

Patent Information

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Geneva 17 February 2011

Overview

- Sources of patent information (primary, secondary)
- Publication practices
- Components/categories of patent information
- Information related to individual application
- Information derived from collections
- Availability in different countries



Role of patents

► Historically two competing interests of two stakeholders:

Protection of innovative idea

Reward for investment

Inventor



Disclosure of technical teaching for further use by others

Public



Role of patent information

Publication of patent information serves two purposes:

- ► Informing of existing protection rights what? where? when?
- ► Disclosure and dissemination of technical teaching

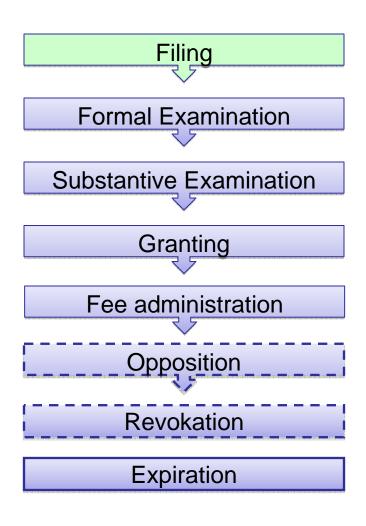


Life cycle of an individual application

- All starts with an invention
- \downarrow
- Application for patent at OFF (Office of First Filing)
- \downarrow
- Subsequent applications at OSFs (Office of Second Filing)
 - claiming priority (Paris convention) Legal family
 - > OSF recognizes application date of OFF (priority date)
 - not claiming priority Technical family
 - > often not the case in DCs



Stages of patent prosecution



During all these stages patent information is constantly added by

- -OFF
- -OFS
- -third parties

What is **published** over life cycle?

- Varies strongly from country to country
- Minimum: notification of grants or other events in Gazettes
 - if so: further information only retrievable through file inspection
- Often but not always:
 - full specification of granted patents
 - applications
 - usually18 month after filing
 - many countries (DCs) dont (PCT NPE)
 - search reports, corrections, amendments, translations
 - legal status



What is published over life cycle?

Conclusion:

- In (many)(some) countries the public life of an application only starts after granting
- In (many)(some) countries only file inspection discloses technical teaching and scope of protection



Primary patent information sources

- ► Each jurisdiction defines the publication of authoritative patent information and the respective authority
- ➤ Traditionally, three publication products can be distinguished:
- National (Patent) Gazette
- Publications of full patent applications, granted patents
- National Patent Registers



Gazettes

- publication of notifications, e.g. fee change
- publication of essential legal events, such as grants
- only (some) bibliographic data (front page)
- limited technical disclosure (sometimes abstract)
- limited legal information (usually no claims)
- regularly published gazette editions
- published editions are not updated
- changes/corrections appear in new edition
- often dedicated IP right gazettes
- sometimes general government gazette



Publication of full specifications

- complement the limited information in Gazettes
- serve for full technical disclosure
- claims define
 - potential protection (publication of applications)
 - granted protection (publication of granted patents)



Components of a patent documents

▶ Bibliographic data (frontpage)

ΕP

- title, applicant(s), inventor(s), filing date, priorities,..
- Description part
- problem to be solved, prior art, inventive idea, embodiments
- ▶ Drawings
- ▶ Claims
- (State of art search report)





Description

View this page in: English

Translate

Turn off for: Detect language

such as simvastatin and lovastatin, antihyperlipidemic efficacy in HIV-infected patients on protease inhibitor therapy may be compromised at standard statin doses.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, there is provided by the present invention a method for reducing elevated plasma LDL-cholesterol and/or triglyceride levels in an HIV-infected patient undergoing therapy with one or more HIV protease inhibitors resulting in such elevated LDL-cholesterol and/or triglyceride levels, comprising substituting in such therapy an HIV-inhibiting and LDL-cholesterol and/or triglyceride reducing amount of atazanayir for the offending HIV protease inhibitor. The reduction in hyperlipidemia is similar to that achieved by use of a statin, but without the side effects seen with this class of lipid-lowering agents. In another aspect, there is provided a method for reducing elevated plasma LDLcholesterol and/or triglyceride levels in an HIV-infected patient undergoing HIV protease inhibitor therapy which comprises administering to said patient an effective HIV-inhibiting amount of atazanavir in combination with an HIV-inhibiting amount of at least one other HIV protease inhibitor which is metabolized by cytochrome P450 monooxygenase. In yet another aspect, there is provided a method for treating HIV infection in a patient exhibiting elevated plasma LDL-cholesterol and/or triglyceride levels comprising administering to said patient an HIV-inhibiting amount of atazanavir.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based on the unexpected observation that atazanavir, unlike other HIV protease inhibitors, has no significant effect on plasma LDL-cholesterol and triglyceride levels when administered in normal HIV-inhibiting dosages.

In clinical studies carried out on 98 HIV-positive patients who have taken atazanavir for one year, no increases in plasma LDL-cholesterol or triglycerides were observed. Thus, atazanavir is particularly useful in the treatment of HIV-positive patients who have elevated plasma LDLcholesterol and/or triglyceride levels. It can be used as monotherapy or as part of a "cocktail" which would include other antiretroviral drugs such as reverse transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, and other HIV protease inhibitors. In one aspect, then, the present invention provides a method for treating HIV infection in a patient exhibiting elevated plasma LDL-cholesterol and/or triglyceride levels comprising administering to said patient an HIV-inhibiting amount of atazanavir.

Atazanavir is especially useful in the treatment of HIV-infected patients who have elevated plasma LDL-cholesterol and/or triglyceride levels resulting from antiretroviral therapy with an HIV protease inhibitor.

In a Phase II randomized study, the safety and anti-HIV activity of three once daily doses of atazanavir (200 mg, 400 mg and 500 mg) was compared with 750 mg of the protease inhibitor, nelfinavir dosed three times daily. Twenty-one patients received nelfinavir in combination with stayudine and didanosine, while atazanayir was administered both as monotherapy (for two weeks) and then in combination with stayudine and didanosine to 78 treatment-naive (no prior anti-HIV therapy) patients with HIV viral loads > 2000 copies per milliliter (c/mL). Patients in the atazanayir arms showed at least comparable reductions in viral load compared to the nelfinayir-treated patients, but displayed no changes in

Claims

1. (WO2003020206) USE OF ATAZANAVIR IN HIV THERAPY

PCT Biblio, Data	Description	Claims	National Phase	Notices	Documents	
Note: Text based on automatic Optical Character Recognition processes. Please use the PDF version for legal matters Select Language Powered by Google™Translate						
CLAIMS						
What is claimed is:						
A method for reducing elevated plasma LDL and/or triglyceride levels in an HIV-infected patient resulting from therapy with one or more HIV protease inhibitors, comprising substituting an HIV-inhibiting and LDL and/or triglyceride reducing amount of atazanavir for the offending HIV protease inhibitor used in such therapy.						
2. A method for reducing elevated plasma LDL and/or triglyceride levels in an HIV-infected patient undergoing HIV protease therapy which comprises administering to said patient an effective HIV-inhibiting amount of atazanavir in combination with an HIV-inhibiting amount of at least one HIV protease inhibitor metabolized by cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.						
3. The method of Claim 2 wherein atazanavir is administered in combination with an HIV protease inhibitor selected from saquinavir, indinavir, amprenavir, nelfinavir, tipanavir or lopinavir.						
4. The method of Claim 3 wherein atazanavir is administered in combination with saquinavir.						
5. A method for treating HIV infection in a patient exhibiting elevated plasma LDL-cholesterol and/or triglyceride levels comprising administering to said patient an HIV-inhibiting amount of atazanavir.						

Patent registers

- up-to-date legal status information
- varying detailedness data content
- regularly updated (often daily)
- > tomorrow



Means of publication

- Traditionally in paper (several countries still do)
- Electronically:
 - on media like CDs, DVDs
 - on dedicated websites:
 - display
 - download (single, bulk, web services)
 - as PDF, HTML, ..



Secondary sources of patent Information

- ► Collect data from primary sources and publish:
- Commercial patent databases
- Free-of-charge patent databases:
 - hosted by some IPOs
 - hosted by others: Google Patents, Patentlens,...



Common features and differences

- Country coverage
- Patent information retrievable
- Patent information searchable (search fields)
- Complexity of query language and search queries:
 - operators
 - truncations
 - nesting, ranges
 - weighing, fuzzyness
- Various formats e.g. for priority data,...



Major free patent databases

Patentscope: WIPO
http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/search/en/search.jsf

Espacenet: European Patent Office (EPO)
http://ep.espacenet.com/

Depatisnet: German Patent Office (DPMA) http://depatisnet.dpma.de



Common features and differences

- Search modes:
 - "quick" (Espacenet), "simple" (Patentscope)
 - "advanced" (<u>Espacenet</u>), "beginner" (<u>Depatisnet</u>), "field combinations" (<u>Patentscope</u>)
 - "expert" (Depatisnet), "advanced" (Patentscope)



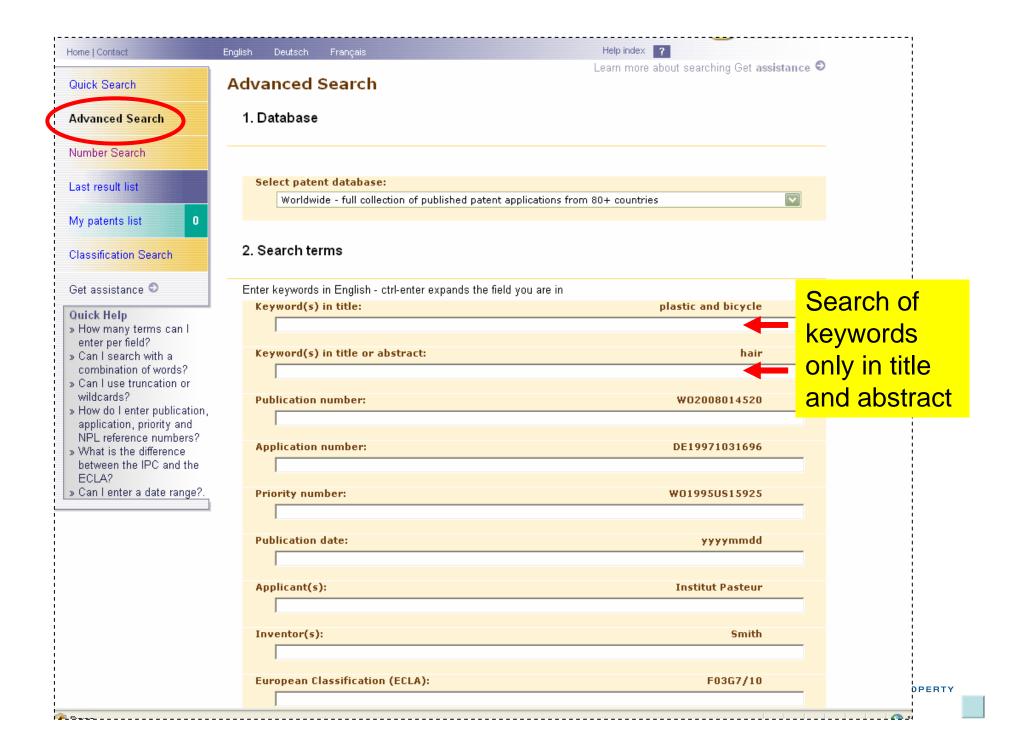
Espacenet

- Broad country coverage (90+ countries)
- INPADOC family information
- INPADOC legal status (45+ countries)
- ECLA classifications searchable
- Limited number of search fields:
 - e.g. no full text search of keywords (only in title, abstract)
- Limited query complexity
- Machine translation of retrieved full text
- Download of result list



INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

EP



Patentscope

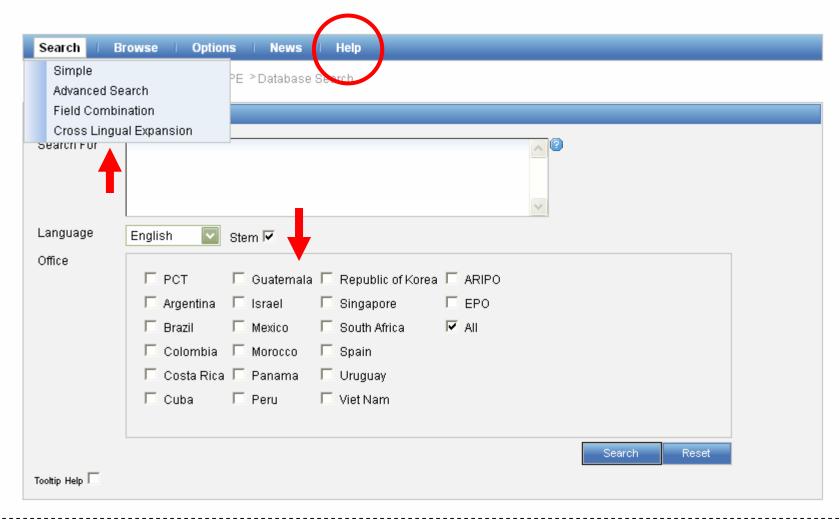
- Country coverage: PCT + national collections (DCs)
- Very broad range of search fields
 - e.g. PCT full text search
- Very complex search queries
- Cross language search (CLIR)
- Google translation interface
- Visualization of statistical analysis of search results
- Filtering and relevance ranking of result list







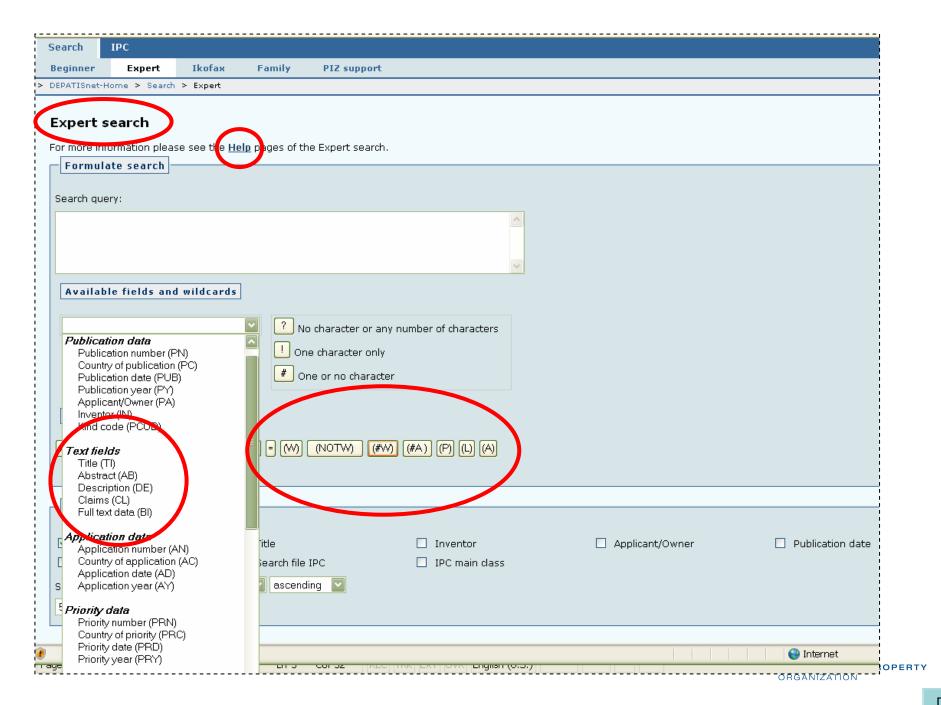
Search International and National Patent Collections



Depatisnet

- Broad country coverage (90+ countries)
- INPADOC family information
- ECLA classifications searchable
- Reclassification by DE examiners searchable ("ICP" field)
- Very broad range of search fields
 - e.g. some full text search
- Complex search queries
- Enhanced premium interface (batch download, saving of queries; requires registration)
- no machine translation, no cross language search





Searching primary sources?

- ► Free primary sources may offer additional advantages despite limited country coverage, eg
 - USPTO: PatFT, AppFT

US

- US classification searchable
- US full text searchable
- JPO: IPDL

JP

JP FI and F-term classification searchable

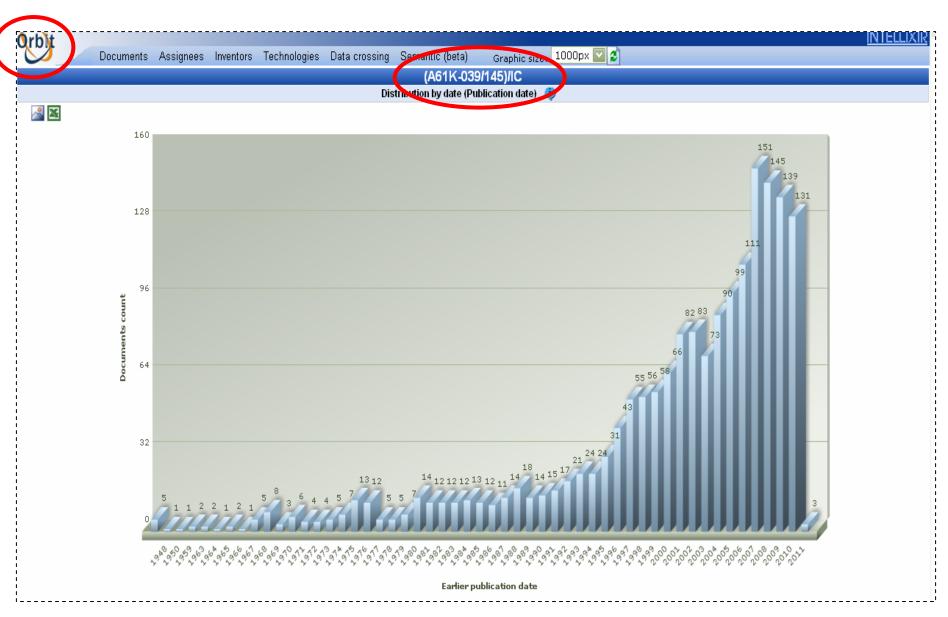


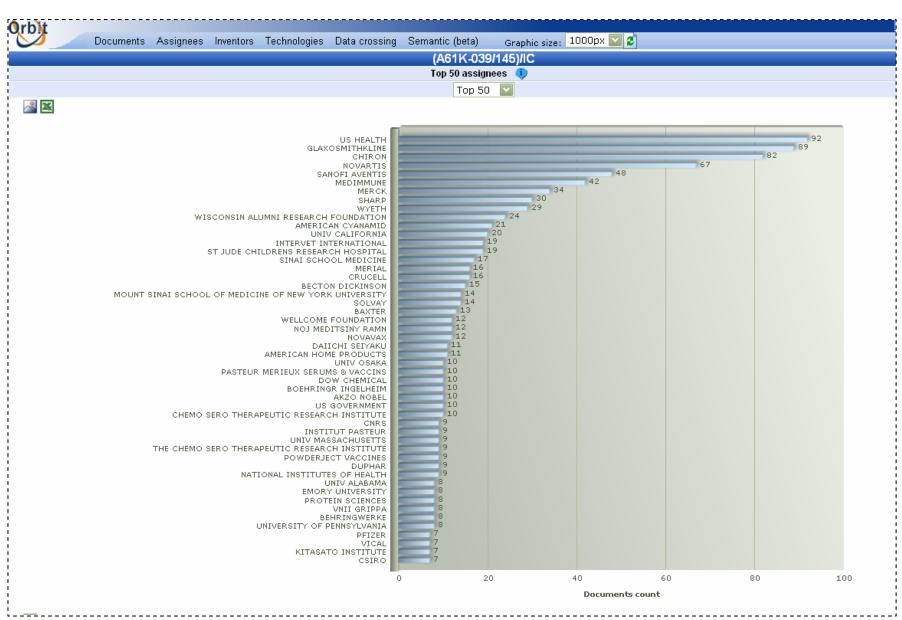
Q

Commercial providers

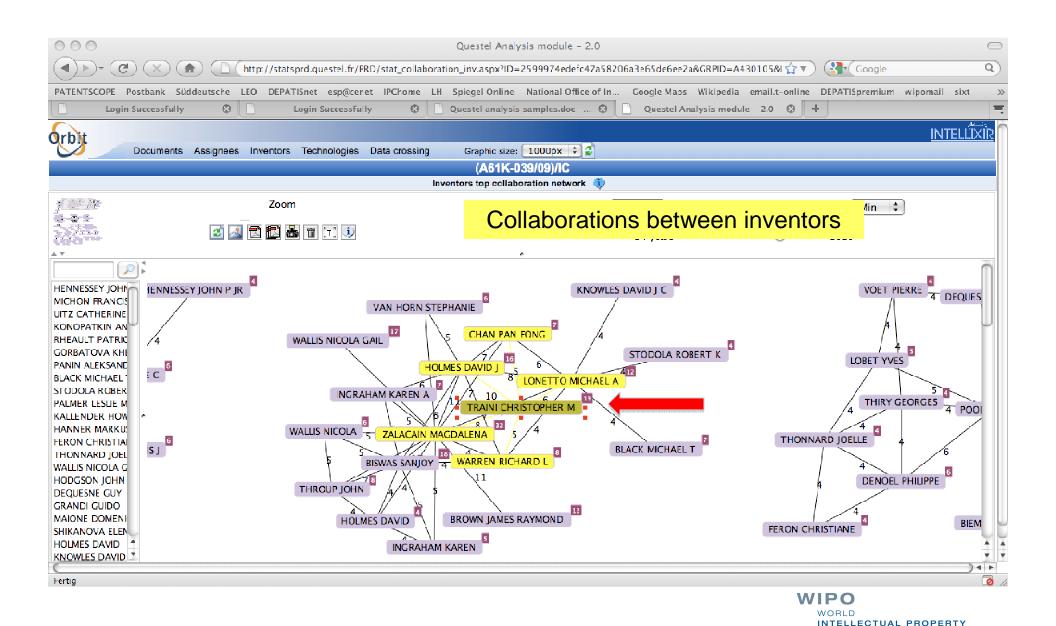
- Commercial database providers:
 Thomson, Questel, LexisNexis, Minesoft
- fee based
- broad coverage of searchable and retrievable data (e.g. full texts)
- valued added services, e.g.:
 - analysis and visualization tools
 - data enhancement, quality checks
 - added proprietary information, e.g. enhanced abstracts







WIPO WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION



ORGANIZATION

Abstract

DWPI Abstract ?

(WO2009056818A1)

Novelty

Pharmaceutical composition comprises a solid unit dosage form comprising ritonavir and atazanavir or their salts.

Detailed Description

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method of making the pharmaceutical composition comprising: hot melt extruding the ritonavir to form an extrudate, then formulating the extrudate into the first layer; formulating the atazanavir into the second tablet layer; and combining the first and second layers to provide a single unitary multiple layer tablet formulation.

Activity

Anti-HIV.

Mechanism

Protease inhibitor; Cytochrome P450 inhibitor.

Use

The composition is useful for treating HIV or AIDS. No biological data given.

Advantage

The composition increases the treatment potency particularly against drug-resistant HIV-1 strains, without significantly raising the risk for toxicity in treatment-naive and treatment-experienced patients. The composition has greater stability, less risk of chemical interaction between different medicaments, smaller bulk and accurate dosage, and is easy to prepare.

Technology Focus

PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The composition is a tablet formulation comprising the ritonavir in the first layer of the formulation and the atazanavir in the second layer of the formulation; a water insoluble polymer and/or a water soluble polymer; and at least one excipient, where the excipient includes a plasticizer. Preferred Components: The polymer is present at least in the layer containing the ritonavir. The amount of atazanavir and ritonavir is 70-400 mg and 20-200 mg, respectively. The weight ratio of the ritonavir or atazanavir to the weight of the polymer is 1:1-1:6. Preferred Method: The layer containing the ritonavir is obtainable by hot melt extruding the ritonavir with the polymer. The ritonavir is mixed with the water soluble polymer and/or the water insoluble polymer prior the hot melt extrusion step. The atazanavir is mixed with the water soluble polymer and/or water insoluble polymer and extruded by hot melt granulation processor melt granulation process. The method comprises preparing a substantially homogeneous melt of the ritonavir or atazanavir and optionally one or more excipients, extruding the melt, and cooling the melt until it solidifies. The melt is formed at 50-200° C. In the method, the ritonavir, the polymer, and optionally one or more excipients are processed to form a powder blend which is transferred through the heated barrel of the extruder, where the powder blend melts and a molten solution product is formed, which is allowed to cool to form an extrudate. The method comprises processing the cooled extrudate into a desired pharmaceutical dosage form. The layer containing the atazanavir is prepared by direct compression or by wet granulation.

Abstract ?

The invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions containing a combination of atazanavir and ritonavir, to methods of making them, and their use in medicine.

DWPI sample

- written by experts
- covering some 45+ countries
- in English
- solution to language barrier in keyword searching
- alternative to poor quality of applicant written abstracts



Patent Databases

WIPO patent information brochures

http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/publications/

ACCESS TO THE WORLD OF TECHNOLOGY

Access to the World of TECHNOLOGY

This publication is designed to familiarize users with the features of the PATENTSCOPE® search service and related resources. (PDF)

This publication is also available in:

- French (PDF)
- Japanese [PDF]
- Korean [PDF]
- Polish (PDF)
- Spanish [PDF]

FINDING TECHNOLOGY USING PATENTS



This introduction to finding technology using patents provides a general overview of the information contained in patent documents and sources from which patent information can be obtained. [PDF]

This introduction is also available in:

- French (PDF)
- Japanese [PDF]
- Polish [PDF]
- Spanish [PDF]

WIPO GUIDE TO USING PATENT INFORMATION



This guide is intended to assist users in using patent information, describing different search strategies and techniques as well as approaches for analyzing search results. (PDF)

This guide is also available in:

- French [PDF]
- Spanish (PDF)

WIPO Guide to Technology Databases:

http://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/cdip_3/cdip_3_inf_2study_iii_inf_1.pdf



Example: PI services of EPO

Espacenet: free

secondary

EP

GPI - Global Patent Index: fee

secondary

EP

OPS - Open Patent Service: free

secondary

EP

EP publication server: free

primary

EP

Register Plus: free

primary

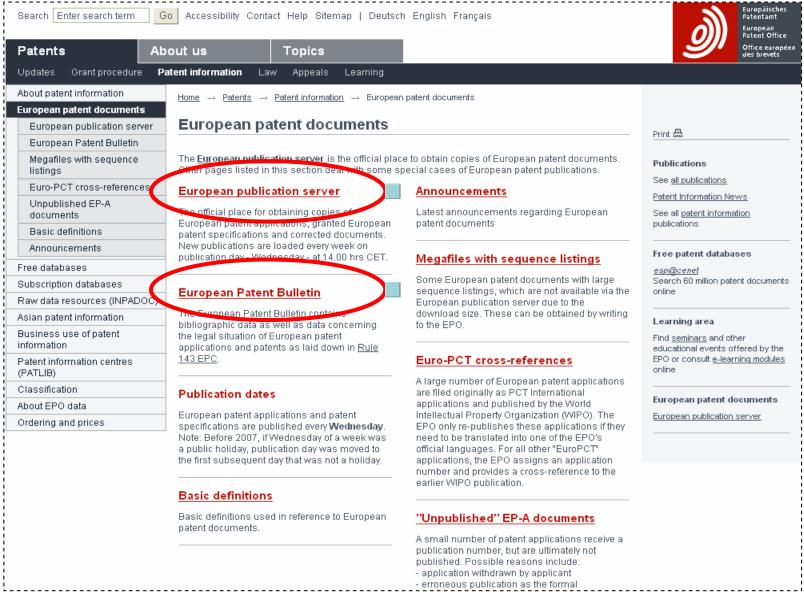
ΕP

Bulletin: free

primary

EP





WIPO

WORLD

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

ORGANIZATION

Components of Patent Information

- For each individual patent application:
 - bibliographic data
 - technical disclosure
 - legal information
 - claims
 - legal status
 - other



Bibliographic data

- traditionally the data on the front page of a patent document
- different components identified by INID codes
- serves to identify a patent publication, to retrieve it and relate it to other "similar" applications
 - same applicant
 - same inventor
 - same patent family
 - same technical field (classification)
- can partially change (assignee, classification,..)



PCT Biblio, Data

Claims

National Phase

Documents

Latest bibliographic data on file with the International Bureau

Pub. No.: International Application No.: PCT/US2002/026675 WO/2003/020206

Publication Date: 13.03.2003 International Filing Date: 21.08.2002

Chapter 2 Demand Filed: 14.03.2003

IPC: A61K 31/4725 (2006.01), A61K 31/551 (2006.01), A61K 31/7072 (2006.01), A61K 45/06 (2006.01)

Applicants: BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY [US/US]; P.O. Box 4000, Princeton, NJ 08543-4000 (US)

BECHTOLD, Clifford, M.; (US) Inventors:

Agent: MORSE, David, M.: Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, P.O. Box 4000, Princeton, NJ 08543-4000 (US).

VOLLES, Warren, K.; BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, P.O. Box 4000, Princeton, NJ 08543-4000

(US)

Priority Data:

60/316,745 31.08.2001 US

Title (EN) USE OF ATAZANAVIR IN HIV THERAPY

(FR) UTILISATION D'ATAZANAVIR EN THERAPIE VIH

(EN) A method for reducing elevated plasma LDL and/or triglyceride levels in an HIV-infected Abstract:

> patient is disclosed. In this method, atazanavir (BMS-232632) can be used to treat HIV infection in patients exhibiting elevated plasma LDL-cholesterol and/or triglyceride levels, can be substituted for an offending HIV protease inhibitor used in such therapy, or can be used in combination with an HIV

protease inhibitor metabolized by cytochrome P450 monooxygenase.

(FR) L'invention concerne un procédé de réduction de taux plasmatiques élevés de LDL et/ou de triglycérides chez un patient infecté par le VIH. Dans ce procédé, il est possible d'utiliser de l'atazanavir (BMS-232632) afin de traiter l'infection VIH chez des patients montrant des taux plasmatiques élevés de LDL et/ou de triglycérides, de le substituer à un inhibiteur de protéase de VIH délétère utilisé dans une telle thérapie, ou de l'utiliser en combinaison avec un inhibiteur de protéase de VIH métabolisé par

une monooxygénase à cytochrome P450.

States:

Designated AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MVV, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,

TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

African Regional Intellectual Property Org. (ARIPO) (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,

ZW)

Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM)

European Patent Office (EPO) (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,

NL, PT, SE, SK, TR)

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,

SN, TD, TG).

Publication Language: English (EN)

Filing Language: English (EN) Patentscope Front Page

HTML

LECTUAL PROPERTY NIZATION



Inid codes

PDF Front Page

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization

Classification

5 July 2007 (05.07.2007)

(10) International Publication Number WO 2007/076115 A2

(51) International Patent Classification:

A01H 5/00 (2006.01) C12N 15/82 (2006.01)

C12N 9/10 (2006.01) C12N 5/04 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2006/049241

(22) International Filing Date:

21 December 2006 (21.12.2006)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

23 December 2005 (23.12.2005) 60/753,818

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): AR-CADIA BIOSCIENCES, INC. [US/US]; 202 Cousteau Place, Suite 200, Davis, CA 95616 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): KRIDL, Jean [US/US]; 538 Reed Drive, Davis, CA 95616 (US). DEPAUW, Mary [CA/CA]; 9508 145th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5N 2W7 (CA). SHRAWAT, Ashok, K. [IN/CA]; Apt. 2011, 27 Saddleback Road, Edmonton, Alberta, T67 4M4 (CA). GOOD, Allen, G. [CA/CA]; 5727-107th Street, Edmonton, Albert, T6G 2E9 (CA).

THEODORIS, George [US/US]; Vallejo, CA 94591 (US).

Publication number

(74) Agents: AMII, Lisa, A. et al.; Morris

425 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94105-2482 (US).

Filing date

ed, for every AG, AL, AM, CA, CH, CN,

CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,

Priority data

RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN,

Applicant(s)

GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: NITROGEN-EFFICIENT MONOCOT PLANTS

Technical disclosure

- Description
- Drawings
- (Claims)
- (Abstract)
- technical teaching cannot be changed after filing
- except for
 - corrections of obvious errors
 - inclusion of prior art in description
 - more precise description of the problem solved
- reason for rejection, opposition, revokation



Claims

- describe protected subject matter
- in independent (main) claim only essential features of invention
- dependent claims describe additional advantageous features
- usually change during examination, ie after comparison with prior art:
 - narrower scope of protection
 - more precise wording
- only features from description may be included in amended claims



Legal status data

All data related to legal events or actions as defined by the respective patent law and regulations of a particular jurisdiction

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events > data change over the lifetime of patentsjurisdiction > different definitions limit comparability
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- essential for determining validity of protection
- national registers as primary sources
- > tomorrow



EPO register legal status data

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ecurity settings put your computer at risk. Click	k here to change your secu	rity settings	
	Supplementary search report:	12.10.2004	
Classification	International	A61K31/7072, A61K31/551, A61P31/18	[2006/16]
Designated contracting	states AT, BE, BG, CH	, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU	J, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR [2004/22]
Extension states	AL	12.03.2004	
	LT	12.03.2004	
	LV	12.03.2004	
	MK	12.03.2004	
	RO	12.03.2004	
	SI	12.03.2004	
Title	German	VERWENDUNG VON ATAZANAVIR IN DER HIV- THERARIE	[2004/22]
	English	USE OF ATAZANAVIR IN HIV THERAPY	[2004/22]
	French	UTILISATION DATALANAVIR EN THERAPIE VIH	[2004/22]
Entry into regional phas	se 12.03.2004	National basic fee paid	
	12.03.2004	Search fee paid	
	12.03.2004	Designation fee(s) paid	
	12.03.2004	12.03.2004 12.03.2004 VERWENDUNG VON ATAZANAVIR IN DER HIV- THEPAPIE USE OF ATAZANAVIR IN HIV THERAPY UTILISATION DATAZANAVIR EN THERAPIE VIH Reach fee paid Search fee paid Designation fee(s) paid Examination fee paid Request for preliminary examination filed International Preliminary Examining Authority: US Amendment by applicant (claims and/or description) Examination requested	
Examination procedure	14.03.2003		
	13.02.2004	Amendment by applicant (claims and/or description)	
	12.03.2004	Examination requested	
	21.10.2005	Despatch of a communication from the examining division (Time limit: M04)	
	28.02.2006	Reply to a communication from the examining division	
	24.03.2006	Communication of intention to grant the patent	
	02.08.2006	Fee for grant paid	
	02.08.2006	Fee for printing paid	
Opposition(s)	05.07.2007	No opposition filed within time limit [2007/39]	

Other patent information

- Patent family information, ie extensions to other OSF:
- Prior art search reports
- Examination file
- Value added information (commercial providers)

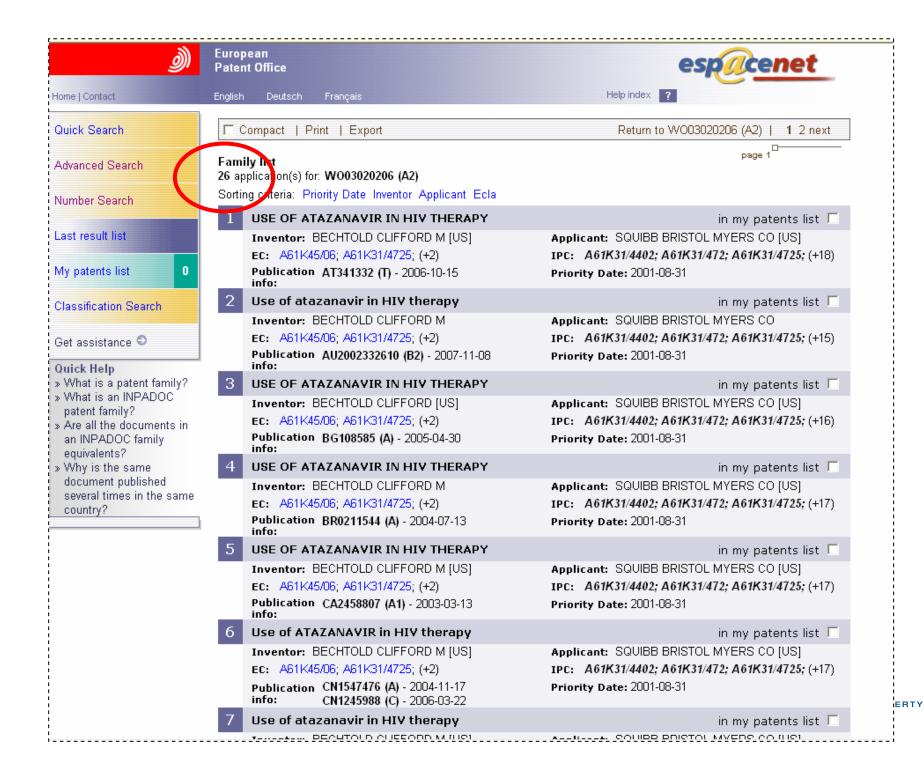


Other patent information

- Patent family information, ie extensions to other OSF:
 - derived from priority claims
 - different family definitions
 - available eg via INPADOC database





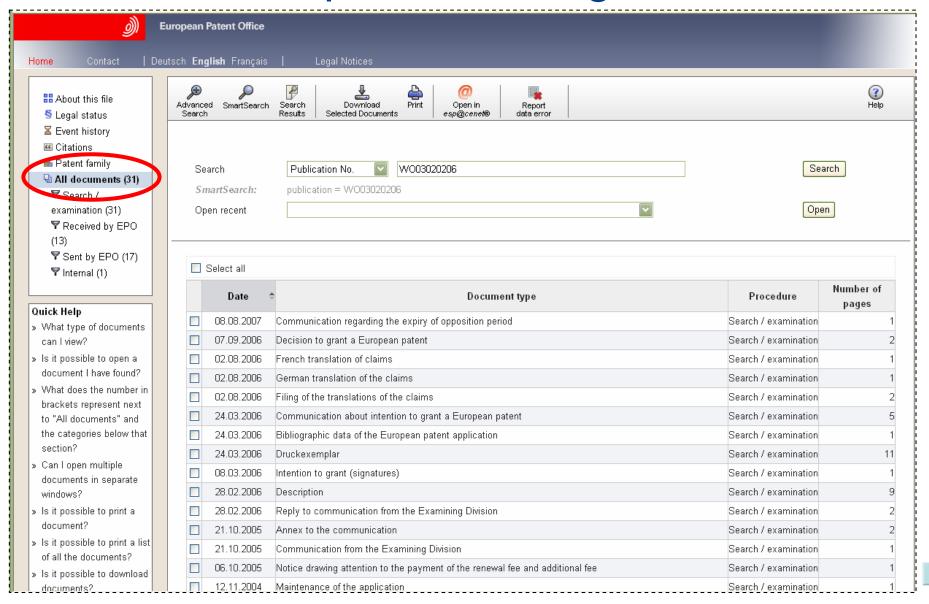


Other patent information

- Examination file
 - communication between office and applicant
 - check examination status/prospects
 - prepare opposition
 - parts accessible through file inspection
 - online
 - manual

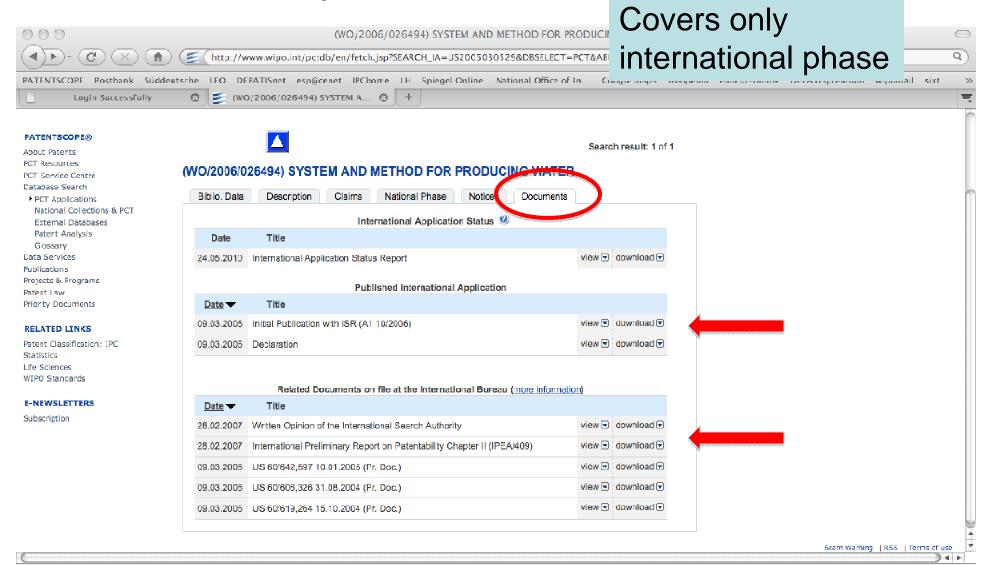


EPO File Inspection in register



PCT file inspection

Fertig



Collective patent information

- ► From collections of patent publications further information can be derived:
- Patterns of patenting activity, e.g. statistical analysis
 - Who is doing what (e.g. top applicants, inventors) ?
 - What is filed where ?
- Patterns of innovation
 - Innovation trends/activities
 - Diversity of technology
 - Innovation tracks
 - Collaborations
- Business information



Aggregations of patent information

```
individual application

↓
family

↓
patent data collections

↓
PLRs, FTOs, ....
```

► Each subsequent level creates new patent information that can be derived by analysing the previous aggregation



Products



more complex

less complex



WIPO
WORLD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

Patent rights related to product

- Each patent protects only one invention
- Commercial products are protected by several distinct patent rights, e.g.
 - Active ingredient
 - Process for producing active ingredient
 - Use of active ingredient
 - Method for manufacturings tablet,.....
- Patent searches can identify only individual technologies
- Products can not be searched as such
- No obligation to disclose the involved technologies



Thank you

lutz.mailander@wipo.int

