



solutions, platforms and frameworks, including solutions for securing software applications and digital content. Uniloc owns and has been awarded a number of patents. Uniloc's technologies enable, for example, software and content publishers to securely distribute and sell their high-value technology assets with maximum profit to its customers and/or minimum burden to legitimate end-users. Uniloc's technologies are used in several markets including, for example, electronic health record software, software and game security, identity management, intellectual property rights management, and critical infrastructure security.

4. Defendant is a Florida corporation with its principal place of business at 2217 US Highway 70 East Garner, North Carolina 27529. Defendant may be served with process through its registered agent, Registered Agent Solutions, Inc., at 1701 Directors Blvd. Ste. 300, Austin, Texas 78744.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5. Uniloc brings this action for patent infringement under the patent laws of the United States, namely 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 284-285, among others. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a), and 1367.

6. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(c) and 1400(b). On information and belief, Defendant is deemed to reside in this judicial district, has committed acts of infringement in this judicial district, has purposely transacted business involving its accused products in this judicial district and/or, has regular and established places of business in this judicial district.

7. Defendant is subject to this Court's personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to its substantial business in this State and judicial district, including: (A) at least part of its infringing activities alleged herein; and (B) regularly

doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent conduct, and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods sold and services provided to Texas residents.

**PATENTS-IN-SUIT**

8. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of the '526 patent, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR FLEXIBLY ORGANIZING, RECORDING, AND DISPLAYING MEDICAL PATIENT CARE INFORMATION USING FIELDS IN FLOWSHEET." A true and correct copy of the '526 patent is attached as Exhibit A.

9. Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the '526 patent with ownership of all substantial rights in the '526 patent, including the right to grant sublicenses, exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements.

10. Uniloc Luxembourg is the owner, by assignment, of the '451 patent, entitled "METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONSTRUCTING FORUMLAE FOR PROCESSING MEDICAL DATA." A true and correct copy of the '451 patent is attached as Exhibit B.

11. Uniloc USA is the exclusive licensee of the '451 patent with ownership of all substantial rights in the '451 patent, including the right to grant sublicenses, exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements.

12. The '526 Patent spent over two years being examined at the United States Patent and Trademark Office. During examination of the '526 Patent, trained United States Patent Examiners considered at least twenty-four (24) references before determining that the inventions claimed in the '526 Patent deserved patent protection. Such references include, for example, various references from Emtex Health Care Systems, Inc., Motorola, Inc., Spacelabs Medical, Inc., and Hewlett-Packard Company.

13. Each claim of the '526 Patent is directed to a "process" as defined in 35 U.S.C. § 100.

14. The '451 Patent spent nearly three years being examined at the United States Patent and Trademark Office. During examination of the '451 Patent, trained United States Patent Examiners considered at least twenty-three (23) references before determining that the inventions claimed in the '451 Patent deserved patent protection. Such references include, for example, various references from Emtex Health Care Systems, Inc., Motorola, Inc., Spacelabs Medical, Inc., and Hewlett-Packard Company.

15. Over 20 years ago (when the applications that issued as the '526 and '451 Patents was filed), the general-purpose databases and rigid patient information databases then available took a one-size-fits-all approach, one that failed to address the technical and often dynamic needs of particular medical practices. (*See, e.g.*, '526 Patent, col. 1, lines 39-58). Certain systems were encumbered with features and data structures that particular practices never used. Other systems omitted features and data structures necessary for other medical practices. None of the electronic medical/health record systems available at that time (including those cited during prosecution) enabled users—regardless of their programming experience—to flexibly design a *patient information hierarchy* according to the present needs of a particular medical practice, let alone in the particular manner set forth in claims of the '526 and '451 Patents.

16. The '526 and '451 Patents claim technical solutions to problems unique to electronic medical/health records and computer networks involving the same, including the non-limiting example problems described above.

17. Further, the '526 and '451 Patent claims improve upon the functioning of computer systems. For example, certain (if not all) claims teach a much improved user-interface that, among

other features, enables virtually any user, regardless of his or her programming experience, to flexible design a patient information hierarchy according to the specific and often dynamically changing needs of a particular practice.

18. At least certain (if not all) claims of the '526 and '451 Patents require special-purpose software.

19. The '526 and '451 Patents are directed to computer-implemented technologies that have no pen-and-paper analog. As a non-limiting example, there is no pen-and-paper analog to the automatic and conditional display of a linked-to parameter in conjunction with the display of a new parameter having the linked-from possible result value. That is, if someone writes a particular dosage on a piece of paper, there is no way for the paper to automatically display an alert indicating that the dosage is too high, or that the medication interacts with other medication, or that the patient may have an allergic reaction to a particular medication.

20. The '526 and '451 Patent claims are not directed to a “method of organizing human activity,” “fundamental economic practice long prevalent in our system of commerce,” or “a building block of the modern economy.” Further, the claims are not directed to a longstanding or fundamental economic practice at the time of patented inventions. Nor do they involve a method of doing business that happens to be implemented on a computer. Nor were they fundamental principles in ubiquitous use on the Internet or computers in general.

21. Instead, as explained above, the '526 and '451 Patent claims are directed toward solutions rooted in computer technology and use technology unique to computers and computer networking to overcome a problem specifically arising in the realm of electronic medical records.

22. The '526 and '451 Patents both issued after *Bilski v. Kappos*, 561 U.S. 593 (2010), and *Mayo Collaborative Servs'. v. Prometheus Labs., Inc.*, 132 S. Ct. 1289 (2012). And although

the examinations predated *Alice Corp. v. CLS Bank Int'l*, 134 S. Ct. 2347 (2014), that case applied the *Mayo* framework and stated that its holding “follows from our prior cases, and *Bilski* in particular ....”

23. Because the claims of the ‘526 and ‘451 Patents are directed to improving the functioning of such computers and computer networks, they cannot be considered abstract ideas. *Enfish, LLC v. Microsoft Corp.*, 2015-1244, 2016 WL 2756255, at \*8 (Fed. Cir. May 12, 2016).

24. Indeed, the Federal Circuit in *Enfish* reaffirmed that software is a “large field of technological progress” which patents can protect:

Much of the advancement made in computer technology consists of improvements to software that, by their very nature, may not be defined by particular physical features but rather by logical structures and processes. We do not see in *Bilski* or *Alice*, or our cases, an exclusion to patenting this large field of technological progress.

*Id.*

25. The patents-in-suit do not claim, or attempt to preempt, the performance of an abstract business practice on the Internet or using a conventional computer.

26. The patents-in-suit do not claim a pre-existing but undiscovered algorithm.

27. Although the systems and methods taught in the ‘526 and ‘451 Patents have been adopted by leading businesses today, at the time of invention, the claimed inventions were innovative and novel, as evidenced, for example, by the breadth and volume of the references considered during prosecution.

28. The ‘526 Patent has been referenced by more than one hundred (100) other patent applications. The ‘451 Patent has been referenced by more than two hundred forty (240) other patent applications. Such patent applications citing the patents-in-suit include patents applications by General Electric Company; Siemens Medical Solutions USA, Inc.; Baxter International, Inc.;

OptumInsight, Inc.; NASA; The United States Army; International Business Machines (IBM); Microsoft Corporation; Koninkl Philips Electronics Nv; GE Medical Systems Global Technology Company; St. Louis University; Washington University; and The University Of Texas System.

**COUNT I**  
**(INFRINGEMENT OF '526 PATENT)**

29. Uniloc incorporates the preceding paragraphs herein by reference.

30. The '526 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

31. On information and belief, to the extent any marking was required by 35 U.S.C. § 287, Uniloc and all predecessors in interest to the '526 patent complied with any such requirements.

32. Defendant directly or through intermediaries has infringed (literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) one or more claims of the '526 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas, including at least Claim 2-7, 10-19, and 25 without Uniloc's consent or authorization. Defendant's infringing products include, as a non-limiting examples, the products listed in Exhibit C, which have received federal certification by the Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) as being either modular complete Electronic Health Record ("EHR") products (hereinafter "Infringing Products").

33. Defendant's Infringing Products enabled users, including Defendant itself, to flexibly modify the operation of the Infringing Products.

34. Defendant's Infringing Products enabled users, including Defendant itself, to create and modify clinical decision support rules.

35. Defendant's Infringing Products enabled users, including Defendant itself, to create and modify linkages amongst parameters within the Infringing Products corresponding to patients, procedures, tests, medications, and diagnoses.

36. Defendant's Infringing Products implemented automated, electronic clinical decision support rules based on the data elements included in: problem list; medication list; demographics; and laboratory test results.

37. Defendant's Infringing Products automatically and electronically generated and indicated in real-time, notifications and care suggestions based upon clinical decision support rules.

38. Defendant's Infringing Products enabled a limited set of identified users to select or activate one or more electronic clinical decision support interventions based on each one and at least one combination of the following data: problem list, medication list, medication allergy list, demographics, laboratory test and values/results, and vital signs.

39. Defendant's Infringing Products enabled electronic clinical decision support interventions to be configured by a limited set of identified users (e.g., system administrator) based on a user's role.

40. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, certain aspects of a representative sample of Defendant's Infringing Products:



### Viztek Opal-EHR Receives Complete Ambulatory Meaningful Use Certification

Written by Viztek on November 12, 2012. Posted in News & Events

**Raleigh, November 12, 2012** – Viztek, the leading radiology solution provider, announced today certification for its Opal-EHR as a complete ambulatory Electronic Health Record (EHR) solution by the Office of the National Coordinator (ONC-ATCB). Certification is necessary to enable purchasers to qualify for federal incentive payments as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Incentives may be as high as \$44,000 per radiologist at qualifying practices implementing EMR systems.

“Viztek was committed to developing a robust Complete EHR system, compared to a Modular system which would provide only part of the technology needed to qualify for reimbursement,” said Steve Deaton, Vice President of Sales for Viztek. “This means Opal-EHR provides such components as physician and patient portals for accessing information as well as functionality for lab orders, medication and e-prescribing. “

*Complete and Modular* are two distinct categories of EHR certification. By contrast to Viztek’s Complete approach, a Modular system would require users to purchase and integrate additional components to qualify for full incentives. Sites would need to ensure that together these components fulfill appropriate Meaningful Use criteria and are also integrated appropriately to achieve these goals.

Available at: <http://viztek.net/blog/viztek-opal-ehr-receives-complete-ambulatory-meaningful-use-certification/>.

41. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, certain aspects of a representative sample of Defendant’s Infringing Products:

### Completely Meaningful Use Certified:

Exa is the first product to contain full modules for RIS, PACS, and EHR. This allows the product to comply with Meaningful Use Stages 1 and 2.

Available at: <http://viztek.net/wp-content/uploads/PDF/ExaRISBroPages2015.pdf>.

42. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, certain aspects of a representative sample of Defendant’s Infringing Products:

### Performance Dashboards:

Increase accountability with performance dashboards.

- Track performance metrics and workload live with an easy-to-read dashboard.
- Track information such as daily exam volume, radiologist performance, and which referring physicians are ordering the most profitable exams.

Viztek's Exa platform has an extremely configurable dashboard, giving each user the ability to maximize efficiency. Dashboards charts are customizable to show real-time data and overall performance summaries.

### Custom Workflow Design:

The order of operations for an imaging study can vary drastically from business to business. Build your workflow based on your facility needs. Choose from the drag and drop status options to design your preferred imaging workflow. The ability to define the entire process step-by-step allows for the most efficient and productive procedure. Exa is the most flexible product in the radiology market.

Available at: <http://viztek.net/products/exa-pacs/#cwd>.

43. As partial documentation of functionality of its software, Defendant has published a manual entitled Opal-RAD User Manual with various versions. The versions referenced herein will refer to Opal-RAD User Manual 4.0.1.

44. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, certain aspects of a representative sample of Defendant's Infringing Products:

## **Add/Remove Study List Columns**

You may find that you prefer to have certain columns listed in the Study List. This may be because the information is unnecessary or not available (e.g., many institutions do not use an Accession Number.)

### **► To add Study List columns**

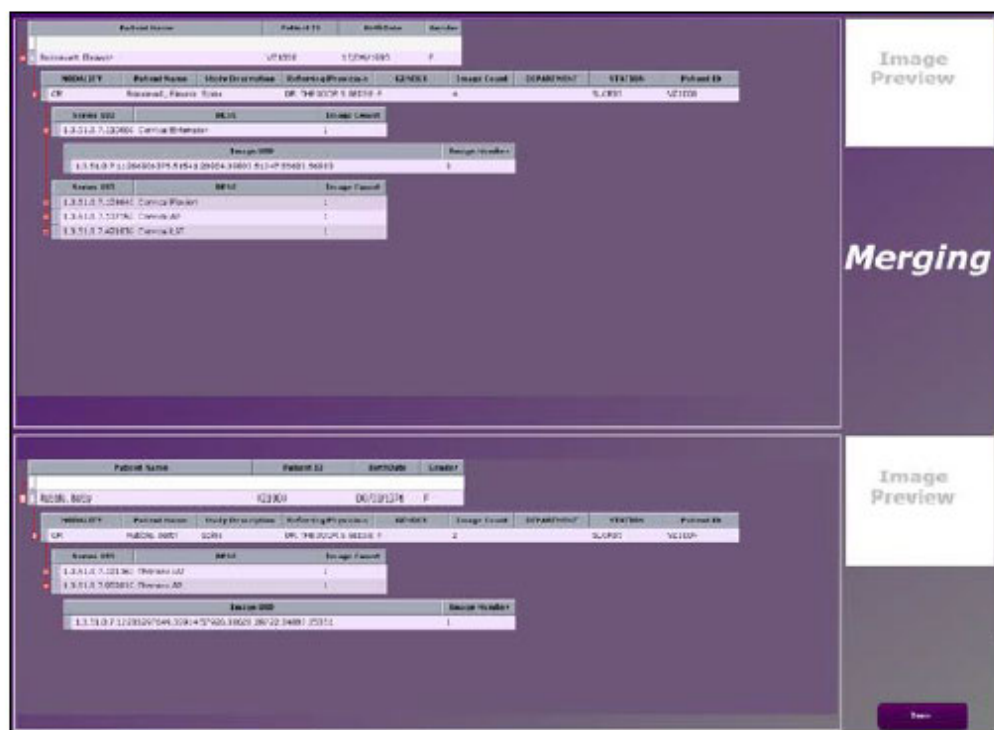
1. Left-Click on the **Settings** tab.
2. Left-Click on the **Column Order** node to expand the column settings.
3. Left-Click on a column in the **Unselected** list.
4. Left-Click on the **Add** button to move the column to the **Selected** list.
5. When you are done adding columns, Left-Click on the **Save** button to save your changes and return to the Study List.

Opal-RAD User Manual 4.0.1, at p. 52.

45. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, certain aspects of a representative sample of Defendant's Infringing Products:

To the left of each patient name will appear a “+” symbol. If you click on the “+” symbol a hidden list of that patient’s studies will appear directly below the patient. And next to these studies will also appear a “+” symbol, which, once clicked, will expose the list of series contained within the selected studies.

Once a node is expanded, the “+” symbol will be replaced with a “-”.



*Merge Window (expanded)*

Opal-RAD User Manual 4.0.1, at p. 106.

46. Upon information and belief, the following describes, at least in part, certain aspects of a representative sample of Defendant’s Infringing Products:



Viztek has developed the dynamic Web-based Opal-wRIS into a completely Meaningful Use Certified EHR that meets all required measures natively in the software. The Opal-EHR software suite maintains the business driven features that streamline practice workflow and enhance profitability while adding upgrades necessary for Meaningful Use Certification purposes.

With the use of intuitive logic, Opal-EHR easily delivers important patient, insurance, and facility information designed to manage and maintain the most productive and efficient business.

The scalable Opal-EHR software is ideal for both single and multiple facility enterprises, and allows for the practice to grow and develop with new facilities, modalities, and physicians. A complete Women's Health Module is also available with a comprehensive package of functions created to facilitate practice compliance with the American College of Radiology (ACR) Bi-RAD and MQSA standards.

Available at: [http://viztek.net/products/products\\_opal-ehr/](http://viztek.net/products/products_opal-ehr/).

47. Defendant's infringement has occurred through operation of the Infringing Products, which each practice the method of one or more claims of the '526 patent. Such operation includes Defendant's own operation (directly or through intermediaries) including, but not limited to, testing of the Infringing Products prior to federal certification; testing of the Infringing Products during federal certification; testing of the Infringement Products after federal certification; operation of the Infringing Products during classes and demonstrations; hosting of the operation of the Infringing Products on behalf of third parties such as medical groups or medical providers; installing, setting up, or maintaining the Infringing Products on behalf of third parties such as medical groups or medical providers; and operation of the Infringing Products on behalf of third parties such as medical groups or medical providers.

48. In addition, should Defendant's Infringing Products be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the '526 Patent, Defendant's Infringing Products would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the '526 Patent. More specifically, the Infringing Products performed substantially the same function (contains instructions for enabling a user to flexibly

establish linkages amongst elements in electronic health records software), in substantially the same way (comprising computer readable instructions contained in or loaded into non-transitory memory) to yield substantially the same result (effecting such a flexible linkage). Defendant would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

49. Defendant may have infringed the '526 Patent through other software, currently unknown to Uniloc, utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of its EHR software. Uniloc reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software.

50. Uniloc has been damaged as a result of Defendant's infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendant is thus liable to Uniloc in an amount that adequately compensates it for Defendant's infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

**COUNT II**  
**(INFRINGEMENT OF THE '451 PATENT)**

51. Uniloc incorporates the preceding paragraphs herein by reference.

52. The '451 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

53. On information and belief, to the extent any marking was required by 35 U.S.C. § 287, Uniloc and all predecessors in interest to the '451 patent complied with any such requirements.

54. Defendant directly or through intermediaries has infringed (literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents) one or more claims of the '451 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas, including at least Claims 1, 2, and 7-8, without Uniloc's consent or authorization. Defendant's infringement has occurred through making, selling, offering to sell,



using, and/or importing the Infringing Products, and, also, by operation of the Infringing Products, which each practice the method of one or more claims of the '451 patent. Such operation includes Defendant's own operation (directly or through intermediaries) including, but not limited to, testing of the Infringing Products prior to federal certification; testing of the Infringing Products during federal certification; testing of the Infringement Products after federal certification; operation of the Infringing Products during classes and demonstrations; hosting of the operation of the Infringing Products on behalf of third parties such as medical groups or medical providers; installing, setting up, or maintaining the Infringing Products on behalf of third parties such as medical groups or medical providers; and operation of the Infringing Products on behalf of third parties such as medical groups or medical providers.

55. In addition, should Defendant's Infringing Products be found to not literally infringe the asserted claims of the '451 Patent, Defendant's Infringing Products would nevertheless infringe the asserted claims of the '451 Patent. More specifically, the Infringing Products performed substantially the same function (contains instructions for configure clinical decision support rules and alerts), in substantially the same way (comprising computer readable instructions contained in or loaded into non-transitory memory) to yield substantially the same result (effecting a clinical decision support rule). Defendant would thus be liable for direct infringement under the doctrine of equivalents.

56. Defendant may have infringed the '451 Patent through other software, currently unknown to Uniloc, utilizing the same or reasonably similar functionality, including other versions of its EHR software. Uniloc reserves the right to discover and pursue all such additional infringing software.

57. Uniloc has been and continues to be damaged as a result of Defendant's infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendant is thus liable to Uniloc in an amount that adequately compensates it for Defendant's infringements, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

**JURY DEMAND**

58. Uniloc hereby requests a trial by jury pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Uniloc requests that the Court find in its favor and against Defendant, and that the Court grant Uniloc the following relief:

- a. Judgment that one or more claims of the '526 and '451 Patents have been infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by Defendant;
- b. Judgment that Defendant account for and pay to Uniloc all damages to and costs incurred by Uniloc because of Defendant's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
- c. Judgment that Uniloc be granted pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages caused by Defendant's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein; and
- d. That Uniloc be granted such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.



**Dated:** June 15, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ James L. Etheridge

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