

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

This glossary contains certain explanations and definitions of the technical terms and abbreviations used in this document in connection with our business and our Company. Please note that the terms and definitions may not be consistent with the standard industry usage of some terms.

“acute ischemic stroke” or “AIS”	a neurological emergency caused by sudden interruption of cerebral blood flow due to arterial occlusion, resulting in rapid, time-dependent neuronal death and irreversible brain injury
“angioplasty”	a minimally invasive endovascular procedure used to restore blood flow through narrowed or obstructed blood vessels
“BMS”	bare metal stent, a stent with delivery system but without any drug, polymer, or antibody coating on it
“BRS”	bioresorbable scaffold, a third-generation coronary intervention technology designed to provide temporary mechanical support to the vessel wall during healing, followed by complete metabolic resorption and without leaving permanent metallic prosthesis
“BASIS”	Balloon Angioplasty for Symptomatic Intracranial Artery Stenosis trial, a multicenter, prospective, randomized, open-label, blinded end-point trial to investigate the superiority of balloon angioplasty plus aggressive medical management (AMM), to AMM alone for symptomatic intracranial artery stenosis
“CE marking”	a certification mark that indicates conformity with health, safety, and environmental protection standards for products sold within the European Economic Area
“CAD”	coronary artery disease, a chronic, progressive condition characterized by atherosclerotic plaque accumulation within the epicardial coronary arteries, leading to luminal narrowing, impaired myocardial perfusion, and mismatch between oxygen supply and demand
“FFB”	coronary force focused balloon, a specialized class of dilatation balloons designed to deliver high-pressure, localized force to resistant coronary lesions that are refractory to conventional balloon angioplasty
“coronary intervention”	refers to percutaneous, catheter-based therapeutic procedures performed to restore or improve blood flow through diseased coronary arteries in patients with coronary artery disease (CAD)
“CRO”	contract research organization, an institution specializing in new drug R&D services

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“DRG”	diagnosis related group, a system commonly used in the Healthcare industry to classify and categorize hospital inpatient stays into groups based on similar clinical conditions and resource requirements, primarily for reimbursement purposes by government insurance payer
“DES”	drug-eluting stent, a stent designed to carry an anti-proliferation drug to a target vessel. The drug is delivered via a polymer which is mounted on the stent
“DAPT”	dual antiplatelet therapy, a pharmacological regimen combining two antiplatelet agents with distinct mechanisms of action to achieve synergistic inhibition of platelet aggregation and reduce thrombotic risk
“FDA”	the United States Food and Drug Administration, a federal agency of the Department of Health and Human Services
“flow diverter”	an emerging minimally invasive device used to treat intracranial aneurysm
“hemorrhagic stroke”	stroke caused by bleeding within the brain
Investigational Device Exemption” or “IDE”	an exemption from those regulations in the FD&C Act that otherwise prohibit the use of un-approved medical devices
“intracranial aneurysm”	a focal, pathological dilation of an intracranial artery resulting from degeneration of the vessel wall, typically occurring at arterial bifurcations or curves where hemodynamic stress concentrates
“intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis” or “ICAS”	a severe narrowing of an artery inside the brain which leads to decreased blood flow to the area of the brain that the affected vessels supply
“MR”	mitral regurgitation, a valvular heart disorder characterized by abnormal retrograde blood flow from the left ventricle into the left atrium during systole due to incomplete coaptation of the mitral valve leaflets
“myocardial perfusion”	refers to the flow of blood through the coronary arteries to the heart muscle, delivering oxygen and nutrients essential for cardiac function
“neurovascular intervention”	a minimally invasive, image-guided medical specialty focused on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the blood vessels of the brain, spinal cord, and head and neck region

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“NMPA”	the National Medical Products Administration of the PRC, successor to the China Food and Drug Administration or CFDA
“PAD”	peripheral artery disease, a circulatory condition characterized by narrowing or blockage of the peripheral arteries, most commonly affecting the lower extremities
“PCI”	percutaneous coronary intervention, a minimally invasive, catheter-based procedure used to restore blood flow in stenotic or occluded coronary arteries in patients with coronary artery disease
“Premarket Approval” or “PMA”	the premarket approval process of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for Class III medical devices
“PTCA”	percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, an original catheter-based technique for mechanical revascularization of stenotic coronary arteries without stent placement
“restenosis”	a re-narrowing of the blood vessel
“scoring balloon”	a balloon catheter with scoring wire to help to crack the plaque via controlled manner
“SMO”	site management organization, which assists with clinical trial site operations
“stenosis”	a term used when the plaque buildup caused narrowing or blockage of the arteries
“stent retriever”	a device used in mechanical thrombectomy to remove blood clots from cerebral arteries
“VBP”	volume-based procurement, a set of drug procurement regulations implemented in China with the goal of promoting generic substitutes and lowering the price of medications that have outlived their exclusivity periods