

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: 2009-16730
Issue No: 2009
Case No: [REDACTED]
Load No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date:
July 22, 2009
Emmet County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Ivona Rairigh

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 July 22 , 2009. Claimant personally appeared and testified.

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (the department) properly deny claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA-P) and retroactive 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) On November 3, 2008, claimant filed an application for Medical Assistance benefits alleging disability.

(2) On January 30, 2009, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's application stating that her impairment lacks duration of 12 months per 20 CFR 416.909.

(3) On February 5, 2009, the department caseworker sent claimant notice that her application was denied.

(4) On February 13, 2009, claimant filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action.

(5) On April 14, 2009, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) again denied claimant's application stating impairment lacks duration per 20 CFR 416.909.

(6) Claimant submitted additional medical information following the hearing which was forwarded to SHRT for review. On September 25, 2009, SHRT denied claimant's application stating she was capable of performing past work per 20 CFR 416.920(e).

(7) Claimant is a 61 year-old woman whose birth date is [REDACTED]. Claimant is 5' 7 1/2" tall and weighs 148 pounds, after losing over 50 lbs. due to having chemotherapy treatments. Claimant completed 12th grade and can read, write and do basic math.

(8) Claimant is currently on unpaid leave from her job at a local party store where she works as a cashier, and has been on this leave since [REDACTED], when she had colon cancer surgery. Claimant has had this job for 4 years but cannot perform it due to neuropathy and inability to handle coins and cold things. Claimant has also worked at hotels for 4 years.

(9) Claimant is getting paid by an insurance company to take care of her disabled husband 2 hours per day at \$7.50 per hour. Claimant feeds her husband and makes sure that he showers, eats, and does not drive.

(10) Claimant has applied for SSI and been denied.

(11) Claimant alleges as disabling impairments colon cancer and effects of chemotherapy that ended in May, 2009, such as neuropathy and balance loss.

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 does 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).

The Administrative Law Judge is responsible for making the determination or decision about whether the statutory definition of disability is met. The Administrative Law Judge reviews all medical findings and other evidence that support a medical source's statement of disability.... 20 CFR 416.927(e).

A statement by a medical source finding that an individual is "disabled" or "unable to work" does not mean that disability exists for the purposes of the program. 20 CFR 416.927(e).

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 testified that she has not worked since October, 2008. Claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

At Step 2, claimant has the burden of proof of establishing that she has a severely restrictive physical or mental impairment or a combination of impairments that is "severe". An impairment or combination of impairments is "severe" within the meaning of the regulations if it significantly limits an individual's ability to perform basic work activities. An impairment or combination of impairments is "not severe" when medical and other evidence establish only a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities that would have no more than a minimal effect on an individual's ability to work (20 CFR 404.1521 and 416.921; Social Security Rulings (SSRs) 85-28, 96-3p, and 96-4p).

The objective medical evidence on the record includes an oncologist consultation report of [REDACTED], due to at least Stage III colon adenocarcinoma. Report states that the claimant had colon surgery for cancer on [REDACTED] and that some of her lymph nodes tested positive for cancer. Claimant seems to have recovered well from her surgery, she has returned home and seems to be healing, her appetite has returned and gradually her energy is better too. Claimant has some fatigue but otherwise no specific complaints on this date. Oncologist states that there are several very concerning factors in claimant's case, including the lymph nodes that were found to contain carcinoma, and possibility of peritoneal spread. Oncologist believes that the claimant could benefit from chemotherapy, and claimant agreed to proceed with it.

Claimant was seen again on [REDACTED], and the oncologist's report states that peritoneal washings were reviewed with the pathologist and there were scant cells which were atypical looking, but not diagnostic for malignancy. Claimant continues to slowly recover from surgery, reports no new complaints, and continues to be active and has been bowling.

[REDACTED] progress note indicates that the claimant is tolerating her chemotherapy well.

[REDACTED], progress note indicates that the claimant returns for routine followup and chemotherapy. Claimant seems to be doing well, but her appetite has been down and her energy is also somewhat decreased. Claimant has grade 1 peripheral neuropathy. It is noted that the claimant has high-risk disease and is to be seen back in seven weeks in followup, at which time she will have a CT scan of her chest, abdomen, and pelvis. Claimant has a trip planned on [REDACTED], to go south and will return in July, 2009.

[REDACTED], progress note states that the claimant reports doing well aside from a persistent peripheral neuropathy. Claimant also reports that she continues to have tingling in

both of her hands and feet, she has to be more cautious when she walks. CT scan was reviewed and it does not appear to be any overt evidence of disease, and the gallbladder is reported as being unremarkable. It is unclear why the claimant has a persistent elevation of her alkaline phosphates, and there does not appear to be evidence of liver metastasis on her CT scan, but liver tests will be repeated in six weeks.

██████████, abdominal ultrasound report indicates no focal mass in claimant's liver.

Medical evidence has established that claimant has an impairment (or combination of impairments) that has more than a minimal effect on claimant's work activities. See Social Security Rulings 85-28, 88-13, and 82-63. This Administrative Law Judge finds that claimant has met her burden of proof at Step 2.

The analysis proceeds to Step 3 where the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment (or combination of impairments) is listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant's medical record will not support a finding that claimant's impairment(s) is a "listed impairment" or equal to a listed impairment. See Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404, Part A. Accordingly, claimant cannot be found to be disabled based upon medical evidence alone. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

At Step 4, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant is not able to perform her past relevant work, due to neuropathy she is experiencing.

The Administrative Law Judge will continue to proceed through the sequential evaluation process to determine whether or not claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform other jobs.

At Step 5, the burden of proof shifts to the department to establish that claimant does not have residual functional capacity.

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).

Claimant has had colon cancer followed by months of chemotherapy. Claimant is still having regular checkups to assess her physical condition and insure that her cancer does not return. Even if it is said that the claimant can perform sedentary and light work, she would be considered disabled. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, an individual of advanced age (claimant is age 61), with high school education and an unskilled work history who can perform light work is considered disabled pursuant to Medical-Vocational Rule 202.04.

The claimant has presented the required competent, material, and substantial evidence which would support a finding that the claimant has an impairment or combination of impairments which would significantly limit the physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.920(c). The clinical documentation submitted by the claimant is sufficient to establish a finding that the claimant is disabled. There is objective medical evidence to substantiate the claimant's claim that the alleged impairment(s) are severe enough to reach the criteria and definition of disabled. The claimant is disabled for the purposes of the Medical Assistance disability (MA-P) program.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department improperly denied claimant's MA and retroactive MA application.

Accordingly, department's action is REVERSED. Department shall:

1. Process claimant's disputed November 3, 2008, MA and retroactive MA application.

2. Grant the claimant any and all such MA benefits for which she is otherwise eligible for (i.e. meets financial and non-financial eligibility requirements).
3. Notify the claimant in writing of this determination.
4. Review claimant's ongoing MA eligibility in November, 2010, at which time updated medical records are to be obtained.

SO ORDERED.

/s/

Ivona Rairigh
Administrative Law Judge
for Ismael Ahmed, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: November 4, 2009

Date Mailed: November 5, 2009

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 mailing 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.

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