

In the United States Court of Federal Claims
OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS
No. 25-1508V

DILSHOD JORAEV,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: May 13, 2026

Jimmy A. Zgheib, Zgheib Sayad, P.C., White Plains, NY, for Petitioner.

Nina Ren, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for Respondent.

RULING ON ENTITLEMENT¹

On September 11, 2025, Dilshod Joraev 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 he suffered bilateral shoulder injuries related to vaccine administration (“SIRVA”) resulting from influenza (“flu”) and tetanus diphtheria acellular pertussis (“Tdap”) vaccines received on September 30, 2024. Petition at 1. Petitioner further alleges that the vaccines were administered in the United States, his symptoms persisted for more than six months, and neither Petitioner, nor any other party, has ever filed any action, or received or accepted compensation in the form of an award or settlement, for Petitioner’s vaccine-related injuries. Petition at ¶¶ 4, 26-28. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit of the Office of Special Masters.

¹ Because this Ruling contains a reasoned explanation for the action taken in this case, it must be made publicly accessible and will be posted on the United States Court of Federal Claims’ website, and/or at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/uscourts/national/cofc>, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2018) (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 section references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2018).

On May 13, 2026, 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 recommends that Petitioner be found entitled to compensation for left- and right-sided Table SIRVA claims. *Id.* at 5. Respondent agrees that "petitioner had no history of pain, inflammation, or dysfunction of either shoulder prior to vaccination that would explain petitioner's post-vaccination symptoms; shoulder pain occurred within forty-eight hours after receipt of an intramuscular flu vaccination in the right arm and a Tdap vaccination in the left arm; shoulder pain and reduced ROM were limited to the respective sides in which the vaccines were administered; and no other condition or abnormality has been identified to explain petitioner's shoulder pain on either side. *Id.* Respondent further agrees that Petitioner suffered the residual effects of his injuries for more than six months, and has satisfied all requirements for compensation under the Vaccine Act. *Id.*

In view of Respondent's position and the evidence of record, I find that Petitioner is entitled to compensation.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Brian H. Corcoran

Brian H. Corcoran
Chief Special Master