

On January 19, 2018, Respondent filed his Rule 4(c) report disputing that compensation was appropriate in this case. *See* Respondent’s Report, filed on Jan. 19, 2018 (ECF No. 12). In that report, Respondent specifically noted that to qualify for compensation based upon an ITP/MMR Table injury, Petitioner would need to show that the first manifestation of onset of the condition occurred “not less than seven days and not more than 30 days” after vaccination, as evidenced by clinical manifestations. *Id.* at 5. But, Respondent asserted, the medical record documented that E.H. presented with purpura symptoms *more than 50 days* following vaccination. *Id.*; *see* Ex. 3 (ECF No. 7-3) at 8; Ex. 9 (ECF No. 15-1) at 2 (affidavit confirming symptom presentation as roughly two months post-vaccination).

During a status conference in this matter held on February 2, 2018, the parties discussed the viability of Petitioner’s Table Claim based upon the requirements noted above. I instructed Petitioner to file a brief in support of her Table Claim, responding to Respondent’s noted deficiencies by March 2, 2018. On March 29, 2018 (after one extension of time), and rather than filing a brief, Petitioner filed a status report indicating that she no longer wished to pursue a Table Claim in this matter given the lack of support for such a claim in the medical record. *See* Status Report, filed on Mar. 29, 2018 (ECF No. 16). She otherwise requested that she be allowed to continue with her claim by filing an expert opinion in this case, supporting her Non-Table Injury claim. *Id.*

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 his vaccinations, or (2) that he 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 supports the conclusion that E.H. suffered a “Table Injury” based upon undisputed facts. Under the Vaccine Act, a petitioner may not be given a Vaccine Program award based solely on his claims alone. In this case, there is insufficient evidence in the record for Petitioner to meet her burden of proof with regard to the Table Injury claim. Petitioner’s Table Injury claim therefore cannot succeed and must be dismissed.

Moving forward, Petitioner shall file an expert report in support of her Non-Table Injury claim **on or before July 31, 2018.**

Accordingly, Petitioner’s Table Injury claim is dismissed for insufficient proof.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Brian H. Corcoran

Brian H. Corcoran

Special Master