

**In the United States Court of Federal Claims**  
**OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS**  
**No. 17-170V**  
**(Not to be Published)**

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CHRISTI FIESELMAN, *on behalf of her*  
*minor child, M.V.,*

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH  
AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

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Filed: July 20, 2017

Petitioner’s Motion for a Decision  
Dismissing the Petition; Vaccine Act  
Entitlement; Denial Without Hearing.

*Andrew D. Downing*, Van Cott & Talamante, PLLC, Phoenix, AZ, for Petitioner.

*Ilene C. Albala*, U.S. Dep’t of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.

**DECISION DISMISSING CASE FOR INSUFFICIENT PROOF<sup>1</sup>**

On February 6, 2017, Christi Fieselman filed a petition on behalf of her minor child, M.V., seeking compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (the “Vaccine Program”).<sup>2</sup> In it, Petitioner alleged that the human papillomavirus (“HPV”) vaccination that M.V. received on December 31, 2013, injured M.V. ECF No. 1.

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<sup>1</sup> Although this Decision has been formally designated “not to be published,” it will nevertheless be posted on the United States Court of Federal Claims’s website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002, 44 U.S.C. § 3501 (2014)). **This means the decision will be available to anyone with access to the internet.** As provided by 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-12(d)(4)(B), however, the parties may object to the published decisions inclusion of certain kinds of confidential information. Specifically, under Vaccine Rule 18(b), each party has 14 days within which to request redaction “of any information furnished by that party: (1) that is a trade secret or commercial or financial in substance and is privileged or confidential; or (2) that includes medical files or similar files, the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy.” Vaccine Rule 18(b). Otherwise, the whole decision will be available to the public. *Id.*

<sup>2</sup> The Vaccine Program comprises Part 2 of the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3758, codified as amended, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300aa-10 through 34 (2012) (“Vaccine Act” or “the Act”). Individual section references hereafter will be to § 300aa of the Act.

After some medical records relevant to Petitioner's case were filed (*see* ECF Nos. 7 and 14), I noted my concern with her claim based on an initial review. After additional, unsuccessful attempts to obtain documentation to support her claim, Petitioner filed an unopposed motion on July 19, 2017, requesting a decision dismissing her claim. ECF No. 24. In it, Petitioner states that although she still maintains that the vaccination caused M.V.'s injuries, she "can reach no conclusion other than she will likely be unable to prove that she is entitled to compensation in the Vaccine Program" and thus cannot continue to pursue her claim. *Id.* She further reserved her right to file a civil action pursuant to Section 21(a)(2).

To receive compensation under the Vaccine Program, a 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* Sections 13(a)(1)(A) and 11(c)(1). An examination of the record, however, does not uncover any evidence that Petitioner suffered a "Table Injury." Further, the record does not contain a medical expert's opinion or any other persuasive evidence indicating that the alleged injury that M.V. experienced could have been caused or significantly aggravated by the vaccination that she received on December 31, 2013. And the filed medical records do not support Petitioner's claim.

Under the Vaccine Act, a petitioner may not be given a Vaccine Program award based solely on her claims alone. Rather, the petition must be supported by either medical records or by the opinion of a competent physician. Section 13(a)(1). In this case, there is insufficient evidence in the record for Petitioner to meet her burden of proof. Petitioner's claim therefore cannot succeed and must be dismissed. Section 11(c)(1)(A).

**Thus, this case is dismissed for insufficient proof. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.**

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

/s/ Brian H. Corcoran  
Brian H. Corcoran  
Special Master