

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES**

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2010-49985
Issue No.: 2009
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Load No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: December 13, 2010
Oakland County DHS (03)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Colleen M. Mamelka

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon the Claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a hearing was held in Walled Lake, Michigan on Monday December 13, 2010. The Claimant appeared, along with [REDACTED], and testified. The Claimant was represented by [REDACTED] of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] appeared on behalf of the Department.

ISSUE

Whether the Department properly determined that the Claimant was not disabled for purposes of the Medical Assistance ("MA-P") benefit program?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. The Claimant submitted an application for public assistance seeking MA-P benefits on April 12, 2010.
2. On May 7, 2010, the Medical Review Team ("MRT") found the Claimant not disabled. (Exhibit 1, pp. 1, 2)
3. The Department sent an Eligibility Notice to the Claimant informing him that he was found not disabled.

4. On August 6, 2010, the Department received the Claimant's timely written request for hearing.
5. On August 27, 2010, the State Hearing Review Team ("SHRT") found the Claimant not disabled. (Exhibit 3)
6. The Claimant alleged physical disabling impairments due to right leg/groin pain, heart disease, deep vein thrombosis, and migraines
7. The Claimant alleged mental disabling impairment(s) due to bipolar disorder.
8. At the time of hearing, the Claimant was 44 years old with a [REDACTED] birth date; was 5'10" in height; and weighed 206 pounds.
9. The Claimant is a high school graduate with some vocational training and an employment as an electrician and as a general laborer in a factory setting.
10. The Claimant's impairments have lasted, or are expected to last, continuously for a period of 12 months or longer.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance ("MA") program is established by Subchapter XIX of Chapter 7 of The Public Health & Welfare Act, 42 USC 1397, and is administered by the Department of Human Services ("DHS"), formerly known as the Family Independence Agency, pursuant to MCL 400.10 *et seq* and MCL 400.105. Department policies are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual ("BAM"), the Bridges Eligibility Manual ("BEM"), and the Bridges Reference Manual ("BRM").

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) The person claiming a physical or mental disability has the burden to establish it through the use of competent medical evidence from qualified medical sources such as his or her medical history, clinical/laboratory findings, diagnosis/prescribed treatment, prognosis for recovery and/or medical assessment of ability to do work-related activities or ability to reason and make appropriate mental adjustments, if a mental disability is alleged. 20 CFR 413.913 An individual's subjective pain complaints are not, in and of themselves, sufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.908; 20 CFR 416.929(a) Similarly, conclusory statements by a physician or mental health professional that an individual is disabled or

blind, absent supporting medical evidence, is insufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.927

When determining disability, the federal regulations require several factors to be considered including: (1) the location/duration/frequency/intensity of an applicant's pain; (2) the type/dosage/effectiveness/side effects of any medication the applicant takes to relieve pain; (3) any treatment other than pain medication that the applicant has received to relieve pain; and (4) the effect of the applicant's pain on his or her ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(3) The applicant's pain must be assessed to determine the extent of his or her functional limitation(s) in light of the objective medical evidence presented. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(2)

In order to determine whether or not an individual is disabled, federal regulations require a five-step sequential evaluation process be utilized. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(1) The five-step analysis requires the trier of fact to consider an individual's current work activity; the severity of the impairment(s) both in duration and whether it meets or equals a listed impairment in Appendix 1; residual functional capacity to determine whether an individual can perform past relevant work; and residual functional capacity along with vocational factors (i.e. age, education, and work experience) to determine if an individual can adjust to other work. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4); 20 CFR 416.945

If an individual is found disabled, or not disabled, at any step, a determination or decision is made with no need evaluate subsequent steps. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4) If a determination cannot be made that an individual is disabled, or not disabled, at a particular step, the next step is required. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4) If an impairment does not meet or equal a listed impairment, an individual's residual functional capacity is assessed before moving from step three to step four. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4); 20 CFR 416.945 Residual functional capacity is the most an individual can do despite the limitations based on all relevant evidence. 20 CFR 945(a)(1) An individual's residual functional capacity assessment is evaluated at both steps four and five. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4) In determining disability, an individual's functional capacity to perform basic work activities is evaluated and if found that the individual has the ability to perform basic work activities without significant limitation, disability will not be found. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(iv)

In general, the individual has the responsibility to prove disability. 20 CFR 416.912(a) An impairment or combination of impairments is not severe if it does not significantly limit an individual's physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.921(a) An individual is not disabled regardless of the medical condition, age, education, and work experience, if the individual is working and the work is a substantial, gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(i) Substantial gainful activity means work that involves doing significant and productive physical or mental duties and is done (or intended) for pay or profit. 20 CFR 416.910(a)(b) Substantial gainful activity is work activity that is both substantial and gainful. 20 CFR 416.972 Work may be substantial

even if it is done on a part-time basis or if an individual does less, with less responsibility, and gets paid less than prior employment. 20 CFR 416.972(a) Gainful work activity is work activity that is done for pay or profit. 20 CFR 416.972(b)

In addition to the above, when evaluating mental impairments, a special technique is utilized. 20 CFR 416.920a(a) First, an individual's pertinent symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings are evaluated to determine whether a medically determinable mental impairment exists. 20 CFR 416.920a(b)(1) When a medically determinable mental impairment is established, the symptoms, signs and laboratory findings that substantiate the impairment are documented to include the individual's significant history, laboratory findings, and functional limitations. 20 CFR 416.920a(e)(2) Functional limitation(s) is assessed based upon the extent to which the impairment(s) interferes with an individual's ability to function independently, appropriately, effectively, and on a sustained basis. *Id.*; 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(2) Chronic mental disorders, structured settings, medication, and other treatment and the effect on the overall degree of functionality is considered. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(1) In addition, four broad functional areas (activities of daily living; social functioning; concentration, persistence or pace; and episodes of decompensation) are considered when determining an individual's degree of functional limitation. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(3) The degree of limitation for the first three functional areas is rated by a five point scale: none, mild, moderate, marked, and extreme. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(4) A four point scale (none, one or two, three, four or more) is used to rate the degree of limitation in the fourth functional area. *Id.* The last point on each scale represents a degree of limitation that is incompatible with the ability to do any gainful activity. *Id.*

After the degree of functional limitation is determined, the severity of the mental impairment is determined. 20 CFR 416.920a(d) If severe, a determination of whether the impairment meets or is the equivalent of a listed mental disorder is made. 20 CFR 416.920a(d)(2) If the severe mental impairment does not meet (or equal) a listed impairment, an individual's residual functional capacity is assessed. 20 CFR 416.920a(d)(3)

In this case, the Claimant is not involved in substantial gainful activity thus is not ineligible for benefits at Step 1.

The severity of the Claimant's alleged impairment(s) is considered under Step 2. The Claimant bears the burden to present sufficient objective medical evidence to substantiate the alleged disabling impairments. In order to be considered disabled for MA purposes, the impairment must be severe. 20 CFR 916.920(a)(4)(ii); 20 CFR 916.920(b) An impairment, or combination of impairments, is severe if it significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to do basic work activities regardless of age, education and work experience. 20 CFR 916.920(a)(4)(ii); 20 CFR 916.920(c) Basic work activities means the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. 20 CFR 916.921(b) Examples 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.

Id. The second step allows for dismissal of a disability claim obviously lacking in medical merit. *Higgs v Bowen*, 880 F2d 860, 862 (CA 6, 1988). The severity requirement may still be employed as an administrative convenience to screen out claims that are totally groundless solely from a medical standpoint. *Id.* at 863 *citing Farris v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 773 F2d 85, 90 n.1 (CA 6, 1985) An impairment qualifies as severe only if, regardless of a claimant's age, education, or work experience, the impairment would not affect the claimant's ability to work. *Salmi v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 774 F2d 685, 692 (CA 6, 1985)

In the present case, the Claimant alleges disability based on right leg/groin pain, heart disease, deep vein thrombosis, migraines, and bipolar disorder.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant attended a psychiatric follow-up appointment. The diagnosis was bipolar disorder, depressed and there were no changes in his medication regime.

The Claimant attended a follow-up appointment on [REDACTED]. The Claimant was diagnosed with paronychia of right great toe, bipolar disorder/depression, GERD, vitamin D deficiency, tobacco use, and hyperlipidemia.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant attended a psychotherapy assessment. The Claimant was diagnosed with bipolar disorder and his medications were increased.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant attended a follow-up appointment. The diagnoses were bipolar disorder (stable), tobacco use, GERD, alcoholism (in remission since 2007), elevated liver function tests, and erectile dysfunction.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant was diagnosed with erythrocytosis.

On [REDACTED] the Claimant presented to the hospital with complaints of right leg pain. The Claimant was diagnosed with arterial embolism thus underwent surgical thrombectomy. On [REDACTED], the Claimant was transferred from another hospital status post cardiac catheterization on [REDACTED]. The ejection fraction was 35%. The Claimant underwent stenting of the LAD. The Claimant also had a lower gastrointestinal bleed. On [REDACTED], the Claimant was discharged with the diagnoses of coronary artery disease, angina, bradycardia, ventricular tachycardia, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, sleep apnea, GERD, tobacco abuse, and gastrointestinal bleed.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant was contacted and instructed to go to the emergency room due to his arrhythmia. The following day, the Claimant was told to discontinue one of his medications and to go to the emergency room as he experienced chest pain or shortness of breath.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant attended a follow-up appointment. The diagnoses were coronary artery disease/ischemic cardiomyopathy with an ejection fraction of 35%, arterial embolism of the right lower extremity, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ("COPD").

On [REDACTED] the Claimant attended a follow-up cardiac appointment. The Claimant was prescribed 13 medications to include nitroglycerin daily as needed.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant attended a telepsychiatry appointment. The Claimant was instructed to continue his regime.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant's treating physician wrote a letter on behalf of the Claimant confirming treatment for acute episodes of ACS requiring emergent catheterization, thrombectomy, and stenting. Since the surgery, the Claimant suffers with chronic severe pain in the right groin and leg most likely secondary to neuropathy as well as adhesions. The Claimant continues to suffer from angina requiring a repeat catheterization. The Claimant has ischemic cardiomyopathy with an ejection fraction at approximately 35%. The Physician opined that due to the cardiovascular problems, the Claimant is permanently disabled.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant attended a mental status evaluation. The Claimant was diagnosed with bipolar I disorder with a Global Assessment Functioning of 67. The Psychologist opined that the Claimant has adequate cognitive and academic abilities and his bipolar disorder has significantly improved since being placed on medication. The prognosis was fair to good.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant attended a consultative evaluation. The Claimant's history of cardiac problems was noted as well as a recent failed stress test and plans for a repeat catheterization. Right thigh tenderness to palpation was also documented.

On [REDACTED], a Medical Examination Report was completed on behalf of the Claimant. The current diagnoses were hypertension, bipolar disorder, 2010 catheterization, cardiomyopathy, blood clot in the right leg post catheterization and surgery, neuropathy, and pain. The physical examination found the Claimant anxious and in pain, scattered bronchi, large scar over right femoral artery, pain, reduced range of motion, chest pain, and shortness of breath. The Claimant's condition was deteriorating and he was limited to occasionally lifting/carrying of less than 10 pounds; standing and/or walking less than 2 hours in an 8 hour workday; sitting less than 6 hours during this same time frame; and able to perform simple grasping, reaching, and fine manipulation with his upper extremities. The Claimant was able to operate foot/leg controls with he left lower extremity. The Claimant was limited in his ability for sustained concentration, social interactions, and with his memory.

As previously noted, the Claimant bears the burden to present sufficient objective medical evidence to substantiate the alleged disabling impairment(s). As summarized above, the Claimant has presented some objective medical evidence establishing that he does have physical limitations on his ability to perform basic work activities. Accordingly, the Claimant has an impairment, or combination thereof, that has more than a *de minimis* effect on the Claimant's basic work activities. Further, the impairments have lasted continuously for twelve months therefore, the Claimant is not disqualified from receipt of MA-P benefits under Step 2.

In the third step of the sequential analysis of a disability claim, 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. The Claimant asserts disabling impairments due to right leg/groin pain, heart disease, deep vein thrombosis, migraines, and bipolar disorder.

Listings 1.00 (musculoskeletal system), 3.00 (respiratory system), Listing 4.00 (cardiovascular system), Listing 9.00 (endocrine system), 11.00 (neurological), and 12.00 (mental disorders) were considered in light of the medical evidence presented. Accordingly, it is found that the Claimant's impairment does not meet the intent and severity requirement of a listed impairment thus the Claimant cannot be found disabled at Step 3. Accordingly, the fourth step in the sequential analysis is required.

The fourth step in analyzing a disability claim requires an assessment of the Claimant's residual functional capacity ("RFC") and past relevant employment. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(iv) An individual is not disabled if he/she can perform past relevant work. Id.; 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3) Past relevant work is work that has been performed within the past 15 years that was a substantial gainful activity and that lasted long enough for the individual to learn the position. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(1) Vocational factors of age, education, and work experience, and whether the past relevant employment exists in significant numbers in the national economy is not considered. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3)

RFC is assessed based on impairment(s), and any related symptoms, such as pain, which may cause physical and mental limitations that affect what can be done in a work setting. RFC is the most that can be done, despite the limitations.

To determine the physical demands (exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, jobs are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. 20 CFR 416.967 Sedentary work involves lifting of no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. 20 CFR 416.967(a) 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. *Id.* Jobs are sedentary if walking and standing are required occasionally and other sedentary criteria are met. Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing up to 10 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(b) Even though 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. *Id.* To be considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, an individual must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. *Id.* An individual capable of light work is also capable of sedentary work, unless there are additionally limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time. *Id.* Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(c) An individual capable of performing medium work is also capable of light and sedentary work. *Id.* Heavy work involves lifting no more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(d) An individual capable of heavy work is also capable of medium, light, and sedentary work. *Id.* Finally, very heavy work involves lifting objects weighing more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing 50 pounds or more. 20 CFR 416.967(e) An individual capable of very heavy work is able to perform work under all categories. *Id.*

Limitations or restrictions which affect the ability to meet the demands of jobs other than strength demands (exertional requirements, i.e. sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, or pulling) are considered nonexertional. 20 CFR 416.969a(a) In considering whether an individual can perform past relevant work, a comparison of the individual's residual functional capacity with the demands of past relevant work. *Id.* If an individual can no longer do past relevant work the same residual functional capacity assessment along with an individual's age, education, and work experience is considered to determine whether an individual can adjust to other work which exists in the national economy. *Id.* Examples of non-exertional limitations or restrictions include difficulty function due to nervousness, anxiousness, or depression; difficulty maintaining attention or concentration; difficulty understanding or remembering detailed instructions; difficulty in seeing or hearing; difficulty tolerating some physical feature(s) of certain work settings (i.e. can't tolerate dust or fumes); or difficulty performing the manipulative or postural functions of some work such as reaching, handling, stooping, climbing,

crawling, or crouching. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(1)(i) – (vi) If the impairment(s) and related symptoms, such as pain, only affect the ability to perform the non-exertional aspects of work-related activities, the rules in Appendix 2 do not direct factual conclusions of disabled or not disabled. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(2) The determination of whether disability exists is based upon the principles in the appropriate sections of the regulations, giving consideration to the rules for specific case situations in Appendix 2. *Id.*

The Claimant's work history includes employment as an electrician and in a factory. In light of the Claimant's testimony and in consideration of the Occupational Code, the Claimant's prior work is classified as semi-skilled, medium/heavy work.

The Claimant testified that he can lift but not carry approximately 10 pounds; is able to walk short distances; can stand for short periods of times; can sit for 2 hours; and experiences pain when attempting to bend and/or squat. The objective medical records (treating physician) find the Claimant able to occasionally lift/carry less than 10 pounds; stand and/or walk less than 2 hours during an 8 hour workday with sitting at less than 6 hours; and able to perform repetitive actions with his upper extremities with the exception of pushing and pulling. The Claimant is able to operate foot/leg controls with his left leg/foot only. If the impairment or combination of impairments does not limit an individual's physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, it is not a severe impairment(s) and disability does not exist. 20 CFR 416.920 In consideration of the Claimant's testimony, medical records, and current limitations, it is found that the Claimant is not able to return to past relevant employment thus the fifth step in the sequential analysis is required.

In Step 5, an assessment of the individual's residual functional capacity and age, education, and work experience is considered to determine whether an adjustment to other work can be made. 20 CFR 416.920(4)(v) At the time of hearing, the Claimant was 44 years old thus considered to be a younger individual for MA-P purposes. The Claimant has a high school education with a work history as an electrician and general laborer (in a factory). Disability is found if an individual is unable to adjust to other work. *Id.* At this point in the analysis, the burden shifts from the Claimant to the Department to present proof that the Claimant has the residual capacity to substantial gainful employment. 20 CFR 416.960(2); *Richardson v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 735 F2d 962, 964 (CA 6, 1984). While a vocational expert is not required, a finding supported by substantial evidence that the individual has the vocational qualifications to perform specific jobs is needed to meet the burden. *O'Banner v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 587 F2d 321, 323 (CA 6, 1978). Medical-Vocational guidelines found at 20 CFR Subpart P, Appendix II, may be used to satisfy the burden of proving that the individual can perform specific jobs in the national economy. *Heckler v Campbell*, 461 US 458, 467 (1983); *Kirk v Secretary*, 667 F2d 524, 529 (CA 6, 1981) *cert den* 461 US 957 (1983).

In the record presented, the total impact caused by the combination of medical problems suffered by the Claimant must be considered to include subjective complaints of severe pain. Pain is a non-exertional impairment. *Cline v Sullivan*, 939 F2d 560, 565 (CA 8, 1991) In applying the two-prong inquiry announced in *Duncan v Secretary of Health & Human Services*, 801 F2d 847 (CA6, 1986) it is found that the objective medical evidence establishes an underlying medical condition (coronary artery disease, arterial embolism, neuropathy, blood clots, gastrointestinal bleed) that can reasonably be expected to produce the alleged disabling pain. *Id.* at 853. The Claimant has undergone catheterizations and thrombectomy yet still experiences shortness of breath, chest pain, and leg/groin pain. The Claimant requires nitroglycerin daily as needed. The medical evidence from the Claimant's treating physician places the Claimant at less than sedentary activity noting the Claimant's condition is deteriorating. In light of the foregoing, it is found that the combination of the Claimant's physical and mental impairments have an affect on his ability to perform basic work activities such that the Claimant is unable to meet the physical and mental demands necessary to perform sedentary work as defined in 20 CFR 416.967(a). After review of the entire record, the Claimant is found disabled at Step 5 for purposes of the MA-P program.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law finds the Claimant not disabled for purposes of the MA-P benefit program.

Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. The Department's determination is REVERSED.
2. The Department shall initiate review of the April 12, 2010 application to determine if all other non-medical criteria are met and inform the Claimant of the determination in accordance with department policy.
3. The Department shall supplement for any lost benefits (if any) that the Claimant was entitled to receive if otherwise eligible and qualified in accordance with department policy.
4. The Department shall review the Claimant's continued eligibility in January 2012 in accordance with department policy.

Colleen M. Mamelka

Colleen M. Mamelka
Administrative Law Judge
For Ismael Ahmed, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 12/15/2010

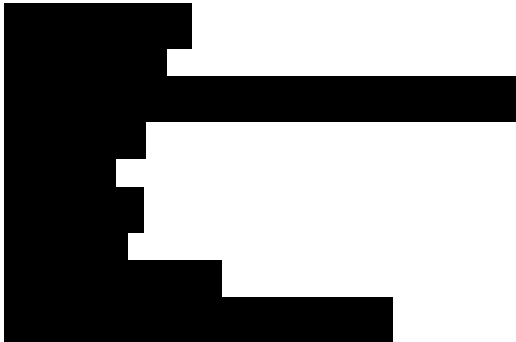
Date Mailed: 12/15/2010

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.

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