

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: 2009-9624  
Issue No: 2009; 4031  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
April 16, 2009  
Wayne County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jay W. Sexton

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 April 16, 2009 in Hamtramck. The claimant personally appeared and testified under oath.

The department was represented by Patricia Colvin (Medical Contact Worker).

The Administrative Law Judge appeared by telephone from Lansing.

ISSUES

- (1) Did claimant establish a severe mental impairment expected to preclude her from substantial gainful work, **continuously**, for one year (MA-P) or 90 days (SDA)?
- (2) Did claimant establish a severe physical impairment expected to preclude her from substantial gainful work, **continuously**, for one year (MA-P) or 90 days (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) Claimant is an MA-P/SDA applicant (September 18, 2008) who was denied by SHRT (January 29, 2009) due to claimant's failure to establish an impairment which meets the severity and duration requirements.

(2) Claimant's vocational factors are: age—55; education—10<sup>th</sup> grade; post high school education—none; work experience—home health care provider for DHS, daycare provider.

(3) Claimant has not performed substantial gainful activity (SGA) since 1999 when she was a home help provider.

(4) Claimant has the following unable-to-work complaints:

- (a) Lupus;
- (b) Alopecia;
- (c) Hand dysfunction;
- (d) Back dysfunction;
- (e) Heart dysfunction;
- (f) Status post stent placement [REDACTED]).

(5) SHRT evaluated claimant's medical evidence as follows:

**OBJECTIVE MEDICAL EVIDENCE** [REDACTED]

SHRT evaluated claimant's impairments using the SSI listings in 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix.

SHRT determined that claimant's impairments do not meet the department's severity and duration requirements.

(6) Claimant lives with her son aged 20 and performs the following Activities of Daily Living (ADLs): dressing, bathing (sometimes), light cleaning (sometimes), and grocery shopping (needs help). Claimant uses a cane approximately four times a month. She wears braces on her hands approximately six times a month. Claimant received inpatient hospital care in [REDACTED] to receive a biopsy and in [REDACTED], she received a stent.

(7) Claimant does not have a valid driver's license and does not drive. Claimant is not computer literate.

(8) The following medical reports are persuasive:

- (a) A Jefferson medical consultative physical examination report was reviewed.

The physician provided the following history:

Claimant is a 54-year-old African-American female with a history of discoid lupus affecting the skin and hair and alopecia due to lupus problems. She also has a history of atypical chest pain and bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome. Claimant denies any complaints of pain in the knees, ankles, and lower back. She is also hypersensitive requiring treatment with labetalol. She has been given imdur therapy for complaints of chest pain. She has undergone evaluation with coronary angiography, which did not show any severe blockage. She did not require any bypass surgery or angioplasty. Her symptoms of chest pain are stabilized with imdur therapy. She denies any use of nitroglycerin sublingually in the last two years. No apparent complaints of PMD, orthopnea, pedal edema, palpitations, chest pain or syncopal episodes. There are no other complaints of diabetes, MI angina seizures, liver or kidney problems or asthma. She describes the chest pain as sharp, precordil with radiation to the left arm lasting only a fraction of a minute. There is no associated nausea, vomiting or diaphoresis or shortness of breath. No palpitations. Her lupus has caused her to have hypertension, possibly from lupus nephritis according to her statement. Currently, the lupus is being treated with steroid for the arms and neck. She is not taking any high dose steroid therapy currently.

\* \* \*

The physician provided the following impression:

- (1) Discoid lupus affecting the face and hair;
- (2) Hypertension, possibly from lupus nephritis;
- (3) Atypical chest pain;
- (4) Bilateral wrist and hand pain, myalgia.

- (b) A [REDACTED] medical examination report (DHS-49) was reviewed. The physician provided the following current diagnoses: (1) Discoid lupus; (2) hypertension; (3) uterine fibroids; (4) hyperlipidemia; (5) depression; (6) asthma; (7) colonic polyp; (8) chronic headache, carotid artery distress.

The physician reported that claimant had no physical limitations.

The physician reported that claimant had a mental limitation involving sustained concentration.

\* \* \*

(9) The probative psychiatric evidence does not establish an acute (non-exertional) mental condition expected to prevent claimant from performing all customary work functions for the required period of time. Claimant thinks she is disabled based on depression. However, claimant did not provide a psychiatric or psychological evaluation to establish her depression or clinically establish her depression. Also, claimant did not provide a DHS-49D or DHS-49E to establish her mental residual functional capacity.

(10) The probative medical evidence does not establish an acute (exertional) physical impairment expected to prevent claimant from performing all customary work functions for the required period of time. Claimant reported the following impairments: lupus, alopecia, carpal tunnel syndrome, back dysfunction, heart dysfunction and status post stent placement. A recent medical examination report provided by the [REDACTED] provides the following diagnoses: (1) discoid lupus; (2) hypertension possibly from lupus nephritis; (3) atypical chest

pain; (4) bilateral wrist and hand pain, myalgia. The physician examining claimant at the [REDACTED] did not state that she was totally unable to work.

(11) Claimant has applied for federal disability benefits from the Social Security Administration. Social Security recently denied her claim. Claimant filed a timely appeal.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

##### **CLAIMANT'S POSITION**

The claimant thinks she is entitled to MA-P/SDA based on the impairments listed in paragraph #4 above.

##### **DEPARTMENT'S POSITION**

The department thinks that claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform a wide range of work activities.

The department evaluated claimant's impairments using the SSI listings in 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix. Claimant does not meet any of the applicable listings.

##### **LEGAL BASE**

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).

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).

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).

To determine to what degree claimant's alleged mental impairments limit her ability to work, the following regulations must be considered:

(a) **Activities of daily living.**

**...Activities of daily living** including adaptive activities such as cleaning, shopping, cooking, taking public transportation, paying bills, maintaining a residence, caring appropriately for one's grooming and hygiene, using telephones and directories, using a post office, etc. 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(C)(1).

(b) **Social functioning.**

**...Social functioning** refers to an individual's capacity to interact independently, appropriately, effectively, and on a sustained basis with other individuals. 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(C)(2).

Social functioning includes the ability to get along with others, such as family members, friends, neighbors, grocery clerks, landlords, or bus drivers. You may demonstrate impaired social functioning by, for example, a history of altercations, evictions, firings, fear of strangers, avoidance

of interpersonal relationships, or social isolation. You may exhibit strength in social functioning by such things as your ability to initiate social contacts with others, communicate clearly with others, or interact and actively participate in group activities. We also need to consider cooperative behaviors, consideration for others, awareness of others' feelings, and social maturity. Social functioning in work situations may involve interactions with the public, responding appropriately to persons in authority (e.g., supervisors), or cooperative behaviors involving coworkers. 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(C)(2).

(c) **Concentration, Persistence and Pace:**

**...Concentration, persistence or pace** refers to the ability to sustain focused attention and concentration sufficiently long to permit the timely and appropriate completion of tasks commonly found in work settings. 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(C)(3).

Limitations in concentration, persistence, or pace are best observed in work settings, but may also be reflected by limitations in other settings. In addition, major limitations in this area can often be assessed through clinical examination or psychological testing. Wherever possible, however, a mental status examination or psychological test data should be supplemented by other available evidence. 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(C)(3).

**Claimant has the burden of proof** to show by a preponderance of the medical evidence in the record that her mental/physical impairments meet the department's definition of disability for MA-P/SDA purposes. PEM 260/261. "Disability" as defined by MA-P/SDA standards is the legal term which is individually determined by consideration of all factors in each particular case.

**STEP #1**

The issue at Step 1 is whether claimant is performing substantial gainful activity (SGA). If claimant is working and is earning substantial income, she is not eligible for MA-P/SDA.

SGA is defined as the performance of significant duties over a reasonable period of time for pay. Claimants who are working, or otherwise performing substantial gainful activity (SGA), are not disabled regardless of medical condition, age, education or work experience.

20 CFR 416.920(b).

The vocational evidence of record shows that claimant is not currently performing SGA.

Therefore, claimant meets the Step 1 disability test.

### **STEP #2**

The issue at Step 2 is whether claimant has impairments which meet the SSI definition of severity/duration. Claimant must establish an impairment which is expected to result in death, has existed for at least 12 months and totally prevents all basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.909.

Also, to qualify for MA-P/SDA, claimant must satisfy both the gainful work and the duration criteria. 20 CFR 416.920(a).

Since the severity/duration requirement is a *de minimus* requirement, claimant meets the Step 2 disability test.

### **STEP #3**

The issue at Step 3 is whether claimant meets the listing of impairments in the SSI regulations. Claimant does not allege disability based on the Listings.

Therefore, claimant does not meet the Step 3 disability test.

### **STEP #4**

The issue at Step 4 is whether claimant is able to do her previous work. Claimant last worked as a home help provider for DHS. This was heavy work.

The medical evidence of record establishes that claimant has bilateral hand dysfunction and heart dysfunction. Given claimant's current diagnoses, she is unable to perform the heavy lifting which is required when performing work as a home help aide.

Therefore, claimant meets the Step 4 disability test.

**STEP #5**

The issue at Step 5 is whether claimant has the residual functional capacity (RFC) to do other work.

**Claimant has the burden of proof** to show by a preponderance of the medical/psychiatric evidence in the record that her combined impairments meet the department's definition of disability for MA-P/SDA purposes.

First, claimant alleges disability based on a mental impairment: depression. There are no psychiatric reports in the record to establish the severity of claimant's mental impairment. Also, claimant did not provide a DHS-49D or DHS-49E to establish her mental residual functional capacity.

Second, claimant alleges disability based on heart dysfunction, lupus, and carpal tunnel. The most recent medical report, prepared by [REDACTED], dated [REDACTED], does not establish that claimant's physical impairments totally preclude all work activity.

Third, claimant testified that a major impediment to her return to work is atypical chest pain. Unfortunately, evidence of pain, alone, is insufficient to establish disability for MA-P/SDA purposes.

The Administrative Law Judge concludes that claimant's testimony about her pain is profound and credible, but out of proportion to the objective medical evidence as it relates to claimant's ability to work.

In short, the Administrative Law Judge is not persuaded that claimant is totally unable to work based on her combination of impairments. Claimant performs several activities of daily living, has an active social life with her son and daughter. Considering the entire medical record, in combination with claimant's testimony, the Administrative Law Judge concludes the claimant is able to perform simple, unskilled sedentary work (SGA). In this capacity, she is able to work as a ticket taker for a theater, as a parking lot attendant and as a greeter for [REDACTED].

Based on this analysis, the department correctly denied claimant's MA-P/SDA application based on Step 5 of the sequential analysis, as presented above.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the claimant does not meet the MA-P/SDA disability requirements under PEM 260/261.

Accordingly, the department's denial of claimant's MA-P/SDA application is, hereby, AFFIRMED.

SO ORDERED.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Jay W. Sexton  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: May 8, 2009

Date Mailed: May 11, 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.

**JWS**JWS/tg

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