
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains definitions of certain terms used in this prospectus in connection with our business. Some of these terms may not correspond to standard industry definitions.

“acid-reflux disorder”	a chronic symptom of mucosal damage caused by stomach acid coming up from the stomach into the esophagus
“active ingredient(s)” or “active pharmaceutical ingredient(s)” or “API(s)”	the biologically active substance in a pharmaceutical product, responsible for the therapeutic effect of a drug
“adjuvant”	a pharmacological or immunological agent that helps and enhances the pharmacological effect of a drug or increases the ability of an antigen to stimulate the immune system
“agkistrodon”	a genus of venomous pit vipers commonly known as moccasins, copperheads and cantils
“alimentary tract”	the tubular passage extending from the mouth to the anus, through which food is passed and digested
“anemia”	a decrease in number of red blood cells or less than the normal quantity of hemoglobin in the blood
“angina”	a disease which repeatedly causes sudden strong pains in the chest because blood containing oxygen is prevented from reaching the heart muscle by blocked arteries
“angiotensin II antagonist”	a group of pharmaceuticals which modulate the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system. Their main uses are in the treatment of hypertension (high blood pressure), diabetic nephropathy (kidney damage due to diabetes) and congestive heart failure
“anorexia”	an eating disorder often resulting in dangerous weight loss, in which a person does not eat, or eats too little, because of fear of gaining weight
“anti-infective”	chemicals produced by living organisms synthesized or created in laboratories for the purpose of killing other disease-causing organisms
“anti-metabolite”	a chemical that inhibits the use of a metabolite, a chemical that is part of normal metabolism. Such substances are often similar in structure to the metabolite that they interfere with

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“antibiotics”	a chemical substance produced by a microorganism which has the capacity, in dilute solutions, to inhibit the growth of or to kill other microorganisms
“antimicrobial”	substance that kills or inhibits the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, or protozoans. Antimicrobial drugs either kill microbes (microbiocidal) or prevent the growth of microbes
“antithrombotic”	preventing or interfering with the formation of a thrombus or blood clotting
“arrhythmia”	variation from the normal rhythm of the heartbeat, encompassing abnormalities of rate, regularity, site of impulse origin, and sequence of activation
“atherosclerotic plaque”	deposit of fat and other substances that accumulate in the lining of the artery wall causing the condition in which an artery wall thickens
“atrophic gastritis”	chronic gastritis with infiltration of the lamina propria, involving the entire mucosal thickness, by inflammatory cells
“bactericidal antibiotic”	a chemical substance produced by a microorganism that has the capacity, in dilute solutions, to kill or inhibit the growth of bacterias
“batroxobin”	a serine protease derived from the venom of Bothrops atrox snakes
“benign prostatic hyperplasia”	the increase in size of the prostate in middle-aged and elderly men due to the formation of large, fairly discrete nodules in the periurethral region of the prostate
“blood transfusion”	the process of receiving blood products into one’s circulation intravenously. Transfusions are used in a variety of medical conditions to replace lost components of the blood, such as red blood cells, white blood cells, plasma, clotting factors and platelets
“blood viscosity”	a measure of the resistance of blood to flow, which is being deformed by either shear or extensional strain
“branded generic drugs”	generic drugs which are sold under a specific brand name rather than the generic molecule name

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“capsules”	a formulation in which medicines may be delivered for oral ingestion, produced by mixing extracted active pharmaceutical ingredients with supplemental materials which are sealed in a gelatin capsule
“cardiomyopathy”	deterioration of the function of heart muscle leading to arrhythmia and heart failure
“cardiovascular disease”	any abnormal condition characterized by dysfunction of the heart and blood vessels
“cardiovascular system”	the network of anatomic structures, including the heart and blood vessels, that circulate blood throughout the body. The system includes thousands of kilometers of vessels that deliver nutrients and other essential materials to the fluids surrounding the cells and that remove waste products and convey them to excretory organs
“cefmetazole”	a second generation cephalosporin antibiotic
“central nervous system”	part of the nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord. The brain is the center of higher processes, such as thought and emotion and is responsible for the coordination and control of bodily activities and the interpretation of information from the senses. The spinal cord links the brain to the peripheral nervous system
“cerebral ischemia”	a condition in which there is insufficient blood flow to the brain to meet metabolic demand due to functional constriction or actual obstruction of a blood vessel
“cerebral vasospasm”	a sudden constriction of a blood vessel that reduces the blood flow to the brain that may arise in the context of subarachnoid hemorrhage
“cerebrovascular disease”	a group of brain dysfunctions related to disease of the blood vessels supplying the brain
“chemotherapy”	the treatment of cancer with anticancer drugs with the main purpose of killing off cancer cells

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“Chinese medicines”	medicines whose clinical function and application are expressed in terms of Chinese medicine theories originated from traditional medical practices in China and which are applied in accordance with Chinese medicine theories
“class-one hospitals”	local hospitals with relatively limited capacity designated as class-one hospitals by the MOH hospital classification system that provide one community with elementary medical services
“class-three hospitals”	highest ranked regional hospitals in China designated as class-three hospitals by the MOH hospital classification system that provide multiple regions with high-quality professional medical services and undertake higher education and scientific research initiatives
“class-two hospitals”	regional hospitals designated as class-two hospitals by the MOH hospital classification system that provide multiple communities with integrated medical services and engage in certain educational and scientific research missions
“controlled-release tablets”	a drug that is designed to deliver a dose of a medication over an extended period. The most common device for this purpose is a soft, soluble capsule containing minute pellets of the drug for release at different rates in the digestive tract
“coronary heart disease”	a group of acute or chronic cardiac disabilities resulting from insufficient supply of oxygenated blood to the heart
“coronary vessels”	the coronary arteries and coronary veins that supply the muscles of the heart
“cytoplasm”	a small gel-like substance residing between the cell membrane holding all the cell’s internal sub-structures, except for the nucleus
“deep vein thrombosis”	the formation of a blood clot in a deep vein which normally affects the large veins in the lower leg and thigh. The clot can block blood flow and cause swelling and pain
“deproteinized”	the process of removing protein from a substance or mixture
“diabetes”	the metabolic disorders disease that is acquired due to absolute or comparative insufficiency of insulin or excessive glucagon or antagonistic insulin

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“dihydrofolate reductase”	a substance that helps regenerate folic acid into its reduced form tetrahydrofolate, which is necessary for the survival of bacteria, Plasmodia and normal and cancerous human cells. Inhibitors of dihydrofolate reductase have antibiotic, antimalarial and antineoplastic properties
“emulsion”	a mixture of two or more liquids that are normally immiscible (un-blendable), one being dispersed throughout the other in small droplets
“erectile dysfunction”	the inability to achieve or maintain an erection long enough to engage in sexual intercourse
“eructation”	liberation of gas in the upper gastrointestinal tract via the oesophagus
“erythropoietin”	a hormone produced by the kidney that promotes the formation of red blood cells by bone marrow
“esomeprazole”	a proton pump inhibitor used in the treatment of dyspepsia, peptic ulcer disease, gastroesophageal reflux disease and Zollinger-Ellison syndrome
“ethambutol hydrochloride”	a tuberculostatic antibiotic generally prescribed in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis in combination with other drugs
“felodipine”	a calcium channel blocker used as a vasodilator in the treatment of hypertension
“first-to-market generic drug”	the first generic drug that receives approval to be launched, following the expiry of the patent of an innovative drug
“flatulence”	the presence of an excessive amount of air or gas in the stomach and intestinal tract, causing distension of the organs and in some cases mild to moderate pain
“free radical”	an unstable molecule that causes oxidative damage by stealing electrons from surrounding molecules, thereby disrupting activity in the body’s cells
“gastralgia”	pain in the stomach or abdomen
“gastritis”	inflammation of the lining of the stomach causing a variety of symptoms including burning or discomfort feeling
“gastrointestinal”	the digestive organs and structures, including the stomach and intestines

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“generic drugs”	drugs which use the same active ingredients as the original products and are generally available in the same strengths and dosage forms as the original
“glipizide”	an oral antidiabetic drug prescribed as an adjunct to diet and exercise to lower blood glucose levels of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus
“glycinamide ribonucleotide formyltransferase”	a drug that blocks DNA synthesis and may prevent tumor growth
“glycoge”	a macromolecule composed mainly of glucose which serves as the storage form of glucose that is not immediately needed by the body
“glycoprotein”	one of a group of conjugated proteins formed by a protein and a carbohydrate, the most important being the mucins (as found in the lens capsule and vitreous humour) and mucoids (as found in bones, cartilage and tendons)
“GMP” or “Good Manufacturing Practices”	guidelines and regulations issued from time to time pursuant to the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Administration of Pharmaceuticals (《中華人民共和國藥品管理法》) and to provide quality assurance and ensure that pharmaceutical products subject to the guidelines and regulations are consistently produced and controlled to the quality and standards appropriate for their intended uses
“gout”	a form of acute arthritis that causes severe pain and swelling in the joints. It most commonly affects the big toe, but may also affect the heel, ankle, hand, wrist, or elbow. It affects the spine and often causes back pain
“granules”	a form in which medicines may be delivered for oral ingestion, produced by mixing extracted active pharmaceutical ingredients with supplemental materials or powdered medicines and formed into dry granules
“GSP” or “Good Supply Practices”	guidelines and regulations issued from time to time pursuant to the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Administration of Pharmaceuticals (《中華人民共和國藥品管理法》) to provide quality assurance and ensure that pharmaceutical distribution enterprises distribute pharmaceutical products in compliance with the guidelines and regulations
“hematopoietic”	the formation of blood or blood cells in the body

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“heparin”	a highly sulfated glycosaminoglycan, which is widely used as an injectable anticoagulant and has the highest negative charge density of any known biological molecule
“hyperammonemia”	a metabolic disturbance marked by elevated levels of ammonia in the blood
“hypercholesterolemia”	a metabolic derangement causing the presence of high levels of cholesterol in the blood
“hyperplasia”	abnormal increase in the number of normal cells in an organ or tissue, which increases its volume
“hypertension”	a cardiac chronic medical condition in which the systemic arterial blood pressure is elevated
“hyperuricemia”	excessively high levels of uric acid in the blood, often leading to gout
“hypoxanthine”	an intermediate product of uric acid synthesis, formed during uric acid synthesis
“immune system”	a system of biological structures and processes within an organism that protects against disease. In order to function properly, an immune system must detect a wide variety of agents, from viruses to parasitic worms, and distinguish them from the organism’s own healthy tissue
“influenza”	highly infectious respiratory disease. The disease is caused by certain strains of the influenza virus. When the virus is inhaled, it attacks cells in the upper respiratory tract, causing typical flu symptoms such as fatigue, fever and chills, a hacking cough, and body aches
“innovative drugs”	new chemical or biochemical drugs that are different from existing drugs or therapies to treat diseases
“in-vitro diagnostic products”	diagnostic products used outside the human body
“in-vivo diagnostic products”	diagnostic products used inside the human body
“iron-deficiency anemia”	a form characterized by low or absent iron stores, low serum iron concentration, low transferrin saturation, elevated transferrin (iron-binding capacity), low hemoglobin concentration or hematocrit, and hypochromic, microcytic red blood corpuscles, and thrombocytosis

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“ischemic”	an inadequate supply of blood to a part of the body, caused by partial or total blockage of an artery
“ISO9001”	ISO9001:2000 specifies requirements for a quality management system where an organization: (1) needs to demonstrate its ability to consistently provide products that meet applicable customer and regulatory requirements; or (2) aims to enhance customer satisfaction through the effective application of the system, including processes for continual improvement of the system and the assurance of conformity to applicable customer and regulatory requirements
“isoniazid”	a tuberculostatic antibacterial prescribed for prophylaxis for those who have been exposed to tuberculosis and used in combination with other agents in the treatment of tuberculosis caused by mycobacteria sensitive to the drug
“leukemia”	also known as blood cancer; it is a progressive, malignant disease of the blood-forming organs, marked by distorted proliferation and development of leukocytes and their precursors in the blood and bone marrow
“lipid”	a broad group of naturally occurring molecules that include fats, waxes, sterols, fat-soluble vitamins (such as vitamins A, D, E, and K), monoglycerides, diglycerides, triglycerides, phospholipids, and others
“lyophilized”	a process for preserving substances such as blood or serum by freeze-drying in a high vacuum
“malaria”	a serious infectious disease spread by certain mosquitoes. It is most common in tropical climates. It is characterized by recurrent symptoms of chills, fever and an enlarged spleen
“meningitis”	a serious inflammation of the meninges, the thin, membranous covering of the brain and the spinal cord. Meningitis is most commonly caused by infection by bacteria, viruses or fungi
“mesothelioma”	an uncommon disease that causes malignant cancer cells to form within the lining of the chest, abdomen, or around the heart. Its primary cause is believed to be exposure to asbestos
“microbe”	a microscopic living organism, such as a bacterium, fungus, protozoan or virus

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“modern Chinese medicines”	a modernization of traditional Chinese medicines, employing modern technology to, inter alia, analyze the effectiveness of the medicinal qualities of plants and other natural substance extracts and improve the classification and selection/prescription of formulae based on traditional Chinese medicines
“monitoring period”	a period of no more than five years imposed by the SFDA after a medicine is approved by it as a new drug. During this period, the SFDA monitors the safety of the new drug, and does not accept new drug certificate registrations for an identical medicine or approve the production or import of an identical medicine by any other pharmaceutical company
“monoclonal antibody”	a class of highly specific antibodies produced by the clones of a single hybrid cell formed in the laboratory by the fusion of a B cell with a tumor cell and widely used in medical and biological research
“myocardial infarction”	commonly known as a heart attack, a myocardial infarction is an episode in which some of the heart’s blood supply is severely cut off or restricted, causing the heart muscle to suffer and die from lack of oxygen
“myocardial ischemia”	an imbalance between oxygen supply and demand in the heart
“myocarditis”	an inflammatory condition of the myocardium due to fungal, viral, or bacterial infection. It can also be related to a collagen disease, serum sickness, chemical agent or rheumatic fever
“National List of Essential Drugs”	a list of drugs promulgated by MOH to promote essential medicines to be sold to consumers at fair prices and to ensure equal access to basic drugs by the general public
“National Medical Insurance Drugs Catalog”	a catalog of the list of pharmaceutical products under the National Basic Medical Insurance, Work-Related Injury Insurance and Maternity Insurance of the PRC (《國家基本醫療保險、工傷保險和生育保險藥品目錄》) as determined by the PRC central government authorities for general application throughout the PRC, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
“nifedipine”	a coronary vasodilator and calcium-channel blocking agent that reduces calcium ions available to heart and smooth muscle, used in the treatment of angina pectoris

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“non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma”	cancer that originates in the lymphatic system and typically spreads throughout the body
“non-small-cell-lung-cancer”	the most common type of lung cancer. It usually grows and spreads more slowly than small cell lung cancer
“oncology”	a substance that inhibits or prevents the development of neoplasms and combats the maturation and proliferation of malignant cancer cells
“over-the-counter medicines”	pharmaceutical products which may, upon receiving SFDA approval, be sold over the counter in pharmacies or other retail outlets without requiring a prescription by a medical practitioner
“PCR”	polymerase chain reaction
“peptic ulcer disease”	a stomach disorder marked by corrosion of the stomach lining due to the acid in the digestive juices
“peptides”	short polymers of amino acid monomers linked by peptide bonds. They are distinguished from proteins on the basis of size, typically containing less than 50 monomer units. The shortest peptides are dipeptides, consisting of two amino acids joined by a single peptide bond. There are also tripeptides, tetrapeptides, etc
“platelet”	an irregularly shaped cell-like particle in the blood that is an important part of blood clotting. Platelets are activated when an injury causes a blood vessel to break. They change shape from round to spiny, “sticking” to the broken vessel wall and to each other to begin the clotting process
“pneumonia”	an acute or chronic disease marked by inflammation of the lungs and caused by viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms and sometimes by physical and chemical irritants
“prescription medicines”	medicines which may only be prescribed by qualified medical practitioners
“prophylaxis”	the prevention of or protection against disease, often involving the use of a biologic, chemical, or mechanical agent to destroy or prevent the entry of infectious organisms
“protamine zinc insulin injection”	a type of insulin combined with zinc and protamine to slow the release of the insulin into bodily tissue

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“Provincial Medical Insurance Drugs Catalog”	the basic medical insurance, work injury insurance and maternity insurance drugs catalog, issued by the local agency of human resources and social security of a province, municipality or autonomous region
“pyrazinamide”	an antimycobacteria generally prescribed in combination chemotherapy in the treatment of tuberculosis of hospitalized patients who fail to respond to other medications
“pyrosis”	a burning feeling in the stomach and esophagus, sometimes accompanied by the belching of acid fluid; also commonly known as heartburn
“recombinant”	a material produced by genetic engineering
“retinopathy”	a form of non-inflammatory damage to the retina of the eye
“rifampicin”	a derivative of rifamycin; an antibacterial and antifungal agent used in the treatment of mycobacterial infections, actinomycosis and histoplasmosis
“schizophrenia”	a psychotic disorder (or a group of disorders) marked by severely impaired thinking, emotions and behaviors
“sick sinus syndrome”	a group of abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias) presumably caused by a malfunction of the sinus node, the heart’s primary pacemaker
“State Protected Chinese Medicine”	medicines listed under the Catalog of National Protected Chinese Medicines (《國家中藥保護品種目錄》), as amended from time to time by the SFDA
“subarachnoid hemorrhage”	bleeding into the subarachnoid space, which is the area between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater surrounding the brain
“sustained release tablets”	tables that are designed to release a drug at a predetermined rate by maintaining a constant drug level for a specific period of time with minimum side effects
“tablets”	a formulation in which medicines may be delivered for oral ingestion, produced by mixing extracted active medicinal ingredients with supplemental materials or powdered medicines

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“thromboxane”	a vasoconstrictor and a potent hypertensive agent, and it facilitates platelet aggregation
“thrombus”	a blood clot that is located within a blood vessel in the body or within the heart
“thymidylate synthase”	a protein that is found in all organisms that have DNA. It is involved in generating thymidine, one of the nucleic acids used in the biosynthesis and repair of DNA
“tuberculosis”	a common, and in many cases lethal, infectious disease caused by various strains of mycobacteria, usually <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> . Tuberculosis usually attacks the lungs but can also affect other parts of the body. It is spread through the air when people who have an active infection cough, sneeze, or otherwise transmit their saliva through the air
“TUV”	certain German organizations that work to validate the safety of products of all kinds to protect humans and the environment against hazards
“vaccines”	a biological preparation that improves immunity to a particular disease. A vaccine typically contains an agent that resembles a disease-causing microorganism, and is often made from weakened or killed forms of the microbe or its toxins. The agent stimulates the body’s immune system to recognize the agent as foreign, destroy it, and “remember” it, so that the immune system can more easily recognize and destroy any of these microorganisms that it later encounters
“venlafaxine”	an antidepressant of the serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor class. It is licensed for the treatment of major depressive disorder, as a treatment for generalized anxiety disorder, and comorbid indications in certain anxiety disorders with depression
“viral upper respiratory infection”	a viral infection of the upper respiratory system, including the nose, throat, sinuses, eustachian tubes, trachea, larynx and bronchial tubes
“western drug/medicine”	the type of drug/medical treatment that is standard in Europe and North America, as opposed to alternative medicine, such as traditional Chinese medicine
“xanthine”	A yellowish-white, crystalline purine base that is a precursor of uric acid and is found in blood, urine, muscle tissue, and certain plants. Generally used medicinally to treat asthma and other respiratory conditions