

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 15-23V

Filed: July 22, 2015

UNPUBLISHED

BRANDIE TERRY, *

Special Master Hamilton-Fieldman

Petitioner, *

v. *

Petitioner’s Motion for Dismissal

SECRETARY OF HEALTH *

Decision; Tetanus, Diphtheria,

AND HUMAN SERVICES, *

Pertussis (“TDaP”) Vaccine;

Immunity Disorder.

Respondent. *

Sean Greenwood, The Greenwood Law Firm, Houston, TX, for Petitioner

Darryl Wishard, United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.

DECISION¹

On January 8, 2015, Brandie Terry (“Petitioner”) filed a petition for compensation under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa-1 et seq. (2006) (“Vaccine Act”). Petitioner alleged that a Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis (“TDaP”) vaccine administered on October 29, 2012 caused her to suffer from an immunity disorder or allergic reaction manifesting in exhaustion, vision problems, joint pain, rashes, and headaches. Petition (“Pet.”) at 1. The undersigned now finds that the information in the record does not show entitlement to an award under the Program.

On July 22, 2015, Petitioner filed a Motion for a Decision Dismissing Her Petition. According to the Motion, “[a]n investigation of the facts and science supporting [her] case has demonstrated to Petitioner that she will be unable to prove that she is entitled to compensation in the Vaccine Program.” Petitioner further states that she understands that dismissal decision will result in a judgment against her, and that such a judgment will end all of her rights in the Vaccine

¹ Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned intends to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal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 and note (2006)). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), a party 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, the undersigned agrees that the identified material fits within the requirements of that provision, such material will be deleted from public access.

Program.

To receive compensation under the Vaccine Act, Petitioner must prove either 1) that she suffered a “Table Injury” – i.e., an injury falling within the Vaccine Injury Table – corresponding to one of her vaccinations, or 2) that she 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 she suffered a “Table Injury.” Further, the record does not contain a medical expert’s opinion or any other persuasive evidence indicating that her injuries were caused by a vaccination.

Under the Vaccine Act, a petitioner may not be awarded compensation based 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 are insufficient to establish entitlement to compensation, a medical opinion must be offered in support. Petitioner, however, has offered no such opinion.

Therefore, the only alternative remains to DENY this petition. **Thus, this case is dismissed for insufficient proof. In the absence of a motion for review, the Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.**

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Lisa D. Hamilton-Fieldman
Lisa D. Hamilton-Fieldman
Special Master