

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains explanations of certain terms used in this prospectus in connection with the Group and its business. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usages of these terms.

“amniocentesis” or “chorionic villus sampling”	prenatal diagnostic methods used for detecting foetal abnormalities by sampling of foetal materials
“amniocentesis tests”	tests involving the withdrawal of a sample of the fluid, known as amniotic fluid, surrounding an embryo in the uterus by piercing the sac around it
“betaHCG”	beta Human Choionic Gonadotropin is the beta subunit of a hormone that is produced by placenta during pregnancy. betaHCG is recently found to be a slightly better marker than the whole HCG molecule itself in the diagnosis of Down syndrome fetus in pregnancy
“cancer”	malignant growth or tumour caused by abnormal and uncontrolled cell division
“chemosensitivity studies”	a study on the sensitivity of patients who have received chemotherapy treatment
“chemotherapy”	the prevention or treatment of disease, including cancer, by the use of chemical substances
“colorectal cancer”	cancer that arises in the lining of either the colon or the rectum
“community research programme”	a programme consisting of seminars given by qualified physicians and including the offering of post clinical trial testing services to the community at large, the test results of which will on one hand be followed up and to serve as primary data for further research activities
“CT scan”	computed tomography scan, a special radiographic technique used for scanning tumour tissue in cancer patients and is an alternative test to the PET scan
“cyclotron”, or “cyclotron facility”	particle accelerator that produces radioactive particles used for PET scanning purposes
“DNA”	deoxyribonucleic acid which is the genetic material of nearly all living organisms which controls heredity
“Down’s syndrome”	a type of foetal condition primarily resulting from genetic abnormality

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“EB virus” or “EBV”	Epstein-Barr virus, which is a virus belonging to the herpes virus group that causes glandular fever
“FDG”	2-fluro-deoxy-glucose, which is certain radio-pharmaceutical chemical for treating cancer
“foetus”	an unborn child from its eighth week of development
“genetic markers”	a recognizable genetic characteristic which can be used to identify a genetic locus. Examples of these include those found in DNA, RNA, beta-globin DNA and EB virus
“gestation”	the period of development of the foetus, from the time of fertilization of the ovum until birth
“HIV”	human immunodeficiency virus, a retrovirus responsible for AIDs
“HPL”	Human Placental Lactogen are among the hormones produced by the placenta during pregnancy that modulate the maternal and foetal metabolism, especially in insulin growth factor production. Abnormal levels in the maternal serum may be associated with high-risk pregnancy such as pre-eclampsia and diabetes, being abnormally low or high respectively
“Internet”	a global network of interconnected, separately administrated public and private computers which allows data to be transferred amongst the computers
“lymphoma”	a malignant tumour of the lymph nodes
“MRI”	magnetic resonance imaging, a special imaging technique used to visualise internal structures of the body
“nasopharyngeal carcinoma” or “nasopharyngeal cancer” or “NPC”	a cancer of the nasopharynx, an anatomical region at the back of the nose
“obstetrics”	a branch of medicine dealing with the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the period during which they recover from childbirth
“oncology”	the study of cancer
“pancreatic cancer”	cancer developed at the pancreas, a gland below and behind the stomach

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“PET scan”	positron emission tomography scan, a highly specialised imaging technique that is sensitive in picking up active tumour tissue in cancer patients. This technique serves as an alternative to CT scan
“plasma” or “blood plasma”	the fluid in which blood cells are suspended in the body
“pleural effusion”	the leakage of fluid into the cavity between the lung surface and its capsule. Normally, there is only a small amount of fluid. In cancerous and certain other diseases, large amount of fluid is present and can cause shortage of breath and lung failure
“polymerase chain reaction” or “PCR”	a technique used for multiplying the amount of DNA in blood plasma or serum for facilitating certain diagnostic procedures
“pre-eclampsia”	pregnancy-induced high blood pressure
“prostate cancer”	a malignant tumour of the prostate gland, which is a male accessory sex gland below the bladder
“renal cell carcinoma”	the most common form of kidney cancer
“RhD” or “Rhesus D”	a human blood group system on the surface of red blood cells
“rhesus factor” or “Rh factor”	a group of antigens that may or may not be present on the surface of red blood cells. Most people have the rhesus factor, that is, they are rhesus factor positive. People who lack the factor are termed rhesus factor negative. Incompatibility between rhesus factor positive and rhesus factor negative blood is an important cause of a haemolytic disease of the newborn known as haemolytic disease
“RNA”	ribonucleic acid, a type of genetic markers
“R&D”	research and development
“SARS”	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, an infection caused by the human corona virus which is extremely infectious by droplet spread and believed to be transmitted from wild animals to human. This infection caused an initial flu like symptom progressing into pneumonia and respiratory failure
“serum” or “blood serum”	the fluid that separates blood plasma
“stem cell”	an immortal cell that is able to produce all the cells within a human body

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“telomerase”	an enzyme consisting of RNA and protein
“Trisomy”, “Trisomy 21”	a medical condition which indicates the presence of an additional whole chromosome that in a cell causes Down’s syndrome
“tumour(s)”	an abnormal mass of tissue that results from excessive cell division which may be either benign meaning not cancerous, or malignant meaning cancerous
“X-linked diseases”	a family of genetic or inherited disease