

# In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 21-602V

UNPUBLISHED

GADA SWEIS,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: May 12, 2021

Motion for decision; Dismissal;  
Influenza (Flu) Vaccine; Shoulder  
Injury Related to Vaccine  
Administration (SIRVA)

*Bridget C. McCullough*, Muller Brazil, LLP, Dresher, PA, for Petitioner.

*Heather L. Pearlman*, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.

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

On January 12, 2021, Gada Sweis filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. § 300aa—10 through 34,<sup>2</sup> (the “Vaccine Act”). Ms. Sweis alleged that she suffered a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration (“SIRVA”) from an influenza vaccine she received on September 10, 2019. ECF No. 1.

On May 11, 2021, Ms. Sweis filed a motion for a decision dismissing her petition. ECF No. 8. For the reasons set forth below, Ms. Sweis’s motion is **GRANTED**, and this case is **DISMISSED**.

In her petition, Ms. Sweis alleged that that she received an influenza vaccination but did not otherwise detail any of her symptoms or medical treatment. ECF No. 1. Ms.

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<sup>1</sup> Although I have not formally designated this Decision for publication, I am required to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims’ website because it contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, 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 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, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within this definition, I will redact such material from public access.

<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).

Sweis did not submit any medical records, affidavit (although cited in the petition), or other supporting documentation with her petition.

The February 5, 2021 PAR Initial Order required Ms. Sweis to file all the statutorily required documents, including medical records supporting the vaccination, pre-vaccination treatment, and post-vaccination treatment. ECF No. 5. Ms. Sweis received two extensions of time but did not file any document to comply with the PAR Initial Order.

On May 11, 2021, Ms. Sweis filed a motion for a decision dismissing her petition stating 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.” ECF No. 8.

To receive compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, a petitioner must prove either 1) that the vaccinee suffered a “Table Injury” – i.e., an injury falling within the Vaccine Injury Table – corresponding to one of the vaccinations, or 2) that the vaccinee suffered an injury that was actually caused by a vaccine. See §§ 300aa—13(a)(1)(A) and 11(c)(1). Ms. Sweis alleged that she sustained a SIRVA Table Injury.

Under the Vaccine Act, a petitioner may not receive compensation based solely on the petitioner’s claims alone. Rather, the petition must be supported by either medical records or by the opinion of a competent physician. § 300aa—13(a)(1). For a Table Injury, among other requirements, a petitioner must establish with supporting documentation that she received a covered vaccine, that she sustained a covered injury, and that she either suffered the effects of this injury for at least six months or the injury resulted in inpatient hospitalization and surgical intervention. § 300aa—11(c)(1). Ms. Sweis has not established any of these preliminary requirements. Moreover, Ms. Sweis admitted in her motion for a decision that she will not be able to prove her entitlement to compensation.

Thus, Petitioner has failed to establish entitlement to compensation in the Vaccine Program. **This case is dismissed for insufficient proof. The clerk shall enter judgment accordingly.**<sup>3</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/Brian H. Corcoran**  
Brian H. Corcoran  
Chief Special Master

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<sup>3</sup> If Petitioner wishes to bring a civil action, she must file a notice of election rejecting the judgment pursuant to § 21(a) “not later than 90 days after the date of the court’s final judgment.”