

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 2011-34379  
Issue No: 2009  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
August 31, 2011  
Ingham County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Vicki L. Armstrong

**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 August 31, 2011. Claimant personally appeared and testified, represented by [REDACTED]

During the hearing, Claimant waived the time period for the issuance of this decision in order to allow for the submission of additional medical evidence. The new evidence was forwarded to the State Hearing Review Team ("SHRT") for consideration. On January 30, 2012, the SHRT found Claimant was not disabled. This matter is now before the undersigned for a final decision.

**ISSUE**

Whether the Department of Human Services (the department) properly denied Claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA-P) and Retro-MA benefits?

**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 8, 2010, Claimant filed an application for MA and Retro-MA benefits alleging disability.
- (2) On February 14, 2011, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied Claimant's application for MA-P and Retro-MA indicating that Claimant was capable of performing past relevant work, pursuant to 20 CFR 416.920(E).

- (3) On February 17, 2011, the department sent out notice to Claimant that her application for Medicaid and Retro-MA had been denied.
- (4) On May 17, 2011, Claimant filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action.
- (5) On June 6, 2011, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) upheld the denial of MA-P and Retro-MA benefits indicating Claimant retains the capacity to perform a wide range of simple, unskilled, light work. (Department Exhibit B, pp 1-2).
- (6) Claimant has a history of osteoarthritis, depression, anemia, fibromyalgia, high blood pressure, sleep apnea, high cholesterol, mitral valve prolapse, degenerative disc disease, and hashimotos thyroiditis.
- (7) Claimant is a [REDACTED] whose birthday is [REDACTED]. Claimant is 5'2" tall and weighs 177 lbs. Claimant completed two years of college.
- (8) Claimant was appealing the denial of Social Security disability benefits at the time of the hearing.

### **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, (DHS or department), 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 Reference Tables Manual ("RFT").

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 (e.g., 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 to 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 3 to Step 4. 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 4 and 5. 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). The individual has the responsibility to provide evidence of prior work experience; efforts to work; and any other factor showing how the impairment affects the ability to work. 20 CFR 416.912(c)(3)(5)(6).

As outlined above, the first step looks at the individual's current work activity. In the record presented, the Claimant is not involved in substantial gainful activity and testified that she has not worked since April 2010. Therefore, she is not disqualified from receiving disability benefits under Step 1.

The severity of the individual's alleged impairment(s) is considered under Step 2. The individual 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 non-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, Claimant alleges disability due to osteoarthritis, depression, anemia, fibromyalgia, high blood pressure, sleep apnea, high cholesterol, mitral valve prolapse, degenerative disc disease, and hashimotos thyroiditis.

On October 7, 2009, an MRI of Claimant's cervical spine revealed a moderate sized posterior right paracentral and foraminal disc protrusion causing compression of the thecal sac anteriorly and the exiting right C5 nerve root in the neural foramen at C5-C6. In addition, circumferential bulging disc also at the same level causing narrowing of the left neural foramen as well and central canal stenosis at the same level.

On February 15, 2010, Claimant was diagnosed with cervical facet syndrome with cervicgia and underwent fluroscopically-guided infiltration block right cervical facets 3-4, 4-5, 5-6 and 6-7.

On August 9, 2010, Claimant was admitted to the hospital from the emergency room after receiving no relief from sublingual nitroglycerin and complaining of persistent chest pains, and a history of high blood pressure. A chest x-ray was negative.

On August 10, 2010, Claimant's Persantine Cardiolite Stress Test showed a normal response to Persantine with no symptoms or EKG evidence for ischemia.

On August 11, 2010, Claimant's echocardiogram showed the left ventricle ejection fraction appeared to be 65 to 70%, with a mildly dilated right ventricle, very mild tricuspid regurgitation, and a mildly elevated right ventricular systemic pressure.

On February 24, 2011, Claimant underwent a psychological examination by the Disability Determination Service. The psychologist opined that Claimant could understand and follow instructions. She could perform simple routine tasks. She would have some difficulty handling work pressure and stress. She could communicate with co-workers, customers and supervisors. She is in need of ongoing mental health treatment. Diagnoses: Axis I: Major depression, recurrent, moderate; Axis V: Current GAF = 56. Prognosis was guarded and it was noted Claimant would improve with appropriate mental health treatment.

On March 21, 2011, Claimant underwent a medical examination on behalf of the department. Claimant's chief complaints were pain from her fibromyalgia and the posterior neck and right shoulder pain from her C5-C6 disc and bone spur. MRI of the cervical spine noted a C5-C6 disc with foraminal stenosis on the right C6 level. In the remote past she was diagnosed with Hashimoto's thyroiditis, but so far has not needed thyroid supplements. She had positive Spurling sign on the right with pain down the C6 dermatome of the right arm into the hand. She had bony changes at the left knee compatible with arthritis and painful crepitus with squatting and pain with palpation of the cervical posterior region. She had mild limping on the left leg due to left knee pain. The physician concluded that Claimant is able to do all the orthopedic maneuvers on the DDS Form 41, but she would resist prolonged standing, squatting or walking due to the left knee pain and prolonged flexion, extension and right lateral tilting of her head due to the radicular symptoms she gets with compression in the cervical region. She has C6 right radiculopathy that is symptomatic with pain. Since she has fibromyalgia, it is unlikely that cervical decompression will stop her pain. She had an elevated SED rate which may indicate her thyroid is chronically inflamed. She complained of fatigue but she also has sleep apnea.

On April 13, 2011, Claimant was evaluated in the emergency department and diagnosed with chronic neck pain and a tension-type headache. She was prescribed Vicodin, Ibuprofen and Valium and discharged.

On April 25, 2011, Claimant was evaluated in the emergency department and diagnosed with back pain, chest wall myofascial strain and hypertension. She was given a lifting restriction of no more than 10 pounds and prescribed Lortab and Valium.

On May 19, 2011, Claimant was evaluated in the emergency department and diagnosed with acute pain in lower back with radiation to the left leg, with a history of chronic neck and back pain. She was instructed not to drive while taking sedating medication and no lifting greater than 15 pounds, no bending, no stooping or no prolonged sitting for 2 days.

On May 24, 2011, Claimant went to the emergency department in an agitated state. She was diagnosed with anxiety reaction and insomnia. Follow-up with her primary care giver revealed it was a reaction to Zyprexa. She was instructed to stop taking it and prescribed Ativan as needed for anxiety and discharged in stable condition.

On May 28, 2011, Claimant went to the emergency department after falling 4-5 feet. She complained of neck pain and pain on weight bearing and was dazed. A CAT scan of her head was normal. C-spine series of x-rays were negative. Right wrist, right hand, right hip and pelvis x-rays were all negative. She was diagnosed with acute cervical strain and contusion to the head, right forearm, right wrist, right hand and right hip.

On June 2, 2011, Claimant returned to the emergency department complaining of chronic back and neck pain. The CAT scan of her cervical spine showed chronic appearing changes. She was diagnosed with acute cervical strain, possible cervical radiculopathy, chronic back pain and myofascial strain. She was prescribed Flexeril and discharged in stable condition.

On July 3, 2011, Claimant was evaluated at the emergency department and diagnosed with biliary colic, gallbladder disease with biliary colic, acute urinary tract infection, acute abdominal pain, and mesenteric ischemia with a history of hypertension, fibromyalgia, depression and osteoarthritis. She was prescribed Bactrim, Levsin, Tylenol #3 with Codeine, and Zofran.

On August 26, 2011, Claimant underwent a colonoscopy which was within normal limits with no complications.

As previously noted, Claimant bears the burden to present sufficient objective medical evidence to substantiate the alleged disabling impairment(s). As summarized above, Claimant has presented some limited medical evidence establishing that she does have some physical limitations on her ability to perform basic work activities. The medical evidence has established that 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, 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 individual's impairment, or combination of impairments, is listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. The Claimant has alleged physical disabling impairments due to osteoarthritis, depression, anemia, fibromyalgia, high blood pressure, sleep apnea, high cholesterol, mitral valve prolapse, degenerative disc disease, and hashimotos thyroiditis.

Listing 1.00 (musculoskeletal system), Listing 4.00 (cardiovascular system), Listing 11.00 (neurological), Listing 12.00 (mental disorders), Listing 13.00 (malignant neoplastic diseases), and Listing 14.00 (immune system disorders) were considered in light of the objective evidence. Based on the foregoing, it is found that Claimant's impairment(s) does not meet the intent and severity requirement of a listed impairment;

therefore, Claimant cannot be found disabled, or not disabled, at Step 3. Accordingly, Claimant's eligibility is considered under Step 4. 20 CFR 416.905(a).

The fourth step in analyzing a disability claim requires an assessment of the individual'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 are 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 additional 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, e.g., 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 to the demands of past relevant work must be made. *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 functioning 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 (e.g., 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.*

Claimant's prior work history consists of clerical work and working as a cashier. In light of Claimant's testimony, and in consideration of the Occupational Code, Claimant's prior work is classified as skilled sedentary work, and semi-skilled light work.

Claimant testified that she is able to walk very short distances and can lift/carry approximately 10 pounds. The objective medical evidence notes limitations in lifting no more than 15 pounds. 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, Claimant cannot be found able to return to past relevant work. Accordingly, Step 5 of 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 48 years old and was, thus, considered to be a younger individual for MA-P purposes. Claimant has a high school degree and two years of college. 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). The age for younger individuals (under 50) generally will not seriously affect the ability to adjust to other work. 20 CFR 416.963(c). Where an individual has an impairment or combination of impairments that results in both strength limitations and non-exertional limitations, the rules in Subpart P are considered in determining whether a finding of disabled may be



possible based on the strength limitations alone, and if not, the rule(s) reflecting the individual's maximum residual strength capabilities, age, education, and work experience, provide the framework for consideration of how much an individual's work capability is further diminished in terms of any type of jobs that would contradict the non-limitations. Full consideration must be given to all relevant facts of a case in accordance with the definitions of each factor to provide adjudicative weight for each factor.

In this case, the evidence reveals that Claimant suffers from osteoarthritis, depression, anemia, fibromyalgia, high blood pressure, sleep apnea, high cholesterol, mitral valve prolapse, degenerative disc disease, and hashimotos thyroiditis. According to the SHRT decision, Claimant's past work skills will not transfer to other occupations. In light of the foregoing, it is found that the Claimant maintains the residual functional capacity for work activities on a regular and continuing basis which includes the ability to meet the physical and mental demands required to perform at least light work as defined in 20 CFR 416.967(a). After review of the entire record using the Medical-Vocational Guidelines [20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix II] as a guide, specifically Rule 202.21, it is found that Claimant is not disabled for purposes of the MA-P program at Step 5.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds the Claimant not disabled for purposes of the MA-P and Retro-MA benefit programs. The Department's determination is AFFIRMED.

It is SO ORDERED.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Vicki L. Armstrong  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 3/7/12\_\_\_\_\_

Date Mailed: 3/7/12\_\_\_\_\_

**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.

VLA/ds

■ [REDACTED]