

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 17-285V

Filed: November 3, 2017

UNPUBLISHED

ANGEL DANDREA,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Special Processing Unit (SPU);
Ruling on Entitlement; Concession;
Causation-In-Fact; Influenza (Flu)
Vaccine; Shoulder Injury Related to
Vaccine Administration (SIRVA)

Amy A. Senerth, Muller Brazil, LLP, Dresher, PA, for petitioner.

Traci R. Patton, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

RULING ON ENTITLEMENT¹

Dorsey, Chief Special Master:

On February 28, 2017, petitioner filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,² (the “Vaccine Act”). Petitioner alleges that that as a result of her October 15, 2015 influenza (“flu”) vaccination she suffered right shoulder injuries. Petition at 1. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit of the Office of Special Masters.

On November 2, 2017, respondent filed his Rule 4(c) report in which he concedes that petitioner is entitled to compensation in this case. Respondent’s Rule 4(c) Report at 1. Specifically, respondent indicates that

DICP [the Division of Injury Compensation Programs, Department of Health and Human Services] has reviewed the petition and medical

¹ Because this unpublished ruling contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned intends to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims’ website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, the undersigned agrees that the identified material fits within this definition, the undersigned will redact such material from public access.

² National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all “§” references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2012).

records filed in the case and has concluded that compensation is appropriate. DICP has concluded that petitioner's alleged injury is consistent with a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration ("SIRVA"), and that it was caused-in-fact by the flu vaccine she received on or about October 15, 2015. DICP did not identify any other causes for petitioner's SIRVA, and records show that she suffered the sequela of her injury for more than six months. Based on the medical records outlined above, petitioner has met the statutory requirements for entitlement to compensation. See 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-13(a)(1)(B); 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-11(c)(1)(D). The scope of damages to be awarded should be limited to petitioner's right shoulder injury and its related sequela.

Id. at 3.

In view of respondent's position and the evidence of record, the undersigned finds that petitioner is entitled to compensation.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Nora Beth Dorsey

Nora Beth Dorsey
Chief Special Master