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## GLOSSARY OF INDUSTRY TERMS

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*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.*

“apolipoprotein E genotypes”	apolipoprotein E is a class of proteins involved in the metabolism of fats in the body. Apolipoprotein E genotypes is a common risk associated with dementia, neurodegenerative disease and cardiovascular disease
“CAP Guidelines”	College of American Pathologists guidelines, the clinical practical guidelines established by the College of American Pathologists
“Class I hospital”	a hospital or health center that directly provides prevention, medical treatment, health care and rehabilitation services to the community of a certain population where the number of beds is no more than 100
“Class II hospital”	a regional hospital that provides comprehensive medical and health services to multiple communities and undertakes certain teaching and scientific research tasks where the number of beds is between 101 and 500
“Class III hospital”	a regional hospital that provides high-level specialized medical and health services and carries out higher education and scientific research tasks in several areas where the number of beds is no less than 501
“CLSI”	Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, a globally recognized not-for-profit standards development organization with over 24,000 individuals with membership access, whose standards are recognized by laboratories, accreditors, and government agencies around the world to improve medical laboratory testing
“COVID-19”	coronavirus disease 2019, a disease caused by a novel virus designated as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2
“diagnostic testing services”	the tests used to help diagnose a disease or condition through ICLs or on-site diagnostic centers

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“diagnostic testing services for medical institution alliances”	diagnostic testing services and related technical supports, such as providing assistance in daily operations, testing equipment and on-site technicians, provided at on-site diagnostic centers to facilitate the on-site testing services
“digital pathology remote diagnosis”	the act of diagnosing a pathological symptom, issue or problem within the healthcare systems from a distance
“FISH”	fluorescence <i>in situ</i> hybridization, a molecular cytogenetic technique that uses fluorescent probes that bind to only those parts of a nucleic acid sequence with a high degree of sequence complementarity
“HDTS”	hierarchical diagnosis and treatment system, a fair and efficient mechanism for sharing medical resources through rational allocation of medical resources in different levels of medical institutions and mutual cooperation of medical resources at different levels
“hepatitis B virus”	hepatitis B virus (HBV), is a partially double-stranded DNA virus, a species of the genus Orthohepadnavirus and a member of the Hepadnaviridae family of viruses
“human papillomavirus”	human papillomavirus infection (HPV infection) is an infection caused by human papillomavirus (HPV), a DNA virus from the <i>Papillomaviridae</i> family
“ICL(s)”	Independent Clinical Laboratory(ies), perform(s) tests or procedures to help diagnose and/or treat medical conditions
“ICP”	Internet Content Provider
“immunological detection”	the use of antigens and antibodies to detect abnormalities of the immune system
“ISO 15189”	the requirements for quality and competence in medical laboratories
“lead hospital”	a hospital, usually Class III or Class II, within the medical institution alliances to take the lead in system operation and management

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“liquid chip”	also known as suspension array, a new type of biochip technology platform based on flexible Multi-Analyte Profiling technology
“mass spectrometry”	an analytical technique that is used to measure the mass-to-charge ratio of ions
“medical institution alliances (醫聯體)”	a new type of organizational arrangement between hospitals and medical institutions focusing on more coordinated and integrated forms of medical care provision
“medical operation services”	services covering independent clinical laboratory testing services and diagnostic testing services for medical institution alliances
“member hospital”	a hospital or medical institution (other than lead hospital) within the medical institution alliances
“NGS”	next-generation sequencing, also known as high throughput sequencing, which is a massively parallel sequencing method used to determine the nucleotide sequence of genome in a single biochemical reaction volume
“NGS genetic chip”	next-generation sequencing generic chip
“nucleic acid test”	a technique used to detect a particular nucleic acid sequence and thus usually to detect and identify a particular species or subspecies of organism, often a virus or bacteria that acts as a pathogen in blood, tissue, urine, etc.
“outpatient clinic”	the outpatient clinic we operate, which collects testing samples and provides diagnostic testing services for non-medical institutions, including the general public
“outpatient visit”	a patient who receives healthcare services at a hospital and is not hospitalized overnight
“pathology”	the branch of medicine which treats the essential nature of disease

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“PCR”	polymerase chain reaction, a method widely used to rapidly make millions to billions of copies of a specific DNA sample
“precision medicine”	a medical model that proposes the customization of healthcare, with medical decisions, treatments, practices, or products being tailored to a subgroup of patients, as opposed to a one-drug-fits-all model
“single point mutation of gene”	a genetic mutation where a single nucleotide base is changed, inserted or deleted from a DNA or respiratory syncytial virus sequence of an organism’s genome
“telepathology”	the adoption of telecommunications technology to facilitate the transfer of image-rich pathology data between distant locations for the purposes of diagnosis, education and research
“tuberculosis”	tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease usually caused by <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria</i> (MTB)
“ultra-micro pathological morphology”	made the electron microscope specimen into a resin block to assist pathologists locate the target structure through semi-thin sectioning and optical microscope observation