

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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

“acute ischemic stroke” or “AIS”	stroke caused by a blockage of a blood vessel caused by thrombotic or embolic occlusion of an intracranial artery
“aneurysm complete occlusion rate”	the rate for which blood inflow to an intracranial aneurysm is completely stopped after a treatment procedure
“anti-proliferative drug”	a drug which suppresses cell growth
“artery stenosis”	a narrowing of the blood vessels that deliver oxygen-rich blood from the heart to the tissues of the body
“aspiration thrombectomy”	a type of clot retrieval procedure that removes thrombus via a large soft aspiration catheter which is tracked to a target blockage or lesion
“balloon guiding catheter” or “BGC”	a large lumen catheter with a compliant balloon at the distal tip of the catheter facilitating the insertion and guidance of an intravascular catheter while causing temporary distal flow arrest in the artery
“carotid artery”	the major blood vessels in the neck that supply blood to the brain, neck and face
“catheter”	a tube made of medical-grade materials that can be inserted in the body to treat diseases or perform a surgical procedure
“CE Marking”	a certification mark that indicates conformity with health, safety and environmental protection standards for products sold within the European Economic Area
“cerebral arteriovenous malformations” or “cerebral AVM”	an abnormal connection between the arteries and veins in the brain that usually forms before birth
“cerebral atherosclerotic stenosis”	a narrowing of a blood vessel due to buildup of fatty deposits (also known as plaque) within the skull or at the base of the skull, leading to restricted blood flow
“Class III Hospitals”	top-tier hospitals in China. Hospitals in China are divided into three grades by the National Health Commission of the PRC (中華人民共和國國家衛生健康委員會). Class III hospitals are at the highest level, typically having more than 500 beds, providing high-level specialist medical and healthcare services to several regions and performing advanced teaching and research tasks. Class III hospitals are subdivided into A, B and C grades, among which grade A is

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	the highest in terms of size, technology, medical equipment and technique, management and service quality
“coil embolization”	a procedure that places metal coils inside an aneurysm to block blood flow and prevent rupture of the aneurysm
“CROs”	contract research organizations
“digital subtraction angiography” or “DSA”	a fluoroscopy technique used in interventional radiology to clearly visualize blood vessels in a bony or dense soft tissue environment
“drug-coated balloon” or “DCB”	conventional semi-compliant angioplasty balloons coated with a specific drug that is released into the vessel wall during inflation of the balloon, usually at nominal pressures with a specific minimal inflation time
“drug-eluting stent” or “DES”	drug-eluting stent which is designed to carry an anti-proliferation drug to a target vessel. The drug is delivered via a polymer which is mounted on the stent
“EMA”	European Medicines Agency
“FAS”	full analysis set
“femoral artery”	a large blood vessel located in the thigh and the main arterial supply from the leg to the heart
“flow-diverting stent”	a stent that decreases blood flow within an aneurysm and redirects the blood to the aneurysm-carrying parent artery
“GMP”	good manufacturing practices, the aspect of quality assurance that ensures that medical products are consistently produced and controlled to the quality standards appropriate to their intended use and as required by the product specification
“Green Path”	the Innovative Medical Device Special Review and Approval Procedure (創新醫療器械特別審查程序), a selective program under which the NMPA grants priority review and accelerated approval to medical device candidates which meet stringent innovation criteria
“hemorrhagic stroke”	a condition where a blood vessel ruptures within the brain (intracerebral hemorrhage) or into the space surrounding the brain (subarachnoid hemorrhage)
“intracranial aneurysm”	an intracranial vascular disorder in which weakness in the wall of an intracranial artery or vein causes a localized dilation or ballooning of the blood vessel

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“intracranial atherosclerotic disease” or “ICAD”	the accumulation of plaque in the arteries that supply the brain with blood, causing a narrowing and blockage of these vessels
“intracranial distal access catheter”	a catheter designed to facilitate the insertion and guidance of appropriate interventional devices into the target blood vessels, often used together with a conventional guide catheter
“intracranial stenosis”	a narrowing of an artery inside the brain
“intracranial thrombus aspiration catheter”	a catheter for endovascular thrombus aspiration for acute ischemic stroke
“intravenous thrombolysis” or “IVT”	a treatment of thrombus through the injection of clot-dissolving drugs to the venous system
“ischemic stroke”	a condition where blood flow through the artery that supplies oxygen-rich blood to the brain becomes blocked
“key opinion leaders” or “KOLs”	renowned physicians that influence their peers’ medical practice
“mechanical thrombectomy”	an advanced minimally invasive treatment of ischemic stroke, often performed with a stent
“middle cerebral artery”	one of the three major paired arteries that supply blood to the brain, including the sphenoidal or horizontal segment (M1), insular segment (M2), opercular segment (M3) and cortical segment (M4)
“mm”	millimeter, a unit of measure for length
“MNC”	multinational corporation
“neointimal hyperplasia”	the thickening of a vascular wall that can cause the blood vessel to become blocked or obstructed again after stent placement
“neuro-interventional medical devices”	medical devices for treatment of intracranial vascular diseases using interventional endovascular techniques
“neuro-interventional procedure”	an interventional procedure using endovascular surgery technology to diagnose and treat intracranial vascular diseases
“neurovascular disease”	a disease including any abnormality of the blood vessels within the skull or at the base of the skull, also including abnormalities of blood supply to such areas

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“non-inferiority clinical trial”	a clinical trial aims to demonstrate that the test product is not worse than the comparator by more than a small pre-specified amount
“parent artery”	the artery from which an aneurysm has developed
“peripheral arteries”	arteries outside the heart or brain
“PPS”	per protocol set
“radial artery”	a large blood vessel that provides oxygenated blood to the lateral aspect of the forearm, wrist and hand
“radiopaque”	being opaque to radiation and especially X-rays
“randomized controlled trial” or “RCT”	a study design that randomly assigns participants into a treatment group or a control group
“rapamycin” or “sirolimus”	a macrolide compound that is used to coat balloons or stents to treat stenosis and restenosis
“recanalization”	the process of restoring blood flow to a cerebral artery
“reendothelialization”	the process of new vessel cells growing on the stent
“restenosis”	recurrence of stenosis
“revascularization”	the restoration of blood flow or circulation to a target organ or area
“single-arm clinical trial”	a clinical trial where a sample population of human patients with the targeted medical condition are given the experimental therapy and then followed over time to observe their response
“SMOs”	site management organizations
“stent graft”	an expandable stent covered by a membrane, which fits within the artery wall tightly and thereby prevents blood flow from entering the aneurysm
“stent retrieving thrombectomy”	a mechanical thrombectomy which employs a stent device to retrieve the thrombus
“thrombectomy”	a type of minimally invasive therapy in which a blood clot is removed from arteries under fluoroscopy
“thrombus”	a blood clot which can lodge in a cerebral or neck vessel and block the flow of blood to that location, therefore depriving tissues of oxygen
“vertebral artery”	the major blood vessels in the back of the neck near the spine