Explanation of Terms

**Appropriate usage of pharmaceuticals**
A cycle under which a prescription is determined for the optimal drug and formulation with an appropriate administration / dosage in accordance with the patient’s condition; the prescription is dispensed; the patient sufficiently understands the explanation of the drug; the patient takes the drug correctly; the effects and side effects are evaluated; and feedback is provided for the next prescription.

**Biologics**
A general term for products that use substances of biological origin or biological functionality, including vaccines, plasma fractionation products and other protein drugs, therapeutic antibodies, nucleic acid drugs, and cells for use in regenerative medicine.

**CMC**
Chemistry, manufacturing, and control research: Comprehensive research supporting pharmaceutical manufacturing and quality, such as research into manufacturing and formulation of pharmaceutical ingredients and analytical research involving the evaluation of the quality of pharmaceutical ingredients and pharmaceuticals.

**Generic drugs**
Drugs that are launched after a new drug’s patent expires, have the same active ingredients in the same amounts, and have equivalent effects. In Europe and the U.S., many prescriptions are written in the generic name, which is the name of the active ingredient, rather than the product name, and accordingly these products are called generic drugs.

**Long-listed drugs**
Original drugs that have gone off patent and for which generic drugs are on sale.

**MR (abbreviation for medical representative)**
As sales representatives of pharmaceutical companies, MRs visit medical institutions and collect and provide information related to pharmaceutical quality efficacy, safety, etc., in order to promote appropriate usage of pharmaceuticals.

**POC (abbreviation for proof of concept)**
Confirmation of the efficacy and safety of new drug candidate substances in humans at the R&D stage.

**QOL (abbreviation for quality of life)**
Benchmark that addresses whether patients can enjoy their daily lives with a sense of fulfillment and satisfaction, without a decline in their quality of life, including not only the effects during treatment but also after treatment is completed.

**Unmet medical needs**
Medical needs for which there are no effective treatments or drugs.