
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

In this Document, unless the context otherwise requires, explanations and definitions of certain terms used in this Document in connection with our Group and our business shall have the meanings set out below. The terms and their meanings may not correspond to standard industry meaning or usage of these terms.

“app”	application, software designed to run on smartphones and other mobile devices
“biopsy”	a procedure to remove a piece of tissue or a sample of cells from the body so that it can be analyzed in a laboratory
“CAGR”	compound annual growth rate
“CAR-T”	chimeric antigen receptor T cells, T cells that have been genetically engineered to produce an artificial T-cell receptor for use in immunotherapy
“chemiluminescence”	a phenomenon in which a chemical reaction leads to the emission of light without incandescence
“circulating tumor DNA”	tumor-derived fragmented DNA in the bloodstream that is not associated with cells
“Class I hospitals”	typically township hospitals that contain less than 100 beds, and are tasked with providing preventive care, minimal health care and rehabilitation services
“Class II hospitals”	tend to be hospitals affiliated with medium size city, county or district and contain more than 100 beds, but less than 500 beds, and are responsible for providing comprehensive health services, as well as medical education and conducting research on a regional basis
“Class III hospitals”	comprehensive, referral, general hospitals at the city, provincial or national level with a bed capacity exceeding 500, and are responsible for providing specialist health services, which perform a bigger role with regard to medical education and scientific research care to multiple regions
“clinical chemistry”	refers to the biochemical analysis of bodily fluids
“clinical immunological testing”	Diagnostic tests employing an antigen to detect the presence of antibodies to a pathogen, or an antibody to detect the presence of an antigen
“COVID-19”	coronavirus disease 2019, a disease caused by a novel virus designated as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2
“CRO”	contract research organization, a company focused on providing research and development services to companies in the pharmaceutical and agrochemical markets

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“ cytopathology ”	a branch of pathology that studies and diagnoses diseases on the cellular level and is an important means of detecting oncogenesis for early prevention and treatment
“ differential diagnosis ”	a process wherein a doctor differentiates between two or more conditions that could be behind a person’s symptoms
“ dPCR ”	digital polymerase chain reaction, a novel method for the absolute quantification of target nucleic acids
“ DTC ”	direct-to-consumer, a sales approach by which companies sell directly into the marketplace without going through a traditional distribution network
“ ELISA ”	a biochemical test commonly used to detect antibodies and other proteins in the blood
“ FISH ”	fluorescence in situ hybridization, a laboratory technique for detecting and locating a specific DNA sequence on a chromosome
“ flow cytometry ”	a technique used to detect and measure physical and chemical characteristics of a population of cells
“ genomic ”	the complete set of genes in a cell or living thing
“ hematology ”	the branch of medicine concerned with the study of the cause, prognosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases related to blood
“ hepatitis ”	an inflammatory condition of livers
“ histopathological ”	the microscopic examination of tissue in order to study the manifestations of disease
“ HPV ”	human papillomavirus, a DNA virus from the Papillomaviridae family
“ ICL ”	independent clinical laboratory, a laboratory certified to perform diagnostic and/or clinical tests independent of an institution or a physician’s office
“ immunofluorescence ”	a technique used for light microscopy with a fluorescence microscope and is used primarily on microbiological samples
“ immunohistochemistry ”	the most common application of immunostaining, involving the process of selectively identifying antigens (proteins) in cells of a tissue section by exploiting the principle of antibodies binding specifically to antigens in biological tissues

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“immunology”	the branch of biomedical sciences concerned with all aspects of the immune system in all multicellular organisms
“infectious diseases”	a medical specialty dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of infections
“infertility”	a disease of the reproductive system defined by the failure to achieve a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse
“ISO15189”	an international standard developed by the International Organisation for Standardization’s Technical Committee 212 (ISO/TC 212) that specifies the quality management system requirements particular to medical laboratories
“IVD”	in vitro diagnostics, tests done on samples such as blood or tissue that have been taken from the human body
“karyotype analysis”	a test that evaluates the number and structure of a person’s chromosomes in order to detect chromosomal abnormalities
“KOL”	key opinion leader, an expert whose opinion is valued in a specific industry or area of knowledge
“LDT”	laboratory developed test, a type of in vitro diagnostic test that is designed, manufactured and used within a single laboratory
“Levey-Jennings”	or z-score, a graphical representation of control data, arranged in chronological order, that shows a mean or target value and one or more sets of acceptable limits
“liquid-based cytology tests”	a method of preparing cervical cells for examination in a laboratory following a Pap smear
“liquid chromatography”	a technique used to separate a sample into its individual parts. This separation occurs based on the differential affinity of the sample passing through mobile and stationary substrates
“lymphoma”	a cancer of the lymphatic system
“mass spectrometry”	an analytical technique that is used to measure the mass-to-charge ratio of a chemical or biological substance
“MIC”	minimum inhibitory concentration, the minimum concentration of an antibiotic required to inhibit bacterial growth in a clinical isolate as a surrogate indicator of the agent’s efficacy
“metagenomic”	a sequencing approach in which all of the nucleic acid (DNA and RNA) in a clinical sample is sequenced

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“microbial culture”	a method of growing microbial organisms by letting them reproduce in predetermined culture medium under controlled laboratory conditions
“molecular biology”	is the branch of biology that concerns the molecular basis of biological activity in and between cells, including molecular synthesis, modification, mechanisms and interactions
“neonatal”	of or relating to newborn children, especially in the first week of life and up to four weeks old
“NGS”	next-generation sequencing, a technology for determining the sequence of DNA or RNA to study genetic variation associated with diseases or other biological phenomena
“NIPT”	noninvasive prenatal testing, a method of determining the risk that the fetus will be born with certain genetic abnormalities
“OB-GYN”	obstetrics and gynecology, the branch of health science dealing with pregnancy, labor, and the puerperium, and diseases of the female reproductive organs
“pathology”	the science of the causes and effects of diseases, especially the branch of medicine that deals with the laboratory examination of samples of body tissue for diagnostic or forensic purposes
“PCR”	polymerase chain reaction, a technique used to amplify small segments of DNA
“POCT”	point-of-care testing, the analysis of patient specimens near or at the site of patient care, usually performed by clinical staff without laboratory training, also encompassing patient self-monitoring
“R&D”	research and development
“solid tumor”	an abnormal mass of tissue that usually does not contain cysts or liquid areas. Solid tumors may be benign or malignant
“trace element”	a chemical element whose concentration is very low
“tumor recurrence monitoring”	a methodology to early detect and monitor cancer recurrence
“testing volume”	measured by the number of samples tested during a given period