

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES

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*Ex parte* TROY HOLLAND, HASSAN CHAOUK,  
BRUKTAWIT ASFAW, STEPHEN GOODRICH,  
ADRIAN HUNTER and VIMALA FRANCIS<sup>1</sup>

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Appeal 2008-4671  
Application 09/960,449  
Technology Center 1600

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Decided: December 9, 2008

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Before JAMES T. MOORE, *Vice Chief Administrative Patent Judge*, and  
RICHARD E. SCHAFER and SALLY G. LANE, *Administrative Patent  
Judges*.

MOORE, *Vice Chief Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION ON APPEAL

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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

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The Appellants appeal under 35 U.S.C. § 134 (2002) from a final  
rejection of claims 1-4, 8-11, 13-17, 21-23, 25, and 27-29.<sup>2</sup> We have  
jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(b) (2002).

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<sup>1</sup> The real party in interest is BioCure, Inc. (App. Br. 1).

<sup>2</sup> Claims 5-7, 12, 18-20, 24, and 26 have been canceled. (See App. Br. 9-11).

1 The Appellants' claims are directed to compositions and methods of  
2 forming a spray wound dressing, which forms in place on the wound.

3 Claim 1 reads as follows:

4 1. A hydrogel wound dressing formed by spray delivery of  
5 a liquid composition to the wound, wherein the composition  
6 comprises water soluble PVA macromers having one or more  
7 pendant crosslinkable groups and the macromers crosslink to  
8 form a hydrogel *in situ* on the wound, wherein the pendant  
9 crosslinkable groups are acrylamide groups containing  
10 olefinically unsaturated groups, and wherein the composition  
11 includes a crosslinking initiator that is not bound to a macromer  
12 or another polymer.

13  
14 (App. Br. App. 9).

#### 15 16 THE EVIDENCE

17  
18 The Examiner relies upon the following as evidence in support of the  
19 rejections:

20 Chudzik	US 6,007,833	Dec. 28, 1999
21 Sawhney	US 6,179,862 B1	Jan. 30, 2001

#### 22 23 THE REJECTIONS

24  
25 The following rejections are before us for review:

26 1. Claims 1-4, 8-11, 13-17, 21-23, 25 and 27-29 stand rejected  
27 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written  
28 description requirement.

29 2. Claims 1, 2, 8, 9 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)  
30 over Chudzik.

31 3. Claims 3, 4, 10, 11, 13-17, 21-23, 25, 27 and 28 stand rejected  
32 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of Chudzik and Sawhney.

1 We AFFIRM.

2 ISSUES

3 Have the Appellants established that the Examiner erred in  
4 determining that the claim phrases “initiator that is not bound” and “another  
5 polymer” is not adequately described in the original written description of  
6 the claimed invention?

7 Have the Appellants established that the Examiner erred in  
8 determining that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the  
9 art at the time the invention was made to combine the known macromers and  
10 initiators for their known functions to use as a spray dressing for a wound?

11 FINDINGS OF FACT

12 The record supports the following findings of fact by a preponderance  
13 of the evidence.

14 1. The Appellants’ claim 1 recites that the spray would dressing  
15 “includes a crosslinking initiator that is not bound to a macromer or another  
16 polymer.” (Br. Appx. At 1).

17 2. The Appellants’ specification does not contain a statement that the  
18 cross-linking initiator of the invention composition is “not bound to a  
19 macromer or another polymer.” (See App. Br. 4).

20 3. The specification does refer to the term “initiator” in a limited  
21 number of instances - to describe photoinitiators, a redox initiator and a  
22 borate initiator. (See App. Br. 3)(citing Specification p. 9, ll. 22-25; p. 17, l.  
23 13; p. 19, l. 1; p. 20, l. 2).

24 4. The specification does not describe that the photoinitiators, redox  
25 initiator, or borate initiator is “not bound to a macromer or another

1 polymer.” (See Specification p. 9, ll. 22-25; p. 17, l. 13; p. 19, l. 1; p. 20, l.  
2 2).

3 5. Chudzik describes a crosslinkable macromer system that  
4 comprises two or more polymer-pendent polymerizable groups and one or  
5 more polymer-pendent initiator groups. (Chudzik Abstract).

6 6. Chudzik describes that the matrices formed by the invention are  
7 useful in tissue adherence (wound dressing). (Id. 1:10-15).

8 7. Specifically, Chudzik describes a macromer system in liquid form  
9 and is applied to the wound site where it is subsequently formed into a  
10 flexible polymeric matrix, i.e., a hydrogel wound dressing, upon exposure to  
11 light. (Id. 10:3-6).

12 8. Chudzik describes that a wide range of drugs and bioactive  
13 materials can be delivered using the invention, including, but not limited to,  
14 growth factors, anti-inflammatory agents, antithrombogenic agents, and  
15 antimicrobial agents. (Id. 9:38-44, 10:11-14).

16 9. Chudzik describes that the biostable matrix-forming backbones of  
17 the invention are water soluble and include, e.g., polyvinyl alcohol (PVA).  
18 (Id. 5:24-30).

19 10. Chudzik describes that preferred polymerizable groups include  
20 acrylamides. (Id. 5:51-53).

21 11. Chudzik also describes that the acrylamide groups contain  
22 olefinically unsaturated groups. (Final Rejection, Jun. 13, 2007, p. 5).

23 12. Chudzik also describes preparing and evaluating two polymer  
24 solutions, one containing a polymer-bound initiator and one containing non-  
25 polymer-bound initiator. (Chudzik 14:45-15:32).



1 I. The Written Description Rejection.

2 Claims 1-4, 8-11, 13-17, 21-23, 25 and 27-29 stand rejected under 35  
3 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written  
4 description requirement.

5 All the claims depend from either claim 1, 14, or 29 which contain the  
6 disputed language.

7 Claim 1 reads as follows:

8 1. A hydrogel wound dressing formed by spray delivery of  
9 a liquid composition to the wound, wherein the composition  
10 comprises water soluble PVA macromers having one or more  
11 pendant crosslinkable groups and the macromers crosslink to  
12 form a hydrogel *in situ* on the wound, wherein the pendant  
13 crosslinkable groups are acrylamide groups containing  
14 olefinically unsaturated groups, and wherein the composition  
15 includes a crosslinking initiator **that is not bound** to a  
16 macromer **or another polymer**. [bolding added]  
17

18 Claim 14 reads as follows:

19 14. A method of forming a hydrogel wound dressing, comprising  
20 the step of applying a composition to a wound via spray, wherein the  
21 composition comprises water soluble PVA macromers having one or  
22 more pendent crosslinkable groups and the macromers crossling to  
23 form a hydrogel on the wound, wherein the pendent crosslinkable  
24 groups are acrylamide groups containing olefinically unsaturated  
25 groups and wherein the composition includes a crosslinking initiator  
26 **that is not bound** to a macromer or **another polymer**. [bolding  
27 added].  
28

29 29. A hydrogel wound dressing formed by spray delivery of a liquid  
30 composition to the wound, wherein the composition comprises water  
31 soluble PVA macromers having one or more pendent crosslinkable  
32 groups and the macromers crosslink to form a hydrogel *in situ* on the  
33 wound, wherein the pendent crosslinkable groups are acrylamide  
34 groups containing olefinically unsaturated groups, and wherein the

1 composition includes an **unbound** crosslinking initiator in solution.  
2 [bolding added]/  
3

4 The Examiner found that the claim phrase “initiator that is not bound  
5 to a macromer or another polymer” introduces new matter that was not  
6 described in the specification as originally filed. (Final Rejection, Jun. 13,  
7 2007, p. 2). Specifically, the Examiner found that the specification neither  
8 discloses an initiator that is “not bound,” nor describes “another polymer” in  
9 the composition apart from the macromer. (Id.).

10 We note that, conceptually, the Appellants are trying to claim a “free”  
11 crosslinking initiator with this added language, by either the “not bound” or  
12 “unbound” language in the claims. The problem with written descriptive  
13 support for this concept arises because the specification does not use the  
14 term “free” or expressly describe the concept of an unbound initiator. The  
15 Appellants direct us to three examples in the specification in support of this  
16 term, which examples may or may not have unbound initiators.

17 The claim language “initiator that is not bound to a macromer or  
18 another polymer” appears to try to say the same thing as “free” - the initiator  
19 cannot be attached to macromers, or “another” polymer. The real question is  
20 - does this limitation find sufficient support in the specification?

21 We turn to the contested issues.

22 i) “another polymer”

23 The Appellants first challenge the Examiner’s written description  
24 rejection by asserting that the claim phrase “another polymer” does not  
25 introduce new matter. (App. Br. 3). Specifically, the Appellants assert that  
26 “macromers are polymers” such that “the phrase ‘another polymer’ modifies

1 and refers to the macromer, not to a second polymer taught in the  
2 specification.” (Id.).

3 The Appellants’ position that these are not a “second” polymer is  
4 inconsistent with the claim language. The claim recites “macromer *or*  
5 *another polymer.*” (Emphasis added). The “another polymer” is an express  
6 alternative to the macromer. We are unconvinced by the Appellant’s narrow  
7 reading of the language as modifying “macromer” only. This first argument  
8 is therefore unpersuasive.

9 The Appellants next challenge the Examiner’s written description  
10 rejection by asserting that “the specification [does not] need to have a  
11 specific statement that the initiators are unbound to satisfy this requirement.”  
12 (App. Br. 4). The Appellants also assert that “[t]he term ‘initiator’ is used in  
13 the specification” in four instances to reference a photoinitiator, a redox  
14 initiator, and a borate initiator. (Id. p. 3)(citing Specification p. 9, ll. 22-25;  
15 p. 17, l. 13; p. 19, l. 1; p. 20, l. 2). According to the Appellants, in each  
16 instance that the term is used, “it is clear that the initiator is not bound to the  
17 macromer itself, or to another polymer.” (App. Br. 3).

18 This argument gets to the heart of the matter. When we turn to the  
19 specification, we see that the above listed specific initiators are actually  
20 three specific examples, and that the specification does not clearly state that  
21 the initiators all must be unbound.

22 The Appellants’ assert that the specification makes clear that these  
23 initiators are not bound to a macromer or another polymer. (App. Br. 3-4).  
24 However, there is insufficient evidence to support these statements in the

1 brief, and as such the assertions are merely attorney argument and not  
2 evidence.

3         20. For example, the Appellants state that Irgacure 2959  
4 (Specification, p. 9, l. 23) is discussed in the specification and “it is clear  
5 that the initiator is not bound to the macromer itself, or to another polymer”  
6 (Br. at 3). The specification does not support this statement one way or the  
7 other. The same goes for the ferrous salt and borate. The specification does  
8 not describe that the photoinitiators, redox initiator, or borate initiator are  
9 initiators that are “not bound to a macromer or another polymer.” (See  
10 Specification p. 9, ll. 22-25; p. 17, l. 13; p. 19, l. 1; p. 20, l. 2). While we do  
11 have the conclusory statements of counsel, we also have no evidence that  
12 these must be unbound. We also have no evidence that one of ordinary skill  
13 in the art would understand the examples as describing unbound initiators.  
14 Consequently, the appellant’s position is without sufficient evidentiary  
15 support.

16         Accordingly, we affirm the Examiner’s written description rejection.

17         II. The Obviousness Rejections.

18         a) Claims 1, 2, 8, 9 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)  
19 over Chudzik.

20         Chudzik describes a hydrogel wound dressing that is applied to the  
21 wound site as a liquid composition and forms a flexible polymeric matrix  
22 upon exposure to light, i.e., hydrogel formed *in situ*.” (Final Rejection, Jun.  
23 13, 2007, p. 4). The Chudzik composition comprises a crosslinkable  
24 macromer and includes two or more polymer pendant polymerizable groups.  
25 (Id.).

1 Chudzick describes that the macromer includes a water-soluble,  
2 degradable polymer, such as polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), and acrylamide as the  
3 pendant polymerizable groups wherein the acrylamide groups contain  
4 olefinically unsaturated groups. (Id. pp. 4-5). Chudzick describes that the  
5 hydrogel may comprise therapeutic agents, including growth factor,  
6 antimicrobial agents and antithrombotics agents. (Id. p. 5). Chudzick  
7 discloses that initiators can be polymer-bound or non-polymer bound. (Id.).  
8 Chudzick teaches that polymer-bound initiator forms matrices more rapidly  
9 and completely than non-polymer bound initiator when exposed to light  
10 energy. (Id.).

11 The Examiner concluded that it would have been obvious to one of  
12 ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide a hydrogel  
13 composition comprising crosslinkable PVA macromer having one or more  
14 polymer pendant polymerizable group of acrylamide, as described by  
15 Chudzick, and to select the non-polymer bound initiator also disclosed by  
16 Chudzick, to delay matrices formation until the composition is sprayed on the  
17 site of the wound. (Id. pp. 5-6).

18 However, the Examiner found that Chudzick does not describe that the  
19 composition is delivered by spray or that the composition may contain an  
20 active agent that delivers NO (nitric oxide) to the wound. (Id. 8).

21 The Appellants assert that the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 1, 2,  
22 8, 9 and 29, as obvious because Chudzick does not teach or suggest a wound  
23 dressing comprising an unbound initiator. (App. Br. 4). According to the  
24 Appellants, Chudzick describes “initiators that are bound to the backbone of  
25 either the polymer or macromer.” (Id.). The Appellants further assert that to

1 the extent that Chudzick discloses unbound initiators, the reference teaches  
2 away from their use because they can present issues of toxicity, efficacy, and  
3 solubility. (Id.). Specifically, the Appellants assert that Chudzick teaches  
4 that the “non-polymer-bound initiator is not as good.” (Id.)(emphasis  
5 omitted).

6 These arguments are not persuasive.

7 First, Chudzick describes preparing and evaluating two polymer  
8 solutions, one containing a polymer-bound initiator and one containing non-  
9 polymer-bound initiator. (Chudzick14:45-15:32). According to Chudzick, the  
10 polymer solution containing the bound initiator “formed matrices more  
11 rapidly and more completely” than the polymer solution containing the  
12 unbound initiator. (15:28-31).

13 In other words, with regard to matrix formation, Chudzick describes  
14 that a polymer solution containing unbound initiator is inferior to a solution  
15 with bound initiator. However, “A known or obvious composition does not  
16 become patentable simply because it has been described as somewhat  
17 inferior to some other product for the same use.” *In re Gurley*, 27 F.3d at  
18 553.

19 Second, Chudzick describes that a known process of preparing  
20 biodegradable and biostable hydrogels involving the polymerization of  
21 preformed macromers using low molecular weight initiators involves  
22 drawbacks such as “toxicity, efficacy, and solubility considerations.”  
23 (Chudzick 2:10-16). To the extent that the Appellants assert that this  
24 disclosure relates to and teaches away from the use of unbound initiators, the  
25 argument remains unpersuasive.

1 Chudzik merely lists possible drawbacks. Chudzik characterizes these  
2 drawbacks in terms of “considerations” and further describes that “the  
3 initiator *may* involve some toxic consequence.” (Id. 2:19-20)(emphasis  
4 added). A teaching of drawback considerations and potential consequences  
5 does not, standing alone, *per se* suggest that “the line of development  
6 flowing from the reference's disclosure is unlikely to be productive of the  
7 result sought by the applicant,” so as to constitute a teaching away. *See In re*  
8 *Gurley*, 27 F.3d at 553.

9 The Appellants next assert that the Examiner’s obviousness objection  
10 is erroneous because the cited prior art “does not teach a wound dressing  
11 formed by spray delivery of a liquid composition.” (App. Br. 5). We take  
12 this argument to be made consistent with the constraints of 37 CFR §  
13 1.56(b)(2)(i), in that the Appellants and their counsel must therefore be  
14 unaware of noncumulative art which would be material to patentability as  
15 regards this element of the claim .

16 We agree with the Appellants that Chudzik alone does not specifically  
17 describe a spray delivery, but does describe syringe application, catheter,  
18 and dipping.

19 However, the Appellants’ argument fails to consider the combined  
20 references in view of the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the  
21 invention. As our reviewing Court has instructed, “[t]he question of  
22 obviousness cannot be approached on the basis that an artisan having  
23 ordinary skill would have known only what was read in the references,  
24 because such artisan must be presumed to know something about the art  
25 apart from what the references disclose.” *See In re Jacoby*, 309 F.2d at 516.

1           The Appellants, in the specification, acknowledge that aerosol spray  
2 delivery systems for liquid compositions were known in the art at the time of  
3 the invention. The specification states, “Aerosol devices such as the Preval®  
4 aerosol spray unit available from Precision Valve Corporation, NY, USA,  
5 can be used.” (Specification p. 11, ll. 17-18).

6           The Appellants are claiming a known delivery method for delivering a  
7 a hydrogel wound dressing to its usual location on the skin. If a technique  
8 has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art  
9 would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way,  
10 using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond his or  
11 her skill. *KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1740 (2007). The  
12 Appellants have not shown that an aerosol delivery device is beyond the  
13 skill of one of ordinary skill in the art.

14           Consequently, we conclude that the Appellants have not established  
15 error with the Examiner’s rejection.

16           b) Claims 3, 4, 10, 11, 13-17, 21-23, 25, 27 and 28 stand rejected  
17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of Chudzik and Sawhney.

1           *Sawhney – Spray Delivery*

2           Turning to the second reference, the Examiner found that Sawhney  
3 describes a composition and method of forming an *in situ* tissue adherent  
4 barrier comprising crosslinkable components using a spray delivery system.  
5 (Id. 9). The Examiner also found that the components are in the form of a  
6 solution and comprise water-soluble, crosslinkable, biodegradable  
7 macromers. (Id.).

8           The Examiner determined that it would have been obvious to a person  
9 of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the  
10 invention of Chudzik, using the non-polymer bound initiator also disclosed  
11 by Chudzik, and to deliver the composition with a spray delivery system, as  
12 described by Sawhney. (Id.).

13           *Claims 3, 11, 13-16, 21-22, 25, 27 and 28*

14           The Appellants next assert that claims 3, 11, 13-16, 21-22, 25, 27 and  
15 28 are not obvious over the combined prior art because “[t]here exists no  
16 reason to combine the teachings of the references,” and “even if the  
17 references are combined, the claimed invention does not result.” (App. Br.  
18 7).

19           Claim 3 recites, “The wound dressing of claim 1, wherein the  
20 composition is delivered via an aerosol delivery device.” (App. Br.  
21 Appendix 9).

22           Specifically, the Appellants challenge Chudzik for the same reasons  
23 asserted, *supra*. Regarding Sawhney, the Appellants assert that the reference  
24 teaches a PEG macromer and not the claimed PVA macromer. (Id.).

1           This argument is not persuasive. The Appellants cannot overcome  
2 this obviousness rejection “by attacking references individually where the  
3 rejection is based upon the teachings of a combination of references.” *In re*  
4 *Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986). In this instance, the  
5 cited combination of references discloses all of the limitations of claims.

6           As discussed, *supra*, we found that Chudzik describes a composition  
7 comprising PVA macromers and an initiator that is not bound to a macromer  
8 or another polymer, as claimed. The Examiner relied upon Sawhney in the  
9 combination for teaching the formation of a wound dressing by spray  
10 delivery, as claimed. (*See* Final Rejection, Jun. 13, 2007, p. 8).

11           As the Examiner correctly determined, it would have been obvious to  
12 a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to form  
13 Chadwick’s hydrogel composition as a wound dressing using a spray  
14 delivery system because Sawhney teaches that spray delivery of crosslinking  
15 macromers forms an effective tissue adherent coating *in situ*. (*See id.* p. 9).

16           Consequently, we are not persuaded of error on the part of the  
17 Examiner.

18           *Claims 4 and 17*

19           Claim 4 recites, “The wound dressing of claim 1, wherein the  
20 composition is delivered via a pump spray delivery device.” (App. Br. App.  
21 p. 9). Similarly, Claim 17 recites, “The method of claim 14, wherein the  
22 composition is delivered via a pump spray delivery device.” (*Id.* p. 10).

23           The Appellants assert that neither Chudzik nor Sawhney teaches the  
24 use of a pump spray device. (App. Br. 7). The Appellants further assert  
25 that Sawhney relies upon a spray device using a gas discharge and that the

1 claim limitation of a “pump spray delivery device” renders the claims  
2 patentable.

3         This argument is also unpersuasive. As the Appellants acknowledge,  
4 Sawhney teaches the use of a spray device that relies upon gas discharge.  
5 (See App. Br. 7). Further, pump spray delivery devices were well known in  
6 the art long before the time of the invention, and the Appellants do not  
7 contend otherwise with persuasive evidence or reasoning. The simple  
8 substitution of Shawnee’s spray device that relies upon gas flow with a spray  
9 device that relies upon a pump would have been obvious to one of ordinary  
10 skill in the art at the time the invention was made. As stated in *In re Fout*,  
11 675 F.2d 297, 301 (CCPA 1982), “Express suggestion to substitute one  
12 equivalent for another need not be present to render such substitution  
13 obvious.”

14         Consequently, we do not find that the Appellants have established  
15 error on the part of the Examiner.

16         *Claims 10 and 23*

17         Claims 10 and 23 depend from claims 8 and 21. Claims 8 and 21  
18 recite that “the composition further contains one or more additives selected  
19 from the group consisting of preservatives, biologically active agents,  
20 defoamers, wetting agents, leveling agents, hydrating agents, thickeners,  
21 fillers and absorbents.” (App. Br. App. 9-10).

22         Claims 10 and 23 recite that the active agent, listed as one of the  
23 potential additives in the Markush group recited in claims 8 and 21, is “one  
24 which delivers NO [nitric oxide] to the wound.” (Id. pp. 9, 11).

1           The Examiner found that Chudzik describes the application of  
2 antithrombogenics (col. 9, ll. 9) and as such, it would have been within the  
3 level of ordinary skill to select the appropriate agent.

4           The Appellants assert only that “[n]either patent teaches the delivery  
5 of nitric oxide (NO) to the wound using the wound dressing.” (App. Br. 7).  
6 Insofar as the Appellants suggest that, therefore claims 10 and 23 must be  
7 patentable, we disagree. The Examiner found nitric oxide is an  
8 antithrombotic and that it would have been obvious to use nitric oxide in the  
9 Chudzik composition. (FF15). Appellants have put forth no persuasive  
10 evidence to the contrary, or that the selection of nitrous oxide would not  
11 have been obvious to the skilled artisan seeking wound dressings.

12           As a result, we find that the Appellants have not established that the  
13 Examiner erred in rejecting claims 10 and 23 as obvious over the prior art.

14           Accordingly, we affirm the Examiner’s rejections.

1 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

2 On the record before us, the Appellants have not shown error on the  
3 part of the Examiner. The claim phrase “initiator that is not bound to a  
4 macromer or another polymer” introduces new matter that is not adequately  
5 described in the original written description. Additionally, it would have  
6 been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was  
7 made to combine the known macromer and initiator for their known  
8 functions.

9 DECISION

10 The Rejection of claims 1-4, 8-11, 13-17, 21-23, 25 and 27-29 under  
11 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written  
12 description requirement is AFFIRMED.

13 The Rejection of claim 1, 2, 8, 9 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over  
14 Chudzik (US Patent 6,007,833) is AFFIRMED.

15 The Rejection of claims 3, 4, 10, 11, 13-17, 21-23, 25, 27 and 28  
16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the combination of Chudzik and Sawhney  
17 (US 6,179,862 B1) is AFFIRMED.

18 No time period for taking any subsequent action in connection with  
19 this appeal may be extended under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(1)(iv) (2006).

20

21 AFFIRMED

22 ack

23 cc:

24 LAW OFFICE OF COLLEN A. BEARD, LLC  
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26 DECATUR, GA 30031 - 1064