bilateral zygomatic arch fractures, and

nasal bone fracture. Objective medical screening was positive for cocaine, alcohol, and opiates. Diagnoses were acute respiratory failure, acute alcohol intoxication, facial bone fractures, concussion with altered mental status, and drug dependence, cocaine. Claimant was discharged on [REDACTED]. Department Exhibit A, Report, [REDACTED]

(11) [REDACTED], claimant's physician completed a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] following physical exam that same date. Doctor indicates diagnoses of abdominal pain, GERD, and rheumatic fibromyalgia. Doctor indicates a normal exam with the exception of appearance of distress, secondary to pain, lumbar spine tenderness, and generalized tenderness. Department A, pages 5-6.

(12) On or about [REDACTED], claimant underwent biopsy that revealed breast cancer, left breast. On or about [REDACTED], claimant underwent surgery and second biopsy that revealed invasive ductal carcinoma and left breast cancer. On or about [REDACTED], claimant underwent surgery due to left breast cancer. Surgical and pathology reports indicate lymph nodes, left axilla, negative for malignancy; breast, left, re-excisional lumpectomy, no residual in-situ or invasive carcinoma is seen. Reactive changes consistent with previous biopsy site; fibrocystic changes including adenosis, stromal fibrosis, and cyst formation. Claimant A, [REDACTED].

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MCL 400.105. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative

Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

Pursuant to Federal Rule 42 CFR 435.540, the Department of Human Services uses the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) policy in determining eligibility for disability under the Medical Assistance program. Under SSI, disability is defined as:

...the inability to do any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.... 20 CFR 416.905

A set order is used to determine disability. Current work activity, severity of impairments, residual functional capacity, past work, age, or education and work experience is reviewed. If there is a finding that an individual is disabled or not disabled at any point in the review, there will be no further evaluation. 20 CFR 416.920.

If an individual is working and the work is substantial gainful activity, the individual is not disabled regardless of the medical condition, education and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(c).

If the impairment or combination of impairments do not significantly limit physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, it is not a severe impairment(s) and disability does not exist. Age, education and work experience will not be considered. 20 CFR 416.920.

Statements about pain or other symptoms do not alone establish disability. There must be medical signs and laboratory findings which demonstrate a medical impairment.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...Medical reports should include –

- (1) Medical history.
- (2) Clinical findings (such as the results of physical or mental status examinations);
- (3) Laboratory findings (such as blood pressure, X-rays);
- (4) Diagnosis (statement of disease or injury based on its signs and symptoms)... 20 CFR 416.913(b).

In determining disability under the law, the ability to work is measured. An individual's functional capacity for doing basic work activities is evaluated. If an individual has the ability to perform basic work activities without significant limitations, he or she is not considered disabled. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(iv).

Basic work activities are the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. Examples of these include --

- (1) Physical functions such as walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling;
- (2) Capacities for seeing, hearing, and speaking;
- (3) Understanding, carrying out, and remembering simple instructions;
- (4) Use of judgment;
- (5) Responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and
- (6) Dealing with changes in a routine work setting. 20 CFR 416.921(b).

Medical findings must allow a determination of (1) the nature and limiting effects of your impairment(s) for any period in question; (2) the probable duration of the impairment; and (3) the residual functional capacity to do work-related physical and mental activities. 20 CFR 416.913(d).

Medical evidence may contain medical opinions. Medical opinions are statements from physicians and psychologists or other acceptable medical sources that reflect judgments about the nature and severity of the impairment(s), including your symptoms, diagnosis and prognosis, what an individual can do despite impairment(s), and the physical or mental restrictions. 20 CFR 416.927(a)(2).

All of the evidence relevant to the claim, including medical opinions, is reviewed and findings are made. 20 CFR 416.927(c).

For mental disorders, severity is assessed in terms of the functional limitations imposed by the impairment. Functional limitations are assessed using the criteria in paragraph (B) of the listings for mental disorders (descriptions of restrictions of activities of daily living, social functioning; concentration, persistence, or pace; and ability to tolerate increased mental demands associated with competitive work).... 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(C).

If an individual fails to cooperate by appearing for a physical or mental examination by a certain date without good cause, there will not be a finding of disability. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(4)(ii).

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When determining disability, the federal regulations require that several considerations be analyzed in sequential order. If disability can be ruled out at any step, analysis of the next step is not required. These steps are:

1. Does the client perform Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA)? If yes, the client is ineligible for MA. If no, the analysis continues to Step 2. 20 CFR 416.920(b).
2. Does the client have a severe impairment that has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more or result in death? If no, the client is ineligible for MA. If yes, the analysis continues to Step 3. 20 CFR 416.920(c).
3. Does the impairment appear on a special listing of impairments or are the client's symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings at least equivalent in severity to the set of medical findings specified for the listed impairment? If no, the analysis continues to Step 4. If yes, MA is approved. 20 CFR 416.290(d).
4. Can the client do the former work that he/she performed within the last 15 years? If yes, the client is ineligible for MA. If no, the analysis continues to Step 5. 20 CFR 416.920(e).
5. Does the client have the Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) to perform other work according to the guidelines set forth at 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Sections 200.00-204.00? If yes, the analysis ends and the client is ineligible for MA. If no, MA is approved. 20 CFR 416.920(f).

At Step 1, claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and so is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence of record indicates that claimant was hospitalized in [REDACTED] for medical treatment following an assault. Claimant apparently recovered from the assault as medical records do not indicate permanent or ongoing impairments

or limitations due to the incident. Finding of Fact 10. The objective medical evidence of record establishes that claimant was treated for breast cancer in [REDACTED]. Pathology reports from [REDACTED] indicate claimant is cancer free. Finding of Fact 12. In [REDACTED] 0 [REDACTED], claimant's physician indicates that claimant appears to be in distress secondary to pain, has abdominal pain, GERD, lumbar spine tenderness, and generalized tenderness. Finding of Fact 11. Physician opines that claimant's condition is deteriorating, she is unable to lift 10 pounds occasionally, unable to perform reaching, pushing and pulling with upper extremities bilaterally, and unable to operated foot/leg controls bilaterally. Physician opines that claimant is limited in her ability to engage in social interaction and sustained concentration secondary to pain. Department A, pages 5-6. These opinions do not appear consistent with physician's objective physical exam findings and objective medical test results performed the month prior to the physical exam. Apparently, no objective functional assessment was conducted. Accordingly, physician's opinions regarding physical limitations must be given lesser weight than the objective findings.

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence of record is not sufficient to establish that claimant has severe impairments that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more and prevent employment at any job for 12 months or more. Therefore, claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2.

At Step 3, claimant's impairments do not rise to the level necessary to be specifically disabling by law.

At Step 4, claimant's past relevant employment has been as a fast food crew member. The objective medical evidence of record does not establish a severe condition of required duration. See discussion at Step 2, above. Finding of Fact 9-12.

At Step 4, the objective medical evidence of record is not sufficient to establish that claimant has functional impairments that prevent claimant, for a period of 12 months or more, from engaging in a full range of duties required by claimant's past relevant employment. Therefore, claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4.

Although claimant is disqualified at Step 4, the Administrative Law Judge will proceed through the Step 5 sequential evaluation process, *arguendo*, to determine whether claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous work than required by claimant's past relevant employment.

The residual functional capacity is what an individual can do despite limitations. All impairments will be considered in addition to ability to meet certain demands of jobs in the national economy. Physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements and other functions will be evaluated.... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

To determine the physical demands (exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, we classify jobs as sedentary, light, medium and heavy. These terms have the same meaning as they have in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, published by the Department of Labor.... 20 CFR 416.967.

**Sedentary work.** Sedentary work involves lifting no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. Although a sedentary job is defined as one which involves sitting, a certain amount of walking and standing is often necessary in carrying out job duties. Jobs are sedentary if walking and standing are required occasionally and other sedentary criteria are met. 20 CFR 416.967(a).

**Light work.** Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 10 pounds. Even though the weight lifted may be

very little, a job is in this category when it requires a good deal of walking or standing, or when it involves sitting most of the time with some pushing and pulling of arm or leg controls....

20 CFR 416.967(b).

Medium work. Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. If someone can do medium work, we determine that he or she can also do sedentary and light work. 20 CFR 416.967(c).

Heavy work. Heavy work involves lifting no more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds. If someone can do heavy work, we determine that he or she can also do medium, light, and sedentary work. 20 CFR 416.967(d).

At Step 5, the objective medical evidence of record indicates that claimant has pain in her lower back and generalized pain. In [REDACTED], claimant underwent treatment for breast cancer from which she is apparently cancer free. See discussion at Step 2, above. Finding of Fact 10-12.

At Step 5, the objective medical evidence of record is sufficient to establish that claimant retains the residual functional capacity to perform at least light work activities. Considering claimant's Vocational Profile (younger individual, limited education, and history of unskilled work) and relying on Vocational Rule [REDACTED], claimant is not disabled. Therefore, claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 5.

Claimant does not meet the federal statutory requirements to qualify for disability. Therefore, claimant does not qualify for Medical Assistance based on disability and the department properly denied claimant's application.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that claimant has not established disability for Medical Assistance.

Accordingly, the department's action is HEREBY UPHeld.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Jana A. Bachman  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: [REDACTED]

**NOTICE:** Administrative Hearings may order a rehearing or reconsideration on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. Administrative Hearings will not order a rehearing or reconsideration on the Department's motion where the final decision cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request.

The Claimant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the receipt of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the receipt date of the rehearing decision.

JAB/db

cc: [REDACTED]