
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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

- “510(k) clearance” Section 510(k) of the US Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act requires manufacturers to notify the USFDA at least 90 days in advance of their intent to market a medical device. A device that has obtained 510(k) clearance can be marketed and sold in the United States
- “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
- “anti-infective” chemicals produced by living organisms synthesised or created in laboratories for the purpose of killing other disease-causing organisms
- “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
- “anticoagulant therapy” the therapeutic use of anticoagulants to discourage the formation of blood clots
- “arthritis” acute or chronic inflammation of a joint, often accompanied by pain and structural changes and having diverse causes such as infection, crystal deposition, or injury
- “asthma” a disease that causes repeated episodes of wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and nighttime or early morning coughing
- “bacterial conjunctivitis” a bacterial infection that causes inflammation (swelling) of the conjunctiva, often called “pink eye” or “red eye”
- “bipolar disorder” a major mood disorder in which the individual most commonly experiences episodes of depression and episodes of mania
- “blood clots” an aggregation of blood factors, primarily platelets and fibrin with entrapment of cellular elements, frequently causing vascular obstruction at the point of its formulation
- “bronchial asthma” a condition of the lungs characterised by widespread narrowing of the airways due to spasm of the smooth muscle, edema of the mucosa, and the presence of mucus in the lumen of the bronchi and bronchioles
- “bronchospasm” a sudden constriction of the muscles in the walls of the bronchioles due to the release (degranulation) of substances from mast cells or basophils under the influence of anaphylatoxins. It causes breathing difficulties

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- “capsule” 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” the weakening of heart muscle (myocardium) for any reason, usually leading to heart failure
- “cardioplegia” the temporary arresting of the heartbeat during cardiac surgery by any of various methods, including by injection of chemical substances
- “cardiovascular” pertaining to the heart and blood vessels
- “cardiovascular disease” any abnormal condition characterised by dysfunction of the heart and blood vessels
- “cell-mediated immune response” immune response where T-lymphocytes directly attack foreign antigens and initiate the body’s humoral immune response
- “central nervous system” part of the nervous system consisting of the brain and spinal cord
- “chronic diseases” diseases of long duration
- “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” or “COPD” a progressive disease process that commonly results from smoking and is characterised by difficulty breathing, wheezing and chronic cough
- “clinical trial(s)” a research study for validating or finding the therapeutic effects and side-effects of test drugs in order to determine the therapeutic value and safety of such drugs
- “Class I hospitals” local hospitals with small capacity designated as class I hospitals by the MOH hospital classification system that provide one community with elementary medical services
- “Class II hospitals” regional hospitals with minimum capacity designated as class II hospitals by the MOH hospital classification system that provide multiple communities with integrated medical services and undertake certain educational and scientific research missions
- “Class III hospitals” multi-regional hospitals with large capacity designated as class III hospitals by the MOH hospital classification system that provide multiple regions with high quality professional medical services, undertake higher education and scientific research

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	initiatives and are followed by lower ranked Class II and Class I hospitals
“CRO”	contract research organisation
“corticosteroid”	a class of man-made drugs that assembles those naturally produced in adrenal glands
“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
“dementia”	an umbrella term for a group of cognitive disorders typically characterised by memory impairment, as well as marked difficulty in the domains of language, motor activity, object recognition, and disturbance of executive function
“depressive episode”	period of time where one experiences depression
“dexamethasone”	a crystalline, water-soluble steroid, used in the treatment of certain allergic or inflammatory conditions, as rheumatoid arthritis, bronchial asthma, or dermatosis
“diclofenac sodium”	an anti-inflammatory agent with antipyretic and analgesic actions
“dosage form”	the administration form of the completed pharmaceutical product, e.g. tablet, capsule, suspension, injection
“dysmenorrhea”	pain associated with menstruation
“epilepsy”	a disorder of the nervous system, characterised either by mild, episodic loss of attention or sleepiness (petit mal) or by severe convulsions with loss of consciousness (grand mal)
“generic drugs”, “generic products” or “generic pharmaceutical products”	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
“glaucoma”	abnormally high fluid pressure in the eye, most commonly caused either by blockage of the channel through which aqueous humor drains or by pressure of the iris against the lens, which traps the aqueous humor
“glucocorticosteroid treatment”	the administration of the steroid hormones for inflammation suppression purposes
“GMP” or “Good Manufacturing Practices”	guidelines and regulations issued from time to time pursuant to the Law of the PRC 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 products subject to the guidelines

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- and regulations are consistently produced and controlled to the quality and standards appropriate for their intended uses
- “GSP” or “Good Supply Practice” . . . a set of management procedures and standards regulating the pharmaceutical products supply chain
- “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
- “hypochlorous acid” a weak and unstable acid occurring only in solution, often used as bleach, oxidizer or disinfectant
- “immune dysfunction” impaired ability of the body’s defence mechanisms to combat infections by bacteria, viruses and fungi
- “immune system” a system of biological structures and processes within an organism that protects against disease
- “immunology” the branch of science dealing with the components of the immune system
- “immunostimulant” an agent capable of inducing activation or increasing the activity of the immune system
- “inflammation” redness, swelling, pain, tenderness, heat and disturbed function of an area of the body, especially as a reaction of tissues to injurious agents
- “Insurance Catalogue” a catalogue of the list of pharmaceutical products under the basic medical insurance, work-related injury insurance and maternity insurance of the PRC as determined by the PRC central or provincial government authorities, as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time
- “ischemic heart disease” a decrease in blood flow to heart muscle caused by partial or complete blockage of coronary arteries
- “low molecular weight heparin” a class of medication used as an anticoagulant in diseases that feature thrombosis, as well as for prophylaxis in situations that lead to a high risk of thrombosis
- “manic episode” period of time where one experiences physical hyperactivity
- “metabolic disorder” a disturbance of metabolic function caused by abnormal chemical reactions which hinders the process of breaking down molecules such as protein, carbohydrates and fats
- “mirtazapine” a synthetic tetracyclic derivative of the piperazino-azepines with antidepressant activity
- “monotherapy” a medical treatment using a single drug or therapy

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- “myocardial ischemic states” an imbalance between oxygen supply and demand in the heart and is the pathological state underlying ischaemic heart disease
- “National List of Essential Drugs” . . . a list of drugs promulgated by the MOH to promote fair prices for and equal access by the general public to essential medicines
- “ophthalmology” the branch of medical science dealing with the anatomy, functions and diseases of the eye
- “originator brand” the product that was first authorised for marketing (normally as a patented product) on the basis of the documentation of its efficacy, safety and quality according to requirements at the time of authorisation
- “pain management” an interdisciplinary approach for easing the suffering and improving the quality of life of those living with pain
- “parnaparin” an antithrombotic that belongs to low molecular weight heparin
- “pathogens” any disease-producing agent, especially a virus, bacterium or other microorganism
- “physiological saline solution” a 0.9% aqueous solution of sodium chloride, which is isotonic with blood serum or tissue fluids
- “prescription medicines” medicines/pharmaceutical products which may only be prescribed by qualified medical practitioners
- “prophylaxis” the prevention of disease
- “psychosis” a mental disorder characterised by gross impairment in reality testing as evidenced by delusions, hallucinations, markedly incoherent speech or disorganised and agitated behaviour without apparent awareness on the part of the patient of the incomprehensibility of one’s behaviour
- “pulmonary embolism” a blockage of pulmonary artery caused by blood clot
- “restenosis” recurrence of stenosis after corrective surgery on the heart valve; narrowing of a structure (usually a coronary artery) following the removal or reduction of a previous narrowing
- “schizophrenia” a psychotic disorder (or a group of disorders) marked by severely impaired thinking, emotions and behaviours
- “skin lesions” a superficial growth or patch of the skin that does not resemble the area surrounding it
- “tablet” a formulation in which medicines may be delivered for oral ingestion, produced by mixing extracted active pharmaceutical ingredients with supplemental materials or powdered medicines

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- “thrombosis” the formation, development or presence of an aggregation of blood factors (thrombus)
- “therapeutic area” of or pertaining to the treating or curing of disease or disorders
- “tobramycin” an aminoglycoside antibiotic used to treat various types of bacterial infections, particularly Gram-negative infections
- “trichomoniasis” disease caused by infection with a species of protozoan of the genus trichomonas or related genera; often used to designate trichomoniasis vaginitis
- “USFDA” United States Food and Drug Administration
- “vulvovaginal infections” a bacterial infection characterised by the simultaneous inflammation of the external parts of the female genital organs and the vagina