

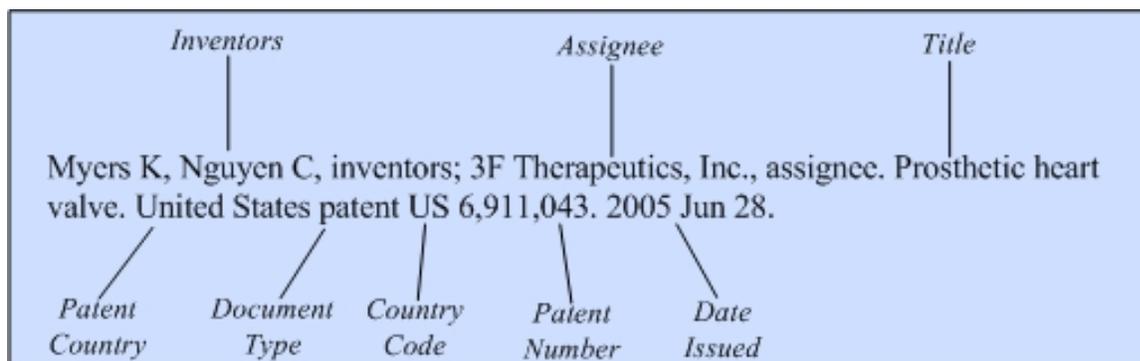
Chapter 7: Patents

Created: October 10, 2007.

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- [Citation Rules with Examples](#)
- [Examples](#)

Sample Citation and Introduction to Citing Patents

The general format for a reference to a patent, including punctuation:



Examples of Citations to Patents

A patent is "A title of legal protection of an invention, issued, upon application and subject to meeting legal criteria, by a government office" (NISO Z39.29). Patents are a special type of legal document requiring specific information. Thus citations to patents are very different from the standard book.

- Patents have two types of "authors", the inventor(s) of the device, process, or other entity being patented, and the "assignee", the organization or individual(s) holding legal title to the patent. Note that assignee is used to refer to both a single patent holder or multiple holders.
- The name of the country granting the patent and the patent number are used instead of place of publication and publisher. Use the adjectival form of the English name for the country, e.g., "French" for France and "German" for Germany. Note, however, that US patents use United States and UK patents United Kingdom, not American and British.

In addition to patents being granted by individual countries, they may be issued by a regional office working for a number of countries, such as the European Patent Office, the Eurasian Patent Organization, and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization. Under such regional systems, an applicant requests protection for the invention in one or more countries, and each country decides whether to offer patent protection within its borders. Patent numbers beginning with EP, for example, were issued by the European Patent Office. Finally, international patents may be issued through the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). "World patent" is used for the country, and patent numbers begin with WO.

Either a final patent or a patent application may be cited. For the latter, include the word application as part of the patent document type. See the rules for [Patent Applications](#) below and [example #26](#).

Continue to [Citation Rules with Examples for Patents](#).

Continue to [Examples of Citations to Patents](#).

Citation Rules with Examples for Patents

Components/elements are listed in the order they should appear in a reference. An R after the component name means that it is required in the citation; an O after the name means it is optional.

[Author \(Inventor\) \(R\)](#) | [Author \(Assignee\) \(R\)](#) | [Author Affiliation \(O\)](#) | [Title \(R\)](#) | [Type of Medium \(R\)](#) | [Patent Country \(R\)](#) | [Patent Document Type \(R\)](#) | [Country Code \(R\)](#) | [Patent Number \(R\)](#) | [Date Issued \(R\)](#) | [Pagination \(O\)](#) | [Physical Description \(O\)](#) | [International Classification Code \(O\)](#) | [Country Classification Code \(O\)](#) | [Application Number and Filing Date \(O\)](#) | [Language \(R\)](#) | [Notes \(O\)](#) | [Patent Applications](#)

Author (Inventor) for Patents (required)

General Rules for Author (inventor)

- Begin with names of the inventors
- List names in the order they appear in the text
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each inventor
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document cited on the assumption that the author approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn *or* van der Horn; De Wolf *or* de Wolf *or* DeWolf.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Give all inventors, regardless of the number
- Separate inventor names from each other by a comma and a space
- Follow the last named inventor with a comma and the word inventor or inventors
- End inventor information with a semicolon and a space

Specific Rules for Author (inventor)

- Surnames provided in all capital letters
- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III
- Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name
- Non-English names for inventor
- Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)
- Organizations as inventor
- Options for inventor names

Box 1**Surnames provided in all capital letters**

- When the surname is provided in all capital letters, lowercase all letters except the first letter of the surname (or surnames if a compound name) and any prefix, preposition, or particle

O'CONNER *becomes* O'Conner

ROBLES GARCIA *becomes* Robles Garcia

LE HENANFF *becomes* Le Henanff

HALLEY DES FONTAINES *becomes* Halley des Fontaines

Box 2**Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them**

- Keep hyphens in surnames
 - Estelle Palmer-Canton *becomes* Palmer-Canton E
 - Ahmed El-Assmy *becomes* El-Assmy A
- Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'
 - Alan D. O'Brien *becomes* O'Brien AD
 - James O. L'Esperance *becomes* L'Esperance JO
 - U. S'adeh *becomes* S'adeh U
- Omit all other punctuation in surnames
 - Charles A. St. James *becomes* St James CA

Box 3**Other surname rules**

- Keep prefixes in surnames
 - Lama Al Bassit *becomes* Al Bassit L
 - Jiddeke M. van de Kamp *becomes* van de Kamp JM
 - Gerard de Pouvourville *becomes* de Pouvourville G
- Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears
 - Sergio Lopez Moreno *becomes* Lopez Moreno S
 - Jaime Mier y Teran *becomes* Mier y Teran J
 - Virginie Halley des Fontaines *becomes* Halley des Fontaines V
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked
 - À *treated as* A
 - Ø *treated as* O
 - Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Box 4

Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names
Jean-Louis Lagrot *becomes* Lagrot JL
- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names if they contain a prefix, a preposition, or another particle
D'Arcy Hart *becomes* Hart D
W. St. John Patterson *becomes* Patterson WS
De la Broquerie Fortier *becomes* Fortier D
Craig McC. Brooks *becomes* Brooks CM
- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.
Ch. Wunderly *becomes* Wunderly C
C. Fr. Erdman *becomes* Erdman CF
- For non-English names that have been romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter if the original initial is represented by more than one letter
Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA
G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

Box 5

Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals

Examples:

Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. *becomes* DeVita VT Jr

James G. Jones II *becomes* Jones JG 2nd

John A. Adams III *becomes* Adams JA 3rd

Henry B. Cooper IV *becomes* Cooper HB 4th

Box 6**Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name**

- Omit rank and honors such as Dr. or Sir that precede a name
Prof. Dr. Eberhard Stennert *becomes* Stennert E
Sir Frances Hildebrand *becomes* Hildebrand F
- Omit degrees, titles, and honors such as M.D. following a personal name
James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S. *becomes* Reed JA
Kristine Schmidt, Ph.D. *becomes* Schmidt K

Box 7**Non-English names for inventor**

- Translate the word found for inventor into English. However, the wording found on the publication may always be used.
- To assist in identifying inventors, below is a brief list of non-English words for inventor:

Language	Name for Inventor
French	inventeur
German	Verfasser
	Erfinder
Italian	inventore
Russian	izobretatel
Spanish	inventor

Box 8**Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)**

- Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.
- Romanize names in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or character-based languages, such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names if the original initial is represented by more than one letter
Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA
G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å treated as A

Ø treated as O

Ç treated as C

Ł treated as L

à treated as a

ĝ treated as g

ñ treated as n

ü treated as u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ treated as ae

œ treated as oe

Box 9

Organizations as inventor

An organization such as a university, society, association, corporation, or governmental body may serve as an inventor, although this is more unusual today.

- Give the name of the organization as it appears on the title page of the patent, using whatever abbreviations and punctuation are found
- Do not omit any words or abbreviate any words that are not already abbreviated

Examples:

Ethicon Inc

Boston Scientific Limited

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

The Dow Chemical Company

- Separate two or more organizations by a semicolon
Medical Design Labs, Inc.; Cardiac Pacemakers, Ltd., inventors.
- For names of organizations in languages other than English:
 - Give names in languages using the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, Italian, Spanish, German, Swedish, etc.) as they appear in the publication. Whenever possible follow a non-English name with a translation. Place all translations in square brackets.

Istituto di Fisiologia Clinica del CNR

Universitätsmedizin Berlin

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas [Spanish National Research Council]

- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) or translate names of organizations in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*. Whenever possible follow a non-English name with a translation. Place all translations in square brackets.

Tjumenskaja Gosudarstvennaja Meditsinskaja Akademija [Tyumen State Medical Academy]

or

[Tyumen State Medical Academy]

- Translate names of organizations in character-based languages such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Place all translations in square brackets.

[Korean Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology]

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- ◆ Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- ◆ Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Box 10

Options for inventor names

The following format is not NLM practice for citing names of inventors, but is an acceptable option:

- Full first names of inventors may be given. Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma and a space; follow initials with a period; separate successive names by a semicolon and a space.

Takagi, Yasushi; Harada, Jun; Chiarugi, Alberto M.; Moskowitz, Michael A., inventors;

Mann, Frederick D.; Swartz, Mary N.; Little, R.T., inventors;

Examples for Author (inventor)

1. Standard US patent
2. US patent with optional full names for inventor(s)
3. Patent in which an inventor is also an assignee
4. Patent in which an organization is the inventor

Author (Assignee) for Patents (required)

General Rules for Author (assignee)

- List names of the assignee (also called proprietors or applicants in some countries) in the order they appear in the text
- Give the name of an organization as it appears on the title page of the patent, using whatever abbreviations and punctuation are found
- Enter surname (family or last name) first for each person as assignee
- Capitalize surnames and enter spaces within surnames as they appear in the document cited on the assumption that the author approved the form used. For example: Van Der Horn *or* van der Horn; De Wolf *or* de Wolf *or* DeWolf.
- Convert given (first) names and middle names to initials for a maximum of two initials following each surname
- Give all assignee, regardless of the number
- Separate assignee names from each other by a comma and a space
- Follow the last named assignee with a comma and the word assignee (assignee is used for both singular and plural)
- End assignee information with a period

Specific Rules for Author (assignee)

- Names provided in all capital letters
- Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them
- Other surname rules
- Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle
- Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III
- Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name
- Non-English names for assignee
- Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)
- Organizations as assignee
- Both individuals and organizations as assignee
- Options for assignee names

Box 11

Names provided in all capital letters

- When the surname of an individual is provided in all capital letters, lowercase all letters except the first letter of the surname (or surnames if a compound name) and any prefix, preposition, or particle
 O'CONNER *becomes* O'Conner
 ROBLES GARCIA *becomes* Robles Garcia
 LE HENANFF *becomes* Le Henanff
 HALLEY DES FONTAINES *becomes* Halley des Fontaines
- When the name of an organization is provided in all capital letters, capitalize proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, initialisms, and other significant words in an

organization name and lowercase articles, conjunctions, and prepositions, such as of, the, at, in

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN *becomes* The Board of Trustees of the University of Michigan

Box 12

Surnames with hyphens and other punctuation in them

- Keep hyphens in surnames
Estelle Palmer-Canton *becomes* Palmer-Canton E
Ahmed El-Assmy *becomes* El-Assmy A
- Keep particles, such as O', D', and L'
Alan D. O'Brien *becomes* O'Brien AD
James O. L'Esperance *becomes* L'Esperance JO
U. S'adeh *becomes* S'adeh U
- Omit all other punctuation in surnames
Charles A. St. James *becomes* St James CA

Box 13

Other surname rules

- Keep prefixes in surnames
Lama Al Bassit *becomes* Al Bassit L
Jiddeke M. van de Kamp *becomes* van de Kamp JM
Gerard de Pouvourville *becomes* de Pouvourville G
- Keep compound surnames even if no hyphen appears
Sergio Lopez Moreno *becomes* Lopez Moreno S
Jaime Mier y Teran *becomes* Mier y Teran J
Virginie Halley des Fontaines *becomes* Halley des Fontaines V
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked
 - À *treated as* A
 - Ø *treated as* O
 - Ç *treated as* C
 - Ł *treated as* L
 - à *treated as* a
 - ê *treated as* e
 - ñ *treated as* n
 - ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Box 14

Given names containing punctuation, a prefix, a preposition, or particle

- Disregard hyphens joining given (first or middle) names
Jean-Louis Lagrot *becomes* Lagrot JL
- Use only the first letter of given names and middle names if they contain a prefix, a preposition, or another particle
D'Arcy Hart *becomes* Hart D
W. St. John Patterson *becomes* Patterson WS
De la Broquerie Fortier *becomes* Fortier D
Craig McC. Brooks *becomes* Brooks CM
- Disregard traditional abbreviations of given names. Some non-US publications use abbreviations of conventional given names rather than single initials, such as St. for Stefan. Use only the first letter of the abbreviation.
Ch. Wunderly *becomes* Wunderly C
C. Fr. Erdman *becomes* Erdman CF
- For non-English names that have been romanized (written in the roman alphabet), capitalize only the first letter if the original initial is represented by more than one letter
Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA
G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

Box 15

Designations of rank in a family, such as Jr and III

- Place family designations of rank after the initials, without punctuation
- Convert roman numerals to arabic ordinals

Examples:

Vincent T. DeVita, Jr. *becomes* DeVita VT Jr

James G. Jones II *becomes* Jones JG 2nd

John A. Adams III *becomes* Adams JA 3rd

Henry B. Cooper IV *becomes* Cooper HB 4th

Box 16

Degrees, titles, and honors before or after a personal name

- Omit rank and honors such as Dr. or Sir that precede a name
Prof. Dr. Eberhard Stennert *becomes* Stennert E

Sir Frances Hildebrand *becomes* Hildebrand F

- Omit degrees, titles, and honors such as M.D. following a personal name
James A. Reed, M.D., F.R.C.S. *becomes* Reed JA
Kristine Schmidt, Ph.D. *becomes* Schmidt K

Box 17

Non-English names for assignee

- Translate the word found for assignee into English. However, the wording found on the publication may always be used.
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked
 - Å *treated as* A
 - Ø *treated as* O
 - Ç *treated as* C
 - Ł *treated as* L
 - à *treated as* a
 - ĝ *treated as* g
 - ñ *treated as* n
 - ü *treated as* u
 - Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters
 - æ *treated as* ae
 - œ *treated as* oe
- To assist in identifying the assignee, below is a brief list of non-English words for assignee:

Language	Name for Assignee
French	demandeur
	titulaire
German	Anmelder
Italian	richiedente
Russian	zayavitel
Spanish	solicitante

Box 18**Names in non-roman alphabets (Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew) or character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)**

- Romanization, a form of transliteration, means using the roman (Latin) alphabet to represent the letters or characters of another alphabet. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.
- Romanize names in Cyrillic (Russian, Bulgarian, etc.), Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, or character-based languages, such as Chinese and Japanese
- Capitalize only the first letter of romanized names if the original initial is represented by more than one letter

Iu. A. Iakontov *becomes* Iakontov IuA

G. Th. Tsakalos *becomes* Tsakalos GTh

- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Box 19**Organizations as assignee**

An organization such as a university, society, association, corporation, or governmental body often serves as an assignee.

- Give the name of the organization as it appears on the title page of the patent, using whatever abbreviations and punctuation are found
- Do not omit any words or abbreviate any words that are not already abbreviated
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in names. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.

- Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked

Å *treated as* A

Ø *treated as* O

Ç *treated as* C

Ł *treated as* L

à *treated as* a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

Examples:

The Dow Chemical Company

Boston Scientific Limited

Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GmBH & Co. KG

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois

The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services

Box 20

Both individuals and organizations as assignee

- Give the names in the order in which they appear on the patent title page.

Examples:

Mazurik SM, Sokolov A, inventors; Mazurik SM, Sokolov A, Poltavsky Meditsinsky Stomatologichesky Institut, assignee.

Nilsson H, Lange BH, Post C, Nielsen TG, inventors; Gastrotech Pharma AS, Nilsson H, Lange BH, Post C, Nielsen TG, assignee.

Box 21

Options for assignee names

The following format is not NLM practice for citing names of assignee, but is an acceptable option:

- Full first names of the assignee may be given. Separate the surname from the given name or initials by a comma; follow initials with a period; separate successive names by a semicolon.

Takagi, Yasushi; Harada, Jun, assignee.

Mann, Frederick D.; Swartz, Mary N.; Little, R.T., assignee.

Examples for Author (assignee)

1. Standard US patent
3. Patent in which an inventor is also an assignee
5. Patent with more than one assignee
6. Patent with the US government as the assignee
7. Patent with affiliation of inventor(s) and assignee included

Author Affiliation for Patents (optional)*General Rules for Author Affiliation*

- Enter the affiliation of all inventors and assignee or only the first one
- Begin with the name of the city, if given
- Follow US and Canadian cities with the two-letter abbreviation for the state or province (see Appendix E)
- Follow cities in other countries with the name of the country, either as the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D) or written out in full
- Use commas to separate parts of the address
- Place the address in parentheses, such as (Pittsburgh, PA), (Berlin, DE), and (France)
- End affiliation information with a comma placed outside the closing parenthesis

Specific Rules for Author Affiliation

- Names for cities and countries not in English

Box 22**Names for cities and countries not in English**

Patents are required to list the country of the inventors, usually in the form of the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D). Many also include the city.

- Begin with the name of the city, if found. Use the English form for names whenever possible. However, the name as found on the publication may always be used.

Moskva *becomes* Moscow

Wien *becomes* Vienna

- Follow the city name with a comma, a space, and either the ISO country code (see Appendix D) or the country name written out, such as Bern, CH or Bern, Switzerland
- Place the city and country names in parentheses

(Bern, CH) *or* (Bern, Switzerland)

Examples:

Fujieda Y (Okayama, JP), Ogushi M (Ibaraki, JP), Fukuda M (Ibaraki, JP), Zento T (Ibaraki, JP), Wada K (Ibaraki, JP), Ichikawa T (Oita, JP), Ishida A (Oita, JP), inventors; Kuraray Co., Ltd. (Kurashiki, JP), Kawasumi Laboratories, Inc. (Tokyo, JP), assignee.

Nilsson H (DK), Lange BH (DK), Post C (DK), Nielsen TG (DK), inventors; Gastrotech Pharma AS (DK), Nilsson H (DK), Lange BH (DK), Post C (DK), Nielsen TG (DK), assignee.

*Examples for Author Affiliation*7. Patent with affiliation of inventor(s) and assignee included**Title for Patents (required)***General Rules for Title*

- Enter the title of a patent as it appears in the original document, in the original language
- Capitalize only the first word of a title, proper nouns, proper adjectives, acronyms, and initialisms
- Follow non-English titles with a translation whenever possible; place the translation in square brackets
- End a title with a period

Specific Rules for Title

- Titles not in English
- Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character

Box 23**Titles not in English**

- Provide the title in the original language for non-English titles in the roman alphabet (primarily European languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, etc.)
Cameron B, Crouzet J, inventors; Rhone-Poulenc Biochemie, assignee. Cellules modifiées au niveau du catabolisme de la betaine, preparation et utilisations, notamment pour la production de metabolites ou d'enzymes. European patent EP 0 673 422 B1. 2006 Jan 4. French.
- Romanize (write in the roman alphabet) titles if they are in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew. A good authority for romanization is the *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.
Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, inventors; Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, assignee. Metodika lecheniia pri revmatoidnom artrite. Russian Federation patent RU 2268734. 2006 Jan 27. Russian.
- Romanize or translate titles in character-based languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean). Place translated titles in square brackets
Katsuko S, Shunsuke M, Takashi U, Tetsuya T, Miki E, inventors; Advance Company Ltd, assignee. [Carrier for living body, and cell cultivation]. Japanese patent JP 2004267562. 2004 Sep 30. Japanese.
- Ignore diacritics, accents, and special characters in titles. This rule ignores some conventions used in non-English languages to simplify rules for English-language publications.
 - Treat letters marked with diacritics or accents as if they are not marked
 - Å treated as A
 - Ø treated as O
 - Ç treated as C
 - Ł treated as L
 - à treated as a

ĝ *treated as* g

ñ *treated as* n

ü *treated as* u

- Treat two or more letters printed as a unit (ligated letters) as if they are two letters

æ *treated as* ae

œ *treated as* oe

- Provide an English translation after the original language one if possible. Place translations in square brackets.

Cameron B, Crouzet J, inventors; Rhone-Poulenc Biochemie, assignee. Cellules modifiées au niveau du catabolisme de la betaine, preparation et utilisations, notamment pour la production de metabolites ou d'enzymes [Cells with altered betaine catabolism, their preparation and their use, in particular for producing metabolites or enzymes]. European patent EP 0 673 422 B1. 2006 Jan 4. French.

Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, inventors; Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, assignee. Metodika lecheniia pri revmatoidnom artrite [Method for treating rheumatoid arthritis]. Russian Federation patent RU 2268734. 2006 Jan 27. Int. Cl. A61K-033/06. Russian.

Box 24

Titles containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character

- Capitalize the first word of a patent title unless the title begins with a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character that might lose its meaning if capitalized

Inoue K, Arai H, Arita M, Jishage K, Suzuki H, inventors; Inoue K, Arai H, assignee. α -tocopherol transport protein knockout animal. United States patent US 6,982,362. 2006 Jan 3. 19 p.

Hong JH, Lee K, Choi Y, Shi J, McAfee JJ, Chu CK, Liotta DC, Schinazi RF, inventors; Emory University, assignee. 2'-fluoronucleosides. United States patent US 6,911,424. 2005 Jun 11. 75 p.

- If a title contains a Greek letter or some other symbol that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, substitute the name for the symbol. For example, Ω becomes omega.

Schwinn DA, inventor; Duke University, assignee. Use of α -1AR subtype-selective drugs in patients with acute myocardial infarction. United States patent US 6,921,773. 2005 Jul 26. 5 p.

or

Schwinn DA, inventor; Duke University, assignee. Use of alpha-1AR subtype-selective drugs in patients with acute myocardial infarction. United States patent US 6,921,773. 2005 Jul 26. 5 p.

- If a title contains superscripts or subscripts that cannot be reproduced with the type fonts available, place the superscript or subscript in parentheses

Sanger GJ, Wardle KA, inventors; SmithKline Beecham Corporation, assignee. Use of 5-HT₄ modulators for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of the bladder diseases. United States patent US 6,750,195. 2004 Jun 15. 7 p.

or

Sanger GJ, Wardle KA, inventors; SmithKline Beecham Corporation, assignee. Use of 5-HT(4) modulators for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of the bladder diseases. United States patent US 6,750,195. 2004 Jun 15. 7 p.

Examples for Title

8. Non-US patent written in the roman alphabet
9. Non-US patent written in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew
10. Non-US patent written in a character-based language (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)
11. Non-US patent, with translation
12. Patent title containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character
13. Patent title containing a superscript or subscript
14. Patent in a microform

Type of Medium for Patents (required)

General Rules for Type of Medium

- Indicate the type of medium (microfiche, ultrafiche, microfilm, microcard, etc.) following the title when a patent is published in a microform
- Place the name of the medium in square brackets and end with a period, such as "[microfiche]."
- Add information about the medium according to the instructions under Physical Description below

Specific Rules for Type of Medium

- Titles not in English

Box 25

Titles not in English

- If a translation of a title is provided, place the translation after the original title and place it in square brackets
 Le Video Tearscope: une nouvelle methode d'evaluation du film lacrymal in vivo [The Video Tearscope: a new method for evaluating lacrimal film in vivo].
- If a patent is in a microform (microfiche, microfile, microcard, etc.), place the specific name of the microform within square brackets following the translation
 Le Video Tearscope: une nouvelle methode d'evaluation du film lacrymal in vivo [The Video Tearscope: a new method for evaluating lacrimal film in vivo] [microfiche].

*Examples for Type of Medium*14. Patent in a microform**Patent Country (required)***General Rules for Patent Country*

- Name the country issuing the patent
- Use the adjectival form of the name, such as French and Russian, but use United States and United Kingdom
- End place information with a space

Specific Rules for Patent Country

- Regional office rather than an individual country

Box 26**Regional office rather than an individual country**

Regional offices are designated by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The chart below is abstracted from the *Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation* at WIPO Web site.

- Use the patent designation in the last column when citing a patent from a regional office.

Office	Abbreviation	Patent Designation
African Intellectual Property Organization	OAPI	African Intellectual Property patent
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	ARIPO	African Regional Intellectual Property patent
Benelux Designs Office	BBDM	Benelux patent
Eurasian Patent Organization	EAPO	Eurasian patent
European Patent Organisation	EPO	European patent
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council patent
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO	World patent

Example:

Cully EH, Cutright WJ, Nordhausen CT, Vonesh MJ, Walter JT, inventors; Gore Enterprise Holdings, Inc., assignee. Medical device amenable to fenestration. European patent EP 1 539 037 B1. 2005 Jul 12. 27 p.

Examples for Patent Country

1. Standard US patent
15. Patent issued by a regional office
16. Patent issued by WIPO

Patent Document Type (required)*General Rules for Patent Document Type*

- Use whatever specific document type is found on the publication
- For US patents, simply use the word patent
- End type information with a space

Specific Rules for Patent Document Type

- Document types for non-US patents

Box 27**Document types for non-US patents**

Countries other than the US often indicate a specific type of patent document. For example, in Germany the word Offenlegungsschrift indicates a patent application, Auslegeschrift an examined patent, and Patentschrift a final issued patent.

Simply the word patent may be used for a final issued patent from all countries. However, if the language is unfamiliar or the status of the patent document is unclear, use the wording found on the document.

Examples:

Hensel W, Lehner R, Schwenk H, inventors; Siltronic AG, assignee. Nichtpolierte Halbleiterscheibe und Verfahren zur Herstellung einer nichtpolierten Halbleiterscheibe. German Offenlegungsschrift DE 10 2005 046 726 A1. 2006 Mar 16. German.

Zinsmeyer J, Gross J, Brux B, inventors; Charite der Humboldt-Universitaet Direktorat Forschung, assignee. Enzymimmunoassay und Testbesteck zum Nachweis humaner Neuronen-spezifischer Enolase. German Patentschrift DD 295717 A5. 1991 Nov 7. German.

Examples for Patent Document Type

17. Non-US patent with specific type of document given

Country Code for Patents (required)*General Rules for Country Code*

- Use the two-letter ISO code for the country (see Appendix D)
- Follow the code with a space

Specific Rules for Country Code

- Regional office rather than an individual country

Box 28**Regional office rather than an individual country**

Regional offices are designated by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The chart below is abstracted from the *Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation* at WIPO Web site.

- Use the patent code in the last column when citing a patent from a regional office.

Office	Abbreviation	Patent Code
African Intellectual Property Organization	OAPI	OA
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization	ARIPO	AP
Benelux Designs/Trademark Office	BBDM	BX
Eurasian Patent Organization	EAPO	EA
European Patent Organisation	EPO	EP
Patent Office of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf	GCC	GC
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO	WO

Example:

Cully EH, Cutright WJ, Nordhausen CT, Vonesh MJ, Walter JT, inventors; Gore Enterprise Holdings, Inc., assignee. Medical device amenable to fenestration. European patent EP 1 539 037 B1. 2005 Jul 12. 27 p.

Examples for Country Code

1. Standard US patent
15. Patent issued by a regional office
16. Patent issued by WIPO
23. Regional or world patent listing countries that recognize it using ISO country codes
25. Optional brief patent citation format

Patent Number (required)*General Rules for Patent Number*

- Record the patent number as it appears on the publication, using whatever spacing and punctuation are found
- End the patent number with a period

Specific Rules for Patent Number

- Letters following patent numbers
- Optional brief patent citation format

Box 29**Letters following patent numbers**

- A letter or a letter and a number combination at the end of a patent number often indicate the kind of patent document. For example, the letter A usually indicates a patent application. Always include any letter accompanying a patent document number.

Examples:

DD 295717 A5

EP 0 673 422 B1

Box 30**Optional brief patent citation format**

The following format is not NLM practice for citing patents, but is an acceptable option:

- Begin with the two-letter ISO code (see Appendix D) for the country
- Follow the code with a space, the word patent, and a space
- Record the patent number as it appears on the publication, using whatever spacing and punctuation are found
- Follow the number with a period and a space
- Enter the date of publication in the format year month day
- End the citation with a period

Examples:

US patent 6,857,874. 2005 Feb 7.

RU patent 2 219 546. 2003 Dec 20.

Examples for Patent Number

1. Standard US patent
15. Patent issued by a regional office
16. Patent issued by WIPO
23. Regional or world patent listing countries that recognize it using ISO country codes
25. Optional brief patent citation format

Date Issued for Patents (required)**General Rules for Date Issued**

- Begin with the year of publication
- Follow the year with the month and day of publication, such as 2004 May 10
- Use English names for months and abbreviate them to the first three letters, such as Jan
- End date information with a period

Specific Rules for Date Issued

- Non-US forms for dates

Box 31**Non-US forms for dates**

- Dates in US patents appear in the format month day, year. For example: August 23, 2005.
- Dates in other countries may appear in patents in a variety of formats
 - 2004/12/02
 - 30.07.2004
 - 2004-10-02
 - 14 June 2004

15/06/2005

- Enter the year first, then the month and the day, regardless of the format found
 August 23, 2005 *becomes* 2005 Aug 23
 2004/12/02 *becomes* 2004 Dec 2
 30.07.2004 *becomes* 2004 Jul 30
 2004-10-02 *becomes* 2004 Oct 2
 14 June 2004 *becomes* 2004 Jun 14
 15/06/2005 *becomes* 2005 Jun 15
- Translate names of months into English and abbreviate them using the first three letters
 mayo = May
 luty = Feb
 brezen = Mar
Example:
 22 Marz 2002 *becomes* 2002 Mar 22

Examples for Date Issued

1. Standard US patent
25. Optional brief patent citation format

Pagination for Patents (optional)

General Rules for Pagination

- Provide the total number of pages on which the text of the patent appears
- Follow the page total with a space and the letter p
- End pagination information with a period

Specific Rules for Pagination

- No numbers appear on the pages of the patent

Box 32

No numbers appear on the pages of the patent

Occasionally, a patent will have no numbers on its pages.

- Count the total number of pages of the text
- Express the total as leaves, not pages
- End with a period

Example:

8 leaves.

Examples for Pagination

18. Patent with optional number of pages included

Physical Description for Patents (optional)

General Rules for Physical Description

- Give information on the physical characteristics if a patent is published in a microform (microfilm, microfiche, etc.), such as 3 microfiche: black & white, 2 x 4 in. Such information will help the reader select the appropriate equipment with which to view the microform.

Specific Rules for Physical Description

- Language for describing physical characteristics

Box 33

Language for describing physical characteristics

If a patent is published on microfiche, microfilm, or microcards:

- Begin with the number and type of physical pieces, followed by a colon and a space
 - 5 microfiche:
 - 2 reels: [of microfilm]
 - 3 microcards:
- Enter information on the physical characteristics, such as color and size. Abbreviate common words for measurement, such as in. for inches and mm. for millimeters. Separate types of information by commas.

Typical words used include:

color
 black & white
 positive
 negative
 4 x 6 in. (standard microfiche size)
 3 x 5 in. (standard microcard size)
 35 mm. (a standard microfilm size)
 16 mm. (a standard microfilm size)

Examples of complete physical description statements:

3 microfiche: color, positive, 4 x 6 in.
 5 microcards: black & white, 3 x 5 in.
 1 reel: black& white, negative, 35 mm.

Examples for Physical Description

14. Patent in a microform

International Classification Code for Patents (optional)

General Rules for International Classification Code

- Abbreviate International Classification Code to "Int. Cl." and follow it with a space
- Enter the International Classification Code number or numbers in the order found on the patent

- Separate multiple classification numbers by a semicolon and a space
- End the list with a period

Examples for International Classification Code

19. Patent with International Classification Code included

Country Classification Code for Patents (optional)

General Rules for Country Classification Code

- Begin with the two-letter ISO code (see Appendix D) for the country issuing the patent, followed by a space
- Follow the country code with the abbreviation "Cl." and a space, such as "US Cl."
- Enter the classification number or numbers assigned to the patent by the country in the order found on the patent
- Separate multiple classification numbers by a semicolon and a space
- End the list with a period

Examples for Country Classification Code

20. Patent with classification codes of the country granting it

Application Number and Filing Date for Published Patents (optional)

General Rules for Application Number and Filing Date

- Abbreviate application number to Appl. No. and end it with a colon and a space
- Enter the application number followed by a semicolon and a space
- Give the filing date in the format year month day, as 2006 May 3
- End the date with a period
- To cite a patent application for unpublished patents, see Patent Applications below

Examples for Application Number and Filing Date

21. Patent application number and date for published patents

Language for Patents (required)

General Rules for Language

- Give the language of publication if other than English
- Capitalize the language name
- Follow the language name with a period

Examples for Language

8. Non-US patent written in the roman alphabet
9. Non-US patent written in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew
10. Non-US patent written in a character-based language (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)
11. Non-US patent, with translation

Notes for Patents (optional)*General Rules for Notes*

- Notes is a collective term for any type of useful information given after the citation itself
- Complete sentences are not required
- Be brief

Specific Rules for Notes

- Related and cited patents
- Countries that recognize a regional or world patent
- Other types of material to include in notes

Box 34**Related and cited patents**

List the patent numbers included in the patent as related and/or as cited.

- For related patent numbers
 - Begin with the phrase "Related US patents" followed by a colon and a space, substituting the appropriate ISO country code (see Appendix D) for non-US patents
 - Enter the patent numbers in the order given in the patent
 - Separate numbers by a semicolon and a space
 - End the list with a period
 - Repeat the steps above for the numbers of additional countries
- For cited patent numbers:
 - Begin with the phrase "Cited US patents" followed by a colon and a space, substituting the appropriate ISO country code (see Appendix D) for non-US patents
 - Enter the patent numbers in the order given in the patent
 - Separate numbers by a semicolon and a space
 - End the list with a period
 - Repeat the steps above for the numbers of additional countries

Example:

Co MS (Cupertino, CA), Scheinberg DA (New York, NY), Queen CL (Los Altos, CA), inventors; Protein Design Labs, Inc. (Fremont, CA); Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center (New York, NY), assignee. Increasing antibody affinity by altering glycosylation of immunoglobulin variable region. United States patent US 6,933,368. 2005 Aug 23. Related US patents: 6,350,861; 5,714,350. Cited US patents: 5,147,637; 5,714,350; 5,730,982; 5,821,337; 6,054,297; 6,218,149; 6,350,861. Cited EP patents: 0 239 400; 0 438 312. Cited WO patents: 90/07861; 92/22653; 03/016466.

Box 35**Countries that recognize a regional or world patent**

List the countries that recognize a regional or world patent.

- Begin with the phrase "Recognized by" followed by a colon and a space
- Use the two-letter ISO country code (see Appendix D) for each country
- Place the country codes in alphabetical order
- Separate codes by a comma and a space
- End the list with a period

Examples:

Cameron B, Crouzet J, inventors; Rhone-Poulenc Biochimie, assignee. Cellules modifiees au niveau catabolisme de la betaine, preparation et utilisations, notamment pour la production de metabolites ou d'enzymes [Cells with altered betaine catabolism, their preparation and their use, in particular for producing metabolites or enzymes]. European patent EP 0 673 422 B1. 2006 Jan 4. French. Recognized by: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE.

Ottersbach P, Lohmer G, inventors; Creavis Gesellschaft fur Technologit und Innovation MBH, assignee. Verfahren zur Modifizierung von Polymersubstraten durch Oberflächenfixierung eigenschaftsbestimmender Makromolekule [Method for modifying polymer substrates by surface fixing of functional macromolecules]. World patent WO 00/44818. 2000 Aug 3. German. Recognized by: BR, CA, CN, IL, JP, KR, PL, RU, US.

Box 36**Other types of material to include in notes**

- Give any other information that may be useful to the reader, such as any grant numbers or other sponsorship information of the work that led to the patent.

Ohlrogge JB, Benning C, Gao H, Girke TA, White JA, inventors; Board of Trustees Operating Michigan State University, assignee. Plant seed specific promoters. United States patent US 7,081,565. 2006 Jul 25. Partially supported by the United States National Science Foundation grant no. DCB94-06466.

Examples for Notes

22. Patent with lists of related and/or cited patents
23. Regional or world patent listing countries that recognize it using ISO country codes
24. Other notes for patents

Patent Applications*General Rules for Patent Applications*

- Cite the patent application using the rules above
- Insert the word application between the word patent and the country code, such as UK patent application GB 2 146 419 A
- Be sure to include any letters that follow or precede the number

- Follow the patent application number with a period and a space
- Give the application date in the format year month day, as 2006 May 3
- End the date with a period

Specific Rules for Patent Applications

- Non-US names for applications
- Non-US forms for dates

Box 37

Non-US names for applications

Countries other than the US often use a specific type of patent document rather than the word application. For example, in Germany the word Offenlegungsschrift indicates a patent application.

Simply the word application may be used for all countries to designate that a final patent has not been issued. However, if the language is unfamiliar or the status of the patent document is unclear, use the wording found on the document.

Examples:

Hensel W, Lehner R, Schwenk H, inventors; Siltronic AG, assignee. Nichtpolierte Halbleiterscheibe und Verfahren zur Herstellung einer nichtpolierten Halbleiterscheibe. German Offenlegungsschrift DE 10 2005 046 726 A1. 2006 Mar 16. German.

Box 38

Non-US forms for dates

- Dates in US patents appear in the format month day, year. For example, August 23, 2005.
- Dates in other countries may appear in patents in a variety of formats
 - 2004/12/02
 - 30.07.2004
 - 2004-10-02
 - 14 June 2004
 - 15/06/2005
- Enter the year first, then the month and the day, regardless of the format found
 - 2004/12/02 *becomes* 2004 Dec 2
 - 30.07.2004 *becomes* 2004 Jul 30
 - 2004-10-02 *becomes* 2004 Oct 2
 - 14 June 2004 *becomes* 2004 Jun 14
 - 15/06/2005 *becomes* 2005 Jun 15
- Translate names of months into English and abbreviate them using the first three letters
 - mayo = May
 - luty = Feb

brezen = Mar

Example:

22 Marz 2002 *becomes* 2002 Mar 22

Examples for Patent Applications

26. Patent applications before issuance of the patent

Examples of Citations to Patents

1. Standard US patent

Cho ST, inventor; Hospira, Inc., assignee. Microneedles for minimally invasive drug delivery. United States patent US 6,980,855. 2005 Dec 27.

Myers K, Nguyen C, inventors; 3F Therapeutics, Inc., assignee. Prosthetic heart valve. United States patent US 6,911,043. 2005 Jun 28.

2. US patent with optional full names for inventor(s)

Howlett, Charles W.; Bullis, Grant.; Bernardo, Angel, inventors; Nobel Biocare Services AG, assignee. Dental implant delivery system. United States patent US 6,913,465. 2005 Jul 5.

3. Patent in which an inventor is also an assignee

Smith MK, Duggan JM, Stalzer CM, Smith SC, Mowry GJ, inventors; Smith MK, assignee. Universal flexible arm. United States patent US 5,823,486. 1998 Oct 20.

Bilenski E, Cobb NC, inventors; Bilenski E, Cobb NC, assignee. Single use, self-contained twist resistant surgical knife. United States patent US 6,979,340. 2005 Dec 27.

4. Patent in which an organization is the inventor

Seiko Ohkubo, inventor; Seiko Ohkubo, assignee. Acupressure appliance for medical treatment. United Kingdom patent GB 2 350 301. 2000 Nov 29. 47 p.

The Dow Chemical Company, inventor; The Dow Chemical Company, assignee. Method of producing amines from alcohols, aldehydes, ketones and mixtures thereof. Canadian patent CA 1126248. 1982 Jun 22.

5. Patent with more than one assignee

Co MS, Scheinberg DA, Queen CL, inventors; Protein Design Labs, Inc.; Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center, assignee. Increasing antibody affinity by altering glycosylation of immunoglobulin variable region. United States patent US 6,933,368. 2005 Aug 23.

6. Patent with the US government as the assignee

Wang RF, Rosenberg S, inventors; The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, assignee. Cancer peptides of NY-ESO-1/CAG-3. United States patent US 7,084,239. 2006 Aug 1.

7. Patent with affiliation of inventor(s) and assignee included

Escandon MA (Lugo, Spain), Neisz JJ (Minnetonka, MN), inventors; American Medical Systems, Inc. (Minnetonka, MN), assignee. Regimen for treating prostate tissue and surgical kit for use in the regimen. United States patent US 7,015,253. 2006 Mar 21.

Co MS (Cupertino, CA), Scheinberg DA (New York, NY), Queen CL (Los Altos, CA), inventors; Protein Design Labs, Inc. (Fremont, CA); Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center (New York, NY), assignee. Increasing antibody affinity by altering glycosylation of immunoglobulin variable region. United States patent US 6,933,368. 2005 Aug 23.

8. Non-US patent written in the roman alphabet

Poole I, Bissell AJ, inventors; Voxar Limited, assignee. **Classifying voxels in a medical image**. United Kingdom patent GB 2 416 944. 2006 Feb 8. 39 p.

McMullen JN, inventor; Universite de Montreal, assignee. **Controlled release tablet**. Canadian patent CA 1314216. 1993 Mar 9.

Cameron B, Crouzet J, inventors; Rhone-Poulenc Biochemie, assignee. **Cellules modifiees au niveau du catabolisme de la betaine, preparation et utilisations, notamment pour la production de metabolites ou d'enzymes**. European patent EP 0 673 422 B1. 2006 Jan 4. 14 p. **French**.

Navarro GS, inventor; Educom Multiactivo S L, assignee. **Terminal interactivo para el asesamiento medico, farmaceutico y cosmetico**. Spanish patent ES 2165321. 2002 Mar 1. **Spanish**.

9. Non-US patent written in Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic, or Hebrew

Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, inventors; Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, assignee. **Metodika lecheniia pri revmatoidnom artrite**. Russian Federation patent RU 2268734. 2006 Jan 27. **Russian**.

10. Non-US patent written in a character-based language (Chinese, Japanese, Korean)

Katsuko S, Shunsuke M, Takashi U, Tetsuya T, Miki E, inventors; Advance Company Ltd, assignee. **Carrier for living body, and cell cultivation**. Japanese patent JP 2004267562. 2004 Sep 30. **Japanese**.

11. Non-US patent, with translation

Cameron B, Crouzet J, inventors; Rhone-Poulenc Biochemie, assignee. **Cellules modifiees au niveau du catabolisme de la betaine, preparation et utilisations, notamment pour la production de metabolites ou d'enzymes** [Cells with altered betaine catabolism, their preparation and their use, in particular for producing metabolites or enzymes]. European patent EP 0 673 422 B1. 2006 Jan 4. 14 p. **French**.

Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, inventors; Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, assignee. **Metodika lecheniia pri revmatoidnom artrite** [Method for treating rheumatoid arthritis]. Russian Federation patent RU 2268734. 2006 Jan 27. **Russian**.

12. Patent title containing a Greek letter, chemical formula, or another special character

Hong JH, Lee K, Choi Y, Shi J, McAfee JJ, Chu CK, Liotta DC, Schinazi RF, inventors; Emory University, assignee. **2'-fluoronucleosides**. United States patent US 6,911,424. 2005 Jun 11. 75 p.

Schwinn DA, inventor; Duke University, assignee. Use of α -1AR subtype-selective drugs in patients with acute myocardial infarction. United States patent US 6,921,773. 2005 Jul 26. 5 p.

or

Schwinn DA, inventor; Duke University, assignee. Use of **alpha**-1AR subtype-selective drugs in patients with acute myocardial infarction. United States patent US 6,921,773. 2005 Jul 26. 5 p.

Inoue K, Arai H, Arita M, Jishage K, Suzuki H, inventors; Inoue K, Arai H, assignee. **α**-tocopherol transport protein knockout animal. United States patent US 6,982,362. 2006 Jan 3. 19 p.

or

Inoue K, Arai H, Arita M, Jishage K, Suzuki H, inventors; Inoue K, Arai H, assignee. **Alpha**-tocopherol transport protein knockout animal. United States patent US 6,982,362. 2006 Jan 3. 19 p.

13. Patent title containing a superscript or subscript

Sanger GJ, Wardle KA, inventors; SmithKline Beecham Corporation, assignee. Use of **5-HT₄** modulators for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of the bladder diseases. United States patent US 6,750,195. 2004 Jun 15. 7 p.

or

Sanger GJ, Wardle KA, inventors; SmithKline Beecham Corporation, assignee. Use of **5-HT₄** modulators for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of the bladder diseases. United States patent US 6,750,195. 2004 Jun 15. 7 p.

14. Patent in a microform

Stoudt TH, Nollstadt KH, inventors; Merck & Co., Inc., assignee. Oral hygiene enzymes and method for preparation [**microfiche**]. United States patent US 4,335,101. 1982 Jun 15. **1 microfiche: black & white, negative, 4 x 6 in.**

15. Patent issued by a regional office

Cameron B, Crouzet J, inventors; Rhone-Poulenc Biochimie, assignee. Cellules modifiees au niveau catabolisme de la betaine, preparation et utilisations, notamment pour la production de metabolites ou d'enzymes [Cells with altered betaine catabolism, their preparation and their use, in particular for producing metabolites or enzymes]. **European patent EP 0 673 422 B1.** 2006 Jan 4. French.

16. Patent issued by WIPO

Ottersbach P, Lohmer G, inventors; Creavis Gesellschaft fur Technologit und Innovation MBH, assignee. Verfahren zur Modifizierung von Polymersubstraten durch Oberflachenfixierung eigenschaftsbestimmender Makromolekule [Method for modifying polymer substrates by surface fixing of functional macromolecules]. **World patent WO 00/44818.** 2000 Aug 3. German.

17. Non-US patent with specific type of document given

Zinsmeyer J, Gross J, Brux B, inventors; Charite der Humboldt-Universitaet Direktorat Forschung, assignee. Enzymimmunoassay und Testbesteck zum Nachweis humaner Neuronen-spezifischer Enolase. German **Patentschrift** DD 295717 A5. 1991 Nov 7. German.

18. Patent with optional number of pages included

Cully EH, Cutright WJ, Nordhausen CT, Vonesh MJ, Walter JT, inventors; Gore Enterprise Holdings, Inc., assignee. Medical device amenable to fenestration. European patent EP 1 539 037 B1. 2005 Jul 12. [27 p.](#)

19. Patent with International Classification Code included

Caffey JC, Moe R, Freund MA, Hutton J, inventors; Carbomedics Inc., assignee. Heart valve stent with alignment posts. United States patent US 6,635,085. 2003 Oct 21. 10 p. [Int. Cl. A61F-002/24.](#)

Cameron B, Crouzet J, inventors; Rhone-Poulenc Biochemie, assignee. Cellules modifiees au niveau du catabolisme de la betaine, preparation et utilisations, notamment pour la production de metabolites ou d'enzymes [Cells with altered betaine catabolism, their preparation and their use, in particular for producing metabolites or enzymes]. European patent EP 0 673 422 B1. 2006 Jan 4. 14 p. [Int. Cl. C12N 15/52; C12N 15/68; C12N 15/74; C12P 19/42; C12N 1/21.](#) French.

Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, inventors; Bazhenov AN, Ilyushina LV, Plesovskaya IV, assignee. Metodika lecheniia pri revmatoidnom artrite [Method for treating rheumatoid arthritis]. Russian Federation patent RU 2268734. 2006 Jan 27. [Int. Cl. A61K-033/06.](#) Russian.

20. Patent with classification codes of the country granting it

Suh A, inventor; E-Z Baby Products LLC, assignee. Adjustable baby bottle holder. United States patent US 6,598,828. 2003 Jul 29. [US Cl. 248/104; 248/102; 248/103; 248/105; 248/106; 248/107.](#)

Wang RF (Bethesda, MD), Rosenberg S (Potomac, MD), inventors; The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services (Washington, DC), assignee. Cancer peptides of NY-ESO-1/CAG-3. United States patent US 7,084,239. 2006 Aug 1. [Int. Cl. A61K 38/00; C07K 7/04; C07K 7/06; C07K 7/08; A61K 38/04; C07H 21/04; C07K 16/00; C12P 21/06. US Cl. 530/300; 424/184.1; 424/185.1; 530/326; 530/327; 530/328.](#)

21. Patent application number and date for published patents

Bemis G, Xie X, inventors; Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, assignee. Compositions useful as inhibitors of ERK. United States patent US 6,994,868. 2006 Feb 7. [Appl. No.: 437419; 2003 May 13.](#)

Grainger DJ (Cambridge, GB), Metcalfe JC (Cambridge, GB), Kasina S (Mercer Island, WA), inventors; NeoRx Corporation (Seattle, WA), assignee. Compounds and therapies for the prevention of vascular and non-vascular pathologies. United States patent US 7,084,171. 2006 Aug 1. [Int. Cl. A61K 31/38; A61K 31/01; A61K 31/135. US Cl. 514/445; 514/646; 514/762. Appl. No.: 10/827,602; 2004 Apr 19.](#)

22. Patent with lists of related and/or cited patents

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