
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

The following is a glossary of certain terms used in this document in connection with us and/or our business. As such, these terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meanings or usage of these terms.

“annulus”	a ring-like structure at the base of a heart valve that supports the valve’s leaflets
“anticoagulant”	an agent that is used to prevent the formation of blood clots
“aorta”	the main and largest artery (see “artery”) in the body, which transports blood from the heart and arises from the left ventricle of the heart, goes up (ascends) a little, bends over (arches), then goes down (descends) through the chest and through the abdomen to where ends by dividing into two arteries called the common iliac arteries that go to the legs
“aortic regurgitation”	a condition where the aortic valve is not able to close completely, causing a backflow of blood from the aorta into the left ventricle during diastole
“aortic stenosis”	the disability to fully open of the aortic valve caused by aortic valve lesions, due to congenital or acquired factors
“aortic valve”	one of the four valves in the heart, which is situated at the exit of the left ventricle of the heart where the aorta begins and lets blood from the left ventricle be pumped up into the aorta but prevents blood once it is in the aorta from returning to the heart
“arrhythmia”	also known as cardiac arrhythmia or heart arrhythmia, is a group of conditions in which the heartbeat is irregular
“atrial fibrillation”	an arrhythmia characterized by the rapid and irregular beating of the atrial chambers of the heart
“atrial septal defect” or “ASD”	a remnant opening, or a defect, between the left and right atria resulting from the abnormal development, absorption and fusion of the atrial septum during embryonic development

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“arachnoid”	the middle fibrocellular layer of membranes covering the brain and spinal cord
“artery”	a blood vessel that carries blood high in oxygen content away from the heart to the farthest reaches of the body
“balloon dilatation”	an interventional procedure performed by delivering the balloon to a predetermined site for dilatation
“biodegradable”	a characteristic of a material that is capable of being broken down especially into innocuous products by the action of living organisms
“catheter”	a single-lumen or multi-lumen tubular device that can be partially or fully inserted or implanted into the cardiovascular system for diagnostic and/or therapeutic purposes
“cardioembolic stroke”	a clinical syndrome in which cardiogenic emboli from the heart and aortic arch through blood circulation cause cerebral artery thrombosis and corresponding brain dysfunction
“cardiovascular medical devices”	medical devices that are used to diagnose and treat heart disease
“CE Mark”	a certification mark that indicates conformity with health, safety, and environmental protection standards for products sold within the European Economic Area
“chordae”	thick, strong, tendinous connections between the mitral valve cusps and the papillary muscles
“Class III Grade A hospital(s)”	hospitals of the highest level in China
“Class III Hospitals”	top-level hospitals in China, as hospitals in China are divided into three classes by Ministry of Health (now National Health Commission), among which, 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

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“Class III medical device(s)”	in China, medical devices are classified according to a catalogue issued by the NMPA into three different categories, namely Class I, Class II and Class III, depending on the degree of risk associated with each medical device and the extent of regulatory control needed to ensure safety and effectiveness. Class III medical devices involve the highest degree of associated risks and therefore are subject to the largest extent of regulatory control to ensure safety and effectiveness
“congenital heart disease” or “CHD”	the formation of the heart and blood vessels during embryonic development or abnormal development or failure to close the channels that should be automatically closed after birth, resulting in abnormalities in the solid structure or function of the blood vessels in the heart or thoracic cavity
“CROs”	contract research organization, an organization that provides clinical support to the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and medical device industries on a contract basis
“ductus arteriosus”	a blood vessel in the developing fetus connecting the trunk of the pulmonary artery, which normally closes in one year after birth
“edge-to-edge”	a technique to treat mitral valve or tricuspid valve by suturing the edges of the leaflets at the site of regurgitation
“endothelialization”	the process of developing an endothelium, which consists of an intact layer of vascular endothelial cells
“ePTFE”	expanded polytetrafluoroethylene, with its unique properties, is particularly useful for the production of internal and external medical devices such as catheters, bio-containment vessels, syringes and sutures
“foramen ovale”	a normal opening between the right atrium and left atrium in the fetal heart, which normally closes in one year after birth

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“Good Clinical Practice” or “GCP”	an international ethical and scientific quality standard for the performance of a clinical trial on medicinal products involving humans
“Good Manufacturing Practice” or “GMP”	the aspect of quality assurance that ensures that medicinal products are consistently produced and controlled to the quality standards appropriate to their intended use and as required by the product specification
“Green Path for Innovative Medical Device”	the Special Procedures for Examination and Approval of Innovative Medical Devices (創新醫療器械特別審查程序) in China, pursuant to which priority review and approval will be applicable to certain innovative medical devices
“heart valve”	valves that control blood flow to and from the heart and that include the atrioventricular valves, the aortic valve, and the pulmonary valve
“hemostatic valve”	a valve-like device acting as the stoppage of bleeding or blood flow
“incidence”	the occurrence of new cases of disease or injury, a measure of the probability of occurrence of a given medical condition in a population within a specified period of time
“interatrial shunt device” or “IASD”	an implanted or interventional device that punctures the atrium to form a fistula, which directly reduces left atrial pressures, improves exercise tolerance and potentially improves clinical outcomes and heart failure
“interventional delivery system”	a delivery system designed to attach, load, deliver and deploy interventional medical devices into targets with no need for open-chest surgery
“interatrial septum”	a partition that separates the upper chambers (atria) of the heart
“KOLs”	key opinion leaders, who are professionals that influence their peers’ medical practice, including but not limited to prescribing behavior
“leaflet”	cusps of heart valves

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“left atrial appendage” or “LAA”	a long, narrow and curved blind-end structure extending forward and downward along the anterior wall of the left atrium, which has active diastolic and secretory functions
“mitral valve”	a valve in the heart that is situated between the left atrium and the left ventricle, which permits blood to flow from the left atrium into the left ventricle, but not in the reverse direction
“occluder”	a device that closes, obstructs, or prevents the passage of the flow of blood
“oxide coating”	a dense oxide film produced through plasma treatment process
“Patent Cooperation Treaty” or “PCT”	an international patent law treaty concluded in 1970 which provides a unified procedure for filing patent applications to protect inventions in each of its contracting states
“patent ductus arteriosus” or “PDA”	a remnant opening of the ductus arteriosus, which fails to close normally in one year after birth
“patent foramen ovale” or “PFO”	a remnant opening of the fetal foramen ovale, which fails to close normally in one year after birth
“penetration rate”	the penetration rate of a specific therapy or product is calculated by dividing the number of patients who undertook relevant procedures by the number of the patients suffering from the relevant diseases who are able to receive the relevant procedures
“percutaneous”	a procedure that operates through the skin
“polyethylene terephthalate” or “PET”	a common thermoplastic polymer resin of the polyester family
“polytetrafluoroethylene” or “PTFE”	a strong, tough, waxy, nonflammable synthetic resin produced by the polymerization of tetrafluoroethylene
“prevalence”	the proportion of a population with a disease or a particular condition at a specific point in time or over a specified period of time

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“pulmonary valve”	one of the four valves in the heart that stands at the opening from the right ventricle in the pulmonary artery trunk, which lets blood head in the right direction (toward the lungs) and keeps it from sloshing back from the pulmonary artery into the heart
“radiofrequency ablation”	a method that use electrodes to generate heat and destroy abnormal tissue
“SAVR”	surgical aortic valve replacement, which involves an open-heart surgery where the heart is stopped and the patient is attached to a bypass to oxygenate the blood to allow access to the aortic valve within the heart
“sheath”	a tube having a lumen which is designed to be inserted into blood vessel to provide a pathway through which a device is delivered
“snare”	a surgical instrument usually consisting of a wire loop used to establish a pathway in arteries and veins for transcatheter therapies for VSD and PDA
“stent”	a short narrow metal or plastic tube often in the form of a mesh that is inserted into the lumen of an anatomical vessel (such as an artery) or passageway to keep it open
“transcatheter”	a medical procedure that performed through the lumen of a catheter either by transapical or by transfemoral access
“transapical”	a medical procedure that performed through the apex (the tip) of the heart
“transfemoral”	a medical procedure that passing through or performed by way of the femoral artery
“TAVR”	transcatheter aortic valve replacement, a catheter-based technique to implant a new aortic valve in a minimally invasive procedure that does not involve open-chest surgery to correct severe aortic stenosis

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“TMVr”	transcatheter mitral valve repair, which provides a newer, minimally invasive option for treating the most common form of mitral valve leakage for people who cannot undergo open-heart surgery. It is implanted via a tri-axial transcatheter technique and involves suturing together the anterior and posterior mitral valve leaflets
“TTVI”	transcatheter tricuspid valve intervention, an alternative for treatment of tricuspid regurgitation (TR) and tricuspid stenosis (TS), which can be classified according to their mechanism of action as transcatheter tricuspid valve repairment (TTVr) and transcatheter tricuspid valve replacement (TTVR)
“TTVRS”	transcatheter tricuspid valve repair system, a catheter based technique to repair the tricuspid valve in a minimally invasive procedure that does not involve open-chest surgery to correct tricuspid regurgitation
“tricuspid valve”	one of the four heart valves, the first one that blood encounters as it enters the heart, which stands between the right atrium and the right ventricle, and it allows blood to flow only from the atrium into the ventricle
“TMVCRS”	transapical mitral valve repair system (chordal), a catheter-based system with two configurations, one enabling artificial mitral chordae implantation and the other enabling edge-to-edge chordae repair
“TMVr-A”	transapical mitral valve clip repair, a catheter-based technique to repair the mitral valve in an interventional therapy that does not involve open-chest surgery
“TMVr-F”	transfemoral mitral valve clip repair, a catheter-based technique to repair the mitral valve in an interventional therapy that does not involve open-chest surgery
“type inspection”	the process conducted by medical device manufacturers of delivering product samples to medical device testing laboratories accredited by the relevant government authorities, such as the NMPA, for physical, chemical, biological and other performance testing and inspection to prove that the product samples comply with the regulations of technical requirements or national standards

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“vascular plug”	a self-expandable device made of nitinol wire mesh (or other material) which can be cylindered into a sheath and deployed precisely at embolization targets
“ventricular septal defect” or “VSD”	a defect, or a hole, in the septum between the left and right ventricles of the heart, which may lead to abnormal blood circulation and pulmonary hypertension and other complications in severe cases