

# In the United States Court of Federal Claims

## OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 18-0201V

Filed: February 5, 2019

UNPUBLISHED

MISTY STEPHENS,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Special Processing Unit (SPU);  
Ruling on Entitlement; Concession;  
Causation-In-Fact; Influenza (Flu)  
Vaccine; Bursitis

*John Robert Howie, Howie Law, PC, Dallas, TX, for petitioner.*

*Mollie Danielle Gorney, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.*

### **RULING ON ENTITLEMENT**<sup>1</sup>

**Dorsey**, Chief Special Master:

On February 8, 2018, petitioner filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,<sup>2</sup> (the “Vaccine Act”). Petitioner alleges that she suffered a Shoulder Injury Related to Vaccine Administration (“SIRVA”) as a result of an influenza vaccine administered on December 20, 2016. Petition at 1. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit of the Office of Special Masters.

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<sup>1</sup> The undersigned intends to post this ruling on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website. **This means the ruling will be available to anyone with access to the internet.** 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. Because this unpublished ruling contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, undersigned is required to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website in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).

<sup>2</sup> 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).

On February 4, 2019, 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. Respondent states that he has determined that petitioner's alleged injury is not consistent with SIRVA because her pain was not limited to the shoulder in which the intramuscular vaccine was administered. *Id.* at 4. Respondent notes that petitioner complained of pain that radiated down to her elbow and up to her shoulder and neck area. *Id.*

Nevertheless, respondent "has concluded that a preponderance of the medical evidence establishes that petitioner's bursitis was caused-in-fact by the flu vaccine she received on December 20, 2016." *Id.* at 4-5. Respondent further agrees that the medical records demonstrate that she suffered the residual effects of her condition for more than six months. *Id.* at 5. The records also establish that the vaccine was administered in the United States (Ex. 2) and that petitioner has not received compensation in the form of an award or settlement, or filed a civil action, for her vaccine-related injuries (Ex. 1 at ¶ 32). Thus, respondent agrees that petitioner "has satisfied all legal prerequisites for compensation under the Vaccine Act." *Id.* at 5.

**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