

# In the United States Court of Federal Claims

## OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 08-0553V

Filed: March 16, 2011

Not to be Published

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MOHAMMAD ILYAS, parent of,  
AARON AMAR ILYAS, a minor

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent,

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Petitioner's Motion for a Decision  
Dismissing the Petition; Insufficient Proof  
of Causation; Vaccine Act Entitlement;  
Denial Without Hearing

### DECISION<sup>1</sup>

On August 1, 2008, petitioner filed a Short-Form Autism Petition For Vaccine Compensation in the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program ("the Program").<sup>2</sup> In effect, by use of the special "Short-Form" developed for use in the context of the Omnibus Autism Proceeding, the petition alleges that various vaccinations injured Aaron. The information in the record, however, does not show entitlement to an award under the Program.

On February 16, 2011, petitioner filed a Motion for a Decision dismissing his Petition. Petitioner asserts in his Motion that under the current applicable law he will be unable to demonstrate entitlement to compensation in the Program. Petitioner's Motion at 1. Accordingly, petitioner requests that the undersigned dismiss the above-captioned petition. Id.

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<sup>1</sup> Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, § 205, 116 Stat. 2899, 2913 (codified as amended at 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2006)). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to delete medical or other information, that satisfies the criteria in § 300aa-12(d)(4)(B). Further, consistent with the rule requirement, a motion for redaction must include a proposed redacted decision. If, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within the requirements of that provision, I will delete such material from public access.

<sup>2</sup> The Program comprises Part 2 of the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755, codified as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa-10 *et seq.* ( hereinafter "Vaccine Act" or "the Act"). Hereafter, individual section references will be to 42 U.S.C. § 300aa of the Act.

To receive compensation under the Program, petitioner must prove either 1) that Aaron suffered a “Table Injury” – i.e., an injury falling within the Vaccine Injury Table – corresponding to one of Aaron’s vaccinations, or 2) that Aaron suffered an injury that was actually caused by a vaccine. See §§ 300aa-13(a)(1)(A) and 300aa-11(c)(1). An examination of the record did not uncover any evidence that Aaron suffered a “Table Injury.” Further, the record does not contain a medical expert’s opinion or any other persuasive evidence indicating that Aaron’s alleged injury was vaccine-caused.

Under the Act, petitioner may not be given a Program award based solely on the petitioner’s claims alone. Rather, the petition must be supported by either medical records or by the opinion of a competent physician. § 300aa-13(a)(1). In this case, because there are insufficient medical records supporting petitioners’ claim, a medical opinion must be offered in support. Petitioner, however, has offered no such opinion.

Accordingly, it is clear from the record in this case that petitioner has failed to demonstrate either that Aaron suffered a “Table Injury” or that his injuries were “actually caused” by a vaccination. **Thus, this case is dismissed for insufficient proof. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.<sup>3</sup>**  
**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

s/Gary J. Golkiewicz  
Gary J. Golkiewicz  
Special Master

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<sup>3</sup> The undersigned notes that if petitioner elects to file a Petition for Fees and Costs pursuant to § 300aa-15(e), based on current case law petitioner will need to first establish proof of vaccination and the timely filing of their Petition for Vaccine Compensation, see § 300aa-16(a)(2) and 16(b), prior to any award for attorneys’ fees and costs being granted. See Brice v. Secretary of Health and Human Services, 358 F.3d 865, 869 (2004), citing Martin v. Secretary of Health and Human Services, 62 F.3d 1403, 1406 (1995).