
GLOSSARY

This glossary contains an explanation of certain technical terms used in this prospectus in connection with our Company and our business. Such terminology and meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usages of those terms.

“AAA stent graft”	an abdominal aortic aneurysm stent graft
“aneurysm”	a localized, blood-filled dilation of a blood vessel caused by disease or weakening of the vessel wall
“angiography”	a medical imaging technique used to visualize the inside of blood vessels and organs of the body, with particular interest in the arteries, veins and heart chambers
“aorta”	the largest artery in the body, originating from the left ventricle of the heart and extending down to the abdomen, where it branches off into two smaller arteries. The aorta brings oxygenated blood to all parts of the body in the systemic circulation
“arrhythmia”	a term for any of a large group of conditions in which there is abnormal electrical activity in the heart. During an arrhythmia, the heart beat may be too fast or too slow, and may be regular or irregular
“atrial fibrillation” or “AF”	atrial fibrillation, an abnormal heart rhythm during which the heart’s two upper chambers (the atria) beat chaotically and irregularly — out of coordination with the two lower chambers (the ventricles) of the heart
“bare-metal stent”	a metal stent without a drug coating
“cannula”	a tube that can be inserted into the body, often for the delivery or removal of fluid, including the delivery of insulin or pharmaceutical drugs
“cardiovascular”	relating to or affecting heart and blood vessels
“cardiovascular disease”	the class of diseases that involves the heart or blood vessels (arteries and veins)
“carotid stent”	a stent used to open blocked or narrowed carotid artery in the neck area
“catheter”	a tube that can be inserted into a body cavity, duct or blood vessel
“catheter laboratories”	an examination room in a hospital or clinic with diagnostic imaging equipment used to conduct catheter-related procedures such as inserting stents

GLOSSARY

“cobalt-chromium”	an alloy of cobalt and chromium which are two very hard base metals used in, among other things, various medical devices and dentistry
“diabetes”	a condition in which a person has a high blood sugar (glucose) level as a result of the body either not producing enough insulin, or because body cells do not properly respond to the insulin that is produced. There are two types of diabetes: Type 1 and Type 2. Type 1 diabetes is an autoimmune disease (where the immune system reacts against a person’s own cells) that occurs when the insulin-producing cells within the pancreas are gradually destroyed and eventually fail to produce insulin and is most frequently diagnosed in children and young adults. Type 2 diabetes is much more common than Type 1, and most patients with this condition are still able to produce insulin at diagnosis. However, the insulin they produce is unable to perform its primary job, which is helping the body’s cells use glucose for energy. Usually this is due to a problem with the body’s insulin receptors, the location on cells where insulin binds so that glucose can enter
“dilatation”	a process of enlargement or expansion
“distal protective device”	a retrievable device placed far away from the area where a stent is being implemented to capture embolic debris released during the placement of the stent and prevent such debris from migrating downstream in the blood vessel
“drug-eluting stent”	a stent placed into narrowed, diseased arteries that slowly releases a drug to block cell proliferation
“electrophysiology” or “EP”	electrophysiology, the study of the electrical properties of biological cells and tissues
“endoscope”	a long slender medical instrument for examining the interior of a bodily organ or performing surgery
“endovascular”	relating to or affecting internal blood vessels
“Good Manufacturing Practices” or “GMP”	guidelines and regulations issued from time to time by SFDA to provide quality assurance and ensure that the manufacturing of medical devices is in compliance with the guidelines and regulations
“hemostat”	a surgical tool usually used to control bleeding
“infusion pump”	a medical device that infuses fluids, medication or nutrients into a patient’s circulation system
“insulin pump”	a medical device used for the administration of insulin in the treatment of diabetes

GLOSSARY

“intracranial stent”	a stent used to open up blocked or narrowed blood vessels in the brain for the prevention of or as a treatment for strokes
“ISO”	International Organization for Standardization, a world-wide federation of national standards bodies
“minimally invasive interventional medical device”	a medical device used in a minimally invasive procedure and whose purpose is to improve health or alter the course of disease. A minimally invasive procedure encompasses any procedure (surgical or otherwise) that is less invasive than open surgery used for the same purpose and typically involves use of remote-control manipulation of instruments with indirect observation of the surgical field through an endoscope or similar device, and are carried out through the skin or through a body cavity or anatomical opening
“MRI”	magnetic resonance imaging, a medical imaging technique most commonly used in radiology to visualize detailed internal structures and functions of the body. MRI provides much greater contrast between the different soft tissues of the body than computed tomography does, making it especially useful in neurological, musculoskeletal, cardiovascular, and oncological imaging. Computed tomography is an x-ray procedure that uses the help of a computer to produce a detailed picture of a cross section of the body
“neurovascular”	relating to or affecting neuro blood vessels
“nitinol”	an alloy of two metals, nickel and titanium, which has the properties of flexibility and “shape memory” which means it can return to its original form after being compressed; nitinol can be used in self-expandable stents
“nutraceuticals”	derived from the words “nutrition” and “pharmaceuticals”
“orthopedics”	skeletal system
“pacemaker”	a medical device that uses electrical impulses, delivered by electrodes contacting the heart muscles, to regulate the beating of the heart
“patch insulin pump”	a self-contained insulin dosage system that delivers insulin into a patient via a convenient patch containing a very small needle which is adhered to the skin
“Patent Cooperation Treaty”	an international patent law treaty signed on June 19, 1970. It provides a unified procedure for filing patent applications to protect inventions in each of its contracting states
“peripheral”	relating to or affecting blood vessels located outside the heart and the brain

GLOSSARY

“polymer”	a large molecule composed of repeating structural units typically connected by covalent chemical bonds which can be used to bind a drug coating to a stent
“PTCA”	percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, a procedure used to open blocked coronary arteries caused by coronary artery disease and to restore arterial blood flow to the heart tissue without open-heart surgery. In PTCA, the coronary arteries are widened with the help of a balloon
“restenosis”	the reoccurrence of stenosis, a narrowing of a blood vessel, leading to restricted blood flow. Restenosis usually pertains to an artery or other large blood vessel that has become narrowed, received treatment to clear the blockage and subsequently become narrow again
“sirolimus”	a drug which has been proven to be effective in limiting in-stent restenosis and inflammation around the stent. This drug is also known as rapamycin
“stent”	a metal mesh device designed to be inserted into a vessel to keep it open
“stent graft”	a metal stent covered with non-porous, waterproof film or fiber, which creates an artificial vessel wall over an aneurysm to support the blood flow and relieve pressure on the aneurysm
“subcutaneous”	under the skin
“TAA stent graft”	a thoracic aortic aneurysm stent graft
“Tier I hospitals”	smaller local hospitals designated as Tier I hospitals by the MOH hospital classification system that have fewer than 101 beds and primarily provide more basic healthcare services to the surrounding community
“Tier I, II and III hospitals”	hospitals in China are classified under the MOH-administered hospital classification system into three tiers based upon a number of factors, including reputation, the number of doctors and nurses, total number of in-patient beds, equipment and expertise. The best and largest hospitals are designated as “Tier III” hospitals, and the second and third tiers as “Tier II” and “Tier I,” respectively
“Tier II hospitals”	regional hospitals designated as Tier II hospitals by the MOH hospital classification system that have 101 to 500 beds and provide multiple communities with integrated medical services and undertake certain educational and scientific research missions

GLOSSARY

“Tier III hospitals”

largest and best regional hospitals in China designated as Tier III hospitals by the MOH hospital classification system that have more than 501 beds and provide multiple regions with high-quality professional medical services and undertake higher education and scientific research initiatives and are followed by lower ranked Tier II and Tier I hospitals

“ventricle”

a chamber of the heart. The left ventricle of the heart receives blood from the left atrium and contracts to force it into the aorta. The right ventricle of the heart receives blood from the right atrium and forces it into the pulmonary artery