

GLOSSARY

Health care terms/Products and services

ATG-Fresenius S (anti T-lymphocyte globulin)

Protein which suppresses T-lymphocytes.

Administrative data

Data transmitted to sickness funds as part of the billing process or to federal agencies like the German Federal Statistics Office due to legal requirements. In Germany, this includes information about coded diagnoses and procedures.

Antibodies

Antibodies are proteins that bind specifically to a particular substance, its antigen. Antibodies are known collectively as immunoglobulins. They are produced by B-lymphocytes and plasma cells in response to infection or immunization, and bind to and neutralize pathogens, thus preparing them for uptake and destruction of phagocytes.

AOK

Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse; The AOK is Germany's largest public health insurance company.

Ascites

Accumulation of excess fluid in the abdomen due to disturbed balance of influx and efflux as a result of a malignant disease.

Calcimimetics

An expansion of the therapy options to more effectively influence the bone and mineral change in patients with chronic kidney disease.

Catabolic condition

A catabolic condition is characterized by a destructive metabolism, i. e. there is faster breakdown than synthesis of large molecules and tissue mainly in order to use them for energy production. This affects mainly body proteins and thus, muscle mass.

Dialysis

A type of renal replacement therapy where a semi-permeable membrane – in peritoneal dialysis the peritoneum of the patient, and in hemodialysis the membrane of the dialyzer – is used for selective solute removal.

Dialysis machine

The hemodialysis process is controlled by a dialysis machine which pumps blood, adds anticoagulants, regulates the cleansing process, and controls the mixture of dialysate and its flow rate through the system.

Dialysis solution/Dialysate

Fluid used in the process of dialysis.

Dialyzer

Special filter used in hemodialysis for removing toxic substances and excess water from the blood.

Enteral nutrition

Application of liquid nutrition as a tube or sip feed via the gastrointestinal tract.

EPO (Erythropoietin)

Hormone that stimulates red blood cell production. Recombinant (i. e. artificially produced) human EPO is commonly prescribed to patients on dialysis who suffer from anemia.

FDA (U.S. Food and Drug Administration)

Official authority for food observation and drug registration in the U.S.

Graft-versus-Host-Disease (aGvHD)

Rejection of a transplanted organ, caused by T-cells in the donor graft that attack the host organism.

Health care structure

(primary, secondary, tertiary)

Primary health care refers to markets, in which basic infrastructure, health posts and rural hospitals are available.

Secondary health care refers to markets, in which general hospitals, specialist's clinics and rehabilitation are available.

Tertiary health care refers to markets, in which maximum care, teaching hospitals, university clinics, and centres of excellence are available.

Hemodiafiltration (HDF)

Special type of ESRD (end-stage renal disease) treatment combining the advantages of hemodialysis and hemofiltration, i. e. high elimination rates are achieved for substances with small and large molecular weight via diffusive and convective mechanisms respectively.

Hemodialysis (HD)

A treatment method for dialysis patients where the blood of the patient is cleansed by a dialyzer. The solute exchange between blood and dialysate is dominated by diffusive processes.

Intraperitoneal

Administration of a drug directly into the peritoneal cavity.

Parenteral nutrition

Application of nutrients directly into the bloodstream of the patient (intravenously).

Peritoneal dialysis (PD)

Dialysis treatment method using the patient's peritoneum as a "filter" to cleanse his blood.

Polyclonal antibodies

Antibodies that recognize one specific structure, but are produced by different cell clones.

Prevalence

The prevalence of a disease in a statistical population defines the total number of cases of a disease in the population at a given time, or the total number of cases in the population based on a fix number – usually 10,000 or one million – of individuals in the population.

Public-private partnership (PPP)

Public-private partnership (PPP) describes a government service or private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies. PPP accompanies in most cases with a part-privatization of governmental services.

Three-chamber bag

The three-chamber bag contains all the macronutrients like – amino acids, glucose, lipids and as well electrolytes in three separate chambers. Immediately before infusion all nutrients are mixed thoroughly within the bag simply by opening individual chambers. This reduces the risk of contamination and saves time when preparing the infusions.

Trifunctional antibodies

Antibodies that bind to three different cell types in parallel (e. g. tumor cells, T-cells and accessory cells) resulting in a tumor-specific immune reaction.

Financial terms

Beta factor

The beta factor shows the correlation of a share to a specific index.

$\beta > 1$ means: the share is fluctuating more than the index.

$\beta = 1$ means: the share movements are in line with the index.

$\beta < 1$ means: the share is fluctuating less than the index.

Cash flow

Financial key figure that shows the net balance of incoming and outgoing payments during a reporting period.

Commercial paper program

Is short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in need of short-term loans. Typically commercial paper maturities range from a few days up to under two years.

Compliance

Adherence to laws and company policies.

Corporate Governance

Designation in international parlance for company management and company controlling focused on responsible, long-term value creation.

EBIT

Earnings before interest and income taxes.

EBITDA

Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization.

Ordinary and Preference Shares

The capital stock of the company consists of ordinary and preference shares, both of which are bearer shares. Preference shares are non-voting, but are entitled to a dividend exceeding that of ordinary shares. The distribution of the minimum dividend on preference shares takes precedence over the distribution of a dividend on ordinary shares.

Organic growth

Organic growth is growth that is generated by a company's existing businesses and not by acquisitions, divestitures or foreign exchange impact.

ROE (Return on Equity)

The ROE measures a corporation's profitability that reveals how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested.
 $ROE = \text{fiscal year's net income} / \text{total equity} \times 100$.

ROIC (Return on Invested Capital)

Calculated by: $(EBIT - \text{taxes}) / \text{Invested capital}$
 Invested capital = total assets + amortization of goodwill (accumulated) – deferred tax assets – cash and cash equivalents – trade accounts payable – accruals (without pension accruals) – other liabilities not bearing interest.

ROOA (Return on Operating Assets)

Calculated by: $EBIT \times 100 / \text{operating assets (average)}$
 Operating assets = total assets – deferred tax assets – trade accounts payable – payments received on account – approved subsidies.

SE (Societas Europaea)

The SE is the legal form of a European stock corporation. The supranational legal entity is based on the European Community law. Subject to the European regulations, the SE is treated in all member states of the European Union as a stock corporation according to the national law of the member state in which the SE is incorporated.

Working Capital

Current assets (including deferred assets) – accruals – trade accounts payable – other liabilities – deferred charges.

Xetra

Xetra (Exchange Electronic Trading) is an electronic trading system of Deutsche Börse AG to buy or sell stocks, foreign currencies or other financial instruments.