

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 15-1077V

Filed: January 6, 2016

Unpublished

DAVID J. LARSON,

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Petitioner,

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SECRETARY OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES,

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Respondent.

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Kate Westad, Lommen, Abdo Law Firm, Minneapolis, MN, for petitioner.

Lara Englund, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

RULING ON ENTITLEMENT AND DECISION AWARDING DAMAGES¹

Dorsey, Chief Special Master:

On September 25, 2015, petitioner filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,² [the “Vaccine Act” or “Program”]. Petitioner alleges that he “suffered from a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration (SIRVA) adverse reaction” resulting from the seasonal trivalent influenza vaccine he received on October 11, 2012. Petition at 1. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit of the Office of Special Masters.

On January 4, 2016, respondent filed a Rule 4(c) Report and Proffer on Damages in which she concedes that petitioner is entitled to compensation in this case. Respondent’s Rule 4(c) Report and Proffer on Damages at 1 (ECF No. 12). Specifically, respondent “agrees that petitioner’s SIRVA was caused-in-fact by the flu vaccination he received on October 11, 2012.” *Id.* at 3. Respondent further agrees “[n]o other causes for petitioner’s SIRVA were identified, . . . the statutory six month

¹ Because this unpublished ruling and decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned intends to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims’ website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, § 205, 116 Stat. 2899, 2913 (codified as amended at 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2006)). 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.

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).

sequela requirement has been satisfied, . . . [and] petitioner has satisfied all legal prerequisites for compensation under the Act.” *Id.* (citations omitted).

Additionally, “[r]espondent proffers that, based on the evidence of record, petitioner should be awarded \$69,506.00” in compensation. Respondent’s Rule 4(c) Report and Proffer on Damages at 3. Respondent represents that petitioner agrees with the proffered award. *Id.*

In view of respondent’s concession and the evidence before me, the undersigned finds that petitioner is entitled to compensation. Further, based on the record as a whole, the undersigned finds that petitioner is entitled to an award as stated in Respondent’s Rule 4(c) Report and Proffer on Damages.

Pursuant to the terms stated in Respondent’s Rule 4(c) Report and Proffer on Damages, **the undersigned awards petitioner a lump sum payment of \$69,506.00 in the form of a check payable to petitioner, David J. Larson.**³ This amount represents compensation for all damages that would be available under § 300aa-15(a).

The clerk of the court is directed to enter judgment in accordance with this decision.⁴

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Nora Beth Dorsey
Nora Beth Dorsey
Chief Special Master

³ “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 medical expenses, future pain and suffering, and future lost wages.” Respondent’s Rule 4(c) Report and Proffer on Damages at 4.

⁴ 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.