

## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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

“acute bronchitis”	an inflammation of the large bronchi (medium-size airways) in the lungs that is usually caused by viruses or bacteria and may last several days or weeks
“acute myocardial infarction (AMI)”	commonly known as a heart attack, resulting from the continuous interruption of blood supply to a part of the heart, causing heart cells to die acutely. This is most commonly due to occlusion (blockage) of a coronary artery following the rupture of a vulnerable atherosclerotic plaque, which is an unstable collection of lipids (cholesterol and fatty acids) and white blood cells (especially macrophages) in the wall of an artery
“acute thrombotic cerebral infraction”	an ischemic stroke resulting from a disturbance in the blood vessels supplying blood to the brain as a result of thrombi (blood clots)
“amino acid”	a biologically important molecule made from amine (-NH <sub>2</sub> ) and carboxylic acid (-COOH) functional groups, along with a side-chain specific to each amino acid. The key elements of an amino acid are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen
“aminoglycoside antibiotics”	a group of aminoglycosides, molecules or portions of a molecule composed of amino-modified sugars, functioning as antibiotics that are effective against certain types of bacteria
“angina pectoris”	commonly known as angina, is chest pain due to ischemia of the heart muscle, generally due to obstruction or spasm of the coronary arteries. The main cause of angina pectoris is Coronary Artery Disease, due to atherosclerosis of the arteries feeding the heart
“antiplatelet”	something (a drug) with the function of decreasing platelet aggregation and inhibiting thrombus formation
“biliary tract system”	a system mainly composed of gallbladder, common bile duct and common hepatic duct, by which bile is secreted by the liver and then transported to the first part of the small intestine

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"capsule(s)"	a form in which medicines may be delivered for oral ingestion, produced by mixing extracted active medicinal ingredients with supplemental materials which are sealed in a gelatin capsule
"cardiomyopathy"	literally "heart muscle disease", is the measurable deterioration of the function of the myocardium (the heart muscle) for any reason, usually leading to heart failure; common symptoms are dyspnea (breathlessness) and peripheral edema (swelling of the legs)
"catabolism"	the set of metabolic pathways that break down molecules into smaller units and release energy
"cephalosporin antibiotics"	a class of $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics originally derived from the fungus <i>Acremonium</i> , and indicated for the prophylaxis and treatment of infections caused by bacteria susceptible to this particular form of antibiotic
"cerebral angiospasm"	the spasm of the blood vessels in the brain spasm that leads to vasoconstriction, thus leading to tissue ischemia and death (necrosis)
"cerebral ischemia"	a condition in which there is insufficient blood flow to the brain to meet metabolic demand, leading to poor oxygen supply or cerebral hypoxia and thus to the death of brain tissue or cerebral infarction/ischemic stroke
"chemotherapy"	the treatment of cancer with an antineoplastic drug or with a combination of such drugs into a standardized treatment regimen
"cholangitis"	an infection of the bile duct, usually caused by bacteria ascending from its junction with the duodenum (first part of the small intestine)
"cholecystitis"	an inflammation of the gallbladder that is caused by bacteria or chemical irritation
"chronic bronchitis"	a chronic inflammation of the bronchi (medium-size airways) in the lungs
"chronic myocardial infarction"	has the similar pathogenesis with acute myocardial infarction but affects a smaller part of the heart and lasts longer
"cystitis"	a urinary bladder inflammation mainly caused by bacteria of specificity and non-specificity

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“dyskinesia”	a movement disorder which consists of adverse effects including diminished voluntary movements and the presence of involuntary movements, similar to tics or chorea
“genitourinary system infection”	a collective of the infections on the organ system of the reproductive organs and the urinary system
“GMP”	acronym for “Good Manufacturing Practices”. A set of 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) as part of quality assurance which is designated to ensure that pharmaceutical products subject to these guidelines and regulations are consistently produced and controlled with conformity to the quality and standards appropriate for their intended use
“gonococcal urethritis”	an inflammation of the urethra that is caused by gonorrheal infection
“gonorrhea”	a common human sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium <i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
“GSP”	acronym for “Good Supply Practices”, a set of management procedures and standards regulating the pharmaceutical products supply chain
“gynecologic infection”	a collective of the infections on the reproductive organs of women
“HBe antigen-positive”	a stage of hepatitis B where HBeAb, the fourth inspection item of the five inspection items for hepatitis B, becomes positive, which indicates that hepatitis B viruses are in the process of inactive reproduction and have low infectivity
“hepatitis”	a medical condition defined by the inflammation of the liver and characterized by the presence of inflammatory cells in the tissue of the organ
“hepatitis B”	an infectious inflammatory illness of the liver caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) that affects hominoidea, including humans
“hepatitis C”	an infectious disease affecting primarily the liver, caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV), the infection is often asymptomatic, but chronic infection can lead to scarring of the liver and ultimately to cirrhosis

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"hypermetabolism"	the physiological state of increased rate of metabolic activity
"immunomodulator"	also known as an immunotherapy, is a substance (e.g. a drug) which has an effect on the immune system
"injectable(s)"	a medicine in liquid form for injection
"Intestinal diseases"	the diseases on any segment of the intestine from duodenum to rectum, including gastroenteritis, ileus, ileitis, colitis, appendicitis, coeliac disease, inflammatory bowel disease, enteroviruses, etc.
"liver cirrhosis"	a consequence of chronic liver disease characterized by replacement of liver tissue by fibrosis, scar tissue and regenerative nodules (lumps that occur as a result of a process in which damaged tissue is regenerated), leading to loss of liver function
"malignant tumor"	the tumor inside of which cells divide and grow in an extraordinarily fast way with the possibilities of proliferation and spreading
"muscular dystrophy (MD)"	a group of muscle diseases that weaken the musculoskeletal system and hamper locomotion, with the characteristics of progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue
"nasosinusitis"	an inflammation of the mucous membrane that lines the paranasal sinuses, which may be due to infection, allergy, or autoimmune issues
"otitis media"	inflammation of the middle ear
"peritonitis"	an inflammation of the peritoneum, the thin tissue that lines the inner wall of the abdomen and covers most of the abdominal organs
"pneumococcus"	a Gram-positive, alpha-hemolytic, aerotolerant anaerobic member of the genus Streptococcus
"pneumonia"	an inflammatory condition of the lung – especially affecting the microscopic air sacs (alveoli) – associated with fever, chest symptoms, and a lack of air space (consolidation) on a chest X-ray
"pyelonephritis"	an ascending urinary tract infection that has reached the pyelum or pelvis of the kidney

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"radiotherapy"	the medical use of ionizing radiation, generally as part of cancer treatment to control or kill malignant cells
"respiratory tract"	the part of the anatomy involved with the process of respiration divided into three segments which include upper respiratory tract, respiratory airways and lungs
"respiratory tract infection"	an infection affecting the respiratory tract
"rheumatism"	a medical problem affecting the joints and connective tissues
"scarlet fever"	an infectious disease caused by erythrogenic toxin, a substance produced by the bacterium <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> when infected by a certain bacteriophage
"SCM Software"	supply chain management software
"semisynthetic cephalosporin antibiotics"	the antibiotics made from cephalosporin through chemical synthesis for the treatment of the infectious caused by indefinite or mixed pathogenic bacteria
"septicemia"	a disease caused by the invasion of virulent microorganisms from a focus of infection to the bloodstream
"severe hepatitis"	a severe disease on the liver mainly characterized by the necrobiosis of most of the hepatic cells, which may cause hepatic failure or even death
"sinusitis"	inflammation of the paranasal sinuses, which may be due to infection, allergy, or autoimmune issues
"streptococcus"	a genus of spherical Gram-positive bacteria belonging to the phylum Firmicutes and the lactic acid bacteria group
"subarachnoid hemorrhage"	bleeding into the subarachnoid space – the area between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater surrounding the brain, which may occur spontaneously, usually from a ruptured cerebral aneurysm, or may result from head injury
"tablets"	a medicine in tablet form for oral administration
"tumor"	a solid or fluid-filled cystic lesion that appears enlarged in size and may or may not be formed by an abnormal growth of neoplastic cells

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"TXA 2 synthetase inhibitor"	an inhibitor for the final enzyme (thromboxane synthase) in the synthesis of thromboxane, which is a member of the family of liquids known as eicosanoids and can be divided into thromboxane A2 (TXA2) and thromboxane B2
"urinary tract"	a continuous anatomical tract, including the kidneys, ureters, and urethra, involved in the formation and excretion of urine
"urinary tract infection"	an infection affecting part of the urinary tract