

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: 2009-7544  
Issue No: 2009; 4031  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
April 8, 2009  
Wayne County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Gary F. Heisler

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 hearing was held on April 8, 2009. Claimant appeared and testified.

ISSUES

- (1) Did the Department of Human Services properly determine that Claimant is no longer disabled and close his Medical Assistance (MA) based on disability?
- (2) Did the Department of Human Services properly determine that Claimant is no longer disabled and close his State Disability Assistance (SDA)?

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 October 25, 2007, the Department of Human Services Medical Review Team determined that Claimant's impairments met or equaled a Social Security Administration

listing. Claimant was approved for Medical Assistance (MA) and State Disability Assistance (SDA).

(2) On November 5, 2008, after reviewing Claimant's updated medical evidence, the Department of Human Services Medical Review Team determined that Claimant was no longer disabled.

(3) On November 7, 2008, Claimant was sent notice of the Department's determination.

(4) On November 14, 2008, Claimant submitted a request for hearing.

(5) On January 13, 2009, the Department of Human Services State Hearing Review Team determined that Claimant was not disabled in accordance with the standards for Medical Assistance (MA) or State Disability Assistance (SDA).

(6) Claimant is a 42 year-old male. Claimant is 71 inches tall and weighs approximately 158 pounds. Claimant's formal education consists of 14 years of school.

(7) Claimant has past relevant work as a shift manager and closer in fast food services.

(8) Claimant has been diagnosed with AIDS, depression, shingles, and left eye blindness.

(9) Claimant last worked in March, 2004 as a closer at McDonalds. Claimant reports he left that employment because he and the store manager disagreed.

#### 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).

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program which provides financial assistance for disabled persons is established by 2004 PA 344. The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MAC R 400.3151-400.3180. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

Once an individual has been determined to be “disabled” for purposes of disability benefits, continued entitlement to benefits must be periodically reviewed. The purpose of the review is to determine if your medical condition still meets the Social Security Administration disability standard. There are two main factors used in deciding whether your disability continues. One is your current medical condition. The other is whether you can engage in any substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.994

In evaluating whether your disability continues any current work activities, any medical improvement in your previous impairments, and the severity of your current impairment(s) are assessed. Review may cease and benefits may be continued at any point if there is substantial evidence to find that you are unable to engage in substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5).

The starting point of the review is to determine if you are currently engaged in substantial gainful activity. Substantial gainful activity is defined as work activity: that is both substantial and gainful; and involves doing significant physical or mental activities. Gainful work activity is work activity that you do for pay or profit (20 CFR 416.972). If you are engaged in substantial

gainful activity, that fact establishes that you are capable of working and you are no longer disabled.

Claimant testified that he does not engage in any activity for pay or profit. Claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity.

If you are not engaged in substantial gainful activity an evaluation is done using the evidence in the record. The sequential seven step evaluation is contained in 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5).

(5) *Evaluation steps.* To assure that disability reviews are carried out in a uniform manner, that a decision of continuing disability can be made in the most expeditious and administratively efficient way, and that any decisions to stop disability benefits are made objectively, neutrally, and are fully documented, we will follow specific steps in reviewing the question of whether your disability continues. Our review may cease and benefits may be *continued* at any point if we determine there is sufficient evidence to find that you are still unable to engage in substantial gainful activity. The steps are as follows. (See paragraph (b)(8) of this section if you work during your current period of eligibility based on disability or during certain other periods.)

(i) *Step 1.* Do you have an impairment or combination of impairments which meets or equals the severity of an impairment listed in appendix 1 of subpart P of part 404 of this chapter? If you do, your disability will be found to continue.

(ii) *Step 2.* If you do not, has there been medical improvement as defined in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section? If there has been medical improvement as shown by a decrease in medical severity, see step 3 in paragraph (b)(5)(iii) of this section. If there has been no decrease in medical severity, there has been no medical improvement. (See step 4 in paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section.)

(iii) *Step 3.* If there has been medical improvement, we must determine whether it is related to your ability to do work in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iv) of this section; *i.e.*, whether or not there has been an increase in the residual functional capacity based on the impairment(s) that was present at the time of the most recent favorable medical determination. If medical improvement is *not* related to your ability to do work, see step 4 in paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section.

If medical improvement *is* related to your ability to do work, see step 5 in paragraph (b)(5)(v) of this section.

(iv) *Step 4.* If we found at step 2 in paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section that there has been no medical improvement or if we found at step 3 in paragraph (b)(5)(iii) of this section that the medical improvement is not related to your ability to work, we consider whether any of the exceptions in paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section apply. If none of them apply, your disability will be found to continue. If one of the first group of exceptions to medical improvement applies, see step 5 in paragraph (b)(5)(v) of this section. If an exception from the second group of exceptions to medical improvement applies, your disability will be found to have ended. The second group of exceptions to medical improvement may be considered at any point in this process.

(v) *Step 5.* If medical improvement is shown to be related to your ability to do work or if one of the first group of exceptions to medical improvement applies, we will determine whether all your current impairments in combination are severe (see [§416.921](#)). This determination will consider all your current impairments and the impact of the combination of these impairments on your ability to function. If the residual functional capacity assessment in step 3 in paragraph (b)(5)(iii) of this section shows significant limitation of your ability to do basic work activities, see step 6 in paragraph (b)(5)(vi) of this section. When the evidence shows that all your current impairments in combination do not significantly limit your physical or mental abilities to do basic work activities, these impairments will not be considered severe in nature. If so, you will no longer be considered to be disabled.

(vi) *Step 6.* If your impairment(s) is severe, we will assess your current ability to do substantial gainful activity in accordance with [§416.960](#). That is, we will assess your residual functional capacity based on all your current impairments and consider whether you can still do work you have done in the past. If you can do such work, disability will be found to have ended.

(vii) *Step 7.* If you are not able to do work you have done in the past, we will consider one final step. Given the residual functional capacity assessment and considering your age, education, and past work experience, can you do other work? If you can, disability will be found to have ended. If you cannot, disability will be found to continue.

### STEP 1

At this step we determine if your impairment or combination of impairments meets or equals the severity of an impairment listed in appendix 1 of subpart P of part 404. If your impairment or combination of impairments meets or equals a listing, your disability will be found to continue.

In order to make this determination the evidence showing your current medical condition must be evaluated. Claimant asserts continuing disability based upon AIDS, depression, shingles, and left eye blindness. Evidence in the record of Claimant's current medical condition includes:

A Medical Examination Report (form DHS-49) completed on [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has been treating Claimant since February 1992. The Doctor listed AIDS, depression, night sweats, and neuropathy as Claimant's impairments and chief complaints. Dr, Chandra indicated abnormalities of: thin B/M; numbness and tingling in left leg; tenderness in the umbilical area; neuropathy due to HIV; and depression and increased anxiety due to HIV. The Doctor indicated a clinical impression that Claimant was improving. [REDACTED] indicated that Claimant could frequently lift up to 10 pounds, occasionally lift 20 to 25 pounds, and never lift 50 pounds or more to tolerance. There was no specific limitation indicated for standing/walking and sitting. The Doctor wrote it would be difficult to assess but that Claimant's neuropathy would cause increased fatigue and decreased energy. [REDACTED] did not give any other physical limitations and indicated no mental limitations.

On [REDACTED], Claimant was examined by [REDACTED]. The Doctor concluded that Claimant has: 20/90 vision without glasses due to blindness on the left, and has 20/20 vision in his right eye; AIDS; neuropathy affecting the legs; a history of recurrent depression and

mental problems; a previous history of pneumonia; and a history of recent herpes zoster which is improving.

Claimant's left eye blindness impairment was compared with the Social Security Administration impairment listing 2.02. That listing is:

2.02 *Loss of visual acuity*. Remaining vision in the better eye after best correction is 20/200 or less.

Claimant did not meet or equal this listing because he has 20/20 vision in his right eye.

Claimant's AIDS and shingles were compared to Social Security Administration impairment listing 14.08 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. That listing is:

14.08 Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. With documentation as described in 14.00F and one of the following:

A. Bacterial infections:

1. Mycobacterial infection (for example, caused by *M. avium-intracellulare*, *M. kansasii*, or *M. tuberculosis*) at a site other than the lungs, skin, or cervical or hilar lymph nodes, or pulmonary tuberculosis resistant to treatment; or
2. Nocardiosis; or
3. *Salmonella* bacteremia, recurrent non-typhoid; or
4. Multiple or recurrent bacterial infections, including pelvic inflammatory disease, requiring hospitalization or intravenous antibiotic treatment three or more times in a 12-month period. or

B. Fungal infections:

1. Aspergillosis; or
2. Candidiasis involving the esophagus, trachea, bronchi, or lungs, or at a site other than the skin, urinary tract, intestinal tract, or oral or vulvovaginal mucous membranes; or
3. Coccidioidomycosis, at a site other than the lungs or lymph nodes; or
4. Cryptococcosis, at a site other than the lungs (for example, cryptococcal meningitis); or

5. Histoplasmosis, at a site other than the lungs or lymph nodes; or
  6. Mucormycosis; or
  7. *Pneumocystis* pneumonia or extrapulmonary *Pneumocystis* infection. or
- C. Protozoan or helminthic infections:
1. Cryptosporidiosis, isosporiasis, or microsporidiosis, with diarrhea lasting for 1 month or longer; or
  2. Strongyloidiasis, extra-intestinal; or
  3. Toxoplasmosis of an organ other than the liver, spleen, or lymph nodes. or
- D. Viral infections:
1. *Cytomegalovirus* disease (documented as described in 14.00F3b(ii)) at a site other than the liver, spleen or lymph nodes; or
  2. Herpes simplex virus causing:
    - a. Mucocutaneous infection (for example, oral, genital, perianal) lasting for 1 month or longer; or
    - b. Infection at a site other than the skin or mucous membranes (for example, bronchitis, pneumonitis, esophagitis, or encephalitis); or
    - c. Disseminated infection; or
  3. Herpes zoster:
    - a. Disseminated; or
    - b. With multidermatomal eruptions that are resistant to treatment; or
  4. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy.
- or
- E. Malignant neoplasms:
1. Carcinoma of the cervix, invasive, FIGO stage II and beyond; or
  2. Kaposi's sarcoma with:
    - a. Extensive oral lesions; or



b. Involvement of the gastrointestinal tract, lungs, or other visceral organs; or

3. Lymphoma (for example, primary lymphoma of the brain, Burkitt's lymphoma, immunoblastic sarcoma, other non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease); or

4. Squamous cell carcinoma of the anal canal or anal margin.

or

F. Conditions of the skin or mucous membranes (other than described in B2, D2, or D3, above), with extensive fungating or ulcerating lesions not responding to treatment (for example, dermatological conditions such as eczema or psoriasis, vulvovaginal or other mucosal *Candida*, condyloma caused by human *Papillomavirus*, genital ulcerative disease).

or

G. HIV encephalopathy, characterized by cognitive or motor dysfunction that limits function and progresses.

or

H. HIV wasting syndrome, characterized by involuntary weight loss of 10 percent or more of baseline (computed based on pounds, kilograms, or body mass index (BMI)) or other significant involuntary weight loss as described in 14.00F5, and in the absence of a concurrent illness that could explain the findings. With either:

1. Chronic diarrhea with two or more loose stools daily lasting for 1 month or longer; or

2. Chronic weakness and documented fever greater than 38 °C (100.4 °F) for the majority of 1 month or longer.

or

I. Diarrhea, lasting for 1 month or longer, resistant to treatment, and requiring intravenous hydration, intravenous alimentation, or tube feeding.

or

J. One or more of the following infections (other than described in A-I, above). The infection(s) must either be resistant to treatment or require hospitalization or intravenous treatment three or more times in a 12-month period.

1. Sepsis; or

2. Meningitis; or
3. Pneumonia; or
4. Septic arthritis; or
5. Endocarditis; or
6. Sinusitis documented by appropriate medically acceptable imaging.

or

K. Repeated (as defined in 14.00I3) manifestations of HIV infection, including those listed in 14.08A-J, but without the requisite findings for those listings (for example, carcinoma of the cervix not meeting the criteria in 14.08E, diarrhea not meeting the criteria in 14.08I), or other manifestations (for example, oral hairy leukoplakia, myositis, pancreatitis, hepatitis, peripheral neuropathy, glucose intolerance, muscle weakness, cognitive or other mental limitation) resulting in significant, documented symptoms or signs (for example, severe fatigue, fever, malaise, involuntary weight loss, pain, night sweats, nausea, vomiting, headaches, or insomnia) and one of the following at the marked level:

1. Limitation of activities of daily living.
2. Limitation in maintaining social functioning.
3. Limitation in completing tasks in a timely manner due to deficiencies in concentration, persistence, or pace.

In this case, the objective medical evidence shows that Claimant meets this listing.

Objective medical evidence shows that as a result of Claimant's AIDS he has had pneumonia, involuntary weight loss, pain from peripheral neuropathy, herpes zoster, and night sweats. None of these manifestations has met the specific individual criteria in their respective sections of the listing. However, Section K immediately above is applicable in this case. Claimant has suffered repeated manifestations of his HIV/AIDS infection as described in Section K.

Claimant testified that the combination of his illness and the medications he takes causes extreme fatigue such that he usually sleeps and naps approximately 14 hours a day. That much fatigue and sleep constitutes a marked limitation of Claimant's activities of daily living.

Because Claimant's current medical condition meets or equals the Social Security Administration listing, he is unable to engage in substantial gainful activity. Claimant's disability is found to continue. No further evaluation is necessary.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides the Department of Human Services erred in determining that Claimant is no longer disabled for purposes of Medical Assistance (MA) based on disability and State Disability Assistance (SDA).

It is ORDERED that the actions of the Department of Human Services, in this matter, are REVERSED.

It is further ORDERED that Claimant undergo a review of his medical eligibility again in April 2010.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Gary F. Heisler  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: February 16, 2010

Date Mailed: February 22, 2010

**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.

GFH [REDACTED]

cc:

[REDACTED]