

# In the United States Court of Federal Claims

## OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 20-839V

Filed: October 13, 2021

UNPUBLISHED

JENNIFER REYES,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Special Master Horner

Petitioner's Motion for Decision  
Dismissing Petition; Tetanus,  
Diphtheria, Pertussis (Tdap)  
Vaccine; Brachial Plexopathy;  
Parsonage-Turner Syndrome

*Bridget Candace McCullough, Muller Brazil, LLP, Dresher, PA, for petitioner.  
Lauren Kells, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.*

### DECISION<sup>1</sup>

On July 10, 2020, petitioner filed a claim under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-10-34 (2012), alleging that she suffered brachial plexopathy, also known as Parsonage-Turner Syndrome after receiving a tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis ("Tdap") vaccination on February 6, 2018. (ECF No. 1.) On June 21, 2021, respondent filed his Rule 4 report, recommending against compensation. (ECF No. 26.)

On October 7, 2021, petitioner filed a Motion for a Decision Dismissing her Petition. (ECF No. 29.) Petitioner indicated that "[a]n investigation of the facts and science supporting her case has demonstrated to petitioner that she will be unable to prove that she is entitled to compensation in the Vaccine Program," and that "to proceed further would be unreasonable and would waste the resources of the Court, the respondent and Vaccine Program." (*Id.* at 1.) Petitioner further stated that she "understands that a decision by the Special Master dismissing her petition will result in a

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<sup>1</sup> Because this decision contains a reasoned explanation for the special master's action in this case, it will be posted on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. See 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). **This means the decision 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 the special master, upon review, agrees that the identified material fits within this definition, it will be redacted from public access.

judgment against her. She has been advised that such a judgment will end all of her rights in the Vaccine Program.” (*Id.* at 2.)

To receive compensation in the Vaccine Program, petitioner must prove either (1) that she suffered a “Table Injury” – *i.e.*, an injury falling within the Vaccine Injury Table – corresponding to a covered vaccine, or (2) that she suffered an injury that was actually caused by a covered vaccine. See §§ 13(a)(1)(A) and 11(c)(1). To satisfy her burden of proving causation in fact, petitioner must show by preponderant evidence: “(1) a medical theory causally connecting the vaccination and the injury; (2) a logical sequence of cause and effect showing that the vaccination was the reason for the injury; and (3) a showing of a proximate temporal relationship between vaccination and injury.” *Althen v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 418 F.3d 1274, 1278 (Fed. Cir. 2005). The Vaccine Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-13(a)(1), prohibits the undersigned from ruling for petitioner based solely on her allegations unsubstantiated by medical records or medical opinion.

Petitioner’s medical records do not support her allegations by a preponderance of the evidence and she did not file a medical opinion from an expert in support of her allegations. Accordingly, the undersigned **GRANTS** petitioner’s Motion for Decision Dismissing Petition and **DISMISSES** this petition for failure to establish a *prima facie* case of entitlement to compensation.

### CONCLUSION

This case is now **DISMISSED**. The clerk of the court is directed to enter judgment in accordance with this decision.<sup>2</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/Daniel T. Horner**  
Daniel T. Horner  
Special Master

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<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by each party, either separately or jointly, filing a notice renouncing the right to seek review.