## **Kluwer Patent Blog**

## Oxycodone, Borgarting Appelate Court (Borgarting Lagmannrett), 20 December 2010

Kaja Veel Midtbø · Thursday, July 7th, 2011 · Landmark European Patent Cases

The Borgarting Court of Appeal overturned the district court decision which revoked the patents in suit for lack of inventive step. The Court held that even if oxycodone had been known and used to treat pain as an alternative to morphine, the skilled person could not have predicted that a controlled release formulation with oxycodone would result in lower dose variation and easier titration than existing formulations with morphine. The patents were held to satisfy the requirements for novelty and inventive step. The court dismissed ratiopharm's invalidity arguments and held that ratiopharm's oxycodone product infringed one of the patents.

Click here for the full text of this case.

A full summary of this case has been published on Kluwer IP Law.

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This entry was posted on Thursday, July 7th, 2011 at 11:52 am and is filed under Art. 123(2) of the European Patent Convention (EPC), a European patent (application) may not be amended in such a way that it contains subject-matter which extends beyond the content of the application as filed. Adding subject-matter which is not disclosed would give an applicant an unwarranted advantage and could be damaging to the legal security of third parties. (G 1/93, OJ 1994, 541) The 'gold standard' of the European Patent Office's Board of Appeal is that "any amendment can only be made within the limits of what a skilled person would derive directly and unambiguously, using common general knowledge, and seen objectively and relative to the date of filing, from the whole of the documents as filed" (G 3/89, OJ 1993,117; G 11/91, OJ 1993, 125).">Added matter, Case Law, Disclaimer, Inventive step, Norway, Novelty, Priority right, Scope of protection, Sufficiency of disclosure

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