

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 18-1503V

UNPUBLISHED

ELIZABETH CONNOR WOOD,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: December 3, 2019

Special Processing Unit (SPU);
Damages Decision Based on Proffer;
Influenza (Flu) Vaccine; Shoulder
Injury Related to Vaccine
Administration (SIRVA)

Andrew Gordon Melling, McNair Law Firm, PA, for petitioner.

Mallori Browne Openchowski, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

DECISION AWARDING DAMAGES¹

On September 28, 2018, Elizabeth Connor Wood 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 she suffered a SIRVA, resulting from adverse effects of the administration of a Fluvirin PF 0.5ml influenza vaccination on December 3, 2017. Petition at 1. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit of the Office of Special Masters.

On September 16, 2019, a ruling on entitlement was issued, finding Petitioner entitled to compensation for Petitioner’s SIRVA. On December 3, 2019, Respondent filed a proffer on award of compensation (“Proffer”) indicating Petitioner should be awarded \$51,426.09. Proffer at 1. In the Proffer, Respondent represented that

¹ Because this unpublished ruling contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I am required to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website in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). **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, I agree that the identified material fits within this definition, I 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).

Petitioner agrees with the proffered award. *Id.* Based on the record as a whole, I find that Petitioner is entitled to an award as stated in the Proffer.

Pursuant to the terms stated in the attached Proffer, **I award Petitioner a lump sum payment of \$51,426.09 in the form of a check payable to Petitioner.** This amount represents compensation for all damages that would be available under § 15(a).

The clerk of the court is directed to enter judgment in accordance with this decision.³

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Brian H. Corcoran

Brian H. Corcoran
Chief Special Master

³ Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by the parties' joint filing of notice renouncing the right to seek review.

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No. 18-1503V
Chief Special Master Corcoran
ECF

RESPONDENT'S PROFFER ON AWARD OF COMPENSATION

I. Compensation for Vaccine Injury-Related Items

On September 12, 2019, respondent conceded that entitlement to compensation was appropriate under the terms of the Vaccine Act. Thereafter, on September 16, 2019, former Chief Special Master Dorsey issued a Ruling on Entitlement finding that petitioner was entitled to vaccine compensation for her Shoulder Injury Related to Vaccine Administration ("SIRVA"). Based on the evidence of record, respondent proffers that petitioner should be awarded \$51,426.09, which is comprised of damages for pain and suffering in the amount of \$50,000.00, unreimbursed out-of-pocket medical expenses in the amount of \$726.54, and lost earnings in the amount of \$699.55. This amount represents all elements of compensation to which petitioner would be entitled under 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-15(a).¹ Petitioner agrees.

¹ Should petitioner die prior to entry of judgment, the parties reserve the right to move the Court for appropriate relief. In particular, respondent would oppose any award for future lost earnings and future pain and suffering.

II. Form of the Award

The parties recommend that compensation provided to petitioner should be made through a lump sum payment of **\$51,426.09**, in the form of a check payable to petitioner. Petitioner agrees.

Petitioner is a competent adult. Evidence of guardianship is not required in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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DATED: December 3, 2019