

1-StopAsia Orange Book Series

Chinese Simplified (简体中文)

Life Sciences Edition

Language Quality Standard for Medical, Pharmaceutical, and Clinical Content

Published by: 1-StopAsia Chinese Linguistic & Life Sciences QA Team

Domain: Clinical Documentation | Patient Materials | Pharmaceutical | Medical Devices | Regulatory



1. Introduction

This guide is part of the 1-StopAsia Orange Book Series. It documents the quality standards applied by our Chinese Simplified linguistic and life sciences QA teams when working on medical, pharmaceutical, and clinical content for which no client-defined style guide exists.

Chinese Simplified medical localization sits at the intersection of two demanding disciplines: the precision required by life sciences content, and the specific conventions of mainland Chinese medical and scientific Chinese. A translator with native Mandarin fluency and general translation experience will still produce substandard output without explicit training in the conventions documented here. The stakes are high - a mistranslated symptom, a confused drug name, or an incorrectly formatted dosage can directly affect patient safety.

Chinese Simplified adds its own pressures to this domain: the same English medical term often has competing Chinese renderings (some established, some ad hoc), mainland China usage diverges from Taiwan and Hong Kong conventions, clinical terminology must track NMPA (国家药品监督管理局) and Chinese pharmacopoeia standards, and the register used in clinical documentation differs sharply from what belongs in a patient leaflet or informed consent form.

This document is organized into five sections:

- Terminology and Proper Name Handling: How drug, device, clinical, and Chinese medicine terms should appear in simplified Chinese, and when transliteration versus translation is appropriate.
- Register and Tone for Life Sciences Content: The register choices that distinguish clinician-facing documentation from patient-facing materials.
- Readability and Sentence Structure: The structural errors that most consistently reduce Chinese Simplified medical copy to literal translation.
- Idiomatic and Clinical Expression: How English medical idioms and figurative phrasing must be recast for Chinese-speaking audiences.
- Punctuation, Format, Numbers, and Units: Chinese-specific formatting rules, including the safety-critical handling of doses, units, and ranges.

△ Medical Note: This guide applies when no client instruction, translation memory, glossary, approved terminology list, or style guide is available. When client materials or approved drug nomenclature exist, those always take precedence. Any safety-critical ambiguity (dose, route, frequency, contraindication) must be raised with the PM before the project begins.

2. Terminology and Proper Name Handling (专业术语及专有名词处理)

Incorrect handling of drug names, device names, Chinese herbal medicine terms, and standardized clinical terminology is among the most consistent errors in Chinese Simplified life sciences localization. Non-specialist translators tend either to invent ad-hoc renderings or to use Taiwan/Hong Kong variants that are not accepted on the mainland, or to confuse vernacular descriptions with approved pharmaceutical nomenclature.

2.1 Drug, Device, and Active Ingredient Names


[PN001]




Drug and Device Proper Names

Brand drug names, device names, and manufacturer names are generally not translated. Active ingredients (generic / INN names) should follow NMPA-approved Chinese nomenclature where one exists; otherwise they are transliterated or kept in Latin script. When an officially registered Chinese name exists, always use that form rather than a fresh transliteration.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Acetaminophen (active ingredient)	止痛药 (translated as 'pain reliever')	对乙酰氨基酚 / Acetaminophen	Active ingredients must use approved NMPA nomenclature, not descriptive category terms. 对乙酰氨基酚 is the mainland China pharmacopoeia name.
MRI scanner (device)	磁共振扫描器	磁共振成像仪 (MRI)	Established device terms follow approved Chinese medical equipment nomenclature. The acronym MRI is commonly retained in parentheses.
Venous transfusion (IV drip)	静脉输血	静脉输液	输血 means blood transfusion; 输液 means IV infusion. A common and potentially dangerous confusion in patient materials.
Sodium chloride injection	氯化钠溶液注射	氯化钠注射液	The pharmacopoeia form is 氯化钠注射液 - the noun phrase follows NMPA product naming convention (drug name + 注射液).

 **Verification required:** Drug, device, and active-ingredient names above are illustrative where marked. Any name used in client deliverables must be verified against the NMPA (国家药品监督管理局) approved nomenclature and the client glossary before publication.

 **Safety Note:** When a client has an officially registered Chinese drug or device name, always use it, even if it differs from a direct transliteration or a common colloquial form. Never guess a drug name. Raise ambiguity with the PM before the project begins.

2.2 Clinical Procedure and Administration Terminology

[PN002]

Injection and Administration Types

Chinese Simplified has distinct and non-interchangeable terms for different routes of drug administration. Confusing them is a patient-safety error. The forms below are drawn from the internal SC quality file.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Intramuscular injection	注射 (generic)	肌肉注射	Specific route must be named. 注射 alone is insufficient in clinical documentation.



Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Subcutaneous injection	皮内注射	皮下注射	皮内 (intradermal) and 皮下 (subcutaneous) are different routes. Confusion between them is a clinical error.
Intravenous blood collection	抽血	静脉采血	Formal clinical documentation requires the full term 静脉采血; 抽血 is acceptable in colloquial patient-facing contexts only. Source: internal SC quality file.
Blood routine examination	血常规检查 (redundant)	血常规	Standard Chinese medical abbreviation is 血常规 - 检查 is implicit and not added. Source: internal SC quality file.

2.3 Hospital Department and Facility Names

[PN003]

Clinical Department Terminology

Hospital department names in mainland Chinese medical documentation follow standardized naming conventions. The examples below are drawn directly from the internal SC quality file.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Obstetrics and gynecology department	妇科 (incomplete)	妇产科	The combined department is 妇产科; 妇科 alone refers only to gynecology.
ENT (ear-nose-throat) department	耳鼻喉部门	耳鼻喉科	The standard term is 耳鼻喉科 - 部门 is not used for clinical departments.
Out-patient department	外门诊	门诊部	Correct standard term is 门诊部..
OB intake visit	OB摄入量检查 (literal mistranslation)	妇产科接诊中心	OB is obstetrics, not 'oral bioavailability.' 摄入量 (intake as in nutritional intake) is a false literal rendering.


2.4 Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Terminology

[PN004]

Herb and Compound Naming Conventions

Chinese herbal medicines and TCM compounds have standardized Latin pharmacopoeia names alongside their Chinese names. In pharmaceutical and regulatory contexts, both must appear in the approved forms.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Radix Ginseng	人参根 (literal)	人参 / Radix Ginseng	The Chinese Pharmacopoeia name 人参 is paired with the Latin botanical name in formal contexts. Do not render as a descriptive literal.
Radix Isatidis (板蓝根)	大青根	板蓝根 / Radix Isatidis	板蓝根 is the standard Chinese Pharmacopoeia name; 大青根 is a regional synonym that is not accepted in regulatory documentation.
Cornu Cervi Pantotrichum	鹿鹿茸 (doubled character)	鹿茸 / Cornu Cervi Pantotrichum	Standard name is 鹿茸. Character duplication is a common input error in CJK text.
Herba Leonuri (益母草)	益母草草 (redundant)	益母草 / Herba Leonuri	Redundant character insertion is a common OCR or input error; regulatory submissions must use the single correct form.

 **Note:** In life sciences content touching TCM products, always confirm whether content is destined for Chinese Pharmacopoeia regulatory submission, standard clinical documentation, or patient-facing materials, each has different nomenclature requirements.

3. Register and Tone for Life Sciences Content (语言风格与语气)

The single most important register decision in Chinese Simplified life sciences content is audience. Content written for clinicians can use technical terms, formal administrative language, and medical nomenclature; content written for patients must use plain, accessible Chinese. Applying the wrong register, clinician language in a patient leaflet, or colloquial language in a regulatory document, is a quality failure even when every individual word is technically correct.

3.1 Audience Register

[MD001]


Clinician-Facing vs. Patient-Facing Register

Match register to the reader. Patient instructions use the verbs and phrasing patients use about their own bodies and actions; clinician documentation uses formal medical verbs and precise technical language.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Take one tablet twice a day after meals. (patient leaflet)	给药1片, 每日2次, 餐后服用 (clinician verb)	每次服1片, 每日2次, 餐后服用	给药 (administer) is a clinical verb used by practitioners. Self-administration instructions use 服 (take orally). Using the clinician form in a patient leaflet creates comprehension risk.



Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
The patient was allowed up after 10 days.	患者被允许起来在10天后 (literal structure)	患者十天后获准离床下地	The literal word order follows English syntax. Natural Chinese medical documentation places the time reference after the subject, not at the sentence end.
Primary care physician (PCP)	初级护理医师 (direct literal)	初级保健医师 / 全科医生 (PCP)	初级保健医师 is the standard mainland term. 全科医生 is also widely used. The literal 护理 (nursing) misidentifies the role. Verify against client terminology.

 **Verification required:** Register example sentences above were drafted to illustrate the rule and are not drawn from the internal source file. Confirm wording with the in-house Chinese Simplified linguist before publication.

3.2 Imperatives in Safety Instructions

[MD002]

Plain Language in Warnings and Safety Copy

Safety instructions and warnings must be unambiguous and use direct, plain language. Over-formal or bureaucratic constructions reduce comprehension and patient compliance, which is a safety risk.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Do not exceed the recommended dose.	禁止超过建议用量 (formal/legal register)	请勿超过建议剂量	请勿 is direct and plain for patient-facing copy. 禁止 is typically reserved for regulatory prohibition language; it can read as overly formal or administrative in a patient leaflet.
Stop taking this medicine and see a doctor immediately if symptoms worsen.	如症状加重, 应立即停止服药并就诊 (passive / impersonal)	如症状加重, 请立即停药并就医	请 creates a direct patient instruction. 停药 and 就医 are the standard contracted forms in Chinese medical patient copy - shorter, clearer, and widely understood.

4. Readability and Sentence Structure (可读性与句子结构)

Chinese sentence structure differs fundamentally from English, producing predictable failure patterns when content is translated literally. The examples in this section are worked cases reviewed by our QA team, drawn from real medical and health source material in the internal SC quality file.



4.1 Avoiding Over-Literal Translation

[R001]

Too Literal (过于字面的翻译)

Literal renderings of figurative or compressed English collapse the meaning. In clinical content this is dangerous because the literal version can read as a different clinical statement.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Defies the norm (in: delivering a level of service that defies the norm)	忽视规范的 (negative connotation)	超越常规的	defies the norm, means exceeds or goes beyond the standard. Rendering it as 忽视 (ignore/disregard) reverses the meaning entirely, especially damaging in clinical service quality copy.
In good standing	声誉良好的 (literal)	存续 (in a financial/legal context)	In good standing in financial and legal contexts means the account/entity is active and compliant - 存续 (continuing, in force). 声誉良好 (good reputation) is a false cognate rendering.
Beat a dead horse (idiomatic)	打死马 (literal)	做徒劳无益的努力 / 浪费时间	The idiom means to continue an effort that has already failed or is pointless. The literal rendering is meaningless in Chinese.

4.2 Restructuring for Natural Chinese

[R002]

English Structural Calques (英语结构的硬套)

English prepositional and adverbial structures placed at the sentence end read as unnatural in Chinese. Lead with the time expression or context, then the main clause, is the natural Chinese information order in medical prose.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
...started our advance-phase preparation after the contract was awarded.	...将立即开始前期准备工作之后, 合同被授予 (verb-object-time order)	合同中标后, 我们将立即开始前期准备工作	Chinese naturally places the conditional or temporal clause first. Placing 'after the contract was awarded' at the end follows English order and reads as a translation.
The number of workers for each Social Security beneficiary fell from 4.9 in 1960 to 2.8 in 2010	负担每个社会保障受益人费用的劳动者数目的 (de-particle redundancy)	每位社会保障受益人对应的劳动者人数从1960年的4.9人降至2010年的2.8人	Excessive 的-particle chaining is a characteristic calque error in Chinese Simplified copy. The revised version breaks the chain into a clear subject-predicate structure.



4.3 Preserving Clinical and Legal Meaning

[R003]

Word Choice Precision in Medical Contexts (医疗语境的精准用词)

Choosing a near-synonym that is correct in everyday Chinese but imprecise in a medical or legal context changes the meaning. The stakes are higher in clinical and pharmaceutical content.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Invest in (a project) — passive: invested by	有.....投资的 (omits preposition in passive)	由.....投资的 /投资了	投资某项工程 requires 投资于 or the passive structure 由.....投资. The preposition cannot be dropped in formal financial-medical project documentation.
Discharge a contract	撤销合同 (antonym)	履行合同	Discharge in legal English has two opposite senses: to fulfil (履行) or to void (撤销). In the phrase discharge a contract, the meaning is fulfil. Choosing the antonym creates a serious legal mistranslation.
The solution is not changing the attitudes of minorities but rather in ensuring access to health research.	该解决方案并未改变少数族裔的态度, 而是确保了少数族裔获得健康研究 (ambiguous agent)	这项解决方案并非旨在改变少数族群的态度, 而是确保他们能参与健康研究	The revised version clarifies the agent and intent. 参与 (participate in) is more precise than 获得 (obtain/receive) for access to research.

4.4 Completeness and Omission Errors

[R004]

Omission in Clinical and Numerical Content

Omitting numbers, percentages, or qualifying phrases is a common QA failure in complex medical and statistical sentences. In clinical documentation, omission changes the factual record.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
51% of Chinese buyers in California (35%), Washington DC (9%), and New York (7%)	California (35%), Washington DC (9%) and New York - (7% omitted)	加利福尼亚州 (35%)、华盛顿特区 (9%) 和 纽约 (7%)	The 7% figure for New York was omitted in the original translation. In pharmaceutical market access or health economics reports, omission of a data point changes the statistical record. Source: internal SC quality file.
However, the CFIUS shall examine any merger...	However, the CFIUS shall examination any merger... (examination ≠ examine)	然而, 美国外国投资委员会对任何并购交易均有权发起审查	Source-language error (examination used as a verb) was carried into the Chinese. Translators must correct source errors, not replicate them. Source: internal SC quality file.



5. Idiomatic and Clinical Expression (习语与临床表达)

English medical and health copy is built on idioms, set phrases, and figurative constructions that have no direct Chinese equivalent. Literal translation of these is one of the most reliable indicators of non-specialist localization - grammatically possible, but clinically hollow or misleading.

5.1 Recasting English Idioms in Medical Contexts

[ID001]

Figurative Health Expressions (医疗语境中的英语习语处理)

Medical idioms must be recast for meaning, not rendered literally. A literal version can invert the clinical message or reduce it to nonsense, which is especially problematic in patient-facing materials.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Anyone who knows their onions knows that...	任何能够辨别洋葱的人士都知道 (literal)	任何业内人士都知道	Know your onions is an idiom meaning to be knowledgeable or expert in a subject. In a medical or pharmaceutical context, translating literally creates an absurd non-sequitur.
Hit someone between the eyes (figurative: to strike someone with sudden understanding)	给某人当头一棒 (implies a blow, not comprehension)	使某人猛然明白	To hit someone between the eyes means to cause sudden realization, not a physical blow. The original Chinese 当头一棒 is a Chinese idiom meaning to receive a severe blow or shock — a different meaning.
A step in the right direction	朝着正确的方向迈进了一步 (literal)	是一个有效的措施	The idiom means an effective or positive action toward improvement. The literal rendering is possible in casual Chinese but loses the idiomatic sense of meaningful progress.
Slow-selling (in a sales/pharmaceutical context)	销售缓慢的产品	长线产品	In a pharmaceutical or commercial context, slow-selling refers to a product with consistent long-term demand rather than high turnover - 长线产品. 销售缓慢 implies a problem, not a product category.

5.2 Chinese Idiom Equivalents in Medical Copy

[ID002]

Appropriate Use of Chinese Set Phrases (成语的恰当运用)



Chinese Simplified medical copy sometimes benefits from established Chinese set phrases (成语 or fixed expressions) where they convey meaning more precisely or naturally than a word-for-word rendering, provided the clinical meaning is preserved exactly.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
We are all in the gutter, but some of us are looking at the stars. (Oscar Wilde — inspirational health/advocacy copy)	我们所有人都活在臭水沟里, 但是有些人仰望星辰 (acceptable literal translation)	我们所有人都活在臭水沟里, 但是有些人仰望星辰。——奥斯卡·王尔德	The literal rendering works here because the source is a named literary quotation. Attribution (——奥斯卡·王尔德) is mandatory; omitting attribution is a content integrity error in patient advocacy and health communications.
To know something like the back of one's hand (e.g., clinical procedure familiarity)	像了解手背那样了解 (structural calque)	了如指掌	对……了如指掌 is the established Chinese idiom for complete mastery or familiarity. It is precise, idiomatic, and avoids the structural calque.

6. Punctuation, Format, Numbers, and Units (标点符号、格式、数字与计量单位)

Formatting in Chinese Simplified life sciences content affects both readability and patient safety. The rules below address the areas of highest QA risk: dosage and unit formatting, number conventions, clinical acronym handling, and sentence-level punctuation patterns drawn from the internal SC quality file.

6.1 Clinical Acronyms and Abbreviations

[LZ001]

Handling Clinical Abbreviations (临床缩写的处理)

Established clinical and pharmaceutical acronyms are generally retained in Latin script and glossed in Chinese on first use. Do not transliterate acronyms into Chinese characters unless a recognized Chinese abbreviation exists.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
MRI (magnetic resonance imaging)	磁共振成像 (MRI全称不保留)	磁共振成像 (MRI)	Retain the Latin acronym in parentheses after the Chinese gloss on first occurrence. Subsequent occurrences may use MRI alone.
NMPA (National Medical Products Administration)	国家药品监督管理局 (简称: NMPA)	国家药品监督管理局 (NMPA)	The established form is the Chinese name followed by the Latin acronym in parentheses. Do not use 简称 (abbreviation) as a label - parentheses alone are standard.



Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
ITR (Interim Therapeutic Restoration) - dental/medical	暂补 (colloquial form only)	暂补 (ITR, Interim Therapeutic Restoration)	暂补 is the accepted colloquial Chinese name for ITR in dental contexts. In formal clinical documentation, provide the Chinese name with the Latin acronym and full English expansion on first use.

6.2 Numbers, Units, and Dosage Formatting

[LZ002]

Dose, Unit, and Range Formatting (剂量、单位与范围的格式)

Dosage figures, units, and frequencies are safety-critical and must never be reformatted without verification. The conventions below apply to mainland China pharmaceutical and clinical documentation.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
Administer 500 mg every 4–6 hours.	给药500毫克, 每4-6小时 (no space; hyphen for range)	给药 500 mg , 每 4–6 小时	Place a space between the figure and the unit. Use an en-dash (–) not a hyphen (-) for numeric ranges. In regulated pharmaceutical content, unit abbreviations (mg, mL) are standard; spell out only where required by client. Safety-critical: never compress figure and unit.
Postoperative analgesia	术后止痛 (informal)	术后镇痛	术后镇痛 is the standard clinical term in mainland China. 术后止痛 is understood but is not used in formal clinical documentation or pharmaceutical regulatory copy. Source: internal SC quality file.
Glucose injection	葡萄糖注射 (incomplete)	葡萄糖注射液	Chinese Pharmacopoeia naming convention requires the form 葡萄糖注射液 for injection solutions. The final 液 (solution/liquid) is not optional in regulated documentation. Source: internal SC quality file.

⚠ **Safety Note:** Decimal points and units must never be reformatted without verification. In particular: the period (.) is used as the decimal separator in mainland China medical documentation (not the comma). Verify unit conventions against NMPA guidelines and the client style guide for any submission.

6.3 Date, Number, and List Formatting

[LZ003]

Number Conventions and Common Format Errors

Number formatting errors are common in Chinese Simplified medical copy produced from English originals. The cases below are drawn from the internal SC quality file.

Source (English)	✗ Incorrect	✓ Correct	Rationale
365 days of the date of subscription	認購日期的365天內 (Traditional Chinese form used in SC text)	認購日期起365天內	認購 uses a Traditional Chinese character (購). Simplified Chinese is 认购. SC copy must use Simplified forms throughout. TC character leakage is a consistent QA error when working across both variants.
Net 30 (payment term)	淨30天 (literal)	货到30天内付款 / 淨30天付款条款	Net 30 in financial-pharmaceutical contracts means payment due within 30 days of delivery. 淨30天 is understood in financial contexts but requires a clarifying gloss for non-specialist readers in supply-chain or clinical billing documentation.

7. QA Checklist: Chinese Simplified Life Sciences

Apply this checklist before submitting any Chinese Simplified life sciences translation for review. Items marked [SAFETY] are non-negotiable: an error in these items can cause patient harm and must be resolved before delivery.

Terminology and Names

- **[SAFETY]** Drug, device, and active-ingredient names verified against approved NMPA nomenclature or client glossary
- Chinese Pharmacopoeia herb and compound names used in their standard form (not regional synonyms or ad-hoc renderings)
- Hospital department names follow mainland China standard terminology
- Clinical acronyms retained in Latin script and glossed in Chinese on first use
- TCM herb names paired with Latin botanical names in regulatory submissions

Register and Tone

- Audience register confirmed: patient-facing plain language vs. clinician-facing technical register
- Patient self-instructions use 服 (take orally) / 使用, not clinical administration verbs (给药)
- Safety warnings use plain 请勿, not over-formal 禁止, in patient-facing copy
- **[SAFETY]** Imperatives in safety instructions are unambiguous and plain

Readability and Structure

- English sentence-final time/condition clauses restructured to Chinese-natural order
- Excessive 的-particle chaining eliminated
- **[SAFETY]** Clinical meaning not altered by paraphrase or near-synonym substitution
- **[SAFETY]** Numerical data complete - no figures, percentages, or units omitted



Idiomatic and Clinical Expression

- English idioms (know your onions, step in the right direction, slow-selling) recast for meaning, not translated literally
- Chinese idiomatic equivalents (了如指掌, etc.) used where appropriate and precise
- Named quotations carry full attribution

Format, Numbers, and Units

- **[SAFETY]** Dosage figures, units, and frequencies verified - space between figure and unit, en-dash for ranges
- **[SAFETY]** Decimal separators and number formats confirmed for mainland China conventions
- Pharmaceutical product names end in the correct suffix (注射液, 片, 胶囊, etc.) in regulated contexts
- Simplified Chinese characters used throughout, no Traditional Chinese character leakage
- NMPA product naming conventions followed for injectable and oral preparations

8. Verification Register

Every item below must be confirmed by the in-house Chinese Simplified linguist / life sciences QA lead before this edition is published. Items are flagged because they were drafted to illustrate a rule, or because they touch safety-critical or regulated content.

Item	What requires verification	Who verifies
Author byline	Confirm whether to credit a named Chinese Simplified linguist / QA lead in place of the team byline.	Managing linguist / QA lead
Section-title Chinese translations (§§2-6 parenthetical headings)	Confirm wording of the Chinese-language parenthetical section titles.	In-house Chinese Simplified linguist
[PN001] Drug and device name examples	All drug/device names are illustrative. Confirm every name against NMPA approved nomenclature and the client glossary. Safety-critical.	QA lead + NMPA reference
[PN002] Injection and administration terms	Confirm 静脉输液 vs. 静脉输血 distinction and all route-of-administration terms against current clinical documentation standards.	In-house linguist
[PN004] TCM herb/compound naming	Verify that all TCM herb names and their Latin botanical pairings reflect the current edition of the Chinese Pharmacopoeia.	Life sciences QA lead
[MD001] / [MD002] Register example sentences	Drafted to illustrate the rule; confirm naturalness and clinical correctness with the in-house linguist.	In-house Chinese Simplified linguist



Item	What requires verification	Who verifies
[LZ002] Dose / unit / range formatting	The formatting convention (space + en-dash) is standard; confirm any specific dosage figures against NMPA and client requirements. Safety-critical.	QA lead
All example sentences marked 'internal SC quality file'	Confirm these are drawn accurately from the source xlsx and that no meaning was altered in extraction.	QA lead + source file
Terminology — NMPA vs. client glossary precedence	Confirm no example in this guide conflicts with any client-provided glossary, TM, or approved style guide in force for the specific project.	PM + QA lead

9. About This Guide

This guide is part of the 1-StopAsia Orange Book Series, our published quality standards for Asian-language content across core domains. The Orange Books document the standards our in-house linguistic teams apply when clients have not defined their own quality criteria.

We publish them because we believe quality in localization should be transparent, not assumed. An LSP or enterprise buyer working with 1-StopAsia on Chinese Simplified life sciences content should be able to understand exactly what standard their content will be held to, and why.

Scope and Limitations

This guide covers Chinese Simplified (mainland China) translation and localization quality standards across clinical, patient, pharmaceutical, medical device, TCM, and regulatory content. It does not substitute for:

- Client-provided style guides, glossaries, or translation memory (which always take precedence)
- Approved drug nomenclature and NMPA (国家药品监督管理局) requirements
- Chinese Pharmacopoeia standards for TCM and pharmaceutical naming
- Regulatory and legal requirements for specific product categories or claims
- Clinical review and sign-off of safety-critical content (dose, route, contraindication)

Updates and Feedback

This guide is reviewed annually by the 1-StopAsia Chinese Simplified life sciences QA team. Feedback from clients, reviewers, and project managers is incorporated into each revision. If you identify a case not covered here, or believe a standard requires revision, contact your 1-StopAsia project manager.

Related Orange Book Editions

- Korean Orange Book: Marketing Edition (published)
- Japanese Orange Book: Medical Edition (published)

- Thai Orange Book: Medical Edition (published)
- Vietnamese Orange Book: Financial Edition (published)
- Korean Orange Book: Automotive Edition (forthcoming)
- Chinese Simplified Orange Book: Marketing Edition (forthcoming)
- Japanese Orange Book: Financial Edition (forthcoming)

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