

gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GERD)

A condition where gastric juices, containing acid, travel back from the stomach into the oesophagus.

generalised anxiety disorder (GAD) A neurotic illness characterised by chronic and persistent apprehension and tension.

GIA Group Internal Audit, our internal audit function.

glioblastoma A type of primary brain tumour.

gross margin The margin, as a percentage, by which sales exceed the cost of sales, calculated by dividing the difference between the two by the sales figure.

Group AstraZeneca PLC and its subsidiaries.

head-to-head study A clinical trial in which two different treatments are directly compared with each other. (For drugs under development, this is often a comparison with a marketed drug that is seen to be the gold standard).

high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) Cholesterol carried in the blood by HDL back to the liver, sometimes referred to as 'good' cholesterol.

high-throughput screening The process of using automated tests to search quickly through large numbers of substances for desired binding or activity characteristics.

HKAPI Hong Kong Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry.

hormone A chemical messenger carried in the blood which produces a biological effect at its site of action.

human papilloma virus (HPV) A group of viruses that can cause cervical cancer.

hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ) A water pill (thiazide diuretic) that helps prevent the body from absorbing too much salt, which can cause fluid retention.

hydrofluoroalkanes (HFAs) New propellants for metered-dose inhalers that are more environmentally friendly than the current CFC-based inhalers.

hyperglycaemic The condition of abnormally high levels of glucose in the blood.

hypertension High blood pressure.

IAS International Accounting Standards.

ICH The International Conference on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use, which brings together regulators and pharmaceutical industry experts from the three ICH regions (Europe, the US and Japan) to discuss scientific and technical aspects of drug registration.

IFRS International Financial Reporting Standards.

immunosuppressed A condition in which the response of the immune system is reduced.

IMS Health Inc. Provider of global pharmaceutical market data.

inside information Precise, confidential, share-price sensitive information which relates to the Group.

IR Immediate release.

ischaemic heart disease A chronic disease caused by insufficient blood supply to the heart muscles via the coronary arteries.

KPI Key performance indicator.

large molecule A general term used to describe pharmaceutical R&D using biology and biological methods and materials to discover and develop new medicines. Biological molecules are large compared with chemical molecules.

Lean Sigma™ A business improvement methodology.

leukotriene receptor antagonist A non-steroidal asthma medication taken over the long term and shown to reduce use of inhalers etc. and may also allow the asthmatic to reduce high doses of inhaled steroids.

LIBID London Interbank Bid Rate.

LIBOR London Interbank Offered Rate.

line extension A new formulation, indication or presentation of a marketed product.

Lipid Another word for fat. Lipids are one of the main constituents of plant and animal cells.

low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) Cholesterol that is carried in the blood by LDL, sometimes referred to as 'bad' cholesterol.

LSE London Stock Exchange plc.

lutinising hormone-releasing hormone (LHRH) A naturally occurring hormone that controls sex hormones in both men and women.

LHRH agonist A drug that mimics the effect of LHRH.

major depressive disorder (MDD) Depression where five or more symptoms of depression are present for at least two weeks.

Markman hearing A pre-trial hearing in the US in which judges hear from both parties as to the appropriate meaning of relevant key words used in the claims of a patent.

marketing authorisation application (MAA)

An application for authorisation to place medical products on the market. This is a specific term for the EU/EEA markets.

Medicaid A US health insurance programme for individuals and families with low incomes and resources. It is jointly funded by the states and federal government, and is managed by the states.

Medical and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) The UK regulatory authority, a government agency, for medicines and medical devices.

Medicare A US health insurance programme for US citizens aged 65 or older, US citizens under age 65 with certain disabilities, and US citizens of all ages with permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant. Recently, Medicare began offering prescription drug coverage under Part D of the Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit.

metabolic syndrome A combination of medical disorders that increase one's risk of cardiovascular disease.

metastatic disease Disease that has spread from one part of the body to another.

MHLW The Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

minority interests Share of profits that belong to non-AstraZeneca shareholders in partially-owned subsidiaries.

monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) An antibody derived from a single clone of cells; all antibodies derived from such a group of cells have the same sequence of DNA.

monotherapy Treatment where only one agent is given.

moving annual total (MAT) A figure that represents the financial value of a variable for 12 months.

multiple sclerosis (MS) Progressive deterioration of the nervous system.

multiple unit pellet system (MUPS) A formulation in which each dose is subdivided into hundreds or thousands of smaller units with modified release properties.

myocardial infarction (MI) A heart attack.

myocardial ischaemia See ischaemic heart disease.

nasal polyp A growth attached to the lining of the nose.

National Council on Aging (NCOA) A US non-profit organisation that helps older people to, amongst other things, stay healthy.

NCI US National Cancer Institute.

nebulised corticosteroid A steroid drug administered as tiny droplets in water vapour.

neurology The scientific study of the structure and function of the nervous system and brain.

new chemical entity (NCE) A new, pharmacologically-active chemical substance. The term is used to differentiate from line extensions and existing drug products.

new drug application (NDA) An application to the US Food and Drug Administration for approval to market a new medicine in the US.

non-Hodgkin's lymphoma Cancer arising from a type of white blood cell called lymphocytes. The disease can develop in organs related to the lymphatic system.

non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) A term covering three distinct types of lung cancer.

non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) Medicines that relieve pain and reduce inflammation when used over a period of time.

normotensive Indicating a normal arterial blood pressure.

NYSE New York Stock Exchange.

odontology A science dealing with the teeth, their structure, development and diseases.

oncology The study of cancer.

operating costs Distribution costs; research and development costs; and selling, general and administrative costs.

operating profit Sales, less cost of sales, less operating costs, plus operating income.

Orange Book A publication of the US Food and Drug Administration that lists the patents relating to drugs approved for marketing and sale in the US, including patents which protect active ingredients.

Ordinary Shares Ordinary Shares of \$0.25 each in the capital of the Company.

osteoarthritis (OA) A joint disease which causes degeneration of the cartilage that lines the joints.

outcomes study A clinical trial (usually large) assessing the effect of a drug in preventing or delaying a specific and important medical event (for example the occurrence of a heart attack).

over the counter (OTC) A term used for medicines that can be purchased without a prescription.

palliative Treatment that has no curative intent but is given to maintain quality of life and to relieve suffering.

parenteral Administered by injection (for example intravenous, sub-cutaneous and intramuscular).

Parkinson's disease A neurological disorder caused by degeneration of or damage to nerve cells in the brain.

perennial rhinitis A year round inflammatory nasal disorder.

Peripheral or cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (PCTL/CTCL) Both are specific types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

phage The abbreviation for bacteriophage, a virus that infects bacteria.

phage display A test to screen for protein interactions using multiple gene sequences and bacteriophages.

Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA) The Japanese regulatory authority for medicines and medical devices, part of the MHLW.

Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA) The principal US pharmaceutical industry association.

pharmacogenomics A biotechnological science that combines the techniques of medicine, pharmacology and genomics and is concerned with developing drug therapies to compensate for genetic differences in patients which cause varied responses to a single therapeutic regimen.

pharmacokinetics The study of what the body does to a drug.

pharmacology The study of how drugs affect a living organism.

GLOSSARY CONTINUED

pharmacovigilance The scientific collection and evaluation of information from healthcare providers and patients relating to the adverse effects of medicines.

phase I The phase of clinical research where a new drug or treatment is tested in small groups of people (twenty to eighty) to check that the drug can achieve appropriate concentrations in the body and, determine a safe dosage range, and identify side effects. This phase includes healthy volunteer studies.

phase II This phase of clinical research includes the controlled clinical activities conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the drug in patients with the disease under study and to determine the common short-term side effects and risks associated with the drug. Phase II studies are typically conducted in a relatively small number of patients (usually no more than several hundred).

phase III This phase of clinical research is performed to gather additional information about effectiveness and safety of the drug, often in a comparative setting, to evaluate the overall benefit/risk profile of the drug. Phase III studies usually include between several hundred and several thousand patients.

PIE Pharmaceuticals in the environment.

placebo In clinical trials, an inert substance identical in appearance to the substance being tested, also known as a sugar pill.

platelets The blood cells that form blood clots.

poly-ADP-ribose polymerase (PARP) An enzyme critical to the repair of damaged cells and maintenance of cellular energy.

positron emission tomography (PET) A highly specialised imaging technique that uses short-lived radioactive substances to produce three-dimensional coloured images of those substances functioning within the body. These images are called PET scans.

post-marketing surveillance (PMS) The systematic detection and evaluation of adverse reactions occurring in association with pharmaceutical products once these are available in the marketplace.

pre-clinical studies Studies conducted before a drug is tested in human subjects, and which support and help establish boundaries for safe use of the drug in subsequent phase I studies.

pressurised metered dose inhaler (pMDI) An aerosol inhaler/puffer device for delivering medicine directly into the lungs.

primary care The medical care that a patient receives upon first contact with the healthcare system, before referral elsewhere within the system.

profit before tax Operating profit, plus finance income, less finance expense.

prolactin The hormone that stimulates milk production after childbirth.

proof of concept Proof of concept provides clinical confirmation that an investigational product possesses a desired pharmacological effect in patients with the disease of interest. This can be achieved after a positive placebo-controlled study or dose-response study using a validated surrogate variable or the final clinical outcome variable. Proof of concept also includes establishing a limited dose range to be used in the subsequent confirmatory studies.

proof of principle Proof of principle is achieved when an intended pharmacological effect results in an expected change in a relevant biomarker in a dose range, which does not cause any major unwanted effects. Proof of principle therefore provides the first measurable evidence that an investigational product might work in humans. Proof of principle is normally demonstrated in a limited number of subjects with the disease of interest or in healthy volunteers when a relevant model exists.

prophylaxis or prophylactic therapy A therapy or measure used to prevent disease.

proton pump inhibitor (PPI) A medicine that reduces the production of acid in the stomach.

psychiatry The study, prevention and treatment of mental illnesses and emotional and behavioural problems.

qui tam action (in the US) An action brought under a statute that allows a private person to sue for a penalty, part of which the government or some specified public institution will receive.

R&D Research and development.

reflux oesophagitis A condition in which acidic fluid is regurgitated from the stomach into the oesophagus.

respiratory Relating to or affecting breathing or the organs used to breathe.

respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) A virus that attacks the mucous membranes of the human respiratory tracts, including the nose, throat and air passages.

RET-kinase A receptor-tyrosine kinase which is normally involved in maturation of a variety of tissues, including the nervous system and kidney. It is sometimes mutated and has an abnormal function in certain types of thyroid cancer.

rheumatoid arthritis (RA) Joint inflammation in which the joints become painful, swollen, stiff, and in severe cases, deformed.

ribonucleic acid (RNA) A nucleic acid molecule containing ribose. RNA plays a key role in many biological processes, including translating genetic information from DNA into proteins.

ribosome A large complex intracellular molecule that synthesises protein.

ribosome display A technique used to create proteins that can bind a desired atom, ion or molecule.

ROW Rest of the world.

schizophrenia A psychiatric condition in which the patient suffers impairment of their perception of reality.

second-line therapy Treatment administered after the failure of, or in addition to, first-line therapy.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) US governmental agency that regulates the securities industry/stock market.

SEK, kronor, krona References to Swedish currency.

sepsis A life-threatening condition resulting from uncontrolled severe infection.

SG&A costs Selling, general and administrative costs.

SHE Safety, health and the environment.

small molecule A general term used to describe pharmaceutical R&D using chemistry and chemical methods and materials to discover and develop new medicines. Chemical molecules are small compared with biological molecules.

specialist care The medical care the patient receives after being referred by the primary care provider.

SR Sustained release.

SSE Stockholm Stock Exchange.

statin A class of drugs that alter cholesterol levels in the blood.

sterling, £, GBP, pence or p References to the currency of the UK.

supplemental new drug application (sNDA) An application made to the US Food and Drug Administration to seek approval to market a marketed drug for another indication.

systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) A disease of the immune system (the system that prevents and fights infection).

target product profile (TPP) Statement of the essential attributes required for a specific drug to be a clinically and commercially successful product, which can form the basis for commercial evaluation and guide Discovery and Development activities.

thrombosis The formation of blood clots.

toxicology The study of poisons.

triglycerides The major form of fat that comes from the food we eat as well as from being produced by the body.

TSR Total shareholder returns.

Type 2 diabetes An illness caused by the body being resistant to insulin.

UK The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

UK Combined Code Guidance that sets out standards of good practice in corporate governance for the UK.

urology Relating to the structure, functioning and disorders of the urinary tract.

US The United States of America.

US dollar, US\$, USD or \$ References to the currency of the US.

vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF) A growth factor which promotes the growth of new blood vessels.

World Health Organization (WHO) The United Nations' specialised agency for health.

XR Extended release.

Zollinger-Ellison syndrome A rare gastric acid disorder.