

TTAB

HENRY I. SCHANZER  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
29 BROOKFALL ROAD  
EDISON, NEW JERSEY 08817  
TEL. (732) 572-3984  
FAX (732) 572-3653



04-09-2003

U.S. Patent & TMOrc/TM Mail Rcpt Dt. #22

April 9, 2003

Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks  
Box TTAB  
2900 Crystal Drive  
Arlington, VA 22202

Re: 76/373,664; AUTOLIMS  
Law office 113-  
Trademark Attorney—Elizabeth J. Winter

**REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION AND NOTICE OF APPEAL**

This is to **request reconsideration**, and to also serve as a **Notice of Appeal**, of the Trademark (Examining) Attorney's refusal to register the subject trademark "because the subject matter for which registration is sought is **merely descriptive** of the identified goods/services."

The Examining Attorney continues to refuse to register the trademark to AUTOLIMS on the ground that the proposed mark AUTOLIMS is "merely descriptive", because it immediately informs the potential purchaser that the software functions in an "automatic" manner as a laboratory management information system. The Examining Attorney contends that: "The proposed mark, AUTOLIMS, immediately informs the potential purchaser of a feature or characteristic of applicant's software, viz. that the software functions in an 'automatic' manner, as a 'laboratory information and management system' or LIMS."

04/23/2003 GTHORAS2 00000092 76373664

01 FC:6403

100.00 DP

## I- TRAVERSE OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER MARK

It is submitted that the Trademark Attorney's conclusions are without basis in fact or law. The mark AUTOLIMS is **suggestive** of the goods and services provided by Applicant; it is **not** "merely descriptive".

A. The goods and services provided by Applicant under the proposed mark AUTOLIMS are described, in part, as "**Computer programs and software for laboratory information and management systems**". The clause "Computer programs and software" does **not** mean that the computer programs/software functions automatically. Computer programs and software may or may not function in an automatic manner. In fact, the AUTOLIMS computer programs/software are not automatic. Thus, without more, there is **no** basis for the assertion that AUTOLIMS immediately informs a purchaser that Applicant's computer programs and software functions in an automatic manner as a laboratory information and management system.

B. The proposed mark AUTOLIMS and the fact that the mark relates to computer programs and software used in, and to control, various segments of the LIMS does **not** mean that the software functions in an automatic manner and it does not immediately inform a purchaser that the software functions automatically. Purchasers of AUTOLIMS products (e.g., generally people who are in the laboratory information and management business) know that the LIMS portion of the mark is not automatic and, in general, a laboratory information and management system (LIMS) can **not** readily be automatic—since the laboratory work necessitates human involvement in the process.

Thus, purchasers of AUTOLIMS products know that AUTO coupled with LIMS does **not** signify an automatic operation and certainly does not immediately inform a purchaser that the software functions automatically, since they are aware that the LIMS can not be rendered fully automatic. Applicant wishes to emphasize that juxtaposing the words (concepts) '**automatic**' and '**laboratory management**' presents a self-contradiction. There is **no** way to fully automate the laboratory management process. For example, **no one** will allow a machine to validate medical test results. The system assists people who are working in a laboratory to perform the routine part of their job. But does not replace and/or eliminate needed human involvement throughout the laboratory management process.

C. This is borne out by an analysis of the Description of Applicant's goods and services which clearly does **not** support the Examining Attorney's conclusion, as is discussed below.

"Computer programs and software for laboratory information and management systems, namely, computer programs and software

(a) for recording and tracking the collection of patient specimens and samples, associated test results and comments made by professionals,"

**--- This portion of the Description of Applicant's goods does not describe or define an automatic process; it requires or calls for human intervention, inputs, and selective modifications at many stages of the process---**

- (i) recording and/or collecting patient specimens and samples is not an automatic process; rather manual intervention is required
- (ii) "comments made by professionals" **is not and cannot be** an automatic process; rather it calls for human intervention/involvement and may include interactive operation and revisions by users of the system.

(b) “for allowing and facilitating data entry,”

--- **This portion of the Description of Applicant’s goods certainly does not describe or define an automatic process; it requires or calls for human involvement and inputs** — the entering of data is typically done manually and/or by individuals using various machines to enter the data. Human involvement is needed to select the information to be entered and the manner and form for data entry; it is certainly not an automatic process.

(c) “for analysis of quality control, scheduling of samples, generating reports, creation and management of audit trails, tracking chain of custody, management of samples and results, maintenance and monitoring of samples”

--- **This portion of the Description of Applicant’s goods certainly does not describe or define an automatic process; it requires or calls for human intervention and inputs at many stages of the process**

- (i) analysis of quality control -- calls for human review
- (ii) scheduling of samples -- may require human intervention
- (iii) generating reports – calls for human decisions as to what reports to generate
- (iv) creation and management of audit trails --- this calls for human decisions as to what audit trails are to be generated
- (v) tracking chain of custody --- this may or may not be done automatically
- (vi) management of samples and results – this calls for human decisions as the handling of the samples and results and is certainly not automatic
- (vii) maintenance and monitoring of samples – this also calls for human inputs regarding the maintenance and the monitoring of the samples and results

(d) “for controlling access to laboratory systems”

--- **This portion of the Description of Applicant’s goods does not describe or define an automatic process; it requires or calls for human intervention and inputs at many stages of the process** — By way of example, individuals within a laboratory may be assigned ID numbers to enable them to access and interface with all, or part, of the data generated during the operation of the system. Accessing the system is typically done by an individual and is not automatic; neither is what the individual can or can not do with the system and with the data.

(e) “for handling of patient specimens, analysis, recording and reporting,”-

--- **This portion of the Description of Applicant’s goods does not describe or define an automatic process; it requires or calls for human intervention/involvement and inputs at many stages of the process** --- “analysis, recording and reporting” requires the ability of a healthcare professional to access various reports and data to review and analyze information and to record and/or report the results of his/her analysis.

(f) "instruction manuals sold therewith". **This portion of the Description of Applicant's goods does not describe or define an automatic process.**

It is therefore submitted that the description of Applicant's goods and services negates the thought that AUTOLIMS implies an automatic function of the software. Applicant's programs/software do not function in an automatic manner and are not meant to function in an automatic manner. The term AUTOLIMS was not meant to describe Applicant's computer programs and software as functioning automatically. Rather, the computer programs and software may be used to improve the operation of the processes present in a laboratory and to increase the efficiency of the operation and the management of the information.

D. The Trademark Attorney's conclusion seems to be based on an erroneous perception. The Attorney contends that since Applicant's goods and services are directed to computer programs and software, the prefix AUTO of the proposed mark AUTOLIMS indicates immediately that the software functions in an automatic manner. There is no factual or legal basis for this assumption. The Examining Attorney's assertion is akin to broadly stating that computer programs/software function automatically. It is mis-descriptive of the process and it just is not so!!! Without careful examination of Applicant's computer programs and software it is impossible to determine whether or not it functions in an automatic manner. As discussed above, Applicant's computer programs and software for laboratory information and management systems do **not** function in an automatic manner and the proposed mark AUTOLIMS together with the description of the goods do **not**

immediately inform a purchaser that the software functions in an automatic manner.

The Examining attorney has also erred in focusing attention on the definition of “auto” as meaning automatic or self-acting. Attention is directed to the fact that the primary definition of “auto” – is a combining form meaning “self” as in autograph and autobiography. See WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY – UNABRIDGED -- 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION- (which does not even give the definition of automatic for auto) and the NEW COLLEGE -AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY (see Ex. A and Ex. B, attached hereto).

Thus, AUTOLIMS is suggestive of the fact that an individual can with the aid of the AUTOLIMS computer programs and software manage processes and functions of a laboratory by himself/herself. The AUTOLIMS computer programs and software is a tool which enables a user to function effectively and efficiently without having to rely on others since the information is made available to him/her. This demonstrates that the Examining Attorney’s contention is incorrect. The proposed mark does not immediately suggest that the computer programs function in an automatic manner.

E. To further demonstrate that AUTOLIMS is not merely descriptive as asserted by the Trademark Office. The Trademark Attorney’s attention is directed to Applicant’s brochure regarding AUTOLIMS, a copy of which is attached hereto as Ex. C. It is clear from the brochure that “**AUTOLIMS is a state of the art**

**computerized laboratory information and management tool"** -- A tool is an apparatus or means to enable the user to perform certain functions. The fact that AUTOLIMS is a computerized tool does not mean or immediately inform a purchaser that it functions in an automatic manner. Referring to the brochure note that **no** claim is made to automatic functioning. Rather claim is made to the fact that the tool is a state of the art computerized tool; that it works fast to provide accurate and reliable information; and that it is user-friendly to make medical management efficient and effective (**but not automatic!!**).

F. An examination of the characteristics and features of AUTOLIMS outlined in the brochure, Ex. C (and in Applicant's website located at [www.netlims.com](http://www.netlims.com)), should also help the Examining Attorney recognize that the software **does not** function in an automatic manner as a laboratory information system and that imagination, thought, and perception are required to determine the characteristics of Applicant's goods.

By way of example, human involvement is necessary to enable the steps in the test processing including requisitioning, blood sampling, distribution to local and remote labs, tracking the requisitions, diverting requests to analyzers; receiving results (automatically or manually); and validating the results and distributing them. In particular, validating the results requires human review, analysis and acceptance of the various test results and procedures.

Moreover, it is evident from the description that authorized users are given access to orders for review, annotation, modification and validation. It should be

obvious that these functions are not automatic. Rather, they suggest human intervention and interaction.

**Still more, AUTOLIMS includes extensive supervisory tools which give laboratory managers comprehensive control over the lab work. Giving lab managers control over lab work indicates most positively that AUTOLIMS is not just computer programs and software which functions in an automatic manner.**

It is therefore submitted that AUTOLIMS is a suggestive mark; but, it does not describe the essential qualities of Applicant's products and services.

- G.** In addition, AUTOLIMS is presently being used by approximately 250 laboratories including 2000 doctors and laboratory technicians. It is therefore submitted that AUTOLIMS has acquired a secondary meaning and should be register-able on that basis.
- H.** Applicant also brings to the Examining Attorney's attention the registration of NETLIMS to Applicant.
- I.** In Applicant's previous response it was noted that there are numerous trademarks registered with the prefix AUTO and a suffix which it is submitted is highly descriptive. Applicant is aware that the existence of these marks is not proof that AUTOLIMS should be registered. However, the Examining Attorney should consider that there has to be some uniformity in the prosecution of trademarks. In addition to

the marks presented earlier, Applicant notes that the mark AUTOCAD is registered. AUTOCAD is a combination of AUTO and the acronym for computer aided design and the goods and services are for computer programs. If AUTOCAD is a valid registered mark, then AUTOLIMS should unquestionably be registered

## **II- MODIFICATION OF IDENTIFICATION OF THE GOODS**

To overcome an objection of the Examining Attorney, Applicant proposes amending the description of the goods as follows, subject to the Examining Attorney's approval:

### **IDENTIFICATION OF THE GOODS:**

Computer programs and software for laboratory information and management systems, namely, computer programs and software

- (a) for** recording and tracking the collection of patient specimens and samples, associated test results and comments made by professionals,
- (b) for** allowing and facilitating data entry,
- (c) for** analysis of quality control, scheduling of samples, generating reports, creation and management of audit trails, tracking chain of custody, management of samples and results, maintenance and monitoring of samples,
- (d) for** controlling access to laboratory systems
- (e) for** handling of patient specimens, analysis, recording and reporting, and
- (f)** instruction manuals sold therewith.

#### **Note:**

(1)--- Item (e), above, is being kept as part of the description with the word "including" previously preceding the word "handling" being replaced by the word "for". This emphasizes that the program is a tool which enables an

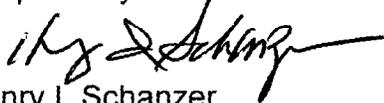
individual user to perform laboratory functions and to handle the information so that it is available to him and to other users.

(2) --- The identifiers (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) and (f) separating the various clauses may be deleted if objected to by the Examiner.

III- ENCLOSED IS A CHECK FOR \$100.00 TO COVER THE COST FOR FILING THE NOTICE OF APPEAL. If there is an additional fee, please inform me immediately and I will forward the fee.

For all the reasons cited above, reconsideration of the refusal to register the proposed mark is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted



Henry I. Schanzer

cc: Elizabeth J. Winter – law office 113

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail in an envelope *EU951475901 US.* addressed to Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks, Box TTAB, Washington, D.C. 20231

on 4/9/03

Name of Rep. HENRY SCHANZER

Signature *Henry Schanzer*

Date 4/9/03

ExA

WEBSTER'S  
NEW  
TWENTIETH CENTURY  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH LANGUAGE  
UNABRIDGED

SECOND EDITION

BASED UPON THE BROAD FOUNDATIONS LAID DOWN BY

Noah Webster

EXTENSIVELY REVISED BY THE PUBLISHER'S EDITORIAL STAFF UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF

JEAN L. McKECHNIE

INCLUDING ETYMOLOGIES, FULL PRONUNCIATIONS, SYNONYMS, AND AN ENCYCLOPEDIA SUPPLEMENT  
OF GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL DATA, SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, FOREIGN WORDS AND  
PHRASES, PRACTICAL BUSINESS MATHEMATICS, ABBREVIATIONS, TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,  
SIGNS AND SYMBOLS, AND FORMS OF ADDRESS

ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT

 WILLIAM COLLINS  
PUBLISHERS, INC.

1979

austral

3. the absence of adornment or embellishment; severe plainness.
aus'tral, a. [L. australis, southern, from auster, the south wind, or south.]
1. southern; lying or being in the south; as, austral land, austral ocean.
2. [A-] Australian.
austral signs; the last six signs of the zodiac, or those south of the equator.
aus-tral-a'si-an, a. pertaining to Australasia or its peoples.
aus-tral-a'si-an, n. a native or inhabitant of Australasia.
aus-tral'i-an, n. [after its first discovery in an Australian aborigine.] an antigen present in the blood of some persons with one form of hepatitis.
aus-tral'i-an, a. relating to Australia, its people, languages, or culture.
aus-tral'i-an, n. a native or inhabitant of Australia.
Australian ballot; a type of secret ballot originating in Australia and widely used in the United States.
Australian crawl; a modified crawl stroke in which alternate arm and leg action causes the swimmer's body to roll slightly as it is propelled forward.
aus-tri-an, a. of or relating to Austria, its people, dialect, or culture.
aus-tri-an, n. 1. a native or inhabitant of Austria.
2. the German dialect of Austria.
aus'tro-, a combining form meaning Austria, as in Austro-Hungarian.
aus'tro-, [L. auster, the south, south wind.] a combining form meaning, (a) south wind; (b) A- South; (c) [A-] Australian.
aus'tro-Hun-gar'i-an, a. relating to the former kingdom of Austria-Hungary.
aus'tro-man-cy, n. [L. auster, the south wind, and Gr. manteia, divination.] soothsaying, or prediction of future events, from observations of the winds.
aus'tro-nē-si-an, a. 1. of Austronesia (the islands in the central and south Pacific), its people, etc.
2. designating or of a family of languages spoken there, comprising the Indonesian, Melanesian, Micronesian, and Polynesian subfamilies; Malayo-Polynesian.
aus'tro-nē-si-an, n. the Austronesian languages.
-ous, same as auto-.
au'to-cid, n. [from aut-, and Gr. atos, cure, remedy; and -oid.] an organic substance, such as a hormone, carried by the blood stream to other body fluids from a part of the body where it is formed to another part on which it has activating effects, like those of drugs: called also autocoid.
au'to-chi-c, au'to-chi-c-al, a. of or characteristic of an autarchy.
au'to-chy, n. [Gr. autarchia, absolute power; atos, self, and archein, to rule.]
1. unlimited sovereignty; autocracy.
2. a country under such rule.
3. loosely, autarky.
au'to-ki-c, a. of or characterized by autarky.
au'to-ky, n. [Gr. autarkeia, independence, self-sufficiency, from atos, self, and archein, achieve, endure, suffice.] economic self-sufficiency as a national policy; getting along without goods from other countries.
Caes'ar aut ni'hil, [L.] either (a) Caesar nothing; hence, either everything or nothing.
au'to-ci-ous, a. same as autoceious.
au'to-ci-ous, n. same as autoceious.
au'ten-tic, a. [ME. autentike; OFr. autentice; LL. autenticus; Gr. authentikos, warranted, authentic, from atos, self, and entea, instruments, tools.]
1. having a genuine original or authority, opposition to that which is false, fictitious, counterfeit; being what it purports to be; genuine; true; applied to things; as, an authentic paper or register.
2. of approved authority; trustworthy; reliable; as, an authentic writer.
3. in law, vested with all due formalities, legally attested.
4. in music, having an immediate relation to the keynote or tonic; in distinction from modal, having a corresponding relation to the

autochthon

Syn.—ascendancy, dominion, rule, influence, force, power, command, sway, control.
au'thor-i-zá-ble, a. capable of being authorized.
au'thor-i-zá-tion, n. 1. an authorizing or being authorized.
2. legal power or right; sanction.
au'thor-ize, v.t.; authorized, pt., pp.; authorizing, ppr. 1. to give official approval or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; as, to authorize commissioners to settle the boundary of the State.
2. to make legal; as, to authorize a marriage.
3. to establish by authority, as by usage or public opinion; as, idioms authorized by usage.
4. to give authority to; to sanction; as, to authorize a report.
5. to justify; to support as right; as, suppress desires which reason does not authorize.
au'thor-ized, a. warranted by right; supported or established by authority; derived from legal or proper authority; having power or authority.
Authorized Version; the revised English translation of the Bible prepared at the suggestion of James I. It was first published in England in 1611. Also called King James Version.
au'thor-i-zer, n. one who authorizes.
au'thor-less, a. without a known author or authors; anonymous.
au'thor-ship, n. 1. the profession or occupation of a writer.
2. origin; source; as, the authorship of a book, a deed, or a condition.
au'tho-type, n. [Gr. autos, self, and typos, a stamp or imprint.] a type or block bearing the facsimile of an autograph.
au'tism, n. [aut-, and -ism.] in psychology, a state of mind characterized by daydreaming, hallucinations, and disregard of external reality.
au-tis'tic, a. of or having autism.
au'to-, [Gr. autos, self.]
1. a combining form meaning self, as in autograph, autobiography; also aut-.
2. a combining form from automobile, meaning self-moving, as in autocar, autotruck.
au'to, n.; pl. au'tos, an automobile. [Colloq.]
au'to, v.i. to go by automobile. [Colloq.]
au'to-an'ti-body, n. an antibody that acts against a component substance of the body in which it is produced.
au'to-bahn, n.; pl. au'to-bahn-en, Au'to-bahn, [G.; auto (contr. of automobil, automobile) and bahn, a course, highway] in Germany, a four-lane highway for fast driving, with a strip of grass, etc. down the middle to separate traffic bound in opposite directions.
au'to-bi-og'ra-pher, n. [auto-, and Gr. bios, life, and graphein, to write.] a person who writes his own life.
au'to-bi-og'raph'ic, au'to-bi-og'raph'ic-al, a. 1. of or containing autobiography.
2. characteristic of autobiography or autobiographers; as, autobiographic touches.
au'to-bi-og'raph'ic-al-ly, adv. 1. in an autobiographic manner or form.
2. by means of autobiography.
au'to-bi-og'ra-phy, n.; pl. au'to-bi-og'ra-phies, [auto-, and Gr. bios, life, and graphein, to write.]
1. the art or practice of writing the story of one's own life.
2. a biography or narrative of one's life, written by oneself.
au'to-bōat, n. a type of motorboat.
au'to-bus, n. a motor omnibus; any self-propelled four-wheeled vehicle.
au'to-car, n. an automobile.
au'to-car'pous, au'to-car'pi-an, a. [auto-, and Gr. karpos, fruit.] in botany, consisting of the pericarp without any organ, such as the calyx, outwardly adhering; said of fruit.
au'to-ceph'a-lous, au'to-ceph'a-lic (-sē'), a. [auto-, and Gr. kephalē, head.] in church history, having a head of its own; ecclesiastically independent.
au'to-chrome, n. a specially prepared pan-chromatic plate used in the Lumière process of color photography; a positive plate or print obtained from such negative.
au'to-chron'og'raph, n. [auto-, and Gr. chronos, time, and graphein, to write.] an instrument for the recording of time instantaneously and automatically.
au'to-cho'thon, n.; pl. au'to-cho'thons, au'to-cho'thō-nēs, [Gr. autochthōn, sprung from the land itself; atos, self, and chthōn, the earth, the ground.]

autochthonal

1. a person who was born where native.
2. [pl.] the earliest known inhabitants; aborigines.
3. any indigenous animal or plant.
au'to-cho'thō-nal, au'to-cho'thō-nous, a. aboriginal; native.
au'to-cho'thō-ni-am, au'to-cho'thō-ni-al, n. a state of being autochthonal.
au'to-clave, n. [Fr., from auto-, a key, from claude, to shut.] a sterilizing, cooking, etc. by superheating under pressure.
au'to-clave, v.t.; autoclaved, pt., claving, ppr. to sterilize or cook in an autoclave.
au'to-cold, n. same as autacoid.
au'to-cracy, n.; pl. au'to-cracy-es, au'to-cracy, n. [Gr. autokratia, absolute power; autos, self, and kratin, to rule.]
1. absolute power or authority over others.
2. supreme, uncontrolled, authority or right of governing; person; dictatorship; despotism.
3. a country with this kind of ruler.
au'to-cratic, n. [Gr. autokratis, ruler.]
1. a ruler who holds and exercises power; despot; dictator.
2. one who is invested with absolute independent power over others.
3. any domineering, self-willed, absolute; holding absolute and unlimited powers of government.
au'to-cratic-al-ly, adv. in an autocratic manner.
au'to-cratrix, n. a woman given formerly to empresses.
au'to-cratic-ship, n. the office, or of an autocrat.
au'to-da-fé' (au'to-dā-fē'), da-fé' (au'to-dā-fē'), [Port. from L. actum, act; de, from fē, from L. fides, faith.]
1. in the Inquisition, the sentence with trying and sentencing by the secular authority.
2. the execution by the sentence thus passed.
3. a public burning of a heretic.
au'to-de-fé', n.; pl. au'to-de-fé', n. self-destruction.
au'to-di-dact', n. [Gr. a taught; atos, self, and didact, a person who is self-taught.]
au'to-di-ges'tion (-chun), [au'to-di-ges'tion] same as autolysis.
au'to-dy-nam'ic, a. [auto-, operating by its own power or energy.]
au'to-dy-ne, a. [auto-, and dyne, a unit of force.] or of a system of heterodyne in which a single tube serves as first detector.
au'to-dy-ne, n. 1. an autodyne.
2. an autodyne receiver.
au'to-e-ci-ous (-tē'), a. [auto-, dwelling.] in biology, passing on one host, as certain especially rust fungi.
au'to-e-ci-ous (-tē'), n. the same as autocious.
au'to-e-ro't'ic, a. of or in relation to.
au'to-e-ro't'ic-ism, n. same as autotrophism.
au'to-e-ro'tism, n. [auto-, coined by Havelock Ellis.]
1. sexual sensation arising from a stimulus, direct or indirect.
2. self-generated sexual stimulation toward oneself, as masturbation.
au'to-fe-c-un-dā'tion, n. dare, to make fruitful.] self-impregnation.
au'to-ga-mous, a. in botany, own pollen.
au'to-ga-my, n. [auto-, and gē, to give.] in botany, self-fertilization; pollen from same flower receiving pollen from same flower.
au'to-ga-mō-us, a. same as autogamous.
au'to-gē-ne-sis, n. [auto-, and gē, to give.] a process of self-generation.
au'to-gē-net'ic, a. of or in relation to.
au'to-gē-net'ic-al-ly, a.
au'to-gē-nous, a. [Gr. autos, self, and gē, to give.]
1. self-engendered; sprung from oneself.
2. in anatomy, produced

EX B

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE  
**DICTIONARY**  
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

WILLIAM MORRIS, Editor

Published by

**HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY** / BOSTON  
ATLANTA / DALLAS / GENEVA, ILLINOIS / HOPEWELL, NEW JERSEY / PALO ALTO

island of  
dependen-  
atin (*Terra*)  
thern, from  
e or citizen  
ne of Aus-  
Australia  
2. *Ecology*.  
cludes Aus-  
Australia.  
ica includ-  
egrees east  
ames of all  
tributed to  
ly Federal  
ea, in New  
ral capital.  
f the crawl  
ch stroke.  
ed in Aus-  
gs.  
nic group  
) + -oid.  
of several  
hecus and  
leisticene  
-adj. Of,  
ithicenes.  
: AUSTRAL  
pithecan-  
n of the  
ury, con-  
, and the  
East-  
stern. See  
ter-reich  
n empire,  
opulation,  
an Oster-  
Old High  
om, rule,  
-Aus-  
ual mon-  
Austria,  
Rumania,  
o-Asiatic.  
ngarian.  
anguages  
ninant in  
aining to  
or per-  
e Pacific  
olynesia,  
n Greek  
aining to  
family of  
onesian,  
es. Also  
ry. Any  
rgan and  
acts on  
see (see  
r power;  
ky. (see)  
/O)- +  
nal self-  
id. 2. A  
tarchy."  
fficient :  
] —au-  
cies or  
(AUTO)-  
zed.  
of trust,  
disputed  
law; an  
l mode  
bove it.

b. Designating a cadence with the dominant chord immediately preceding the tonic chord. Compare *plagal*. — See Synonyms at *real*. [Middle English *autentik*, from Old French *autentique*, from Late Latin *authenticus*, from Greek *authēntikos*, genuine, authoritative, from *authēnēstōs*, perpetrator, author.] — *au-then-ti-cal-ly* *adv.*  
**au-then-ti-cate** (ô-thên-tî-kât') *tr.v.* -cated, -cating, -cates. 1. To establish as worthy of belief; *authenticate a story*. 2. To confirm as authentic; prove or verify as genuine, as a painting. 3. To invest with legal validity, as a deed. — See Synonyms at *confirm*. — *au-then-ti-ca-tion* *n.* — *au-then-ti-ca-tor* (-tôr) *n.*  
**au-then-tic-i-ty** (ô-thên-tî-s'î-tî) *n.* The condition or quality of being authentic, trustworthy, or genuine.  
**au-thor** (ô'thôr) *n.* 1. *Abbr.* *auth.* a. The original writer of a literary work. b. One who practices writing as his profession. c. An author's works collectively. 2. The beginner, originator, or creator of anything. — *tr.v.* *authored*, -thoring, -thors. 1. To be the author of; write. See Usage note below. 2. To originate; create: *author a new fashion in hairstyling*. See Usage note below. [Middle English *autour*, from Old French *autor*, from Latin *auctor*, creator, from *augere* (past participle *auctus*), to create, increase. See *aug-* in Appendix\*.]  
**Usage:** *Author*, as a transitive verb (*to author a book*), is unacceptable in writing to 81 per cent of the Usage Panel. After being rare for a long time, the verb has had a revival, though many consider it unnecessary and graceless.  
**au-thor-ess** (ô'thar-îs) *n.* A female author. Sometimes considered disparaging.  
**au-thor-i-tar-i-an** (ô-thôr'î-târ'î-ân, ô-thôr'-, ô-) *adj.* Characterized by or favoring absolute obedience to authority, as against individual freedom. — *n.* One who believes in or practices authoritarian policies. — *au-thor-i-tar-i-an-ism* *n.*  
**au-thor-i-ta-tive** (ô-thôr'î-tâ'tîv, ô-thôr'-, ô-) *adj.* 1. Having or arising from proper authority; official: *authoritative sources*. 2. Wielding authority; commanding. — See Synonyms at *dictatorial*. — *au-thor-i-ta-tive-ly* *adv.* — *au-thor-i-ta-tive-ness* *n.*  
**au-thor-i-ty** (ô-thôr'î-tî, ô-thôr'-, ô-) *n., pl. -ties.* *Abbr.* *auth.* 1. The right and power to command, enforce laws, exact obedience, determine, or judge. 2. a. A person or group invested with this right and power. "In authoritarian ethics an authority states what is good for man" (Erich Fromm). b. Plural. Government officials having this right and power. 3. Power delegated to others; authorization: *You have my authority to decide*. 4. *Often capital A.* A public agency or corporation with administrative powers limited to a specified field: *the Transit Authority*. 5. a. An accepted source of expert information or advice, as a book or person. b. A quotation or citation from such a source used in defense or support of one's actions, opinions, or the like. 6. An expert in a given field: *an authority on plants*. 7. Power to influence or persuade resulting from knowledge or experience: *write with authority*. 8. A claim to be accepted or believed: *on the authority of the press*. 9. An authoritative statement or decision that provides adequate grounds for a course of action or that may be taken as a precedent. [Middle English *autorite*, *auctorite*, from Old French *auctorite*, from Latin *auctoritas*, from *auctor*, AUTHOR.]  
**au-thor-i-za-tion** (ô'thôr'î-zâ'shân) *n.* 1. The act of conferring authority; permission. 2. Legal power, right, or sanction.  
**au-thor-ize** (ô'thâr-îz') *tr.v.* -ized, -izing, -izes. 1. To grant authority or power to. 2. To approve or give permission for; to sanction: *authorize a highway project*. 3. To be sufficient grounds for; justify. [Middle English *autorisen*, from Old French *autoriser*, from Medieval Latin *auctorizare*, from Latin *auctor*, AUTHOR.] — *au-thor-iz'er* *n.*  
**au-thor-ized** (ô'thâr-îz'îd) *adj.* *Abbr.* *auth.* 1. Invested with authority; authoritative. 2. Sanctioned by law or command.  
**Authorized Version.** *Abbr.* *A.V.* The King James Bible (see).  
**au-thor-ship** (ô'thâr-ship) *n.* 1. The profession or occupation of writing. 2. A source or origin, as of a book or idea.  
**au-tism** (ô'tîz'm) *n.* 1. Abnormal subjectivity; acceptance of fantasy rather than reality. 2. A form of childhood schizophrenia characterized by acting out and withdrawal. In this sense, also called "infantile autism." [New Latin *autismus* : AUTO- + -ISM.] — *au-tis-tic* (-tîk) *adj.*  
**au-to** (ô'tô) *n., pl. -tos.* *Informal.* An automobile. — *intr.v.* *autoed*, -toing, -tos. *Informal.* To go by or ride in an automobile. [Short for AUTOMOBILE.]  
**auto-**, **aut-**. Indicates: 1. Acting or directed from within; for example, *autogenesis*, *autism*. 2. Self; same; for example, *autobiography*. [Greek, from *autos*, self.]  
**auto-**. Indicates self-propelled; for example, *autobus*. [From AUTOMOBILE.]  
**auto.** 1. automatic. 2. automotive.  
**au-to-an-ti-bod-y** (ô'tô-ân'tî-bôd'î) *n., pl. -ies.* An antibody thought to act against cells of the organism in which it is formed.  
**au-to-bahn** (ou'tô-bân') *n., pl. -bahns or -bahnen* (-bân'nôn). A superhighway in Germany. [German *Autobahn* : AUTO- (automobile) + *Bahn*, road, from Middle High German *ban*, *bane* (see *bhen-* in Appendix\*.)]  
**au-to-bi-og-ra-phy** (ô'tô-bî-ôg'râ-fî, -bî-ôg'râ-fî) *n., pl. -phies.* The story of a person's life written by himself; memoirs. [AUTO- + BIOGRAPHY.] — *au-to-bi-og-ra-pher* *n.* — *au-to-bi-og-raph'ic* (ô'tô-bî-ô-grâf'îk), *au-to-bi-og-raph'ic-ally* *adj.* — *au-to-bi-og-raph'ic-ally* *adv.*  
**au-to-bus** (ô'tô-bûs') *n., pl. -buses or -busses.* Rare. A bus. [AUTO- (automobile) + BUS.]  
**au-to-ca-tal-y-sis** (ô'tô-ka-tâl'î-sîs) *n., pl. -ses* (-sêz'). Catalysis of a chemical reaction by one of the products of the reaction.

authenticate

automatic

**au-to-chrome** (ô'tô-krôm') *n.* A photographic plate once used in three-color photography. [French : AUTO- + -CHROME.]  
**au-toch-thon** (ô-tôk'thôn) *n., pl. -thons or -thones* (-thô-nêz'). 1. Plural. The earliest known or aboriginal inhabitants of a particular place. 2. *Ecology*. Any indigenous plant or animal. [Greek *autôkthôn*, "one sprung from the land itself," indigenous : AUTO- + *kthôn*, earth (see *dghem-* in Appendix\*.)]  
**au-toch-tho-nous** (ô-tôk'thôn-ô-s) *adj.* Also *au-toch-tho-nal* (-thô-nôl), *au-toch-thon-ic* (-thôn'îk). Native to a particular place; aboriginal; indigenous. — *au-toch'thon-ism*' (-thô-nîz'm), *au-toch'thon-y* (-thô-nê) *n.* — *au-toch'tho-nous-ly* *adv.*  
**au-to-clave** (ô'tô-klâv') *n.* A strong, pressurized, steam-heated vessel, used to establish special conditions for chemical reactions, for sterilization, and for cooking. [French, "self-locking" : AUTO- + Latin *clavis*, key (see *kieu-* in Appendix\*.)]  
**au-to-cold.** Variant of *autocold*.  
**au-to-cracy** (ô-tôk'râ-sî) *n., pl. -cies.* 1. Government by a single person having unlimited power; despotism. 2. A country or state having this form of government. [From AUTOCRAT.]  
**au-to-cratic** (ô'tô-kràt'îk) *adj.* 1. A ruler having absolute or unrestricted power; despot. 2. Any arrogant and domineering person. [French *autocrate*, from Greek *autokratês*, ruling by oneself : AUTO- + -CRAT.] — *au-to-cratic*, *au-to-cratic-ally* *adv.*  
**au-to-da-fé** (ou'tô-da-fâ', ô'tô-) *n., pl. au-tos-da-fé* (ou'tôz-, ô'tôz-). 1. The public announcement of the sentences imposed on persons tried by the Inquisition. 2. The public execution of these sentences by the secular authorities, especially the burning of heretics at the stake. [Portuguese *auto da fé*, "act of the faith" : *auto*, act, from Latin *actus*, ACT + *da*, of the + *fé*, faith, from Latin *fides* (see *bheidh-* in Appendix\*.)]  
**au-to-di-dact** (ô'tô-dî-dâkt'î) *n.* A person who is self-taught. [Greek *autodidaktos*, self-taught : AUTO- + *didaktos*, taught (see *didactic*).] — *au-to-di-dac'tic* *adj.*  
**au-toe-cious** (ô-tô-shas) *adj.* *Biology*. Having all stages of a life cycle occur on the same host. Said especially of certain parasitic fungi. [AUTO- + -oecious, from Greek *oikos*, house (see *weik-* in Appendix\*.)] — *au-toe'cious'm* *n.*  
**au-to-er-o-tism** (ô'tô-êr'ô-tîz'm) *n.* Also *au-to-er-ot-i-cism* (ô'tô-l-rôt'î-sîz'm). Self-arousal and self-satisfaction of sexual desire, as by masturbation. — *au-to-er-ot'ic* (-l-rôt'îk) *adj.*  
**au-to-ga-my** (ô-tô-gâ-mî) *n.* 1. *Botany*. Fertilization of a flower by its own pollen; self-fertilization. 2. *Biology*. The union of nuclei within and arising from a single cell, as in certain protozoans. [AUTO- + -GAMY.] — *au-to-ga-mous* (-môs) *adj.*  
**au-to-gen-e-sis** (ô'tô-jên'ô-sîs) *n.* *Biology*. Abiogenesis (see). — *au-to-gen'e-tic* (-jên'îk) *adj.* — *au-to-gen'e-tic-ally* *adv.*  
**au-to-gen-ic** (ô'tô-jên'îk) *adj.* Also *au-to-gen-ic* (ô'tô-jên'îk). Self-generated; self-produced. [Greek *autogenes*, self-producing : AUTO- + GENOUS.] — *au-to-gen-ic-ally* *adv.*  
**au-to-gi-ro** (ô'tô-jî-rô) *n., pl. -ros.* Also *au-to-gy-ro*. An aircraft powered by a conventional propeller and supported in flight by a freewheeling, horizontal rotor mounted above the fuselage, that provides lift by rotating as it is pulled through the air. [AUTO- + Greek *gyros*, circle (see *gyu-* in Appendix\*.)]  
**au-to-graph** (ô'tô-grâf', -grâf') *n.* 1. A person's own signature or handwriting. 2. A manuscript in the author's handwriting. — *tr.v.* *autographed*, -graphing, -graphs. 1. To write one's name or signature on or in; to sign. 2. To write in one's own handwriting. — *adj.* 1. Written in a person's own handwriting. 2. Containing signatures or autographs. [Latin *autographum*, from Greek *autographos*, autograph manuscript, from *auto-graphos*, written by oneself : AUTO- + GRAPH.] — *au-to-graph'ic*, *au-to-graph'ic-ally* *adj.* — *au-to-graph'ic-ally* *adv.*  
**au-to-g-ra-phy** (ô-tô-g'râ-fî) *n.* 1. The writing of something in one's own handwriting. 2. Autographs collectively.  
**au-to-harp** (ô'tô-hârp') *n.* A musical instrument, similar to a zither, on which a desired chord can be selected by depressing a particular damper. [Originally a trademark : AUTO- (self) + HARP.]  
**au-to-hyp-no-sis** (ô'tô-hîp-nô'sîs) *n.* 1. The act or process of hypnotizing oneself. 2. A self-induced hypnotic state. — *au-to-hyp-no'tic* (-nôf'îk) *adj.*  
**au-to-in-fec-tion** (ô'tô-in-fêk'shân) *n.* Infection, as with recurrent boils, caused by germs or viruses persisting on or in the body.  
**au-to-in-oc-u-la-tion** (ô'tô-in-ôk'yô-lâ'shân) *n.* 1. Inoculation with a vaccine made from substances in the recipient's own body. 2. A secondary infection caused by a disease already in the body.  
**au-to-in-tox-i-ca-tion** (ô'tô-in-tôk'sô-kâ'shân) *n.* Self-poisoning caused by endogenous microorganisms, metabolic wastes, or other toxins in the body. Also called "autotoxemia."  
**au-to-load-ing** (ô'tô-lôd'îng) *adj.* *Semiautomatic* (see).  
**au-to-ly-sate** (ô-tô-lî-sâ't', -zâ't') *n.* *Biochemistry*. An end product of autolysis.  
**au-to-ly-sin** (ô-tô-lî-sîn, ô'tô-lî'sîn) *n.* *Biochemistry*. A substance that causes autolysis. [AUTOLYSIS + -IN.]  
**au-to-ly-sis** (ô-tô-lî-sîs) *n.* *Biochemistry*. The destruction of tissues or cells of an organism by autogenous substances, such as enzymes. [AUTO- + -LYSIS.] — *au-to-ly'tic* (ô'tô-lî'tîk) *adj.*  
**au-to-mat** (ô'tô-mât') *n.* A restaurant in which the customers obtain food from closed compartments by depositing coins therein. [From trademark *Automat*, from AUTOMATIC.]  
**au-to-mate** (ô'tô-mât') *v.* -mated, -mating, -mates. — *tr.* 1. To convert (a process, factory, or machine) to automation. 2. To control or operate by automation. — *intr.* To convert to or make use of automation. [Back-formation from AUTOMATIC.]  
**au-to-mat-ic** (ô'tô-mât'îk) *adj.* *Abbr.* *auto.* 1. a. Acting or oper-

autograph

Daniel Boone

Daniel Boone

Handwritten signature: XPOFFERENS

Christopher Columbus

Handwritten signature: Julia Ward Howe

Julia Ward Howe

Handwritten signature: Arturo Toscanini

Arturo Toscanini

Handwritten signature: Thomas Hood

Thomas Hood

Handwritten signature: Emily Dickinson

Emily Dickinson

Handwritten signature: Gertrude Stein

Gertrude Stein

Handwritten signature: Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson

Handwritten signature: Napoleon

Napoleon

t light/th thin, path/th this, bathe/û cut/ûr urge/v valve/w with/y yes/z zebra, size/zh vision/ô about, item, edible, gallop, circus/ à Fr. ami/œ Fr. feu, Ger. schön/û Fr. tu, Ger. über/KH Ger. ich, Scot. loch/N Fr. bon. \*Follows main vocabulary. †Of obscure origin.

Ex C

## **AutoLims**

### **Simply Powerful**

AutoLims is a state-of-the-art computerized laboratory information management tool that works fast to provide accurate and reliable data to healthcare professionals and patients. User-friendly, versatile AutoLims makes medical data management efficient and effective.

### **Complete**

AutoLims handles all steps in the test processing from requisition, blood sampling, distribution to various (local and remote) laboratories, tracking the requisition, divert requests to the analyzers, receive results (both automatic and manually), result validation and distribution.

The system covers all the different types of laboratories (including Microbiology, Anatomic Pathology and blood bank), it has a Quality Control module, and it is completely user configurable (including codes, instruments, distribution methods, etc.).

### **Configurable**

AutoLims gives authorized users instant access to orders for review, annotation, modification, and validation. The AutoLims QC module matches results of the controls with the predefined precision and accuracy of each individual test procedure and alerts the users to abnormal results. Results may be sorted by individual test or entire orders, and can be distributed via e-mail, fax, or printed on local and remote printers.

### **Managable**

AutoLims's extensive supervisory tools give laboratory managers comprehensive control over laboratory work. Supervisors can access any order, result and worklist. Results are delivered in a format adapted to specific needs. AutoLims compiles data and generates reports for research and archiving. Patients also benefit from AutoLims's distribution capabilities. If authorized, they can access information on their lab tests via InfoLab, a touch-screen terminal activated by a magnetic card reader. Information can also be sent via the Internet, with validation through ID and a password, or via an interactive secured voice-response system.. AutoLims was first released on June 15th, 1996. To date, over 250 laboratories are utilizing AutoLims with over 2,000 doctors and lab technicians as users.

# **AutoLims System Highlights**

## **Ease of use**

User-friendly user interface (Windows 95/98, NT Workstation, Windows ME, Windows 2000)

Support for multiple test coding systems: CPT-4, short name, numeric, local coding systems, and more.

Browser access to lab results (eliminating installation and maintenance costs of remote work stations)

Real multi-user (permits simultaneous work on the same instrument).

Highly-sophisticated quality control system includes status graphs and colored graphic report mechanisms.

## **Technological Superiority**

Multi tier technology.

Supports multiple platforms (all variants of Windows clients, UNIX/Windows Servers)

One computer can control all analyzers.

Supports multiple order entry methods: screen, barcode, OMR, ASCII files

Supports multiple databases (Oracle, MSSQL, Informix, Btrieve, Cache).

## **Configurability**

Enables user-specific system behavior.

Allows complete data control, including user-defined reports via XML/XSL.

Provides user security and permissions management system - at the sub-system, screen and action levels.

## **Connectivity**

Results distributed via fax, e-mail, local and remote printing

Interfaces with existing systems (including ATD, demographic, billing)

Compatible with standards such as ASTM, HL7, IC, CPT4.

## **Unique Features**

Special hospital features (including tracking patients through department transfers, integrated with clinical portfolio)

Compiles data for research / information

Comprehensive set of alarms (including HIV, panic results)

Supports more than 140 different instruments with infrastructure to allow fast integration of new instruments

System architecture supports redundancy.