UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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DATAVANT, INCORPORATED,

Petitioner

v.

VIGILYTICS, LLC,

Patent Owner

IPR2024-00382

Patent No. 9,665,685

Issue Date: May 30, 2017

Title: Using De-Identified Healthcare Data to Evaluate Post-Healthcare Facility Encounter Treatment Outcomes

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DECLARATION OF SYLVIA HALL-ELLIS, PH.D.

Datavant Exhibit 1013

I. INTRODUCTION

1. My name is Sylvia D. Hall-Ellis. I have been retained as an expert on behalf of Datavant, Incorporated ("Petitioner").

2. I have written this Declaration on behalf of Petitioner to provide my expert opinion regarding the authenticity and public availability of a publication. My Declaration sets forth my opinions in detail and provides the basis for my opinions regarding the public availability of this publication.

3. I reserve the right to supplement or amend my opinions, and basis for them, in response to any additional evidence, testimony, discovery, argument, and/or other additional information that may be provided to me after the date of this Declaration.

4. I am being compensated for my time spent working on this matter at my normal consulting rate of $350 per hour, plus reimbursement for any additional reasonable expenses. My compensation is not in any way tied to the content of this Declaration, the substance of my opinions, or the outcome of this litigation. I have no other interests in this proceeding or with any of the parties.

5. All of the materials that I considered are discussed explicitly in this Declaration.

II. QUALIFICATIONS

6. I am currently an Adjunct Professor in the School of Information at San José State University. I obtained a Master of Library Science from the University of North Texas in 1972 and a Ph.D. in Library Science from the University of Pittsburgh in 1985. Over the last 50-plus years, I have held various positions in the field of library and information resources. I was first employed as a librarian in 1966 and have been involved in the field of library sciences since, holding numerous positions.

7. I am a member of the American Library Association (ALA) and its Association for Library Collections & Technical Services (ALCTS) Division, and I served on the Committee on Cataloging: Resource and Description (which wrote the new cataloging rules) and as the chair of the Committee for Education and Training of Catalogers and the Competencies and Education for a Career in Cataloging Interest Group. I also served as the Chair of the ALCTS Division's Task Force on Competencies and Education for a Career in Cataloging. Additionally, I have served as the Chair for the ALA Office of Diversity's Committee on Diversity, as a member of the REFORMA National Board of Directors, as a member of the Editorial Board for the ALCTS premier cataloging journal, *Library Resources and Technical Services*, as a Co-Chair of the Library Research Round Table (LRRT) for the

American Library Association, and as a member of the LRRT Nominating Committee.

8. I have also given over one hundred presentations in the field, including several on library cataloging systems and Machine-Readable Cataloging ("MARC") standards. My current research interests include library cataloging systems, metadata, and organization of electronic resources.

9. My full curriculum vitae is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

III. LIBRARY CATALOGING PRACTICES

A. MARC RECORDS AND THE ONLINE LIBRARY CATALOG

10. I am fully familiar with the library cataloging standard known as the MARC standard, which is an industry-wide standard method of storing and organizing library catalog information.[1] MARC was first developed in the 1960s by the Library of Congress. A MARC-compatible library is one that has a catalog consisting of individual MARC records for each of its items. Today, MARC is the primary communications protocol for the transfer and storage of bibliographic metadata in libraries.

11. MARC is a framework into which descriptive bibliographic data are transcribed to interact with the software in online library catalogs to provide access

[1] The full text of the standard is available from the Library of Congress at http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ (last visited August 25, 2023).

to books, journals, and other resources in the collection. The bibliographic data provide points of access and can be searched by a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention ("POSITA," see paragraphs 35-37 below) to identify and obtain resources in the library collection. An information seeker (or POSITA) can search a local online library catalog or the holdings of a group of libraries in a state or region or in the global catalog WorldCat.

12. MARC records are not designed for public viewing. Although a significant number of libraries provide access to the MARC version of a bibliographic record, the public display is designed to show information in a succinct manner that is quickly understood and useful to the information seeker. Libraries determine the default search for the online catalog to make the entry of search terms efficient and result in a successful search. Information seekers can enter a keyword, title, author, or standard number for the item. Libraries may also provide a search capability called "Summon" that allows the information seeker to enter known information about the item to conduct a search.

13. Since at least the early 1970s and continuing to the present day, MARC has been the primary communications protocol for the transfer and storage of bibliographic metadata in libraries.[2] As explained by the Library of Congress:

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[2] A complete history of the development of MARC can be found in *MARC: Its History and Implications* by Henrietta D. Avram (Washington, DC: Library of

You could devise your own method of organizing the bibliographic information, but you would be isolating your library, limiting its options, and creating much more work for yourself. Using the MARC standard prevents duplication of work and allows libraries to better share bibliographic resources. Choosing to use MARC enables libraries to acquire cataloging data that is predictable and reliable. If a library were to develop a "home-grown" system that did not use MARC records, it would not be taking advantage of an industry-wide standard whose primary purpose is to foster communication of information.

Using the MARC standard also enables libraries to make use of commercially available library automation systems to manage library operations. Many systems are available for libraries of all sizes and are designed to work with the MARC format. Systems are maintained and improved by the vendor so that libraries can benefit from the latest advances in computer technology. The MARC standard also allows libraries to replace one system with another with the assurance that their data will still be compatible.

Congress, 1975) and available online from the Hathi Trust (https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015034388556;view=1up;seq=1; last visited August 25, 2023).

Why Is a MARC Record Necessary? LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.[3]

14. Thus, almost every major library in the world is MARC-compatible. *See, e.g.*, *MARC Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)*, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.[4] ("MARC is the acronym for MAchine-Readable Cataloging. It defines a data format that emerged from a Library of Congress-led initiative that began fifty years ago. It provides the mechanism by which computers exchange, use, and interpret bibliographic information, and its data elements make up the foundation of most library catalogs used today."). MARC is the ANSI/NISO Z39.2-1994 standard (reaffirmed in 2016) for Information Interchange Format. The full text of the standard is available from the Library of Congress.[5]

15. Examining the MARC records for a specific item reveals the comprehensive data transcribed about a particular item at the time that cataloging and classification occurred. In addition to the creator, title, subjects, and standard numbers, additional information may provide additional and relevant data depending on the type of resource. Understanding the full extent of bibliographic data for an item and the points of access associated with it provides essential information that can be used to determine the indexing and public availability for documents

[3] http://www.loc.gov/marc/umb/um01to06.html#part2

[4] https://www.loc.gov/marc/faq.html

[5] http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/

described in this Declaration.

B. MARC RECORDS

16. A MARC record comprises several fields, each of which contains specific data about the work. Each field is identified by a standardized, unique, three-digit code corresponding to the type of data that follow. For example, a work's title is recorded in Field 245; the primary author of the work is transcribed in Field 100; an item's International Standard Book Number ("ISBN") consisting of ten or thirteen digits is transcribed in Field 020; an item's International Standard Serial Number ("ISSN") is transcribed in Field 022; the Library of Congress classification notation is recorded in Field 050; and the publication date is recorded in Field 260 under the subfield "c." If a work is a periodical, then its publication frequency is recorded in Field 310, and the publication dates (e.g., the first and last publication) are recorded in Field 362, which is also referred to as the enumeration/chronology field.[6]

17. The library that created the record is recorded in Field 040 in subfield "a" with a unique library code. When viewing the MARC record online via Online Computer Library Center's ("OCLC") bibliographic database, hovering over this code with the mouse reveals the full name of the library. I used this method of

[6] http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd3xx.html

"mousing over" the library codes in the OCLC database to identify the originating library for the MARC records discussed in this Declaration. Where this "mouse over" option was not available, I consulted the Directory of OCLC Libraries to identify the institution that created the MARC record.[7]

18. MARC records also include several fields that include subject matter classification information. An overview of MARC record fields is available through the Library of Congress.[8] For example, 6XX fields are termed "Subject Access Fields."[9] Among these, for example, is the 650 field; this is the "Subject Added Entry – Topical Term" field.[10] The 650 field is a "[s]ubject added entry in which the entry element is a topical term." These entries "are assigned to a bibliographic record to provide access according to generally accepted thesaurus-building rules (e.g., *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH), *Medical Subject Headings* (MeSH))." *Id.* Further, MARC records include call numbers, which themselves include a classification number. For example, the 050 field is the "Library of Congress Call Number."[11] A defined portion of the Library of Congress Call (LCC)

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[7] https://www.oclc.org/en/contacts/libraries.html

[8] http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/

[9] http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd6xx.html

[10] http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd650.html

[11] http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd050.html

Number is the classification number, and "source of the classification number is *Library of Congress Classification* and the *LC Classification-Additions and Changes*." Thus, included in the 050 field is a subject matter classification. Further, the 082 field is the "Dewey Decimal Call Number."[12] A defined portion of the Dewey Decimal Call (DDC) Number is the classification number, and "source of the classification number is the *Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index*." Thus, included in the 082 field is a subject matter classification. Each item in a library has a single classification number. A library selects a classification scheme (*e.g.*, the Library of Congress classification scheme just described or a similar scheme such as the Dewey Decimal classification scheme) and uses it consistently. When the Library of Congress assigns the LCC classification number, it appears as part of the 050 field. When the Library of Congress assigns the DDC classification number, it appears as part of the 082 field. If a local library assigns the classification number, it appears in a 090 field. In either scenario, the MARC record includes a classification number that represents a subject matter classification.

C. OCLC

19. The OCLC was created "to establish, maintain and operate a computerized library network and to promote the evolution of library use, of libraries

[12] http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd082.html

themselves, and of librarianship, and to provide processes and products for the benefit of library users and libraries, including such objectives as increasing availability of library resources to individual library patrons and reducing the rate of rise of library per-unit costs, all for the fundamental public purpose of furthering ease of access to and use of the ever-expanding body of worldwide scientific, literary and educational knowledge and information."[13] Among other services, OCLC and its members are responsible for maintaining the WorldCat database (http://www.worldcat.org/), used by independent and institutional libraries throughout the world.

20. OCLC also provides its members online access to MARC records through its OCLC bibliographic database. When an OCLC member institution acquires a work, it creates a MARC record for this work in its computer catalog system in the ordinary course of its business. MARC records created at the Library of Congress are tape-loaded into the OCLC database through a subscription to MARC Distribution Services daily or weekly. Once the MARC record is created by a cataloger at an OCLC member institution or is tape-loaded from the Library of Congress, the MARC record is then made available to any other OCLC members

[13] Third Article, Amended Articles of Incorporation of OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Incorporated (available at https://www.oclc.org/content/dam/oclc/membership/articles-of-incorporation.pdf).

online, and therefore made available to the public. Accordingly, once the MARC record is created by a cataloger at an OCLC member institution or is tape-loaded from the Library of Congress or another library anywhere in the world, any publication corresponding to the MARC record has been cataloged and indexed according to its subject matter such that a person interested in that subject matter could, with reasonable diligence, locate and access the publication through any library with access to the OCLC bibliographic database or through the Library of Congress.

21. When an OCLC member institution creates a new MARC record, OCLC automatically supplies the date of creation for that record. The date of creation for the MARC record appears in the fixed Field (008), characters 00 through 05. The MARC record creation date reflects the date on which, or shortly after which, the item was first acquired or cataloged. Initially, Field 005 of the MARC record is automatically populated with the date the MARC record was created in year, month, day format (YYYYMMDD) (some of the newer library catalog systems also include hour, minute, second (HHMMSS)). Thereafter, the library's computer system may automatically update the date in Field 005 every time the library updates the MARC record (*e.g.*, to reflect that an item has been moved to a different shelving location within the library). Field 005 is visible when viewing a MARC record via an appropriate computerized interface, but when a MARC record is printed to

hardcopy, no "005" label appears. The initial Field 005 date (*i.e.*, the date the MARC record was created) does appear, however, next to the label "Entered."[14] The date upon which the most recent update to Field 005 occurred also appears, next to the label "Replaced." Thus, when an item's MARC record has been printed to hardcopy—as is the case with the MARC attachments to this Declaration—the date reflected next to the label "Entered" is necessarily on or after the date the library first cataloged and indexed the underlying item.

22. Once one library has cataloged and indexed a publication by creating a MARC record for that publication, other libraries that receive the publication do not create additional MARC records—the other libraries instead rely on the original MARC record. They may update or revise the MARC record to ensure accuracy, but they do not replace or duplicate it. This practice does more than save libraries from duplicating labor. It also enhances the accuracy of MARC records. Further, it allows librarians around the world to know that a particular MARC record is authoritative (in contrast, a hypothetical system wherein duplicative records were created would result in confusion as to which record is authoritative).

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[14] Field 005 is visible when viewing a MARC record via an appropriate computerized interface. But when a MARC record is printed directly to hardcopy from the OCLC database, the "005" label is not shown. The date in the 005 field instead appears next to the label "Replaced."

23. Catalogers can create MARC records for all types of print, online, and digital resources. The date of creation of the MARC record by a cataloger at an OCLC member institution reflects when the underlying item is accessible to the public. Upwards of two-thirds to three-quarters of book sales and magazine subscriptions to libraries come from a jobber or wholesaler for online and print resources. These resellers make it their business to provide items to their customers as fast as possible, often providing turnaround times of only a single day after publication. Libraries purchase a significant portion of the balance of their books and journals directly from publishers themselves, which provide delivery on a similarly expedited schedule. In general, libraries make these purchases throughout the year and shelve the newly received items as soon thereafter as possible to make them available to their patrons.

24. In preparing this Declaration, I used authoritative databases, such as the OCLC bibliographic database and the Library of Congress Online Catalog, to confirm citation details of the various publications discussed.

25. *Indexing*. A researcher may discover material relevant to his or her topic in a variety of ways. One common means of discovery is to search for relevant information in an index of periodical and other publications. Having found relevant material, the researcher will then normally obtain it online, look for it in libraries, or purchase it from a publisher, a bookstore, a document delivery service, or other

provider. Sometimes, the date of a document's public accessibility will involve both indexing and library date information. However, date information for indexing entries is often unavailable. This is especially true for online indices.

26. Indexing services use a wide variety of controlled vocabularies to provide subject access and other means of discovering the content of documents. The formats in which these access terms are presented vary from service to service.

27. Online indexing services commonly provide bibliographic information, abstracts, and full-text copies of the indexed publications, along with a list of the documents cited in the indexed publication. These services also often provide lists of publications that cite a given document. A citation of a document is evidence that the document was publicly available and in use by researchers no later than the publication date of the citing document.

28. Before the widespread development of online databases to index articles in journals, magazines, conference papers, and technical Declarations, libraries purchased printed volumes of indices. Graduate library school education mandated that students learn about the bibliographic control of disciplines, the prominent indexing volumes, and searching strategies required to use them effectively and efficiently. Half of the courses that I studied in library school were focused on bibliography and resources in academic disciplines.

29. Librarians consulted with information seekers to verify citations, check

availability in union catalogs, printed books catalogs, the OCLC database, and make formal requests for materials (e.g., books, conference proceedings, journal articles). Requests were transmitted using Telex machines, rudimentary email systems, and the United States Postal Service. During my career, I have performed and supervised staff who handled these resource sharing tasks.

30. A citation of a document by another is evidence that the document was publicly available and in use no later than the publication date of the citing document.

IV. PRELIMINARIES

31. *Scope of this Declaration.* I am not an attorney and will not offer opinions on the law. I am, however, rendering my expert opinion on the authenticity of the documents referenced herein and on when and how each of these documents was disseminated or otherwise made available to the extent that persons interested and ordinarily skilled in the subject matter or art, exercising reasonable diligence, could have located the documents before on or around the listed dates of their respective publications below.

32. I am informed by counsel that a printed publication qualifies as publicly accessible as of the date it was disseminated or otherwise made available such that a person interested in and ordinarily skilled in the relevant subject matter could locate it through the exercise of ordinary diligence.

33. While I understand that the determination of public accessibility under the foregoing standard rests on a case-by-case analysis of the facts particular to an individual publication, I also understand that a printed publication is rendered "publicly accessible" if it is cataloged and indexed by a library such that a person interested in the relevant subject matter could locate it (*i.e.*, I understand that cataloging and indexing by a library is sufficient, though there are other ways that a printed publication may qualify as publicly accessible). One manner of sufficient indexing is indexing according to subject matter category. I understand that the cataloging and indexing by a single library of a single instance of a particular printed publication is sufficient, even if the single library is in a foreign country. I understand that, even if access to a library is restricted, a printed publication that has been cataloged and indexed therein is publicly accessible so long as a presumption is raised that the portion of the public concerned with the relevant subject matter would know of the printed publication. I also understand that the cataloging and indexing of information that would guide a person interested in the relevant subject matter to the printed publication, such as the cataloging and indexing of an abstract for the printed publication, is sufficient to render the printed publication publicly accessible.

34. I understand that routine business practices, such as general library cataloging and indexing practices, can be used to establish an approximate date on which a printed publication became publicly accessible.

35. *Persons of ordinary skill in the art*. I am told by counsel that the subject matter of this proceeding generally relates to de-identifying medical information in order to allow the information to be queried in compliance with privacy laws.

36. I have been informed by counsel that a "person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the inventions" is a hypothetical person who is presumed to be familiar with the relevant field and its literature at the time of the inventions. This hypothetical person is also a person of ordinary creativity, capable of understanding the scientific principles applicable to the pertinent field.

I am told by counsel that persons of ordinary skill in this subject matter or art would have had a would have a Bachelor of Science degree in computer science, or a related field, and at least two years of experience in the field of computer science with a focus on data privacy, computer networking and/or data records management. Superior education could compensate for less work experience, and vice-versa.

37. It is my opinion that such a person would have been engaged in research, learning through study and practice in the field and possibly through formal instruction the bibliographic resources relevant to his or her research. In the 2002

timeframe, such a person would have had access to a vast array of long-established print resources in the area of de-identification of healthcare information.

V. DOCUMENT 1: EXHIBIT 1009 ("MURPHY")

38. Exhibit 1009 is a copy of a conference paper published in the volume titled *Bio*medical Informatics: One Discipline: the Annual Symposium of the American Medical Informatics Association Proceedings* found in the Ebling Library for the Health Sciences at the University of Wisconsin – Madison. The conference paper titled "A Security Architecture for Query Tools used to Access Large Biomedical Databases" by Shawn N. Murphy and Henry C. Chueh (hereafter "Murphy") appears beginning on page 552. The Annual Symposium of the American Medical Informatics Association was held on November 9-13, 2002, in San Antonio, Texas. Exhibit 1009 is a true and correct copy of the Murphy conference paper (pages 552-556). I obtained this copy of the conference paper from the Ebling Library for the Health Sciences at the University of Wisconsin – Madison. Specifically, the text of the Murphy conference paper is complete; no pages are missing, and the text on each page appears to flow seamlessly from one page to the next; further, there are no visible alterations to the document. Exhibit 1009 was found within the custody of a library – a place where, if authentic, a copy of this conference proceedings volume would likely be. Exhibit 1009 is a true and correct copy in a condition that creates no suspicion about authenticity.

39. The Murphy conference paper is also available through the National Library of Medicine[15] and the digital repository *ResearchGate*.[16]

40. Attached hereto as Attachment 1A is a true and correct copy of the MARC record in HTML code for this conference proceedings volume from the Ebling Library for the Health Sciences at the University of Wisconsin – Madison online catalog. Library ownership is indicated by the presence of the library's name at the top of the screen. I personally identified and retrieved the library catalog record which is Attachment 1A.

41. Based on finding a print copy of Exhibit 1009 in the Ebling Library for the Health Sciences at the University of Wisconsin – Madison and record in its online library catalog attached as Attachment 1A, it is my opinion that the book titled *Bio*medical Informatics: One Discipline: the Annual Symposium of the American Medical Informatics Association Proceedings* was publicly available as of November 14, 2002, as shown in field 008 ("021114").

42. Attached hereto as Attachment 1B is a true and correct copy of the MARC record for the conference proceedings volume titled *Bio*medical*

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[15] https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2244204/

[16] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/11007013_A_security_architecture_for_query_tools_used_to_access_large_biomedical_databases

Informatics: One Discipline: the Annual Symposium of the American Medical Informatics Association Proceedings obtained from the OCLC bibliographic database. I personally identified and retrieved the MARC record that is Attachment 1B. As previously noted, the library that created the record is recorded in field 040 with a unique library code. For Attachment 1B, that library code is "LWA," which means that the MARC record for this conference proceedings volume was cataloged in the Edith Garland Dupré Library at the University of Louisiana – Lafayette. As can be seen in the "Entered" field in the MARC record for this exhibit, a cataloger in the Edith Garland Dupré Library at the University of Louisiana – Lafayette created OCLC record number 51006193 on November 14, 2002, as shown in the "Entered" field ("20021114"). The library continues to update this MARC record the MARC record to meet current cataloging rules. The most recent enhancement to the MARC record occurred on March 25, 2023, as shown in the "Replaced" field ("20230325").

43. Attachment 1B further includes an entry in field 050 ("R858.A2 $b A56 2002")—as described above, a subject matter classification number consistent with the Library of Congress classification system (analogous to the Dewey Decimal classification system), an entry in field 060 ("W 26.5 A516b 2002")—as described above, a subject matter classification number consistent with the National Library of Medicine classification system (analogous to the Dewey Decimal classification system), and an entry in field 082 ("610.285")—as described above, a subject matter

classification number consistent with the Dewey Decimal classification system. Attachment 1B also shows that Exhibit 1009 was catalogued with two descriptor terms reading "Medical informatics $v Congresses" (see Attachment 1C, Library of Congress subject heading sh2008107637) and "Medicine $x Data processing" (Attachment 1D, Library of Congress subject heading sh85083074) in the 650 fields. Thus, as of its cataloging, the publication corresponding to the MARC record attached hereto as Attachment 1B was indexed according to its subject matter by virtue of at least four independently sufficient classifications: the field 050 entry, the field 060 entry, the field 082 entry, and the field 650 entries. Further, as of November 14, 2002, the MARC record attached hereto as Attachment 1B was accessible through any library with access to the OCLC bibliographic database or the online catalog at a library that acquired the conference proceedings volume, which means that the corresponding publication was publicly available on or before that same date through any library with access to the OCLC bibliographic database or through an individual library.

44. Attachment 1B indicates that the volume titled *Bio*medical Informatics: One Discipline: the Annual Symposium of the American Medical Informatics Association Proceedings* as cataloged in the Edith Garland Dupré Library at the University of Louisiana – Lafayette is currently available from 44 libraries. In view of the above, the print version of the *Bio*medical Informatics:*

One Discipline: the Annual Symposium of the American Medical Informatics Association Proceedings was publicly available on or shortly after November 14, 2002, because by that date it had been received, cataloged, and indexed in the Edith Garland Dupré Library at the University of Louisiana – Lafayette and made part of the OCLC bibliographic database. For these reasons, it is my opinion that Exhibit 1009 was published and publicly accessible on or shortly after November 14, 2002.

VI. SUMMARY OF OPINIONS

45. In view of the foregoing, it is my opinion that the publication described above were publicly available no later than the corresponding date listed in the table below:

Exhibit	Publication	Publicly Available Date
1009	Murphy, Shawn N., and Henry C. Chueh. "A Security Architecture for Query Tools used to Access Large Biomedical Databases." *Bio*medical informatics: one discipline: the Annual Symposium of the American Medical Informatics Association proceedings* (pp. 552-556). Philadelphia, PA: Hanley & Belfus, c2002.	November 14, 2002

46. In signing this Declaration, I recognize that the Declaration will be filed as evidence in a case before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board of the United States Patent and Trademark Office. I also recognize that I may be subject to cross-examination in the case and that cross-examination will take place within the United States. If cross-examination is required of me, I will appear for cross-examination

within the United States during the time allotted for cross-examination.

47. I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1034 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

DATED: November 21, 2023 By: Sylvia D. Hall-Ellis

Sylvia D. Hall-Ellis, Ph.D.

Attachment 1A

Staff view for Proceedings

oclc1131902817

Document Data


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Datavant Exhibit 1013

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Attachment 1B

OCLC 51006193 **No holdings in XXX - 44 other holdings**

Books

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040 LWA $b eng $c LWA $d MBU $d OCLCQ $d NLGGC $d YDXCP $d EYM $d ZWZ $d OCLCF $d VVL $d OCLCO $d OCLCQ $d WIC $d OCL $d OCLCO $d OCLCQ $d OCLCO $d OCLCQ
020 1560536004 $q (pbk.)
020 9781560536000 $q (pbk.)
050 14 R858.A2 $b A56 2002
060 4 W 26.5 A516b 2002
082 04 610.285 $q OCoLC $2 22/eng/20230216
084 44.32 $2 bcl
090 $b
111 2 AMIA Symposium $d (2002 : $c San Antonio, Tex.)
245 10 Bio*medical informatics : $b one discipline : the Annual Symposium of the American Medical Informatics Association : proceedings, November 9-13, 2002, Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center, San Antonio, TX / $c edited by Isaac S. Kohane.
246 14 Proceedings AMiA 2002 symposium
246 30 Biomedical informatics
246 30 Annual Symposium of the American Medical Informatics Association proceedings
246 30 AMiA 2002 symposium
260 Philadelphia, Pa. : $b Hanley & Belfus, $c ©2002.
300 xl, 1258 pages : $b illustrations ; $c 29 cm
336 text $b txt $2 rdacontent
337 unmediated $b n $2 rdamedia
338 volume $b nc $2 rdacarrier
500 At head of title: AMiA 2002 symposium.
504 Includes bibliographical references and index.
650 0 Medical informatics $v Congresses.
650 0 Medicine $x Data processing.
650 2 Medical Informatics $0 (DNLM)D008490
650 2 Medicine $0 (DNLM)D008511
650 6 Médecine $0 (CaQQLa)201-0103112 $x Informatique $0 (CaQQLa)201-0103112 $v Congrès. $0 (CaQQLa)201-0378219
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650 7 Medical informatics. $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst01014175
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650 7 Informatique médicale $x Actes de congrès. $2 fmesh
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650 17 Geneeskunde. $2 gtt
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655 7 Conference papers and proceedings. $2 fast $0 (OCoLC)fst01423772
655 7 Conference papers and proceedings. $2 lcgft
655 7 Actes de congrès. $2 rvmgf $0 (CaQQLa)RVMGF-000001049
700 1 Kohane, Isaac S.
710 2 American Medical Informatics Association.
776 08 $i Online version: $a AMIA Symposium (2002 : San Antonio, Tex.). $t Bio*medical informatics. $d Philadelphia, Pa. : Hanley & Belfus, ©2002 $w (OCoLC)605462577
776 08 $i Online version: $a AMIA Symposium (2002 : San Antonio, Tex.). $t Bio*medical informatics. $d Philadelphia, Pa. : Hanley & Belfus, ©2002 $w (OCoLC)607909372

Attachment 1C

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LCCN Permalink: https://lccn.loc.gov/sh85083074
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