

By letter dated October 7, 2005, the Office asked appellant to submit additional information including a comprehensive medical report from his treating physician which included a reasoned explanation as to how the specific work factors or incidents identified by appellant had contributed to his claimed injury. No additional evidence was submitted.

In a decision dated November 9, 2005, the Office denied appellant's claim on the grounds that the medical evidence did not establish that the claimed injury was caused by the accepted employment incident.

LEGAL PRECEDENT

An employee seeking benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act¹ has the burden of establishing the essential elements of his or her claim including the fact that the individual is an employee of the United States within the meaning of the Act, that the claim was filed within the applicable time limitation of the Act, that an injury was sustained in the performance of duty as alleged and that any disability and/or specific condition for which compensation is claimed are causally related to the employment injury. These are the essential elements of each and every compensation claim regardless of whether the claim is predicated upon a traumatic injury or occupational disease.²

In order to determine whether an employee actually sustained an injury in the performance of duty, the Office begins with an analysis of whether fact of injury has been established. Generally, fact of injury consists of two components which must be considered in conjunction with one another. The first component to be established is that the employee actually experienced the employment incident which is alleged to have occurred.³ The second component is whether the employment incident caused a personal injury and generally can be established only by medical evidence. To establish a causal relationship between the condition, as well as any attendant disability claimed and the employment event or incident, the employee must submit rationalized medical opinion evidence, based on a complete factual and medical background, supporting such a causal relationship.⁴

Rationalized medical opinion evidence is medical evidence which includes a physician's rationalized opinion on the issue of whether there is a causal relationship between the claimant's diagnosed condition and the implicated employment factors. The opinion of the physician must be based on a complete factual and medical background of the claimant, must be one of reasonable medical certainty and must be supported by medical rationale explaining the nature of the relationship between the diagnosed condition and the specific employment factors identified by the claimant.⁵ The weight of medical evidence is determined by its reliability, its probative

¹ 5 U.S.C. §§ 8101-8193.

² *Gary J. Watling*, 52 ECAB 357 (2001).

³ *Michael E. Smith*, 50 ECAB 313 (1999).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Leslie C. Moore*, 52 ECAB 132 (2000).

value, its convincing quality, the care of analysis manifested and the medical rationale expressed in support of the physician's opinion.⁶

ANALYSIS

Appellant alleged that, on January 10, 2005, while walking through a makeshift walkway he slipped on a ramp. He alleged that this caused contusion to his left patella. The Board initially notes that there is no dispute that the incident on the ramp occurred on January 10, 2005 as alleged.

The Board finds, however, that no medical evidence was submitted to establish that appellant sustained a contusion to the left patella causally related to the January 10, 2005 incident. In a letter dated October 7, 2005, the Office requested that appellant submit additional evidence in support of his claim, specifically a comprehensive medical report from his treating physician which included a reasoned explanation as to how the specific work factors or incidents identified by appellant had contributed to his claimed left patella injury. However, no additional evidence was submitted prior to the Office decision of November 9, 2005.

Causal relationship is a medical issue, and the medical evidence required to establish causal relationship is rationalized medical evidence.⁷ Rationalized medical opinion evidence is medical evidence which includes a physician's rationalized opinion on the issue of whether there is a causal relationship between the claimant's diagnosed condition and the implicated employment factors. An award of compensation may not be based on surmise, conjecture or speculation. Neither the fact that appellant's condition became apparent during a period of employment nor the belief that his or her condition was caused, precipitated or aggravated by his or her employment is sufficient to establish causal relationship.⁸ Appellant's failure to submit any medical evidence in support of his claim is in that no physician has supported that the incident resulted in injury to the left knee. Appellant has not established a *prima facie* claim.

CONCLUSION

The Board finds that appellant failed to meet his burden of proof in establishing that he sustained a left knee injury in the performance of duty.

⁶ *Jimmie H. Duckett*, 52 ECAB 332 (2001); *Franklin D. Haislah*, 52 ECAB 457 (2001) (medical reports not containing rationale on causal relationship are entitled to little probative value).

⁷ *Jacqueline M. Nixon-Steward*, 52 ECAB 140 (2000).

⁸ See *Dennis M. Mascarenas*, 49 ECAB 215 (1997).

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT the November 9, 2005 decision of the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs is affirmed.

Issued: May 12, 2006
Washington, DC

Alec J. Koromilas, Chief Judge
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

David S. Gerson, Judge
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board

Michael E. Groom, Alternate Judge
Employees' Compensation Appeals Board