File Number: HR11-D-H

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMP PROGRAMS

PO BOX 8300 DISTRICT 50 LONDON, KY 40742-8300 Phone: (202) 693-0045

DEC 5 2006

Date of Injury: Employee:

Dear Mr.

This is in reference to your workers' compensation claim. Pursuant to your request for a hearing, the case file was transferred to the Branch of hearings and Review.

A preliminary review has been completed, and it has been determined that the case is not in posture for a hearing at this time. The decision of the District Office has been vacated and returned to the district office for further action as explained in the attached Remand Order.

Future correspondence should be addressed to: U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs:

US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMP PROGRAMS
PO BOX 8300 DISTRICT 6 JAC
LONDON, KY 40742-8300

Sincerely,

Hearing Representative

HOMELAND SECURITY
IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT
FPS-REGION 4-ATLANTA
77 FORSYTH STREET, SUITE 700
ATLANTA, GA 30303

PAUL H FELSER FELSER LAW FIRM P.C. P O BOX 10267 SAVANNAH, GA 31412

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

DECISION OF THE HEARING REPRESENTATIVE

In the matter of the claim for compensation under Title 5, U. S. Code 8101 et. seq. of Claimant, Employed by the Case No.

Merit consideration of the case file was completed in Washington, D.C. Based on this review, the decision of the District Office dated is set aside and the case file is remanded for the reasons set forth below.

The issue for determination is whether the claimant's recurrence of disability commencing is causally related to the effects of the accepted work factors.

The claimant, born is employed as a Law Enforcement Area Commander for the On , he filed timely notice of an occupational disease indicating that performance of his federal duties resulted in a low back and right thigh condition. He claimed that wearing an equipment belt (pistol belt) loaded with a sidearm, holster, two magazines, expandable baton, OC spray, etc. resulted in his condition.

The Office accepted the claim for meralgia paresthetica.

He has other OWCP claims. Case was filed for a traumatic fall on 1 in which the claimant injured his left knee. The case was accepted for a left medial meniscus tear. On the Office denied the claim to add a lumbar herniated disc at L4-5 as being related to the work injury. On the Office denied the additional conditions or postlaminectomy syndrome, lumbar

The claimant's work stoppage actually began on Compensation for to was denied, and the claimant did not appeal that decision.

region; pain in soft tissues of the limb; pain in the thoracic spine; unspecified backache; lumbago; unspecified hereditary and idiopathic peripheral neuropathy; and unspecified myopathy. The claimant disagreed with both decisions and requested an oral hearing which was held on A final decision has not yet been issued on the claim.

He sustained a fall on in which he injured both hands, right elbow, right knee, right shoulder, and back. The claim, 062163031, was denied on . The claimant has not appealed the decision.

The claimant filed an occupational disease claim for his role in the Hurricane Wilma relief efforts. Claim is currently under development.

on he underwent lumbar decompressive laminotomy.

L4-5, with discectomy and foraminotomy.

on the claimant underwent a spinal cord stimulator trial with good success.

On he underwent a permanent placement of T9-10 epidural electrode and subcutaneous placement of a neural pulse generator.

on the claimant underwent emergency multilevel thoracic laminectomy and removal of epidural electrode and epidural clot and removal of right sided subcutaneous neural pulse generator and cables.

The Office later upgraded the accepted condition in the present claim to include all four of the claimant's surgeries; hematoma complicating a procedure; postlaminectomy syndrome of the lumbar region; and postlaminectomy syndrome of the thoracic region.

On , agency physician, Dr. found the claimant medically ineligible to perform the full range of his regular duties.

On Dr. , a neurosurgeon, stated that he has treated the claimant for chronic pain syndrome since.

He stated that on the claimant underwent an uneventful placement or a spinal cord stimulator

On the DMA reviewed the file and determined that all four of the claimant's surgeries should be approved under the present claim.

complicated by a postoperative epidural hematoma. This caused acute paraplegia and complete loss of sensation below T10 and required emergency surgery and removal of the stimulator. On he underwent replacement of an indwelling device but developed worsening back and thigh pain. Dr. diagnosed meralgia paresthetica, post laminectomy syndrome, hematoma complicating a procedure, and pain in the limb. He did not feel that the claimant could continue wearing a pistol belt with equipment.

on the Office granted a schedule award for four percent impairment to the right lower extremity.

On the claimant filed Form CA-7 to claim compensation for wage loss from through

on , the Office requested additional medical evidence to establish disability for work. The Office stated that "Medical evidence establishing disability for work during the entire period claimed is needed. Please arrange to have legible medical evidence contemporaneous to the claimed period submitted." The Office never requested a claim for recurrence or a statement from the claimant regarding why he stopped work.

on the Office denied the claim for compensation for the period through The Office advised that it did not receive any medical evidence to support the claim for disability.

On Dr. stated that the claimant's ongoing thoracic pain is related to the work injury of and that the back pain is from the laminectomy.

On Dr. stated that the claimant to and to spasm, and hyperlipidemia from and muscle spasm from

on Dr. submitted a report on the claimant's behalf. He stated that "His diagnosis is that of post laminectomy degenerative pain in the thoracic and lumbar spine. His symptoms have been aggravated by the injury of and subsequent long hours and need to physically

The claimant was on approved leave for the week in between.

exert his spine as part of his usual work. The long periods of time in a bullet-proof vest, prolonged periods of sitting and the physical demands of his work are aggravating factors to his These stresses over time cause increased stress on condition. the spine, which is already weakened by the previous laminectomy and causes pain by the combination of work, physical stresses and the underlying weakness and relative instability of his is dearly well motivated, given his return spine. Mr. to work following the devastating complication of his spinal Although he has cord stimulator placement made a valiant effort to maintain his activity level in his work, which he enjoys, his present worsening symptoms are clearly related to the injury of and subsequent extremely long hours and physical stresses required through the He has reached the point where he is no longer autumn of The present condition of his back does not allow able to work him to safely function in the duties of a supervisory physical security specialist and I have reviewed those for classification 083 and 080. He would be unable to safely protect himself or coworkers or to engage in physical confrontation or the work conditions necessary for his job. His current medications would interfere with his ability to make judgments which could be life threatening to himself or other co-workers. Based on my review I believe that of records and my personal care of Mr. is medically his time out of work since justified and falls under the musculoskeletal systems standard as well as the neurologic standard given his persistent lumbar radiculopathy in the right leg. Please contact me if you require any additional information."

On the claiment filed Form CA-7 to claim compensation for wage loss from through

On Dr. stated that he treated the claimant rrom through for a complication from a spinal cord stimulator placement. He recommended total disability from work.

On the Office advised the claimant of the present medical evidence of record and requested that he submit contemporaneous medical evidence from forward that explains why he cannot work and how his inability to work is not due to some other injury.

described the surgery and its complications hereafter. He opined that the claimant's engoing theracic spine pain is related to the work injury of (meralgia paresthetica). He recommended that additional diagnoses be added to the accepted conditions in the claim.

stated that the stresses of long Dr. duration wear of the bullet proof vest and prolonged period of sitting and physical demands of work are aggravating his condition. He concluded that the ongoing thoracic spine pain is (meralgia work injury of related to the paresthetica) and that the back pain is secondary to the complication following stemmed from a laminectomy which implantation of the spinal cord stimulator. He again requested that additional diagnoses be added to the accepted condition. He opined that the claimant remains permanently disabled.

on , the Office discussed the medical evidence received and advised the claimant that he still needs contemporaneous medical evidence beginning to explain why he is disabled from work.

on the Office denied the claim for compensation for the period beginning and continuing. The Office found that the medical evidence was insufficient to warrant acceptance of disability.

After the decision, the Office received a report from Dr. In his report, he described the original dated under the prior case in which the injury of claiment injured his knees and back and underwent a right L4-5 Subsequently, he underwent a spinal laminectomy. stimulator placement which resulted in complications and another He stated that the claimant had good recovery and returned to work as a federal officer until when he had increasing pain in the thoracic region of the surgery location such that he could not keep functioning. also described the claimant's fall at work on He examined the claimant and found and additional surgery. tenderness throughout the mid thoracic spine and right lower lumbar areas. He found some muscle spasms and limited range of motion of the thoracic and lumbar spines.

This report was received on development letter.

Also received after the decision is a report from Dr.

He examined the claimant and diagnosed degenerative disc disease in the lumbar and thoracic spines. He noted that the claimant has been out of work since the middle of December. Dr. Osborn recommended that the claimant remain out of work due to his thoracic and lumbar pain and instability.

stated that he examined Dr. and that his pain was on the claimant from He described the implant made worse by wearing his equipment. and noted that it was re-implanted on He has been treated for chronic pain ever since. in stated that at the time of his initial evaluation, he felt that the claimant could not perform his duties because he was unable to wear the equipment because of pain and possible sedation and altered level of consciousness from Ultram. On recommended treatment at a pain clinic and still opined that the claimant was totally disabled.

the claimant underwent a fitness for duty evaluation with Dr.

He opined that the claimant cannot perform his full duties. He also recommended a psychiatric evaluation. He stated that his condition arose from a work injury of and a significant aggravation of the condition in

On the agency's physician, Dr.
reviewed Dr. report and determined that the claimant could not return to full unrestricted duty as a law enforcement officer.

On the agency advised the claimant that as a result of a fitness for duty evaluation, he has been found medically unqualified to perform his duties.

On the same date, he filed Form CA-7 to claim compensation from through

On the Office reissued the decision to correct a typographical error. However, it did not discuss the various reports received after the decision dated

On the agency issued a Proposed Removal due to the claimant's inability to perform his full duties. The agency advised that the claimant has been on administrative leave since

on , the claimant filed Form CA-2a to claim a recurrence of disability commencing He stated that he was deployed from October to to support Hurricane Wilma. He worked long hours wearing full police tactical gear which includes full body armor and a full police tactical gear which includes full body armor and a full police tactical gear which includes full body armor and a full police tactical gear which includes full body armor and a full police tactical gear which includes full body armor and a full police tactical gear which includes full body armor and a full police tactical gear which includes full body armor and a full police tactical gear which includes full body armor and a getting in and out of the strain of the equipment and getting in and out of his vehicle. He returned miles per day getting in and out of his vehicle. He returned home to Atlanta and attempted to return to work. He saw his physician, Dr.

The claimant was already on scheduled leave for the following week. He returned to Dr.

on and he recommended disability and referral to Dr.

The claimant disagreed with the decision and requested an oral hearing before an OWCP representative. I. find that this case is not in posture for a hearing. Based on my review of the file, the decision of the District Office dated should be set aside and the case file remanded for further development.

From the <u>Procedure Manual</u>, Chapter 2-1500-3(b)(1)(a), a recurrence is defined as a spontaneous material change, demonstrated by objective findings, in the medical condition which resulted from a previous injury or occupational illness without an intervening injury or new exposure to factors causing the original illness.

I find that the claimant sustained a new occupational illness and has filed a new claim for the same under case

It is clear from the record that the claimant's work stoppage should have been developed as a recurrence. The Office never developed it as such. The Office merely requested medical evidence to establish disability from work and never asked the claimant to submit a statement surrounding his work stoppage or request completion of Form CA-2a. After the denial, the claimant filed Form CA-2a to claim the recurrence but clearly described new occupational work factors commencing in during relief efforts following Hurricane Wilma. Two days after filing the recurrence, the claimant filed a new occupational disease

claim for the same factors, and that claim is currently under development.

The claimant's files, and are clearly interrelated and should be doubled for more consistent case management. Evidence from should be reviewed in connection with for proper adjudication of that claim. Medical records pertinent to are located in

Therefore, on remand, the Office should combine the above three claims and the Office should issue a de novo decision on claim following review of all evidence in the combination of

Consistent with the above findings, the decision of the District Office dated . is set aside and the case file is REMANDED for further action as described above.

DATED: DEC 5 2006 WASHINGTON, D.C.

Hearing Representative
For
Director, Office of Workers'
Compensation Programs