

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: 2010-2748

Issue No: 2009/4031

Case No: [REDACTED]

Load No: [REDACTED]

Hearing Date:

February 9, 2010

Calhoun 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 February 9, 2010.

ISSUE

Whether 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) June 10, 2009, claimant applied for MA and SDA.
- (2) July 21, 2009, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied claimant's application.

Department Exhibit A.

- (3) August 18, 2009, the department sent claimant written notice that the application was denied.

- (4) September 2, 2009, the department received claimant's timely request for hearing.
- (5) October 29, 2009, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) denied claimant's application.
- (6) February 9, 2010, the in-person hearing was held.
- (7) Claimant asserts disability based on impairments caused by herniated cervical discs and depression.
- (8) Claimant testified at hearing. Claimant is 49 years old, 5' tall, and weighs 190 pounds. Claimant completed high school and an associate's degree. She is able to read, write, and perform basic math. Claimant has a driver's license and is able to drive. Claimant cares for her needs at home. Claimant is right hand dominant.
- (9) Claimant's past relevant employment has been as a pharmacy technician and paralegal.
- (10) January 7, 2008, claimant underwent EMG and nerve conduction study. The prepared report indicates normal EMG and nerve conduction study of the left arm. No signs of focal entrapment neuropathy, peripheral neuropathy or cervical radiculopathy in the C5 through T1 root levels. Department Exhibit A, pgs 270-271. January 25, 2008, claimant underwent lateral epicondylar release of the left elbow due to chronic lateral epicondylitis, left elbow. Department Exhibit A, Final Report, 1-25-08. On or about April 2, 2008, claimant was examined by her physician. In pertinent part, physical exam revealed point tenderness over the lateral epicondial exacerbated holding the wrist extended against resistance. Patient has 2.0 sensation intact in all digits. Negative Tinel's over the ulnar nerve and median nerve. No intrinsic atrophy of the hand, no fenthnar atrophy. Deep tendon reflexes bilaterally symmetric. Negative Spurling sign. Patient has positive forward impingement sign to the left shoulder. Tenderness in the subacromial space

but no anterior or posterior laxity signs. Some guarding with strength testing of the shoulder. Range of motion of the cervical spine intact. Slight exacerbation of pain with side bending right. Doctor indicates that claimant has symptoms consistent with lateral epicondylitis or tennis elbow; however, also has mixed symptoms with numbness radiating into the hand and shoulder pain and neck pain. Cervical spine x-rays show some mild degenerative changes with no focal areas of foraminal narrowing or significant interdiscal narrowing. Shoulder film is benign. Department Exhibit A, pg 160. April 8, 2008, claimant underwent MRI of the cervical spine that revealed left paracentral disc protrusion at C6-7 indenting the cervical cord and possibly compressing the left C7 root. Department Exhibit A, pg 312. September 9, 2008, claimant underwent an MRI of the left elbow that revealed high grade partial tear of the common extensor tendon and complete tear of the lateral ulnar collateral ligament consistent with lateral epicondylitis. Department Exhibit A, pg 313.

(11) May 13, 2008, claimant was examined by her physician and treatment notes were prepared that indicate, in pertinent part that claimant has tenderness in the left posterocervical and medial trapezius on the left side. Extension of her neck and tilting to the left causes neck ache, ache across the trapezius and ache into her left arm and forearm. Gentle hand cervical traction does nothing for her symptoms. There is definite decrease sensation to pinprick in the left index finger and she has absent tricep reflex. Cranial nerves 2-12 are intact. There is no motor deficit in the upper extremities. Patient is tender in the elbow. She has good range of motion in her shoulder, adequate pulses, no loss of pulses. Individual motor exam is normal. She protects her left elbow but I can detect no atrophy or fasciculation. Lower extremity individual muscle testing was normal. Knee and ankle reflexes are 1+ with good distal pulses. Plantar's stimulation is downgoing. There is no swelling, no tenderness. Inspection and palpation are not

remarkable. There is good range of motion, normal tone and sensory. Patient has normal gait and no weakness in her legs. Department Exhibit A, pgs 252-253. November 13, 2008, claimant was examined by her physician. Treatment notes reveal slight weakness of the hand grip on the left compared to the right. 2.0 sensation is intact. There is some tenderness over the mid forearm region. No swelling or erythema over the lateral elbow incision. Patient complains of pain in the left elbow and increasing numbness in the left hand. In addition, patient complains of pain extending over the lateral arm and down into the hand. Department Exhibit A, pgs 289-290.

(12) April 8, 2008, claimant underwent MRI of the cervical spine that revealed left paracentral disc protrusion at C6-7 indenting the cervical cord and possibly compressing the left C7 root. Department Exhibit A, pg 312. September 9, 2008, claimant underwent an MRI of the left elbow that revealed high grade partial tear of the common extensor tendon and complete tear of the lateral ulnar collateral ligament consistent with lateral epicondylitis. Department Exhibit A, pg 313.

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, the objective medical evidence of record indicates that claimant is post surgery for epicondylitis of the left elbow. Claimant continues to have some pain in the left arm. The objective medical evidence of record indicates that claimant has degenerative disc changes in her cervical spine. There is a left paracentral disc protrusion at C6-7 indenting the cervical cord and possibly compressing the left C7 root. Objective physical exam that took place in May 2008 indicates that there is no motor deficit in the upper extremities. There is good range of motion in the shoulder with adequate pulses and no loss of pulses. Claimant has a normal individual motor exam with no atrophy of fasciculation. Claimant's main symptoms are neck ache upon extension of her neck and tilting to the left. She also gets an ache across the trapezius and an ache in her left arm and forearm. Finding of Fact 10-12.

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 pharmacy technician and paralegal. 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.

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 10-12.

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, high school graduate or more, and history of skilled/semi-skilled work) and relying on Vocational Rule 202.21, claimant is not disabled. Accordingly, 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.

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).

2004 PA 344, Sec. 604, establishes the State Disability Assistance program. It reads in part:

Sec. 604 (1) The department shall operate a state disability assistance program. Except as provided in subsection (3), persons eligible for this program shall include needy citizens of the United States or aliens exempt from the Supplemental Security Income citizenship requirement who are at least 18 years of age or emancipated minors meeting one or more of the following requirements:

- (a) Recipient of Supplemental Security Income, Social Security or Medical Assistance due to disability or 65 years of age or older.
 - (b) A person with a physical or mental impairment which meets federal SSI disability standards, except that the minimum duration of the disability shall be 90 days. Substance abuse alone is not defined as a basis for eligibility.
 - (c) A resident of an adult foster care facility, a home for the aged, a county infirmary, or a substance abuse treatment center.
 - (d) A person receiving 30-day post-residential substance abuse treatment.
 - (e) A person diagnosed as having Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDs).
 - (f) A person receiving special education services through the local intermediate school district.
 - (g) A caretaker of a disabled person as defined in subdivision (a), (b), (e), or (f) above.
- (2) Applicants for and recipients of the State Disability Assistance program shall be considered needy if they:
- (a) Meet the same asset test as is applied to applicants for the Family Independence Program.
 - (b) Have a monthly budgetable income that is less than the payment standard.
- (3) Except for a person described in subsection (1)(c) or (d), a person is not disabled for purposes of this section if his or her drug addiction or alcoholism is a contributing factor material to the determination of disability. 'Material to the determination of disability' means that, if the person stopped using drugs or alcohol, his or her remaining physical or mental limitations would not be disabling. If his or her remaining physical or mental limitations would be disabling, then the drug addiction or alcoholism is not material to the determination of disability and the person may receive State Disability Assistance. Such a person must actively participate in a substance abuse treatment program, and the

assistance must be paid to a third party or through vendor payments. For purposes of this section, substance abuse treatment includes receipt of inpatient or outpatient services or participation in Alcoholics Anonymous or a similar program. 1995 PA 156, Sec. 605.

- (4) A refugee or asylee who loses his or her eligibility for the federal Supplemental Security Income program by virtue of exceeding the maximum time limit for eligibility as delineated in Section 402 of Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, 8 U.S.C. 1612, and who otherwise meets the eligibility criteria under this section shall be eligible to receive benefits under the State Disability Assistance program.

After careful examination of the record and for reasons discussed at Steps 2-5 above, the Administrative Law Judge decides that claimant does not have severe impairments that prevent work for 90 days or more for any time period that includes her application date. Therefore, claimant does not qualify for SDA based on disability and the department properly denied the application.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides claimant has not established disability for Medical Assistance and State Disability 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: May 10, 2010

Date Mailed: May 11, 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 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:

