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11

12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
13 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
14

15 UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 CAPTION HEALTH, INC.,  
19 GE HEALTHCARE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

20 Defendants.

Case No. 3:24-cv-3200

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT  
INFRINGEMENT**

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1 Plaintiff University of British Columbia (“UBC” or “Plaintiff”) files this Complaint against  
2 Caption Health, Inc. (“Caption Health”) and GE Healthcare Technologies, Inc. (“GE Healthcare”)  
3 (collectively “Defendants”) to stop Defendants’ ongoing infringement of plaintiff’s patented  
4 innovative AI-based systems and methods for evaluating cardiac ultrasound images.

5 **THE NATURE OF THE ACTION**

6 1. This is a civil action for patent infringement of United States Patent No. 11,129,591  
7 (“the ’591 patent” or “the Patent-in-Suit”) under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §  
8 1 et seq.

9 2. UBC seeks judgment that Defendants have infringed, and continue to infringe, the  
10 ’591 patent based on Defendants’ commercialization of plaintiff’s patented innovative AI-based  
11 systems and methods prior to the expiration of the ’591 patent.

12 **THE PARTIES**

13 3. UBC is a corporation continued under the University Act of British Columbia, with  
14 offices at 6328 Memorial Road, Room 240 Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1Z2.

15 4. On information and belief, Caption Health is a corporation organized and existing  
16 under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business at 500 West Monroe Street, Chicago,  
17 IL 60661.

18 5. On information and belief, GE Healthcare is a corporation organized and existing  
19 under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business at 500 West Monroe Street, Chicago,  
20 IL 60661. On information and belief, GE Healthcare acquired Caption Health in February 2023,  
21 and Defendants work in concert in connection with the acts of infringement asserted below. GE  
22 HealthCare Form 10-Q at 14 (April 25, 2023) ([https://investor.gehealthcare.com/static-](https://investor.gehealthcare.com/static-files/900530e1-1ce0-4860-b7d0-7e2db5107f64)  
23 [files/900530e1-1ce0-4860-b7d0-7e2db5107f64](https://investor.gehealthcare.com/static-files/900530e1-1ce0-4860-b7d0-7e2db5107f64)).

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

25 6. This court has subject matter jurisdiction over the patent infringement claims  
26 asserted in this case under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) because this action involves claims  
27 arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 1 et seq.

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1           7.       This Court has personal jurisdiction over Caption Health at least because Caption  
2 Health maintains a regular and established place of business within this District and has had  
3 continuous and systematic business contacts with the State of California and this District. On  
4 information and belief, Caption Health has been registered to do business in the State of California  
5 since 2013. On information and belief, Caption Health has operated regional offices in at least San  
6 Mateo, California and Brisbane, California. See, e.g., <http://captionhealth.com>;  
7 <https://web.archive.org/web/20231209012621/https://www.caption-care.com/privacy-policy>;  
8 <https://www.sbir.gov/sbc/bay-labs-inc>; <https://www.sbir.gov/sbc/bay-labs-inc>.

9           8.       This Court has personal jurisdiction over GE Healthcare at least because GE  
10 Healthcare maintains a regular and established place of business within this District, and has had  
11 continuous and systematic business contacts with the State of California and this District. On  
12 information and belief, GE Healthcare operates regional offices in at least San Ramon, California  
13 and San Mateo, California. See <https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/locations>; see also, e.g.,  
14 <https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/job/R4004074/Field-Service-Engineer-San-Ramon-CA>  
15 (job listing based in San Ramon, stating “[t]his role is located in San Ramon, CA and covers the  
16 entire Bay Area.”); [https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/job/R4007392/HC-Technician-1-](https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/job/R4007392/HC-Technician-1-Biomedical-HC)  
17 [Biomedical-HC](https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/job/R4007236/HC-Technician-2-Biomedical-HC), [https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/job/R4007236/HC-Technician-2-](https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/job/R4007236/HC-Technician-2-Biomedical-HC)  
18 [Biomedical-HC](https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/job/R4003151/AI-Research-Summer-Fall-Co-op), [Fall-Co-op](https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/job/R4003151/AI-Research-Summer-</a><br/>19 <a href=) (job listings based in San Ramon);  
20 <https://careers.gehealthcare.com/global/en/job/R4006523/Biomedical-Engineer-II-Gilroy-CA> (job  
21 listing based in San Mateo).

22           9.       On information and belief, Caption Health and GE Healthcare have committed  
23 infringing activities in California and in this District by making, using, selling, importing, and  
24 offering for sale products and systems that infringe upon the ’591 patent, or by placing such  
25 infringing products and systems into the stream of commerce with the awareness, knowledge, and  
26 intent that they would be used, offered for sale, or sold by others in this District and/or purchased  
27 by consumers in this District.

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1           14. Before the '591 invention, there were many unsuccessful attempts to address these  
2 problems. Simply digitizing the assessment process, for example, proved to be deficient due to  
3 additional technical challenges. For example, the difficulty in assessing echocardiographic images  
4 is exacerbated by the fact that echocardiography involves capturing images from multiple strategic  
5 views. Different combinations of anatomical structures need to be visible from each of the various  
6 views for a proper diagnosis, and before the '591 patent, there was no system that could accurately  
7 assess the visibility of these anatomical structures. Additionally, unlike other medical imaging,  
8 echocardiography involves capturing the movement of the heart through sequences of images,  
9 known as echo cine series. These echo cine series include multiple images (e.g., 20 images) for  
10 each view, which further increases the number of images that are assessed. Capturing sequences  
11 of images from each of the various views increases the computational demands for assessing the  
12 echocardiographic images, especially when assessment feedback is desired quickly. Further,  
13 previous approaches were deficient in quality assessment because the anatomical variations as well  
14 as the positioning of the ultrasound transducer results in a wider distribution of echo cine series  
15 belonging to each quality group, which reasonably results in multi-modal distributions. To  
16 exacerbate the issue, echocardiography noise and artifact inference make it even more so  
17 challenging to use previous approaches. Thus, even with advances in general imaging techniques  
18 in the past few decades, there remained a need for specialized techniques for echocardiographic  
19 image analysis.

20           15. Recognizing this need to improve echocardiographic image analysis, UBC has  
21 invented, and continues to invent, improvements to techniques for assessing echocardiographic  
22 images. The '591 patent is just one example of UBC's innovations in the field.

23           **B. Development of the '591 Invention**

24           16. Around 2013, Dr. Tsang, an experienced cardiologist and recent winner of the  
25 Canadian Society of Echocardiography Annual Achievement Award.  
26 <https://www.ubccardio.com/canadian-cardiovascular-society-recognition-awards-2023/>,  
27 approached Dr. Abolmaesumi, another of the '591 inventors, to discuss a problem associated with  
28 echocardiographic image capture and analysis. Dr. Tsang noted that while portable ultrasound

1 machines were highly capable of capturing images of the heart, the images were often inadequate  
2 because the operators—typically technicians—were unable to capture usable images. Even  
3 experienced operators struggled to identify and capture quality images that were acceptable for  
4 analysis. Dr. Tsang had numerous patients who had to return for more imaging.

5 17. The named inventors on the '591 patent set out to address the problem. Dr.  
6 Abolmaesumi and Dr. Rohling, both established professors and researchers in the field of medical  
7 imaging, collaborated with Dr. Tsang about how to create a new system for determining  
8 echocardiographic image quality that did not need to rely so heavily on the skill of an ultrasound  
9 machine operator. They discussed how diagnoses depended on viewing images of the heart from  
10 specific views, and that the quality of echocardiographic images taken from various views  
11 depended on different features in the images. They determined that to analyze the three-  
12 dimensional structure of the heart, a two-part process involving analyzing echocardiographic  
13 images of at least two different views would be ideal. They also discussed whether neural networks  
14 could be used to improve analysis of the echocardiographic images.

15 18. While the inventors recognized the benefits of neural networks, application of neural  
16 networks for determining quality of echocardiographic images was not an obvious choice at the  
17 time. Systems for determining echocardiographic image quality typically relied on modeling  
18 techniques involving comparison to standard shapes or models. However, standard modeling  
19 techniques were deficient given the complexity in determining the quality of echocardiographic  
20 images of a moving heart and were not sensitive enough to distinguish small variations amongst  
21 images. Along with Dr. Abdi, a former student at UBC, Dr. Abolmaesumi, Dr. Rohling, and Dr.  
22 Tsang discussed how to design a neural network architecture that would make up for these  
23 deficiencies. Dr. Abdi, with guidance from the other inventors, worked on several iterations of a  
24 prototype of the neural network architecture to implement the team's ideas through trial and error,  
25 including by updating network designs and composing parameters that provided more effective  
26 image quality assessments. *See, e.g., A. H. Abdi, et. al., Automatic quality assessment of apical*  
27 *four-chamber echocardiograms using deep convolutional neural networks*, Medical Imaging 2017:  
28 Image Processing, 10133 (Feb. 2017); A. H. Abdi, et. al., *Automatic Quality Assessment of*

1 *Echocardiograms Using Convolutional Neural Networks: Feasibility on the Apical Four-Chamber*  
2 *View*, IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging, Vol. 36, 6:1221-1230 (June 2017); A. H. Abdi, et.  
3 al., *Quality Assessment of Echocardiographic Cine Using Recurrent Neural Networks: Feasibility*  
4 *on Five Standard View Planes*, Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention  
5 2017, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 10435:302-310 (Sept. 2017). Ultimately, through  
6 hundreds of hours of effort, the inventors came up with the innovations disclosed and claimed in  
7 the '591 patent.

8 19. The patented system has various features. For example, a neural network is trained  
9 with thousands of images from multiple views of the heart, each image being labeled with a quality  
10 score. In this manner, the neural network can, for each view of the heart, create numerous  
11 parameters that are relevant to the quality of an image and that can later be used to assess quality  
12 of echocardiographic images. In developing a prototype, the inventors recognized that they could  
13 not simply apply a neural network to echocardiographic images and expect results. As described  
14 above, there are unique aspects of echocardiography that make it challenging to analyze the quality  
15 of echocardiographic images, such as capturing images from various views where each view has  
16 different features relating to quality. There is no one-size-fits-all approach for training and applying  
17 a neural network for determining the quality of echocardiographic images—simply training a neural  
18 network with a large number of echocardiographic images will not provide a system that can  
19 effectively recognize quality of echocardiographic images. The inventors rectified this deficiency  
20 by conceiving and designing systems and methods involving a neural network architecture that  
21 takes into account the view categories of images and provides assessment parameters that are  
22 specialized for specific view categories. The resulting quality analysis is more accurate, reducing  
23 the need for operators to retake patients' echocardiographic images and doctors to review captured  
24 images multiple times.

25 20. The inventors also sought to optimize computer performance and efficiency when  
26 faced with the technical issue of heavy computational resource usage typically associated with  
27 neural networks. To do so, the inventors conceived of having a different assessment neural network  
28 for each view of the heart, but also having such neural networks share certain layers, with the goal

1 of reducing computer processing and memory usage requirements of the computers training and  
2 executing the neural network. In developing their prototype, the inventors included multiple  
3 regression models that shared weights across the common shared layers and included separate  
4 view-specific layers. They found that splitting the neural network into a common portion and a  
5 view category specific portion facilitates more efficient training, such as by requiring fewer  
6 learning parameters than would be required if using fully separate neural networks. They further  
7 found that implementing the common portion reduces the amount of training performed overall,  
8 decreasing computational resources directed to training and reducing the need to store and process  
9 training images. The patented system thus allows for allocation of computational resources that  
10 would typically be used for training, as well as storage and processing of training images to be  
11 directed elsewhere. The inventors also found that their neural network architecture reduces  
12 memory usage by using fewer learning parameters, for example, by facilitating data compression  
13 and easier transfer of parameters to a machine.

14 21. The inventors also implemented the neural network architecture with common  
15 shared layers because they recognized that training images are not easily obtainable in  
16 echocardiography. While the use of neural networks in other contexts may allow outsourcing of  
17 labelling of training images, labelling for echocardiographic image analysis relies on highly skilled  
18 individuals, such as cardiologists, to provide their expertise. As described above, the neural  
19 network architecture with common shared layers has the benefit of a reduced amount of training  
20 and the need for fewer training images. Thus, the patented system did not need to rely on collection  
21 of as many training images and labelling from experts.

22 22. Once they were satisfied that they had conceived and reduced to practice a system  
23 that dramatically improved the capture and assessment of echocardiographic images, the inventors  
24 filed a patent application disclosing their invention. The original provisional application was filed  
25 on April 21, 2016.

### 26 C. The Consideration and Grant of the '591 Patent

27 23. The United States Patent Office did not take long to recognize the importance of the  
28 invention. After considering over 60 references cited by UBC or the Examiner, the Examiner cited

1 one reference in an Office Action as anticipating the claims. *See* App. No. 16/095,601, May 5,  
2 2021 Non-Final Rejection. However, the Examiner allowed the application shortly after UBC's  
3 amendment and response upon recognizing that the Office Action had mischaracterized the cited  
4 reference and that the reference did not disclose the claimed features. *See id.*, August 5, 2021  
5 Amendment/Request for Reconsideration-After Non-Final Rejection; *see id.*, August 18, 2021  
6 Notice of Allowance.

7 24. Thus, after only one Office Action rejecting the claims, the Patent Office issued a  
8 "notice of allowance," acknowledging the invention was patentable, and on September 28, 2021,  
9 the '591 patent, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A, was issued.

10 **D. Caption Health's Knowledge and Infringement of the '591 Patent**

11 25. In early 2022, not long after the '591 patent issued, UBC and the inventors  
12 discovered that Caption Health was marketing its AI-based cardiac ultrasound software that  
13 practiced the claims of the '591 patent and that was remarkably close to the prototype the inventors  
14 created.

15 26. Assuming that Caption Health was unaware of UBC's patent, UBC wrote to Caption  
16 Health and attempted to resolve this dispute without litigation.

17 27. On May 5, 2022, UBC's counsel sent a letter to Steve Cashman, President and Chief  
18 Executive Officer of Caption Health, bringing the infringement of the '591 patent to Caption  
19 Health's attention and offering discussions to resolve the matter without litigation. A copy of the  
20 May 5, 2022 letter is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

21 28. Caption Health did not respond to the letter.

22 29. Having heard no response, UBC's counsel sent another letter to Mr. Cashman on  
23 May 24, 2022, attaching the original May 5, 2022 letter and requesting a response regarding the  
24 '591 patent. A copy of the May 24, 2022 letter is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

25 30. On June 13, 2022, Caption Health CEO Steve Cashman sent an email  
26 acknowledging receipt of the May 2022 letters and promising a prompt response following review  
27 of the letters. A copy of the email is attached hereto in Exhibit D.

28

1           31.     On June 27, 2022, Mr. Cashman sent another email alleging that the May 5 letter  
2 did not include enough information to engage in a productive discussion and asking for "more  
3 information..., such as detailed claim mapping and interpretation in relation to [Caption Health's]  
4 current products." A copy of the email is attached hereto in Exhibit D.

5           32.     In response, UBC provided the requested information, including a claim chart, in a  
6 letter to Mr. Cashman on November 11, 2022, again requesting a response. A copy of the  
7 November 11, 2022 letter is attached hereto as Exhibit E and incorporated herein by reference.

8           33.     Caption Health never responded to the November 11, 2022, letter and has not  
9 otherwise provided any substantive response to UBC.

10          34.     GE Healthcare acquired Caption Health in February 2023 for about \$150 million.  
11 GE HealthCare Form 10-Q at 14 (April 25, 2023) ([https://investor.gehealthcare.com/static-](https://investor.gehealthcare.com/static-files/900530e1-1ce0-4860-b7d0-7e2db5107f64)  
12 [files/900530e1-1ce0-4860-b7d0-7e2db5107f64](https://investor.gehealthcare.com/static-files/900530e1-1ce0-4860-b7d0-7e2db5107f64)); *GE HealthCare to Acquire Caption Health,*  
13 *Expanding Ultrasound to Support New Users Through FDA-Cleared, AI-Powered Image*  
14 *Guidance,* BusinessWire (Feb. 9, 2023)  
15 ([https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20230209005244/en/GE-HealthCare-to-Acquire-](https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20230209005244/en/GE-HealthCare-to-Acquire-Caption-Health-Expanding-Ultrasound-to-Support-New-Us)  
16 [Caption-Health-Expanding-Ultrasound-to-Support-New-Us](https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20230209005244/en/GE-HealthCare-to-Acquire-Caption-Health-Expanding-Ultrasound-to-Support-New-Us)).

17           **E.     The '591 Patent**

18          35.     UBC owns all rights, title, and interest in the '591 patent, including those necessary  
19 to bring this action, and including the right to recover past and future damages.

20          36.     The claims of the '591 patent are directed to inventions related to capturing and  
21 evaluating cardiac ultrasound images. Specifically, the claims address the problems described  
22 above of "echocardiographic systems...[that] may not assist echocardiographers in capturing high  
23 quality echocardiographic images for use in subsequent quantified clinical measurement of  
24 anatomical features." '591 patent, 1:29-34. The claimed inventions solved this problem with new  
25 and improved methods and systems formed by training and employing neural networks for  
26 assessing the quality of echocardiographic images and providing quantitative analysis to help  
27 operators optimize the quality of such images. *See, e.g., id.*, 5:30-45, 6:13-20.

28

1           37. Further, the employed neural networks are trained to assess echocardiographic  
2 images of a specific view category. *See, e.g., id.*, 5:62-6:20. As described above, it is typical to  
3 capture echocardiographic images from various view or anatomical planes to allow determination  
4 of certain clinical measurements or diagnosis. *See, e.g., id.*, 5:46-49. Since the desirable  
5 characteristics for each of these different views can differ, there may be different criteria for  
6 assessing echocardiographic images based on the view they represent. *See, e.g., id.*, 5:62-67. For  
7 example, a quality assessment value for the “AP2” view category may depend on the left ventricle,  
8 left atrium, and mitral valve in the image, while a quality assessment value for the “AP3” category  
9 may depend on the aortic valve, mitral valve, left atrium, left ventricle, and septum. *See, e.g., id.*,  
10 15:28:39. As the specification explains, the employed neural networks are trained with images and  
11 their associated view category information, so that neural network parameters that are eventually  
12 used to assess image quality can evaluate quality based on criteria specific to certain view  
13 categories. *See, e.g., id.*, 17:60-63, 18:27-35. Employment of neural networks associated with  
14 specific view categories of echocardiographic images was not known or conventional and provided  
15 an improvement over typical analyses. For example, a neural network is better able to consider in  
16 its analysis the “variability in the echocardiographic image data than when analysis of the  
17 echocardiographic image relies on an average template or atlas with average shape.” *See, id.*,  
18 11:44-51. Applying specialized neural networks for specific view categories thus improves the  
19 system’s ability to assess echocardiographic image quality. Thus, the claims provide an  
20 improvement to a specific technology in a particular field.

21           38. The claimed inventions include additional technical improvements, such as the use  
22 of neural networks with common shared layers and a different set of view category specific layers.  
23 *See, e.g.*, 12:10-21, FIG. 8. The neural network architecture includes multiple regression models  
24 that share weights across the common shared layers and includes separate view-specific layers.  
25 *See, e.g.*, 12:31-35, FIG. 8. Splitting the neural network into a common portion and a view category  
26 specific portion facilitates more efficient training, such as by requiring fewer learning parameters  
27 than would be required if using fully separate neural networks. *See, e.g.*, 13:53-59. The use of  
28 fewer learning parameters also reduces memory usage, for example, by facilitating data

1 compression and easier transfer of parameters to a machine. *See, e.g.*, 13:59-61, 24:9-10. Thus,  
2 the claims provide specific technological advances in using neural networks for analysis of  
3 echocardiographic images for the purpose of quality assessment.

#### 4 F. Defendants' Infringing Products

5 39. On information and belief, Defendants make, use, sell, offer to sell, and/or import  
6 into the United States ultrasound products that incorporate scan guidance technology to help  
7 operators assess the quality of echocardiographic images.  
8 <https://www.gehealthcare.com/campaigns/venue-family-caption-guidance> (“Thanks to Caption  
9 Guidance™ AI-driven software on the Venue family, even new ultrasound users can capture  
10 cardiac images successfully.”); [https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid)  
11 [healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid)  
12 [driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid) (Oct. 6, 2023) (“Caption Guidance on the Venue Family  
13 point-of-care ultrasound systems is available in the United States.”).

14 40. Defendants market their infringing products as incorporating the infringing scan  
15 guidance technology under the names “Caption Guidance,” “Caption AI, ” or “Caption AI  
16 Guidance.” Caption Guidance is “a medical software tool that utilizes Artificial Intelligence (AI)  
17 for providing echocardiography.” G. Yatnalkar, *EMMA International: Caption Guidance – FDA’s*  
18 *First Authorized AI-Based Cardiac Ultrasound Software*, by Govind (Feb. 15, 2021). Caption  
19 Guidance, or Caption AI Guidance, is incorporated into a series of point-of-care ultrasound  
20 products called “the Venue Family.” *GE HealthCare Launches Enhanced Venue Family Point-of-*  
21 *Care Ultrasound Systems Featuring AI-Driven Caption Guidance*, GE Healthcare (Oct. 6, 2023),  
22 [https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid)  
23 [venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid)  
24 [guidance?npclid=botnpclid](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid); *see also* [https://www.linkedin.com/posts/rolandrott\\_ultrasound-](https://www.linkedin.com/posts/rolandrott_ultrasound-gehealthcare-rsna-activity-7135509649302126594-J-2g/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_ios)  
25 [gehealthcare-rsna-activity-7135509649302126594-J-](https://www.linkedin.com/posts/rolandrott_ultrasound-gehealthcare-rsna-activity-7135509649302126594-J-2g/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_ios)  
26 [2g/?utm\\_source=share&utm\\_medium=member\\_ios](https://www.linkedin.com/posts/rolandrott_ultrasound-gehealthcare-rsna-activity-7135509649302126594-J-2g/?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_ios) (LinkedIn post by GE HealthCare CEO,  
27 Roland Rott, marketing “the Venue Family with Caption AI Guidance”). Similarly, Caption AI  
28 “provides real-time visual guidance to prompt users on probe movements and includes a quality

meter to ensure the user obtains the best possible images. Once an image is captured, the AutoEF feature automatically calculates a left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). In addition, users can efficiently scan with AutoCapture and Save Best Clip features to capture the best quality image from each view.” *GE HealthCare Introduces Caption AI on Vscan Air SL Wireless Handheld Ultrasound System to Help More Clinicians Capture Diagnostic-Quality Cardiac Images*, GE Healthcare (Apr. 3, 2024), <https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-introduces-caption-ai-on-vscan-air-sl-wireless-handheld-ultrasound-system-to-help-more-clinicians-capture-diagnostic-quality-cardiac-images>. Caption AI is incorporated into handheld ultrasounds called “Vscan Air SL.” *Id.* While the features described below focus on Caption Guidance, on information and belief, Caption AI provides similar features. *See id.*; see also <https://www.gehealthcare.com/products/ultrasound/handheld-ultrasound/vscan-air-caption-ai>.

**Find Caption Guidance**

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The take anywhere Venue Go adapts to your point of care and allows you to go from cart to table to wall with ease.



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A simple, fast and precise way to assess a patient's medical status at the point of care, meet Venue Fit, the newest member of the Ve...

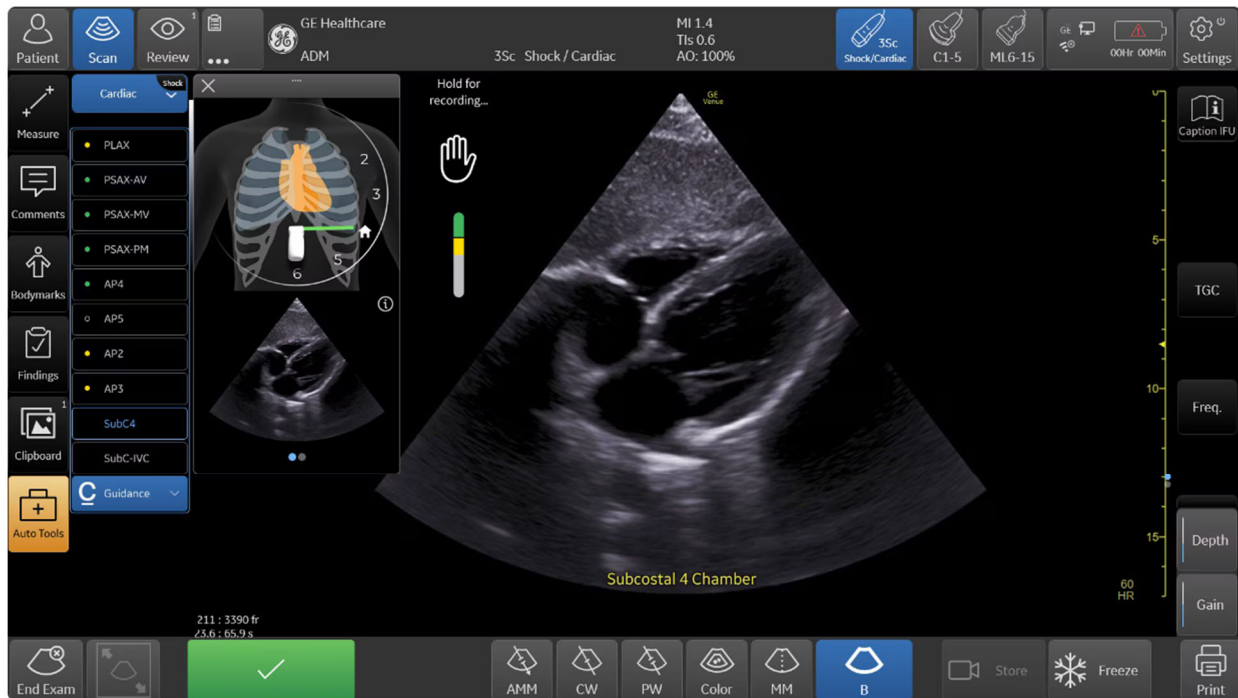
<https://www.gehealthcare.com/campaigns/venue-family-caption-guidance>.



Real-time step-by-step  
scan guidance

<https://www.gehealthcare.com/products/ultrasound/handheld-ultrasound/vscan-air-caption-ai>.

41. Caption Guidance is designed to provide “[p]reliminary probe placement information [that] shows you where to place and how to orient the ultrasound probe.” *Id.* As the operator begins the exams, “a handy reference image shows [the operator] the image [they] are trying to acquire.” *Id.* During the scan, Caption Guidance further provides “prescriptive guidance...on the screen” including a “Quality Meter” that rises when the operator “get[s] closer to an image of diagnostic quality.” *Id.*

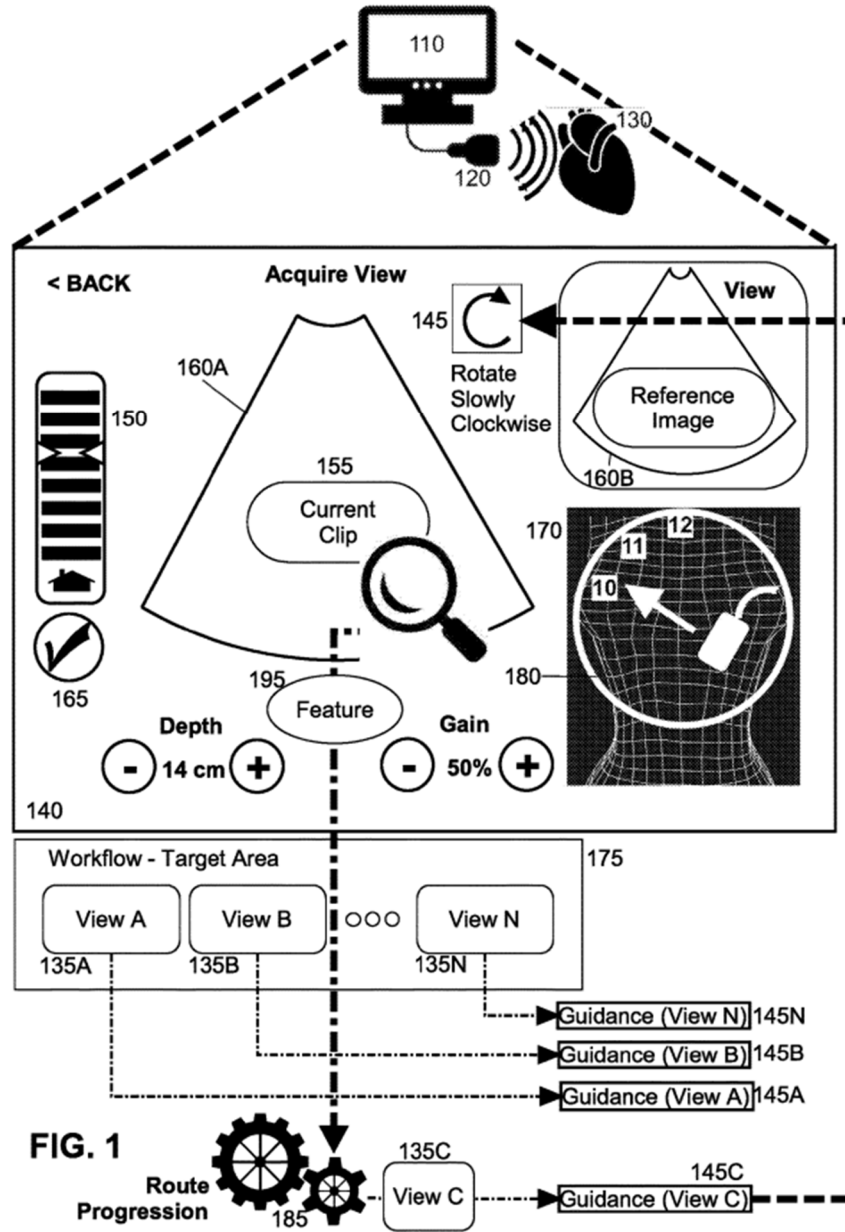


<https://www.gehealthcare.com/campaigns/venue-family-caption-guidance>.

42. On information and belief, Caption Health’s patent publication, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2021/0052253 (“the ’253 application”), describes the functionality of Caption Guidance. A copy of the ’253 application is attached hereto as Exhibit F.

43. The ’253 application is directed to ultrasound guidance dynamic progression methods and systems. The ’253 application describes “[a]n ultrasound guidance dynamic progression method [that] includes selecting a predetermined ultrasound diagnostic workflow in memory of an ultrasound diagnostic computing system.” ’253 application, Abstract. It further describes a system that comprises “at least one processor” configured to perform the method. *See, e.g., id.*, ¶¶ [0026], [0035]-[0037]. The ’253 application describes implementation of a “quality meter” (’253 application, 150 of Fig. 1, ¶ 26), which is a feature of Caption Guidance. <https://www.gehealthcare.com/campaigns/venue-family-caption-guidance> (“Quality Meter The meter rises as the image improves and gets closer to diagnostic-quality”).

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**FIG. 1**

*Id.*, Fig. 1

44. The '253 application describes that Caption Guidance is incorporated in “an ultrasound diagnostics data processing system configured for ultrasound guidance dynamic progression.” '253 application, ¶ 26. This system is used “in connection with the imaging of a heart.” *Id.*, ¶ 20; *see also* Fig. 1 (i.e., target organ 130). Caption Guidance “provides real-time guidance during scanning to assist the user in obtaining anatomically correct images from standard transthoracic echocardiographic (TTE) transducer positions.” Narang, et. al., *Utility of a Deep-*

1 *Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices to Acquire Echocardiograms for Limited Diagnostic Use*,  
2 JAMA Cardiology, 6:624-632, 625 (June 2021).

3 45. Caption Guidance acquires a video clip comprising a series of echocardiographic  
4 images. '253 application, ¶ 20 (“ultrasound imaging system 110 with ultrasound imaging probe  
5 120 conducts an ultrasound imaging operation in order to acquire a video clip as near real-time  
6 imagery 155 of a target organ 130”). The video clip is acquired by scanning using a transducer.  
7 Narang, et. al., *Utility of a Deep-Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices to Acquire*  
8 *Echocardiograms for Limited Diagnostic Use*, JAMA Cardiology, 6:624-632, 625 (June 2021)  
9 (“The AI-guided image acquisition software...Caption Guidance...provides real-time guidance  
10 during scanning to assist the user in obtaining anatomically correct images from standard  
11 transthoracic echocardiographic (TTE) transducer positions.”); *see also In Caption AI Product*  
12 *Demo | AI-Guided Ultrasound System*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URmb72IA4b4>.

13 46. Caption Guidance associates captured echocardiographic images with view  
14 categories. For example, the Caption Guidance workflow “includ[es] a sequence of views of a  
15 target organ” where “a first one of the views in the sequence” is selected. '253 application, ¶ 9.  
16 Caption Guidance then “acquir[es] imagery in the computing system in association with the  
17 selected first one of the views in the sequence.” *Id.*; *see also In Caption AI Product Demo | AI-*  
18 *Guided Ultrasound System*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URmb72IA4b4>. The sequence of  
19 views includes predetermined echocardiographic image view categories, such as “a parasternal long  
20 axis view, a parasternal short axis view, an apical two, three, four or five chamber view or a  
21 subcoastal view.” *Id.*, ¶ 20.

22 47. Caption Guidance determines quality assessment values representing view category  
23 specific quality assessment of echocardiographic images. Caption Guidance implements a “quality  
24 meter” that “indicates a sliding scale of quality of the imagery...relative to a known view sought to  
25 be acquired for the target organ.” *Id.*, ¶ 22; *see also In Caption AI Product Demo | AI-Guided*  
26 *Ultrasound System*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URmb72IA4b4>. A success icon is  
27 displayed in connection with the quality meter if the “corresponding quality value...meets or  
28 exceeds a threshold quality for the specified view.” *Id.*

1 48. Once a quality assessment value is determined for an echocardiographic image,  
2 Capture Guidance automatically captures an echocardiographic image and associates the image  
3 with the determined quality assessment value. For example, “[w]hen the real-time quality meter  
4 exceeds a preset threshold, it automatically records a video clip (termed an *auto-capture*).” Narang,  
5 et. al., *Utility of a Deep-Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices to Acquire Echocardiograms for*  
6 *Limited Diagnostic Use*, JAMA Cardiology, 6:624-632, 625 (June 2021); see also H. Hong, Ph.D.,  
7 *Caption Health: Flattening the Ultrasound Learning Curve with Breakthrough AI-Guided*  
8 *Echocardiography System*, 4:30-4:40, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NCFFAIHSPrc>  
9 (“Finally, [it] recognizes when the user reaches the target and automatically captures the images in  
10 diagnostic quality.”); *In Caption AI Product Demo | AI-Guided Ultrasound System*, 0:48-1:00,  
11 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URmb72IA4b4> (“As Sarah gets closer to the optimal view, the  
12 meter rises. Once the software detects a diagnostic quality image, the meter turns green and the  
13 clip is automatically recorded without having to press any buttons.”).

14 49. Caption Guidance performs the steps above for multiple echocardiographic images,  
15 such as those corresponding to multiple view categories. ’253 application, ¶ 21 (“For each of the  
16 views 135A, 135B, 135N, corresponding guidance 145A, 145B, 145N is determined and presented  
17 in sequence of the views 135A, 135B, 135N of the workflow 175 within the user interface 140 as  
18 respective graphical instructions 145. In this regard, the corresponding guidance 145A, 145B, 145N  
19 includes different directives for positioning and posing the ultrasound imaging probe 120 so as to  
20 produce the imagery 155 for a corresponding one of the views 135A, 135B, 135N.”); *id.*, ¶ 20 (“a  
21 sequence of views...may include a parasternal long axis view, a parasternal short axis view, an  
22 apical two, three, four or five chamber view or a subcoastal view.”).

23 50. On information and belief, Caption Guidance utilizes neural networks to assess the  
24 quality of captured echocardiographic images. G. Yatnalkar, *Caption Guidance – FDA’s First*  
25 *Authorized AI-Based Cardiac Ultrasound Software* (Feb. 15, 2021),  
26 <https://emmainternational.com/fda-authorized-ai-cardiac-ultrasound-software/> (“For Caption  
27 Guidance, the AI Algorithm used for image or video frame selection is the Deep Convolutional  
28 Neural Network (DCNN).”); Narang, et. al., *Utility of a Deep-Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices*

1 to *Acquire Echocardiograms for Limited Diagnostic Use*, JAMA Cardiology, 6:624-632, 625 (June  
2 2021) (“The AI-guided image acquisition software...Caption Guidance...provides real-time  
3 guidance during scanning to assist the user in obtaining anatomically correct images from standard  
4 transthoracic echocardiographic (TTE) transducer positions...The software monitors image quality  
5 continuously, simultaneously providing iterative prescriptive cues to improve the image via the DL  
6 algorithm.”); *FDA Authorizes Marketing of First Cardiac Ultrasound Software That Uses Artificial  
7 Intelligence to Guide User*, FDA News Release (Feb. 7, 2020), [https://www.fda.gov/news-  
8 events/press-announcements/fda-authorizes-marketing-first-cardiac-ultrasound-software-uses-  
9 artificial-intelligence-guide-user](https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-authorizes-marketing-first-cardiac-ultrasound-software-uses-artificial-intelligence-guide-user) (“The Caption Guidance software was developed using machine  
10 learning to train the software to differentiate between acceptable and unacceptable image quality.”).

11 51. The Caption Guidance neural networks are trained to provide quality assessment  
12 values that are specific to certain view categories. For example, “a second neural network...may  
13 be trained to characterize guidance instructions relative to contemporaneously acquired imagery of  
14 the target organ.” ’235 application, ¶ 28. The “second neural network...is trained to produce  
15 recommend[ed] guidance to achieve the optimal acquisition of generated imagery for the target  
16 organ for the particular one of the views...relative to the generated imagery contemporaneously  
17 presented in a display of the host computing system.” *Id.* The Caption Guidance “DL algorithms  
18 were trained using more than 5 million observations associating transducer orientation, the  
19 diagnostic correctness of the resulting image, and the outcome of subsequent manipulations with  
20 diagnostic quality.” Narang, et. al., *Utility of a Deep-Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices to  
21 Acquire Echocardiograms for Limited Diagnostic Use*, JAMA Cardiology, 6:624-632, 625 (June  
22 2021). Caption Guidance’s “DL algorithm estimates image quality via a component called the  
23 quality meter, suggesting probe manipulations using prescriptive guidance.” *Id.*

24 52. The Caption Guidance neural networks each have an input layer configured to  
25 receive echocardiographic images and an output layer configured to output quality assessment  
26 values. Caption Guidance uses “convolutional neural networks constructed by stacking  
27 computational layers, each taking input from the layer below, transforming and passing it along to  
28 the layer above.” *Id.* Caption Guidance “has several interconnected DL algorithms making 3

1 simultaneous estimates: (1) diagnostic quality of the imagery, (2) 6-dimensional geometric distance  
2 (by position and orientation) between current probe location and the location anticipated to  
3 optimize the image, and (3) corrective probe manipulations to improve diagnostic quality.” *Id.*  
4 “[A]s the neural network...is presented with contemporaneously acquired imagery of the target  
5 organ for the particular one of the views..., the neural network produces a recommended movement  
6 or pose of the ultrasound imaging probe...in order to acquire generated imagery deemed acceptable  
7 for the particular one of the views.” ’253 application, ¶ 28.

8 53. Defendants announced plans to incorporate Caption Guidance into additional  
9 products. [https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid)  
10 [enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid)  
11 [guidance?npclid=botnpclid](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid) (Oct. 6, 2023) (“GE HealthCare plans to integrate this innovative AI  
12 technology into other ultrasound systems, including handheld systems, helping to further expand  
13 access to diagnostic care as well as the use of ultrasound in a variety of care settings.”).

14 **COUNT I: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 11,129,591**

15 54. UBC incorporates by reference and re-alleges all of the foregoing paragraphs of this  
16 Complaint and exhibits attached hereto as is fully set forth herein.

17 55. Defendants infringe at least claims 1 and 15 of the ’591 patent by making, using,  
18 selling, importing, offering for sale its “Venue Family” products and Vscan Air SL products that  
19 incorporate Caption Guidance or Caption AI (the “Accused Products”).

20 56. Each of the Accused Products is “[a] computer-implemented system for facilitating  
21 echocardiographic image analysis...comprising at least one processor...” and is used for “[a]  
22 computer-implemented method of facilitating echocardiographic image analysis.” *See, e.g.*, ’253  
23 application, ¶¶ [0026], [0035]-[0037]; [https://www.gehealthcare.com/campaigns/venue-family-](https://www.gehealthcare.com/campaigns/venue-family-caption-guidance)  
24 [caption-guidance](https://www.gehealthcare.com/campaigns/venue-family-caption-guidance) (“Preliminary probe placement information shows you where to place and how  
25 to orient the ultrasound probe. As you begin the exam, a handy reference image shows you the  
26 image you are trying to acquire.”; “prescriptive guidance [is] provided on the screen...the Quality  
27 Meter rise[s] as you get closer to an image of diagnostic quality.”); *see also supra* ¶¶ 41-44.

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1           57. The Accused Products perform “receiving signals representing a first at least one  
2 echocardiographic image.” For example, the Accused Products acquire a series of  
3 echocardiographic images when an operator scans a patient using a transducer. *See, e.g.*, ’253  
4 application, ¶ 20; Narang, et. al., *Utility of a Deep-Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices to Acquire*  
5 *Echocardiograms for Limited Diagnostic Use*, JAMA Cardiology, 6:624-632, 625 (June 2021); *see*  
6 *also supra* ¶¶ 43, 45.

7           58. The Accused Products perform “associating the first at least one echocardiographic  
8 image with a first view category of a plurality of predetermined echocardiographic image view  
9 categories.” For example, the Accused Products receives a selection from “a sequence of views of  
10 a target organ” where “a first one of the views” in “a sequence of views of a target organ.” ’253  
11 application, ¶ 9. The Accused Products then “acquir[es] imagery in the computing system in  
12 association with the selected first one of the views in the sequence.” *Id.* The sequence of views  
13 includes “a plurality of predetermined echocardiographic image view categories,” such as “a  
14 parasternal long axis view, a parasternal short axis view, an apical two, three, four or five chamber  
15 view or a subcoastal view.” *Id.*, ¶ 20; *see also supra* ¶¶ 43, 46.

16           59. The Accused Products perform “determining, based on the first at least one  
17 echocardiographic image and the first view category, a first quality assessment value representing  
18 a view category specific quality assessment of the first at least one echocardiographic image.” For  
19 example, the Accused Products implement a “quality meter” that “indicates a sliding scale of  
20 quality of the imagery...relative to a known view sought to be acquired for the target organ.” ’253  
21 application, ¶ 22. A success icon is displayed in connection with the quality meter if the  
22 “corresponding quality value...meets or exceeds a threshold quality for the specified view.” *Id.*;  
23 *see also supra* ¶¶ 43, 47.

24           60. The Accused Products perform “producing signals representing the first quality  
25 assessment value for causing the first quality assessment value to be associated with the first at  
26 least one echocardiographic image.” For example, the Accused Products automatically capture an  
27 echocardiographic image and associate the image with the determined quality assessment value.  
28 “When the real-time quality meter exceeds a preset threshold, it automatically records a video clip

1 (termed an *auto-capture*).” Narang, et. al., *Utility of a Deep-Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices*  
2 *to Acquire Echocardiograms for Limited Diagnostic Use*, JAMA Cardiology, 6:624-632, 625 (June  
3 2021); *see also* H. Hong, Ph.D., *Caption Health: Flattening the Ultrasound Learning Curve with*  
4 *Breakthrough AI-Guided Echocardiography System*,  
5 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NCFFAIHSPrc>; *see also* *In Caption AI Product Demo | AI-*  
6 *Guided Ultrasound System*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URmb72IA4b4>; *see also supra* ¶  
7 48.

8 61. The Accused Products perform the steps describes above (*see supra* ¶¶ 57-60) for  
9 multiple echocardiographic images corresponding to multiple view categories. ’253 application, ¶  
10 21 (“For each of the views 135A, 135B, 135N, corresponding guidance 145A, 145B, 145N is  
11 determined and presented in sequence of the views 135A, 135B, 135N of the workflow 175...In  
12 this regard, the corresponding guidance 145A, 145B, 145N includes different directives for  
13 positioning and posing the ultrasound imaging probe 120 so as to produce the imagery 155 for a  
14 corresponding one of the views 135A, 135B, 135N.”); *see also supra* ¶ 49. Thus, the Accused  
15 Products perform “receiving signals representing a second at least one echocardiographic image,”  
16 “associating the second at least one echocardiographic image with a second view category of the  
17 plurality of predetermined echocardiographic image view categories, said second view category  
18 being different from the first view category,” “determining, based on the second at least one  
19 echocardiographic image and the second view category, a second quality assessment value  
20 representing a view category specific quality assessment of the second at least one  
21 echocardiographic image,” and “producing signals representing the second quality assessment  
22 value for causing the second quality assessment value to be associated with the second at least one  
23 echocardiographic image.”

24 62. In the Accused Products, “each of the plurality of predetermined echocardiographic  
25 image view categories is associated with a respective set of assessment parameters,” where “each  
26 of the sets of assessment parameters being a set of neural network parameters that defines a neural  
27 network having a plurality of layers including an input layer configured to receive one or more  
28 echocardiographic images and an output layer configured to output one or more quality assessment

1 values.” The Accused Products use neural networks to assess the quality of captured  
2 echocardiographic images. G. Yatnalkar, *Caption Guidance – FDA’s First Authorized AI-Based*  
3 *Cardiac Ultrasound Software* (Feb. 15, 2021), [https://emmainternational.com/fda-authorized-ai-](https://emmainternational.com/fda-authorized-ai-cardiac-ultrasound-software/)  
4 [cardiac-ultrasound-software/](https://emmainternational.com/fda-authorized-ai-cardiac-ultrasound-software/) (“For Caption Guidance, the AI Algorithm used for image or video  
5 frame selection is the Deep Convolutional Neural Network (DCNN).”); *see also* Narang, et. al.,  
6 *Utility of a Deep-Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices to Acquire Echocardiograms for Limited*  
7 *Diagnostic Use*, *JAMA Cardiology*, 6:624-632, 625 (June 2021); *see also supra* ¶¶ 50-51.

8 63. The Accused Products use neural networks that have “a plurality of layers including  
9 an input layer configured to receive one or more echocardiographic images and an output layer  
10 configured to output one or more quality assessment values.” For example, these “convolutional  
11 neural networks [are] constructed by stacking computational layers, each taking input from the  
12 layer below, transforming and passing it along to the layer above,” and are used to make estimates  
13 about “(1) diagnostic quality of the imagery, (2) 6-dimensional geometric distance (by position and  
14 orientation) between current probe location and the location anticipated to optimize the image, and  
15 (3) corrective probe manipulations to improve diagnostic quality.” Narang, et. al., *Utility of a Deep-*  
16 *Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices to Acquire Echocardiograms for Limited Diagnostic Use*,  
17 *JAMA Cardiology*, 6:624-632, 625 (June 2021). When a neural network “is presented with  
18 contemporaneously acquired imagery of the target organ for the particular one of the views..., the  
19 neural network produces a recommended movement or pose of the ultrasound imaging probe...in  
20 order to acquire generated imagery deemed acceptable for the particular one of the views.” ’253  
21 application, ¶ 28; *see also supra* ¶ 52.

22 64. The Accused Products use neural networks that are trained to provide quality  
23 assessment values that are specific to certain view categories. For example, a “neural network...is  
24 trained to produce recommend[ed] guidance to achieve the optimal acquisition of generated  
25 imagery for the target organ for the particular one of the views...relative to the generated imagery  
26 contemporaneously presented in a display of the host computing system.” ’253 application, ¶ 28;  
27 *see also* Narang, et. al., *Utility of a Deep-Learning Algorithm to Guide Novices to Acquire*  
28 *Echocardiograms for Limited Diagnostic Use*, *JAMA Cardiology*, 6:624-632, 625 (June 2021)

1 (“DL algorithms were trained using more than 5 million observations associating transducer  
2 orientation, the diagnostic correctness of the resulting image, and the outcome of subsequent  
3 manipulations with diagnostic quality.”); *see also supra* ¶ 51. Each of the trained neural networks  
4 output assessment parameters, resulting in “the sets of assessment parameters being a set of neural  
5 network parameters.”

6 65. To determine the “first quality assessment value,” the Accused Products perform  
7 “determining that a first set of assessment parameters of the sets of assessment parameters is  
8 associated with the first view category” and “in response to determining that the first set of  
9 assessment parameters is associated with the first view category, inputting the first at least one  
10 echocardiographic image into the neural network defined by the first set of assessment parameters.”  
11 The “neural network defined by the first set of assessment parameters” can “apply[] a first function  
12 based on the first set of assessment parameters to the first at least one echocardiographic image.”  
13 As described above (*see supra* ¶¶ 47, 50-52), to determine quality assessment values, the Accused  
14 Products use neural networks that are trained to provide quality assessment values that are specific  
15 to certain view categories and that have an input layer for receiving echocardiographic images. To  
16 determine the “first quality assessment value” that is associated with “the first view category,” the  
17 Accused Products thus use assessment parameters derived from a neural network trained to provide  
18 quality assessment values specific to “the first view category.” Specifically, the Accused Products  
19 determine a first set of assessment parameters associated with the first view category, and in  
20 response input the first echocardiographic image for analysis by the determined first set assessment  
21 parameters. Similarly, to determine the “second quality assessment value” that is associated with  
22 “the second view category,” the Accused Products use assessment parameters derived from a neural  
23 network trained to provide quality assessment values specific to “the second view category.”  
24 Specifically, the Accused Products determine a second set of assessment parameters associated  
25 with the second view category, and in response input the second echocardiographic image for  
26 analysis by the determined second set of assessment parameters.

27 66. Defendants have also induced and continue to induce the infringement of the ’591  
28 patent by others in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), including by selling the Accused Products to

1 their customers and/or other end users and instructing them to practice at least claim 15 of the '591  
2 patent by using the Accused Products. On information and belief, Defendants are aware of the '591  
3 patent and are aware that when their customers and/or other end users use the Accused Products in  
4 accordance with Defendants' instructions, the customers and/or other end users directly infringe at  
5 least claim 15 of the '591 patent. *See supra* ¶¶ 26-34, 70; *see also e.g., In Caption AI Product*  
6 *Demo | AI-Guided Ultrasound System*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URmb72IA4b4>. On  
7 information and belief, Defendants sell the Accused Products both directly through its own sales  
8 force and website. *See* [https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid)  
9 [healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid)  
10 [driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid](https://www.gehealthcare.com/about/newsroom/press-releases/ge-healthcare-launches-enhanced-venue-family-point-of-care-ultrasound-systems-featuring-ai-driven-caption-guidance?npclid=botnpclid) (Oct. 6, 2023) (“Caption Guidance on the Venue Family  
11 point-of-care ultrasound systems is available in the United States.”); *see also*  
12 <https://www.gehealthcare.com/shop>; <https://www.gehealthcare.com/shop/equipment/vscan-air-sl>.

13 67. Defendants have also contributed and continue to contribute to infringement of the  
14 '591 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by selling the Accused Products to their customers  
15 and/or other end users and instructing them to practice at least claim 15 of the '591 patent by using  
16 the Accused Products. On information and belief, Defendants are aware of the '591 patent and are  
17 aware that when their customers and/or other end users use the Accused Products in accordance  
18 with Defendants' instructions, the customers and/or other end users directly infringe at least claim  
19 15 of the '591 patent. *See supra* ¶¶ 26-34, 70; *see also, e.g., In Caption AI Product Demo | AI-*  
20 *Guided Ultrasound System*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URmb72IA4b4>. The infringing  
21 Caption Guidance is a component of the Accused Products and constitutes a material part of the  
22 invention of the '591 patent. The infringing Caption Guidance has no substantial non-infringing  
23 uses and is not a staple article of commerce.

24 68. UBC has never authorized Defendants to make, use, offer to sell, or sell the Accused  
25 Products that incorporate the infringing Caption Guidance.

26 69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts of infringement, Defendants  
27 have derived and received gains, profits, and advantages. UBC has been damaged, and continues  
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1 to be damaged, by Defendants' infringement in an amount yet to be determined, of at least a  
2 reasonable royalty.

3 70. Defendants' infringement has been and continues to be willful. Defendants had  
4 actual knowledge of the '591 patent at least as of May 5, 2022, the date UBC sent its initial letter  
5 bringing the infringement of the '591 patent to Defendants' attention. *See* Exhibit B. Pursuant to  
6 35 U.S.C. § 284, UBC is entitled to damages for Defendants' infringement acts and treble damages  
7 together with interests and costs as fixed by this Court.

8 71. This is an exceptional case. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, UBC is entitled to  
9 reasonable attorneys' fees for the necessity of bringing this claim.

10 72. UBC further seeks any other damages to which UBC is entitled under law or in  
11 equity.

12 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

13 73. UBC hereby demands a jury trial for all issues so triable.

14 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

15 74. WHEREFORE, UBC respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in its  
16 favor as follows:

17 A. That Judgment be entered that Defendants have infringed and continues to infringe  
18 one or more claims of the '591 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271;

19 B. That, in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 283, Defendants and all their affiliates,  
20 employees, agents, officers, directors, attorneys, successors, and assigns and all those acting on  
21 behalf of or in active concert or participation with any of them, be preliminarily and permanently  
22 enjoined from infringing the '591 patent;

23 C. That UBC be awarded damages sufficient to compensate UBC for Defendants'  
24 infringement and enhanced damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284;

25 D. That UBC be awarded attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285 or as  
26 otherwise permitted by law;

27 E. That UBC be awarded its costs and expenses in this action; and  
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H. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: May 28, 2024

**PERKINS COIE LLP**

By: */s/ Ramsey M. Al-Salam*

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