

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary of technical terms contains definitions of certain technical terms used in this document in connection with our business. These terms and their given meanings may not correspond to industry standard definitions or usage of these terms.

“2D”	two-dimensional images with only width and height
“3D”	three-dimensional in terms of width, height and depth
“7-degree-of-freedom gantry structure”	a gantry-type mechanical structure with 7 independent movement dimensions (including translation and rotation), enabling flexible and precise positioning of medical devices during surgery
“abdomen”	the part of the body between the chest and the pelvis
“ablation”	a minimally invasive medical procedure that uses energy (e.g., radiofrequency, microwave, cryoenergy) to destroy or remove abnormal tissues (such as tumors) without extensive surgery
“AE”	adverse event, any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical trial subject
“AI”	artificial intelligence
“algorithm”	a procedure or set of rules used in calculation and problem-solving by computer systems
“BCI”	brain-computer interface, an interdisciplinary technology enabling direct communication between the human brain and external devices without traditional neural pathways, used in brain science research, medical rehabilitation, and human-machine interaction
“biocompatibility”	the ability of a medical device, material, or substance to interact safely with living tissues and biological systems without causing adverse reactions (e.g., inflammation, rejection)
“biopsy”	the process of removing a small sample of tissue or cells from a living body, which is then examined under a microscope to diagnose diseases (such as cancer)

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“cardiopulmonary”	relating to both the heart (cardio-) and the lungs (pulmonary), describing structures or functions involving these two organ systems
“CE”	Conformité Européenne, a certification mark indicating that a product meets the health, safety and environmental protection requirements of the European Union, a necessary condition for medical devices to enter the European market
“Class II medical device”	pursuant to PRC medical devices classification regulations, medical devices with moderate risk, whose safety and efficacy require control through special measures (e.g., performance verification, clinical evaluation)
“Class II Grade A hospitals”	Mid-tier comprehensive hospitals in China’s medical institution classification system, with solid capabilities in basic medical treatment, diagnosis, rehabilitation and preventive health services, and serving regional populations with routine medical needs
“Class III Grade A hospitals”	top-tier general hospitals in China’s medical institution classification system, with comprehensive strength in medical treatment, teaching, scientific research and prevention, and undertaking the task of treating complex and severe diseases
“Class III medical device”	pursuant to PRC medical devices classification regulations, medical devices with high risk and whose safety and efficacy must be strictly evaluated with specific measures
“coagulation disorders”	medical conditions characterized by abnormal blood clotting function, which may lead to excessive bleeding or abnormal thrombosis
“CRO”	contract research organization, a company that provides professional research services to pharmaceutical and medical device companies on a contractual basis

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“CT”	computed tomography, a medical imaging technique that uses computer-processed combinations of multiple X-ray pictures taken from different angles to produce cross-sectional images of internal organs, bones, soft tissues and blood vessels
“cystic”	relating to a cyst (a closed, fluid-filled sac in the body); describing structures or lesions that have the characteristics of a cyst
“electromagnetic”	relating to the combination of electric and magnetic fields; describing technologies or phenomena involving electromagnetic waves (e.g., electromagnetic navigation in medical devices)
“epilepsy”	a neurological disorder marked by recurrent, unprovoked seizures caused by abnormal electrical activity in the brain
“expert-in-the-loop validation”	a validation process involving domain experts in reviewing, calibrating, and confirming model outputs, data quality, or results to ensure accuracy and compliance with industry standards
“FDA”	Food and Drug Administration, the federal regulatory agency of the United States responsible for supervising the safety and efficacy of medical devices, pharmaceuticals, food and other products
“G”	gauge, a unit for measuring the diameter of puncture needles and related consumables; as disclosed in the document, our puncture sleeves can be used with puncture consumables of 11 to 22 gauge specifications
“GCP”	Good Clinical Practice, an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording, and reporting clinical trials involving human subjects, ensuring trial reliability and participant protection
“GPU”	Graphics Processing Unit, a specialized processor designed to accelerate graphics rendering and parallel computing tasks, widely applied in medical imaging, AI model training, and high-performance data processing

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“hemorrhage”	excessive or abnormal bleeding, either internally (within body tissues or organs) or externally, often caused by injury, disease, or surgical complications
“hepatic”	relating to the liver, a medical term used to describe liver-related structures, conditions, or functions
“intracranial”	relating to the interior of the skull; describing structures, conditions, or procedures involving the brain (e.g., intracranial tumors, intracranial hemorrhage)
“IQR”	Interquartile Range, a statistical indicator representing the difference between the third quartile (Q3) and the first quartile (Q1) of a data set, used to reflect the degree of data dispersion
“ISO”	International Organization for Standardization, a global non-governmental organization that develops and publishes international standards (e.g., medical device safety, quality management) to ensure product and service consistency
“lactating”	referring to the state of producing and secreting milk (typically in breastfeeding women); a term used to indicate physiological status in medical evaluations
“laparoscopy”	a minimally invasive surgical technique that uses a laparoscope (a thin tube with a camera) inserted through a small abdominal incision to observe and operate on internal organs
“lesion”	an abnormal area of tissue in the body caused by disease, such as a tumor, inflammation or injury, which is the target of diagnosis and treatment
“MRI”	Magnetic Resonance Imaging, a non-invasive medical imaging technology that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to generate detailed cross-sectional images of human soft tissues, organs and lesions

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“multi-modality real-time fusion”	a core medical imaging technology that synchronously integrates image data from multiple imaging modalities (e.g., CT, MRI, ultrasound) to generate real-time, comprehensive fused images, supporting precise clinical decision-making and interventional procedures
“neurosurgery”	the branch of surgery that focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries involving the nervous system, including the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves
“NMPA”	National Medical Products Administration, the national regulatory authority in China responsible for the supervision and administration of medical devices, pharmaceuticals and other medical products
“nodule”	an abnormal growth or mass of tissue in the body (often detected via imaging), which may be benign or malignant and requires further diagnosis
“oncology”	the branch of medicine focused on the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and research of tumors (cancer)
“orthopedic”	relating to orthopedics, the branch of medicine concerned with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases and injuries of the musculoskeletal system (bones, joints, muscles, etc.)
“percutaneous”	relating to a medical procedure that is performed through the skin (without surgical incision of body cavities), such as percutaneous biopsy
“PET-CT”	Positron Emission Tomography-Computed Tomography, a combined imaging technology that integrates PET (functional imaging) and CT (anatomical imaging) to simultaneously obtain metabolic and structural information of tissues
“pneumothorax”	a medical condition where air leaks into the pleural space (between the lung and chest wall), causing the lung to collapse and potentially leading to breathing difficulties

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“preoperative localization”	a procedure performed before surgery to accurately identify and mark the location of a lesion (e.g., a pulmonary nodule) using imaging guidance, ensuring precise targeting during the operation
“pulmonary”	relating to the lungs, a term used in medical contexts to describe structures or conditions associated with the respiratory system
“renal”	relating to the kidneys, a medical term used to describe kidney-related structures, conditions, or functions
“robotic arm”	a type of mechanical arm with similar functions to a human arm
“SAE”	serious adverse events, AEs that result in death, or is life-threatening, or require in-patient hospitalization or cause prolongation of existing hospitalization, or result in persistent or significant disability or incapacity
“seed implantation”	a form of brachytherapy, involving the placement of small, radioactive “seeds” directly into or near a tumor to deliver localized radiation therapy and destroy cancer cells
“servo”	short for servo mechanism, an automatic control system that precisely controls the position, speed, or force of a mechanical component (e.g., robotic arm in surgical robots) based on feedback signals
“single-modality imaging”	a medical imaging technique that uses a single type of technology (e.g., X-ray, ultrasound, MRI) to acquire anatomical or functional data of the human body without combining multiple modalities
“SMO”	site management organization, an organization that provides clinical trial related services to medical device companies having adequate infrastructure and staff to meet
“thoracic”	relating to the thorax (the chest cavity), which contains the heart, lungs, and other vital organs

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“trigeminal neuralgia”	a chronic neurological disorder characterized by severe, sudden, and recurrent pain in the areas innervated by the trigeminal nerve (face, jaw, forehead)
“UDI”	Unique Device Identification, a unique code assigned to medical devices to identify them throughout their lifecycle, facilitating traceability, regulatory supervision, and patient safety management
“vascular trees”	a branching, tree-like network of blood vessels (arteries, veins, capillaries) responsible for transporting blood throughout the human body
“Wechat Official Account”	an official brand account on WeChat, used by enterprises for information release, user interaction and brand promotion