

lost earnings, less certain deductions.  
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4. Section 100.3 is added to read as follows:

**§ 100.3 Vaccine injury table.**

(a) In accordance with section 312(b) of the National Childhood Vaccine

Injury Act of 1986, title III of Pub. L. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3779 (42 U.S.C. 300aa-1 note) and section 2114(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300aa-14(c)), the following is a table of vaccines, the injuries, disabilities, illnesses, conditions, and deaths resulting from the administration of

such vaccines, and the time period in which the first symptom or manifestation of onset or of the significant aggravation of such injuries, disabilities, illnesses, conditions, and deaths is to occur after vaccine administration for purposes of receiving compensation under the Program:

VACCINE INJURY TABLE

Illness, disability, injury or condition covered	Time period for first symptom or manifestation of onset or of significant aggravation after vaccine administration
<p>I. DTP; P; DT; Td; or Tetanus Toxoid; or in any combination with Polio; or any Other Vaccine Containing Whole Cell Pertussis Bacteria, Extracted or Partial Cell Pertussis Bacteria, or Specific Pertussis Antigen(s):</p> <p>A. Anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock ..... 4 hours.</p> <p>B. Encephalopathy (or encephalitis) ..... 72 hours.</p> <p>C. Any sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed. Not applicable.</p> <p>II. (a). Measles, mumps, rubella, or any vaccine containing any of the foregoing as a component:</p> <p>A. Anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock ..... 4 hours.</p> <p>B. Encephalopathy (or encephalitis) ..... 5-15 days (not less than 5 days and not more than 15 days) for measles, mumps, rubella, or any vaccine containing any of the foregoing as a component.</p> <p>C. Residual seizure disorder in accordance with subsection (b)(3) ..... 5-15 days (not less than 5 days and not more than 15 days) for measles, mumps, rubella, or any vaccine containing any of the foregoing as a component.</p> <p>D. Any sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed. Not applicable.</p> <p>II. (b). In the case of measles, mumps, rubella (MMR), measles, rubella (MR) or rubella vaccines only:</p> <p>A. Chronic arthritis ..... 42 days.</p> <p>B. Any sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed. Not applicable.</p> <p>III. Polio Vaccine (other than Inactivated Polio Vaccine):</p> <p>A. Paralytic Polio</p> <p>In a non-immunodeficient recipient ..... 30 days.</p> <p>In an immunodeficient recipient ..... 6 months.</p> <p>In a vaccine associated community case ..... Not applicable.</p> <p>B. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed. Not applicable.</p> <p>IV. Inactivated Polio Vaccine:</p> <p>A. Anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock ..... 4 hours.</p> <p>B. Any acute complication or sequela (including death) of an illness, disability, injury, or condition referred to above which illness, disability, injury, or condition arose within the time period prescribed. Not applicable.</p>	

(b) *Qualifications and aids to interpretation.* The following qualifications and aids to interpretation shall apply to the Vaccine Injury Table in paragraph (a) of this section:

(1) *Anaphylaxis and anaphylactic shock.* For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, Anaphylaxis and anaphylactic shock mean an acute, severe, and potentially lethal systemic allergic reaction. Most cases resolve without sequelae. Signs and symptoms begin minutes to a few hours after exposure. Death, if it occurs, usually results from airway obstruction caused

by laryngeal edema or bronchospasm and may be associated with cardiovascular collapse. Other significant clinical signs and symptoms may include the following: Cyanosis, hypotension, bradycardia, tachycardia, arrhythmia, edema of the pharynx and/or trachea and/or larynx with stridor and dyspnea. Autopsy findings may include acute emphysema which results from lower respiratory tract obstruction, edema of the hypopharynx, epiglottis, larynx, or trachea and minimal findings of eosinophilia in the liver, spleen and lungs. When death occurs within

minutes of exposure and without signs of respiratory distress, there may not be significant pathologic findings.

(2) *Encephalopathy.* For purposes of paragraph (a) of this section, a vaccine recipient shall be considered to have suffered an encephalopathy only if such recipient manifests, within the applicable period, an injury meeting the description below of an acute encephalopathy, and then a chronic encephalopathy persists in such person for more than 6 months beyond the date of vaccination.