

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS
OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS**

No. 02-1852V

Filed: June 16, 2011

CHERYL KARNS, parent of
SCOTT DAVID KARNS, a minor,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

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

DECISION¹

On December 13, 2002, petitioner filed a Petition for Vaccine Compensation in the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program ["the Program"],² alleging that Scott David Karns ["Scott"] was injured by a vaccine or vaccines listed on the Vaccine Injury Table. See § 300aa-14.

On June 14, 2011, petitioner filed a Motion for a Decision Dismissing her Petition. Petitioner asserts in the Motion that under the current applicable law she will be unable to demonstrate entitlement to compensation in the Program. Petitioner's Motion at 1. Accordingly, petitioner requests that I dismiss the above-captioned petition. Id.

To receive compensation under the Program, petitioner must prove either 1) that Scott suffered a "Table Injury" – i.e., an injury falling within the Vaccine Injury Table – corresponding to one of his vaccinations, or 2) that Scott suffered an injury that was

¹ Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in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.

² 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.

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 Scott suffered a “Table Injury.” Further, the record does not contain a medical expert’s opinion or any other persuasive evidence indicating that Scott’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 the medical records supporting petitioner’s claim are insufficient, 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 Scott suffered a “Table Injury” or that Scott’s injuries were “actually caused” by a vaccination. **Thus, this case is dismissed for insufficient proof. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.**³

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Denise K. Vowell

Denise K. Vowell
Special Master

³ 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 the 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 (Fed. Cir. 2004), citing Martin v. Secretary of Health and Human Services, 62 F.3d 1403, 1406 (Fed. Cir. 1995).