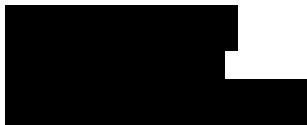


STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:



Kalamazoo 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 received on May 19, 2011. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on September 1, 2011. Claimant personally appeared and testified.

ISSUE

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

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 February 17, 2011, Claimant applied for MA-P, Retro-MA, Food Assistance Program (FAP) and State Disability Assistance (SDA). (Department Exhibit A, pages 1-16).
- (2) On May 13, 2011, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied Claimant's MA application stating Claimant's non-severe impairment lacks the duration of 12 months, pursuant to 20 CFR 416.920(b). (Department Exhibit A, pages 17-18).
- (3) On May 17, 2011, the department caseworker sent Claimant notice that his application was denied.
- (4) On May 19, 2011, Claimant filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action regarding his MA application.

- (5) On July 7, 2011, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) upheld the denial of MA-P benefits stating the medical evidence of record does not document a mental/physical impairment that significantly limits the claimant's ability to perform basic work activities pursuant to 20 CFR 416.921(a). (Department Exhibit B, page 1).
- (6) Claimant has a history of nasal tip amputation caused by a dog bite, injury to his right ankle and a history of chronic Vicodin use related to back discomfort.
- (7) On February 2, 2011, Claimant's dog took a bite out of his nose resulting in his mother transporting him to [REDACTED]. A physical examination showed a loss of the tip of his nose. It was about 3x2 cm in greatest diameter. It has taken with it the tip of the nose, the alar rim and some of the underlying cartilage as well, going all the way down to the hiltrum. The piece is present and it has been put in a bag surrounded by some ice and it does have some bruising associated with it. The examining physician told Claimant's family he did not believe it was going to take, but they had no alternative but to try and put it on and see if it can take as a composite graft. The tissue was grafted back on and Claimant was released with antibiotic and pain medication as well as instructions to clean with peroxide and apply bacitracin ointment. (Department Exhibit A, pages 27-29, 117-124).
- (8) On February 3, 2011, Claimant was post amputation of the tip of his nose. The nasal tip was resutured in place at [REDACTED] and he was placed on antibiotics. At that point it still looked white and it was hard to tell if it was taking as a composite graft or not. Claimant was prescribed Norco 5/325 mg and Xanax .25 mg, and instructed to follow up with his plastic surgeon next week. (Department Exhibit A, page 26).
- (9) On February 15, 2011, Claimant was seen by his surgeon because the lower portion of the replanted material had come loose. The physical examination revealed that very little of the composite graft was actually taking. The surgeon thought it was appropriate at the time to go ahead and clean the area up and anything that is growing could be left, but anything that is not growing removed. The possibility of a later reconstruction was discussed. Claimant was scheduled to undergo debridement of the devitalized and nonviable tissue. (Department Exhibit A, page 26).
- (10) On February 21, 2011, Claimant had a debridement of his nose completed at Bronson Hospital. The final pathologic diagnosis of the skin and soft tissue from his nose was extensive necrosis with purulent inflammation and bacterial overgrowth. (Department Exhibit A, pages 33-34, 83-84, 88, 90, 92, 113-114).

- (11) On February 24, 2011, Claimant was seen after having the debridement of his nose. Physical exam revealed the wounds were beginning to heal and epithelize well. No problems of infection were seen. (Department Exhibit A, page 33).
- (12) On March 1, 2011, Claimant's plastic surgeon completed a medical examination of Claimant. Claimant was diagnosed with a nasal tip amputation due to a dog bite. He was prescribed Norco and Augmentin. The surgeon noted Claimant was improving and his needs could be met at home. (Department Exhibit A, pages 24-25, 35-36).
- (12) On May 5, 2011, Claimant's plastic surgeon agreed to begin the reconstruction but wanted Claimant to have MA in place before doing so.
- (14) Claimant is a [REDACTED] man whose birthday is [REDACTED]. Claimant is 6'0" tall and weighs 200 lbs. Claimant completed his GED. Claimant last worked as a quality control specialist in July 2010.
- (15) Claimant had applied for Social Security disability and been denied at the time of the hearing.

#### 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 Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

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, that being a five-step sequential evaluation process for determining whether an individual is disabled. (20 CFR 404.1520(a) and 416.920(a)). The steps are followed in order. Current work activity, severity of impairments, residual functional capacity, past work, age, or education and work

experience is reviewed. If it is determined that the claimant is or is not disabled at a step of the evaluation process, the evaluation will not go on to the next step.

At step one, the Administrative Law Judge must determine whether the claimant is engaging in substantial gainful activity. (20 CFR 404.1520(b) and 416.920(b)). Substantial gainful activity (SGA) is defined as work activity that is both substantial and gainful. "Substantial work activity" is work activity that involves doing significant physical or mental activities. (20 CFR 404.1572(a) and 416.972(a)). "Gainful work activity" is work that is usually done for pay or profit, whether or not a profit is realized. (20 CFR 404.1572(b) and 416.972(b)). Generally, if an individual has earnings from employment or self-employment above a specific level set out in the regulations, it is presumed that he/she has demonstrated the ability to engage in SGA. (20 CFR 404.1574, 404.1575, 416.974, and 416.975). If an individual engages in SGA, he/she is not disabled regardless of how severe his/her physical or mental impairments are and regardless of his/her age, education, and work experience. If the individual is not engaging in SGA, the analysis proceeds to the second step.

At step two, the Administrative Law Judge must determine whether the claimant has a medically determinable impairment that is "severe" or a combination of impairments that is "severe." (20 CFR 404.1520(c) and 416.920(c)). An impairment or combination of impairments is "severe" within the meaning of the regulations if it significantly limits an individual's ability to perform basic work activities. An impairment or combination of impairments is "not severe" when medical and other evidence establish only a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities that would have no more than a minimal effect on an individual's ability to work. (20 CFR 404.1521 and 416.921; Social Security Rulings (SSRs) 85-28, 96-3p, and 96-4p). If the claimant does not have a severe medically determinable impairment or combination of impairments, he/she is not disabled. If the claimant has a severe impairment or combination of impairments, the analysis proceeds to the third step.

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). 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).

At step three, the Administrative Law Judge must determine whether the claimant's impairment or combination of impairments meets or medically equals the criteria of an impairment listed in 20 CFR Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1. (20 CFR 404.1520(d), 404.1525, 404.1526, 416.920(d), 416.925, and 416.926). If the claimant's impairment or combination of impairments meets or medically equals the criteria of a listing and meets the duration requirement, (20 CFR 404.1509 and 416.909), the claimant is disabled. If it does not, the analysis proceeds to the next step.

Before considering step four of the sequential evaluation process, the Administrative Law Judge must first determine the claimant's residual functional capacity. (20 CFR

404.1520(e) and 416.920(e)). An individual's residual functional capacity is his/her ability to do physical and mental work activities on a sustained basis despite limitations from his/her impairments. In making this finding, all of the claimant's impairments, including impairments that are not severe, must be considered. (20 CFR 404.1520(e), 404.1545, 416.920(e), and 416.945; SSR 96-8p).

Next, the Administrative Law Judge must determine at step four whether the claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform the requirements of his/her past relevant work. (20 CFR 404.1520(f) and 416.920(f)). The term past relevant work means work performed (either as the claimant actually performed it or as it is generally performed in the national economy) within the last 15 years or 15 years prior to the date that disability must be established. In addition, the work must have lasted long enough for the claimant to learn to do the job and have been SGA. (20 CFR 404.1560(b), 404.1565, 416.960(b), and 416.965). If the claimant has the residual functional capacity to do his/her past relevant work, the claimant is not disabled. If the claimant is unable to do any past relevant work or does not have any past relevant work, the analysis proceeds to the fifth and last step.

At the last step of the sequential evaluation process (20 CFR 404.1520(g) and 416.920(g)), the Administrative Law Judge must determine whether the claimant is able to do any other work considering his/her residual functional capacity, age, education, and work experience. If the claimant is able to do other work, he/she is not disabled. If the claimant is not able to do other work and meets the duration requirements, he/she is disabled.

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).

At Step 1, Claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and testified that he has not worked since July 2010. Therefore, Claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

At Step 2, in considering Claimant's symptoms, whether there is an underlying medically determinable physical or mental impairment(s)-i.e., an impairment(s) that can be shown by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques-that could reasonably be expected to produce Claimant's pain or other symptoms must be determined. Once an underlying physical or mental impairment(s) has been shown, the Administrative Law Judge must evaluate the intensity, persistence, and limiting effects of Claimant's symptoms to determine the extent to which they limit Claimant's ability to do basic work activities. For this purpose, whenever statements about the intensity, persistence, or functionally limiting effects of pain or other symptoms are not substantiated by objective medical evidence, a finding on the credibility of the statements based on a consideration of the entire case record must be made.

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence of record shows Claimant was diagnosed with a nasal tip amputation. However, the objective medical evidence of record is simply not

sufficient to establish that Claimant has severe physical and/or cognitive impairments that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more. Accordingly, Claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2. Therefore, the analysis will continue to Step 3.

At Step 3 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. This Administrative Law Judge finds that Claimant's medical record will not support a finding that Claimant's impairment(s) is a "listed impairment" or equal to a listed impairment. Accordingly, Claimant cannot be found to be disabled based upon medical evidence alone. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

At Step 4, Claimant's past relevant employment was working as a quality control specialist in the automotive business. At Step 4, 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 him from performing the duties required from his past relevant employment for 12 months or more. Accordingly, Claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4.

The Administrative Law Judge will continue to proceed through the sequential evaluation process to determine whether or not Claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform other jobs.

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, the burden of proof shifts to the department to establish that Claimant has the residual functional capacity to do substantial gainful activity. 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. See discussion at Step 2 above. Findings of Fact 11-12, 14.

At Step 5, the objective medical evidence of record is sufficient to establish that Claimant is capable of performing basic work duties. Claimant alleges he suffers from an inability to breathe through his nose due to the tip of his nose being bitten off by his dog. Claimant testified he has a driver's license and is able to drive, cook his own meals, grocery shop, do yard work and housekeeping. Claimant described his typical day as going out trying to find a job. Claimant testified he can walk a mile, stand for hours, sit for two to three hours and carry 100 pounds.

Because Claimant's dog bit the tip of his nose off, this resulted in an attempted composite graft when the doctor attempted to reattach it. The graft did not take and the nonviable tissue was removed. When Claimant was seen by his surgeon after the debridement, the surgeon found the wound was beginning to heal and epithelize well, with no sign of infection. A medical examination was conducted of Claimant, and his surgeon found Claimant was improving and his needs could be met at home.

Therefore, this Administrative Law Judge finds that the objective medical evidence on the record does establish that Claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform other work. As a result, Claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 5 based upon the fact that the objective medical evidence on the record shows he can perform sedentary work. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, a younger individual age 18 - 49 (Claimant is 28 years of age), with a high school education or more (Claimant completed his GED), and an unskilled work history, is not considered disabled pursuant to Medical-Vocational Rule 204. Accordingly, Claimant is not disabled for the purposes of the Medical Assistance disability (MA-P) program.

Claimant has not presented the required competent, material, and substantial evidence which would support a finding that Claimant has an impairment or combination of impairments which would significantly limit the physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.920(c). Although Claimant has cited medical problems, the clinical documentation submitted by Claimant is not sufficient to establish a finding that Claimant is disabled. There is no objective medical evidence to substantiate Claimant's claim that the alleged impairment(s) are severe enough to reach the criteria and definition of disabled. Accordingly, Claimant is not disabled for the purposes of the Medical Assistance disability (MA-P) program.

The Department has established by the necessary competent, material and substantial evidence on the record that it was acting in compliance with department policy when it determined that Claimant was not eligible to receive Medical Assistance.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department has appropriately established on the record that it was acting in compliance with department policy when it denied Claimant's application for Medical Assistance benefits.

Accordingly, the department's decision is AFFIRMED.

It is SO ORDERED.

/s/

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

Date Signed: 9/14/11

Date Mailed: 9/14/11

**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

