

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: 2009-29753

Issue No: 2009

Case No: [REDACTED]

Load No: [REDACTED]

Hearing Date:

September 15, 2009

Lapeer 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, an in-person hearing was held on September 15, 2009.

ISSUE

Whether the claimant has established disability for 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) On June 30, 2008, claimant applied for MA and retroactive MA. He submitted medical records for department consideration.

(2) December 26, 2008, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied claimant's application. Department Exhibit A.

(3) March 9, 2009, the department sent claimant written notice that the application was denied. Department C.

(4) May 5, 2009, the department received claimant's timely request for hearing.

(5) July 28, 2009, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) denied claimant's application. Department B.

(6) September 15, 2009, the in-person hearing was held. Claimant was represented by



(7) Claimant asserts disability based on impairments caused by injuries to his left wrist, left shoulder, left knee, pelvis; gout, arthritis, and history of seizures.

(8) Claimant testified at hearing. Claimant is 48 years old, 5'10" tall, and weighs 180 pounds. Claimant completed high school, two years of college, and aircraft school. Claimant is able to read, write, and perform basic math. Claimant does not have a driver's license. Claimant cares for his needs at home.

(9) Claimant's past relevant employment has been as a mechanic.

(10) On or about May 5, 2008, claimant was admitted to hospital due to upper GI bleed and vomiting secondary to alcohol intoxication. Claimant was treated and discharged on May 10, 2008. Department A, page 63.

(11) On or about February 18, 2009, claimant presented to hospital complaining of injuries that occurred when he fell on his deck. A CT scan of claimant's pelvis was performed that revealed no findings of acute intra-abdominal pathology and no finding of acute post-traumatic pathology. Department A, pages 14-15. A chest x-ray was performed that revealed no findings of active pulmonary parenchymal disease. Department A, page 16. X-rays

of the ribs were performed that revealed normal study of left ribs. Department A, page 17.

Department A, pages 3-27.

(12) On or about March 10, 2009, claimant presented to emergency room complaining of a seizure. Claimant reported having a seizure prior to this date. Claimant indicates alcohol withdrawal seizures in the past. Physical examination was performed that revealed decreased breath sounds bilaterally; S1 and S2 without murmur, or gallop, or rub; abdomen slightly distended with positive bowel sounds, non tender; trace edema bilateral lower extremities. Patient is awake, alert and oriented x 3 but states he has poor short-term memory. CT scan of the head was negative. CT scan of the spine was negative. Claimant was in acute renal failure with a BUN of 25 and creatinine of 2.5. Assessment was (1) seizure disorder possibly secondary to alcohol verses other etiology; (2) acute renal failure possibly secondary to hypovolemia; (3) elevated liver enzymes and pancreatic enzymes likely secondary to chronic alcohol abuse; (4) hypokalemia; (5) hyponatremia; (6) gastrointestinal deep venous thrombosis prophylaxis. Department Exhibit A, pages 28-29. A second physical exam was performed that revealed a pleasant person in no acute distress; appeared of stated age; affect was normal; alert and oriented to time, place and person; no evidence for dysarthria or aphasia; no evidence of right/left disorientation. Cranial nerves 2-12 were normal. Motor examination revealed no pronator or drift; able to move all four extremities against gravity and resistance proximally and distally; estimated strength was 5/5 in upper and lower extremities; no spasticity or rigidity; no involuntary movement or resting tremors were seen. Spine percussion was negative; pin prick, light touch, vibration, and position sense were normal. Reflexes were +2 throughout and symmetrical. Finger to nose, heel to shin did not show ataxia. Rapid alternating movements were intact. Impression was encephalopathy likely toxic metabolic in origin. Patient with history for

alcohol abuse. Patient with history for alcohol withdrawal seizure. Symptoms likely exacerbated because of electrolytes imbalance. Department Exhibit A, pages 31-34.

### 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).

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, claimant has history of seizures likely secondary due to alcohol withdrawal and/or alcohol abuse. At admission to hospital in March 2009, claimant had elevated liver enzymes and was in renal failure. Physical exam revealed decreased lung sounds bilaterally. Finding of Fact 10. The objective medical evidence of record does not indicate that claimant has ongoing and severe physical and/or cognitive impairments or limitations due to these conditions. Department Exhibit A.

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 mechanic. See discussion at Step 2 above. Finding of Fact 9-10.

At Step 4, the objective medical evidence of record is not sufficient to establish that claimant has functional impairments that prevent him, for a period of 12 months or more, from engaging in a full range of duties required by his past relevant employment as a mechanic. 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 his 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, see discussion at Step 2 above. Finding of Fact 10.

At Step 5, the objective medical evidence of record is sufficient to establish that claimant retains the residual functional capacity to perform a wide variety of work activities. Accordingly, claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 5.

Claimant does not meet the federal statutory requirements to qualify for disability. Accordingly, claimant does not qualify for Medical Assistance based on disability and the department properly denied his 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/  
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Jana A. Bachman  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: September 29, 2009

Date Mailed: September 30, 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 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

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