



PHC

PROGRAMMATIC HEALTH COUNCIL

EMEA PROGRAMMATIC HEALTH GLOSSARY



INTRODUCTION

Programmatic advertising has revolutionised the way advertising is bought and sold. It has automated the process and made it easier to aggregate both content and audiences to create critical mass and scale among an increasingly fragmented media landscape. The programmatic ecosystem has developed a lexicon unique unto itself and in order to help eliminate confusion and provide clarity for healthcare marketers, the PHC has created this glossary. Included are definitions of the terms commonly used in programmatic conversations, along with health-specific examples to provide context.

ABOUT THE PROGRAMMATIC HEALTH COUNCIL

The Programmatic Health Council (PHC) is an advocacy group comprised of programmatic and healthcare advertising experts committed to leading efforts to advance programmatic advertising among health brands, agencies and publishers.

PROGRAMMATIC HEALTH GLOSSARY SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Tina Breithaupt, InTouch Solutions

Tricia Vivona, InTouch Solutions

Dan Wilmer, DMD

Elizabeth Pardieu, PulsePoint

PROGRAMMATIC HEALTH GLOSSARY EMEA SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Sam Collins, Method Medical Media

Benita Tamutyte, PulsePoint

PROGRAMMATIC HEALTH COUNCIL

Council Chair: Chris Neuner, PulsePoint

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ABPI CODE

The ABPI Code covers the promotion of medicines for prescribing to health professionals and other relevant decision makers. The code also sets standards for information made available to the public about prescription-only medicine. Advertising or promoting prescription-only medicines to the public is prohibited under the ABPI Code and UK law.

ADDRESSABLE

This is a method of targeting where a specific ad is delivered at a household level. The target is determined by mining audience data, such as age, income, media preference, presence of children, etc. The method is most often discussed in terms of addressable television, where this type of targeting occurs via set-top box data, making it possible for two households watching the same program to see two different TV spots.

Health Example: A Women's Health Awareness advertiser is looking to promote "Health Awareness Days" to a more targeted broadcast television plan leveraging addressable TV to reach households with women with children under 16 y/o.

AD INVENTORY

Ad inventory refers to all available digital advertising opportunities offered by publishers through supply-side platforms. Advertisers have the opportunity to bid on ad inventory through demand-side platforms.

- Ad inventory includes all available digital display, video, mobile, in-image, and native units. (Available inventory for a specific campaign line item is frequently referred to as "avails.")
- Programmatic ad inventory also includes non-traditional inventory, such as audio ad placements on connected devices, addressable TV, out of home (OOH), and many others.

Health Example: An OTC allergy brand buys digital display and video campaigns programmatically to reach HCPs and patients online.

AD SERVER

The ad server is a third-party platform used for digital campaign management, including trafficking, delivery of ad creative, and reporting. Ad servers enable publishers and marketers to generate tracking pixels and conversion pixels (or floodlights), and integrate other verification services.

AD VERIFICATION

As defined by the IAB, ad verification “is a service that offers technology to ensure that ads appear on intended sites and reach the targeted audience.”

Health Example: A buyer targeting users across a collection of health and non-health websites runs a third-party ad verification tag with the campaign creative. This 3rd party ad verification provider shows the buyer websites where the ad has been placed which may have potentially non-brand-safe content.

AGENCY TRADING DESK

An agency trading desk is an independent programmatic media-buying arm of a larger media agency. This team is tasked with keeping up-to-date with technical advances in the programmatic space and acts as internal experts in programmatic media buying. An agency trading desk often employs one or more Demand Side Platforms (DSP), Data Management Platforms (DMP), and other technical solutions to execute programmatic strategies.

ATTRIBUTION MEASUREMENT

Attribution measurement is a method of analysing data across an ad campaign’s various consumer touch points and then assigning a value to each contact point that contributed to a specific outcome.

The most common attribution measurement techniques are:

- First-touch attribution - Crediting the marketing technique or ad that first introduced the brand to the customer, and kicked off the process of converting them from a lead to a customer.
- Last-touch attribution - Crediting the last marketing technique or ad the user was exposed to before they ultimately converted from a lead to a customer.
- Multitouch attribution - Weighing the various marketing techniques employed across the lifecycle of a user’s path from lead to customer and assigning attribution value across all the various touch points.

Health Example: An agency marketing vitamins online deduced that its target audience is generally impulsive in making purchase decisions. As a result, the agency used a last-touch attribution measurement model, crediting the last programmatic campaign exposure before purchase with driving the sale.

AUDIENCE EXTENSION

Audience extension is a type of behavioural targeting technology leveraged by publishers to deliver ads to users who have previously accessed their site(s). This technology enables publishers to target audiences with identical qualities on different digital destinations across the programmatic landscape.

Health Example: A large health care publisher created an online audience segment by attaching cookies to site visitors, in order to allow advertisers to find their premium, and highly targeted, audience wherever they are consuming digital content on the internet.

AUDIENCE SEGMENT

An audience segment is a collection of anonymised users, grouped together based on similar characteristics or behaviours that may be derived from data acquired during a user's browser session.

Health Example: A health website anonymously tracks a group of users who have accessed psoriasis content to build an audience segment allowing marketers to target only users who have shown an interest in psoriasis.

BEHAVIORAL TARGETING

(ALSO INTEREST-BASED ADVERTISING)

Behavioural targeting is based on a user's past online behaviour. It is a method of tracking user behaviours such as ads clicked on, searches performed, websites visited, etc., and makes inferences based on these behaviours. To protect each individual user's privacy, people exhibiting like behaviours are grouped, so advertisers can target an audience with specific traits; e.g., Travel Enthusiasts, Auto Intenders, Moms, New Homeowners, etc.

Health Example: A drug company marketing a product for a headache treatment can leverage a behavioural audience segment containing "users who have searched for headache relief in the past month."

BLACKLIST

A blacklist is an aggregate of publisher sites where a buyer does not want their advertiser to appear. Sites may be blacklisted for reasons including performance, context, or brand safety.

Health Example: The buyer recommended blacklisting anti-vaxer websites when running ads promoting a vaccine.

BRAND SAFETY

Agencies attempt to control a brand's exposure to content or environments they deem inappropriate or harmful. They utilise several tools (e.g., MOAT, IAS, DoubleVerify) to monitor placements in order to ensure brand safety.

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CLICK-THROUGH RATE

The click-through rate is calculated by dividing the number of clicks by the number of impressions (clicks/impressions=click-through rate (CTR)). Historically, CTR was a predominant metric of success. There are now more granular metrics available to measure engagement beyond the click, such as cost per action, time spent, etc.

COMPLETION RATE

The completion rate is calculated by dividing the number of video completions by the number of impressions delivered (completions/impressions = completion rate). Completion rate is often used as a metric of success for video campaigns.

CONTEXTUAL ADVERTISING

Contextual advertising is form of advertising in which digital ads are aligned with content that is relevant to the brand message.

Health Example: A hospital seeking to increase demand for their cardiology department would contextually target content about heart health and related conditions.

COOKIE

A cookie is a piece of data that is sent from a website and then stored in a user's browser to track browsing behaviour. A cookie is a website's way of remembering users. The cookie stores information and helps site owners classify their site's audience into user segments based on their activities. Cookies remember user preferences and information so that advertisers can deliver a better and more efficient user experience. Advertisers use cookies to collect anonymous information about a website's visitors. They then are able to create user profiles to display relevant ads.

Here are some examples of the type of information cookies are used to remember:

- **Website setup:** Personal preferences.
- **eCommerce:** Which products users looked at, added to the

shopping cart, and purchased.

- **Analytics:** Data about the user's interaction with the website.
- **Advertising:** Which advertisements the user has viewed and interacted with.
- **Behavioural profiling:** The behaviour of the user.

It is key to note that cookies have some restrictions on mobile devices, and other unique identifiers, such as Device ID, can be used for mobile instead.

Health Example: A Weight Watchers subscriber was able to seamlessly return to her customised diet and fitness content at [weightwatchers.com](https://www.weightwatchers.com) without logging into the service again because her cookies identified her upon her return to the Weight Watchers site.

COOKIE SYNC OR MATCH

The process by which companies identify mutual audiences in order to share targeting data and information is called cookie syncing. In a cookie sync, one company's user identifier (such as a cookie ID) is appended to another company's user identifier. This is done so publishers, ad networks, and exchanges can merge user information to accurately target audience segments.

Health Example: A medical alert manufacturer was able to run banner advertisements across hundreds of websites and only reach users who had previously visited their website by enabling a cookie sync with a programmatic exchange.

CONTENT MARKETING

Content marketing involves the creation and sharing of online material (such as videos, blogs, and social media posts) that may not explicitly promote a brand but is intended to stimulate interest in its products or services.

Health Example: An OTC allergy drug manufacturer created a seasonal allergy survival guide and used native advertising formats to distribute the article across women's lifestyle publications online.

COST PER ACTION/ACQUISITION (CPA)

The cost-per-action (or acquisition) formula is calculated by dividing the number of actions by media cost. The action is predefined at the beginning of the campaign. CPA is often a metric of success for direct response campaigns and can also be used as a cost model for media purchasing. Common actions include CRM signup, purchase devices, newsletter signup, PDF download, or e-Detailing completion.

Health Example: CPA for the campaign for the new OTC drug was defined as the number of submissions to download the drug information guide divided by media cost.

COST PER CLICK (CPC)

The cost-per-click formula is calculated by dividing the number of clicks on an ad by media cost (clicks/cost=CPC). This can be used as a cost model for purchasing media, or calculated post-delivery to measure campaign efficiency.

COST PER THOUSAND (CPM)

This is the rate or price of 1,000 impressions and is calculated by dividing the total number of impressions by 1,000, then dividing the total cost by the result. CPM is a typical cost model for purchasing media.

OpenRTB auctions are all run via CPM bids. Due to the automated nature of programmatic auctions, buyers are able to leverage variable CPMs across their campaigns to improve efficiency. See **DYNAMIC PRICING** for more information.

CREATIVE

The advertising file(s) used in a digital advertising campaign are the creative. Common types of creative files are images, rich media (animated/interactive), audio files, video files, or a combination of text and images. It is recommended that creative follow IAB standards and guidelines.

Rich Media Advertisement

A rich media ad is an animated piece of creative leveraged by brands to enrich the advertising experience within a standard display placement size. This creative type can include interactive elements that allow a user to access additional content, input information, and perform actions within the ad creative itself. Rich media can also enable the creative to appear outside the initial banner dimensions for a designated period of time. This is called “expandable rich media.” Pharmaceutical companies often add scrolling ISI (important safety information) to rich media banners for branded campaigns.

Health Example: A pharma company targeted an HCP audience to drive them to an e-detailing portal. The brand ran rich-media banner creative to allow physicians to explore more information about the drug's indications and trial results within the creative itself in order to spark further interest in the full e-detailing site.

Native Advertising

Native advertising is a form of paid media where the ad experience follows the natural form and function of the user experience in which it is placed. Native ads match the visual design of the experience they live within, and look and feel like natural content. Native ads must behave consistently with the native user experience, and function just like natural content. Often, native advertisements are promoting branded content articles and include an article image, headline, and lead-in text about the content of the article. They must be clearly labelled as sponsored content.

Health Example: A pharma company is running a disease awareness campaign for a rare disease. In order to describe the disease/condition in greater depth, the marketer leverages native advertising placements embedded within content articles to drive traffic to long-form sponsored articles about the disease.

Overlay Ad

Also referred to as an interstitial, the overlay is an ad format that covers all or some of a website's content with an advertisement, usually on a semi-transparent background. Overlay ads disappear after a specified number of seconds or when the user chooses to close the advertisement (with a "Skip this ad" or "X" button). Overlay ads can be displayed on top of images, video, or text.

Health Example: A marketer driving leads to a Continuing Medical Education conference can employ overlay ads on large HCP endemic properties to achieve high-impact placement in highly relevant environments.

CROSS-DEVICE TRACKING

Cross-device tracking is a method for platforms and publishers to attempt to identify individual users across every device — mobile, tablet, desktop, and apps. This data is used to better understand users' behaviours online and target or retarget individuals with relevant advertising. Cross-device tracking can be achieved through both deterministic (known) and probabilistic (inferred) approaches. Deterministic cross-device user identification might be of a user who has registered on a website and has directly logged into the website

on their home and work laptops, as well as their tablet, personal cell phone, and work cell phone. Probabilistic cross-device user identification might be of a user who has registered on the website and logged in while at home, but has not directly logged in on their mobile device. When the user enters a sweepstakes on the mobile site using the same mailing address, first name, and last name as their account registration, a probabilistic assumption of that user being the same person on desktop and mobile can then be made.

Health Example: The health publisher used cross-device tracking to tally patient adherence program efficacy, which revealed that users were heavily accessing mobile tools but were less engaged on the desktop website experience. As a result, they shifted marketing budget to mobile devices to drive better patient adherence.

CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT (CRM)

CRM is the tool or tools used by a brand to collect information and manage communication with customers as they progress through the customer lifecycle.

Health Example: A pharma company can leverage a CRM tool to provide support and services to patients prescribed their medication.

DATA MANAGEMENT PLATFORM (DMP)

A Data Management Platform is a platform to collect, organise, and activate first- and third-party audience data from any source, including online, offline, or mobile. DMPs are used by agencies, publishers, and brands to tie user information and activity together to optimise media buys. DMPs play a critical role in helping brands perform cross-device tracking and user identification, as well as marrying offline CRM data with actionable online data.

Health Example: A manufacturer of calcium supplements augmented its first-party data of consumers who downloaded their digital coupons with third-party data of women aged 50-65 in its Data Management Platform to create a lookalike audience segment. They then used the lookalike segment to target users likely to be interested in calcium supplements.

DATA OVERLAY

The application of data in addition to other targeting already applied in a campaign is called data overlay. Data overlays allow the advertiser to hone in on a specific parameter in order to increase campaign engagement and performance. Examples include adding first-party data, demographics, geographic information, and interests.

Health Example: A local hospital added a data overlay of parents of young children to their geo-targeted campaign with the hope of increasing brand awareness among their core target audience.

DEAL ID

A Deal ID is a piece of code containing the agreed-upon terms (negotiated pricing, for example) between an advertiser and publisher that allows the advertiser to access the publisher's inventory.

Health Example: A publisher can create a deal ID with all their diabetes inventory. Buyers will then know that any bids placed on that deal ID would be on the diabetes inventory of that publisher.

DEMAND-SIDE PLATFORM (DSP)

A demand-side platform is a computer-based platform that automates media buying across multiple sources. The DSP provides technology for advertisers to buy ad impressions across a range of publisher sites. The impressions can be targeted to specific users based on information such as location and previous browsing behaviour. Publishers make their ad impressions available through marketplaces called ad exchanges, and DSPs automatically decide which of those impressions make the most sense for an advertiser to buy.

Health Example: A large hospital group looking to target users within five miles of any of their facilities can set up a campaign in their DSP to geo-target any inventory within those geographical boundaries. The DSP will then place bids on their behalf any time a supply-side platform or exchange makes a bid request for a user in that area.

DETERMINISTIC DATA

Deterministic data is information that has been provided directly by a user, so it is known to be accurate. For example, a user registering on a website and including their date of birth would provide the publisher deterministic data about that user's age. (Deterministic data is often mentioned in conjunction with probabilistic data, which is data that

is inferred, or likely to be true, but not based on information received directly from a consumer.)

DEVICE ID

A device ID is a unique identifier assigned to mobile devices and tablets.

DYNAMIC PRICING

Dynamic pricing is a cost model for media purchased programmatically in open and private auctions. Winning CPMs/CPCs will fluctuate based on competing demand that sets the winning price of each impression. The overall dynamic CPM, or dCPM, of a campaign can be calculated by taking the total cost of delivery and dividing it by the total number of impressions delivered, divided by 1,000.

EXCHANGE

An exchange is a platform that connects ad inventory from multiple supply-side platforms and publishers directly with multiple demand-side platforms for real-time bidding auctions to facilitate the buying and selling of ads.

FIRST LOOK

First look is a situation in which the media seller gives certain buyers priority in access to inventory. When a buyer has secured first-look inventory, they will be allowed to bid on the specified inventory before any other programmatic vendors are invited to bid on that inventory.

Health Example: A popular diabetes website offered a blood glucose monitor advertiser a first-look deal for homepage inventory. The website provided the advertiser with a Private Marketplace Deal ID with an agreed-upon fixed CPM.

FIRST-PARTY DATA

First-party data is information collected by brands and websites about their site visitors or customers. Because companies who have this information have obtained it based on a prior relationship with their customers, they are able to use this data to communicate directly with them. First-party data may include names, addresses, phone numbers, site-interaction data, and information about products purchased. First-party data is the most valuable type of data because of its accuracy, and because it is proprietary.

Health Example: The medical journal had extensive first-party data on the content preferences for many of its health professional subscribers, enabling it to create targeted audiences for its advertisers.

FIRST-PRICE AUCTION

A first-price auction is a mechanism for determining the cost of an impression. In a first price auction, the highest bidder wins the impression at the CPM they offered.

First-Price Auction Example: Two bids are submitted in a first-price auction. Bid A is \$4, bid B is \$7. Bid B wins the auction, and the CPM paid by Bidder B is \$7.

FREQUENCY CAP

The maximum number of times a specific user is to be shown a particular ad within a specified timeframe is a frequency cap. Frequency caps vary by campaign but tend to range from three to five exposures per day.

Health Example: The agency and advertiser decided to set the campaign frequency cap at three times per user per day based on the prior year's brand study results.

GDPR

The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) was designed to harmonise data privacy laws across Europe, to protect and empower all EU citizens' data privacy, and to reshape the way organisations across the region approach data privacy.

GEOFENCING

Geofencing is the practice of using global positioning (GPS) or radio frequency identification (RFID) to define a geographic boundary for targeting advertisements to users within a specific area.

Health Example: Walgreens uses geofencing in order to deliver advertisements containing a special offer to users who are within a five-block radius of a Walgreens store location.

INDEPENDENT TRADING DESK

An independent trading desk is a programmatic trading team that is not directly related to an advertising or media agency.

INSERTION ORDER

Insertion orders are frequently referred to as IOs. An insertion order is a purchase order issued between a seller of advertising and a buyer (typically issued by an agency), and is commonly the last step in the ad proposal process. An insertion order will contain details such as dates, number of impressions, creative type or ad size, and other campaign-specific details. There are three main types of IOs in programmatic:

- **Programmatic Guaranteed:** Similar to a direct media buy made through an IO, a proposal with terms which were previously agreed to is executed via digital insertion order, outlining the inventory purchased, spend, and CPM.
- **Non-Guaranteed IO:** Still contains campaign details but does not represent a guaranteed contract and is simply a means of identifying or capping spend levels and clarifying the nature of the campaign targeting, etc.
- **Standard Buying Agreement:** Relationship established for all buying/selling that doesn't contain any campaign-specific information and is designed to span many campaigns over a prolonged period.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)

The metric identified as the definition of success for a campaign. This is the metric the campaign will be optimised around and the primary metric focussed on when discussing reporting and performance.

Health Example: An OTC allergy drug ran a programmatic banner campaign offering a unique coupon the user could print at home and take to the point of purchase to redeem. The agency tracked campaign performance based on the KPI of cost per redemption, directly correlating sales at the register with the unique coupon code for that programmatic campaign.

NON-HUMAN TRAFFIC (NHT)

A form of ad fraud, NHT is website traffic that is not generated by humans. Also known as invalid traffic, or bot traffic, non-human traffic is generated by malicious entities seeking to secure media dollars being spent by DSPs on fake or otherwise spoofed web traffic. Third-party verification services offered by companies like MOAT, IAS, and DoubleVerify are regularly employed by technology platforms to effectively detect and block suspicious inventory from being bought and sold.

NAI CODE

The Network Advertising Initiative (NAI) is a not-for-profit self-regulatory association dedicated to responsible data collection and its use for digital advertising. Per the NAI's website, "The NAI Code of Conduct is a set of self-regulatory principles that require NAI member companies to provide notice and choice with respect to Interest-Based Advertising and Ad Delivery and Reporting activities."

Health Tip: The NAI code has outlined health data guidelines for determining whether data is "sensitive" or "nonsensitive."

http://www.networkadvertising.org/sites/default/files/NAI_Code15encr.pdf

OVER-THE-TOP (OTT)

OTT refers to the delivery of video, audio, and other streaming media over the internet through connected devices, gaming consoles, set-top boxes, and other distribution channels. In short, OTT encompasses media entities that do not distribute through a cable or satellite network and instead offer content directly to consumers through apps, websites, and devices. Popular OTT providers include Hulu, Roku, Amazon Video, Netflix, and Apple TV.

PRICE FLOOR

The minimum acceptable CPM for inventory in an auction, set by the publisher, is the price floor.

PRIVATE EXCHANGE

A private exchange is the ability to transact a digital spend in a one-to-one relationship between a publisher and an advertiser. The transaction is programmatic, but a specific opportunity has been established in advance, such as audience or areas of a site. Private exchanges offer enhanced transparency and control based on predetermined standards.

Health Example: A large agency managing multiple health brands works directly with an exchange to develop custom targeting criteria and performance standards that universally apply across all the brands they manage. The tailored package of inventory is then made available programmatically in a private exchange.

PRIVATE MARKETPLACE (PMP)

A private marketplace is an exclusive invitation-only auction where a publisher and buyer execute a negotiated deal on specific inventory that runs programmatically. PMPs target specialised pools of inventory and/or audiences and are offered to buyers through unique identifiers known as deal IDs.

Health Example: A large publisher creates buckets of inventory for the top 10 diseases users come to their site to read about. The publisher allows buyers to access these buckets of inventory through private marketplace deal IDs.

PROBABILISTIC DATA

Data created about a user that is likely to be true, usually derived from inferred behaviour or statistical models that determine the likelihood of a user to match that criteria based on users that have other similar known attributes.

PROGRAMMATIC A/B TESTING

Automated testing of various campaign parameters to determine the best-performing ad creative, targeting, and landing page combinations.

Health Example: An OTC pharma brand wants to test two sets of creatives – one that promotes disease awareness and the other creative offering a 20% discount for purchasing online. The advertiser can use programmatic buying to test both versions of creative with a myriad of targeting strategies to identify which message should be used in each targeting scenario.

PROGRAMMATIC CREATIVE (OR DYNAMIC CREATIVE)

Programmatic or dynamic creative changes in real time, based on various data points, to ensure brand messages are received by the right person in the right place, at the right time.

Health Example: A clinical trial company has sites in 14 different markets. In lieu of developing 14 unique pieces of creative, the advertiser can develop a single template to be used across all markets. The creative would then be dynamically modified to reflect the correct city/country combination based on the user's location.

PROGRAMMATIC GUARANTEED OR PROGRAMMATIC DIRECT

Programmatic guaranteed is the buying of inventory impressions with a guaranteed delivery (reserved traffic) or spend (fixed price) using an RTB platform. The buyer chooses which audience and which impressions to bid on. The inventory is guaranteed to win (the guaranteed portion). The deal is executed using deal ID and delivered programmatically.

Health Example: A large HCP endemic publisher has created a private exchange for their advertisers to transact programmatically on the same inventory typically purchased through direct insertion orders. In order to maintain the same deal terms with buyers, the publisher and buyer will negotiate programmatic guaranteed deals establishing the CPM, flight dates, targeting, and total spend prior to launching.

RATE CARD

A pre-set list of prices established by a publisher or reseller for different advertising inventory. Inventory is typically segmented by

various classifications on a rate card. Common examples of inventory buckets included on rate cards are:

- Creative type: display, video, mobile, native, etc.
- Screen position: above the fold, leaderboard, within the content.
- Run of site (ROS) or specific sections such as Homepage or Diabetes.
- Audience segment: women 18-34, adults 65+, etc.

REAL-TIME BIDDING (RTB)

A mechanism of media buying that falls under the programmatic umbrella, RTB is a standard protocol through which buyers and sellers hold auctions for advertising inventory.

On the sell side, supply-side platforms (SSPs) and exchanges pass bid requests to demand-side platforms (DSPs). Bid requests contain all relevant information about an available impression, including placement type (banner, video, mobile, etc.), ad unit size, domain, context, user information, and many other parameters.

Advertisers utilise a demand-side platform (DSP) to set up campaign-targeting criteria and parameters for the type of advertising inventory they would like to buy. DSPs connect with exchanges and supply-side platforms (SSPs) to find relevant inventory. When there is a bid request for an impression that matches the buyer's requirements, the DSP will submit a bid for that piece of inventory.

The real-time bidding auction takes place when all bids submitted from various DSPs for a single bid request compete to win that impression. There are two primary methods for determining the price paid by the winning bid: first-price auctions and second-price auctions.

REMNANT INVENTORY

Remnant inventory is inventory available on a publisher's website that has not been sold directly by their sales team. With the advent of programmatic advertising, the inventory playing field has been levelled thanks to sophisticated targeting capabilities. Now buyers can programmatically leverage audience, geo, context, and a multitude of other targeting criteria to surface highly relevant inventory across many publishers, making the status of "remnant" less relevant.

SECOND-PARTY DATA

First-party data that has been bought directly from a seller/publisher or through a DMP is called second-party data. Second-party data is directly purchased from a single source as verified, first-party data.

Health Example: The manufacturer of knee and ankle braces purchased a second-party data segment of doctors with the specialty of orthopaedics from a popular physician site.

SECOND-PRICE AUCTION

A second-price auction is a mechanism for determining the price paid by the winning bidder for a piece of inventory in an RTB auction. In a second-price auction, the winner's CPM is set at one cent higher than the second highest bid placed.

Health Example: Two bids are submitted in a second-price auction. Bid A is \$4, bid B is \$7. Bid B wins the auction, and the CPM paid by the bidder is \$4.01.

SENSITIVE DATA

For digital advertising, the NAI has established general guidelines for which data related to certain diseases/conditions should be considered sensitive in nature. The NAI proposed the following factors be considered when determining whether the disease/condition should be handled as sensitive:

“The seriousness of the condition, how narrowly the condition is defined, its prevalence, whether it is something that an average person would consider to be particularly private in nature, whether it is treated by over-the-counter or prescription medications, and whether it can be treated by modifications in lifestyle as opposed to medical intervention.”

Ultimately, the brand will decide whether their product is designed to treat a sensitive health condition. If the product is determined to be for a sensitive condition, the brand's digital advertising partners should follow the NAI guidelines for use of sensitive data as it relates to sensitive conditions.

http://www.networkadvertising.org/sites/default/files/NAI_Code15encr.pdf

SUPPLY-SIDE PLATFORM (SSP)

A supply-side platform is a technology partner used by digital publishers to manage the sale and fulfillment of their advertising inventory or supply.

THIRD-PARTY DATA

Third-party data often refers to information gathered from internet interactions. It is acquired from a multitude of sources. Data-management firms then aggregate information from sites across the web that show similar behaviours or interests and that third-party data is used to categorise people into groups or consumer segments for targeting ads and marketing messages.

Health Example: A trading desk created an audience segment of “asthma diagnosers” by targeting third-party data of pulmonologists and paediatricians who have high rates of prescribing inhalers and other oral steroids within the past 5 years.

TRACKING PIXEL

A tracking pixel is a small transparent image placed on a website or in an email that tracks user behavior. It is often employed in combination with cookies, and may also be referred to as a beacon, conversion tag, or floodlight tag.

Health Example: The media buyer could understand the percentage of a publisher’s traffic that indexed well for GERD because third-party measurement beacons were used to correlate the site’s visitors with other audience research.

UNIQUE USERS

Unique users define a measurement technique that finds the number of unique individuals who visit a website in a specified period of time.

UNIQUE IMPRESSIONS

The number of unique users to whom impressions were delivered during a specific time frame is defined as unique impressions. The time period is determined by the advertiser and can be daily, weekly, hourly, etc. Cookie ID’s are used to identify users and ensure only a single impression is counted per user per timeframe.

USER OPT-OUT

The term opt-out refers to several methods by which individuals can avoid receiving unsolicited product or service information. A key opt-out method for digital advertising is AdChoices, (defined below). The AdChoices logo is added to the top right-hand corner of ads served via behavioural targeting. Users may click on this logo, read why they were served the ad, and opt out, or elect not to receive any future advertising served via cookies.

It is key to note that pharma advertisers can include the AdChoices logo on the banner ad design for regulatory review, but the creative should not include the AdChoices logo because the publisher or platform running the advertisement will add it to the creative when needed as it is served.

VIEWABILITY (VIEWABLE IMPRESSION)

Viewability refers to an ad that is able to be seen by an online user. By definition, an impression is considered viewable when at least 50% of the ad is in view for at least one continuous second (banner) or

two continuous seconds (video). Viewability can be tracked through several ad verification sources, such as MOAT, IAS, and DoubleVerify.

WALLED GARDEN

A walled garden is a metaphor used to describe publishers or platforms who restrict access to, and use of, advertising inventory and/or first-party data.

WHITELIST

A whitelist is an aggregate of publisher sites that a trader uploads in order to target for either performance, contextual, or brand safety reasons. Engaging in open exchange buying, including on a domain on a whitelist, does not guarantee that an ad will actually run on that domain, the buyer is simply indicating that they are ok with bidding on impressions coming from that domain.

Health Example: The trader has created a whitelist of the top 100 performing domains for their campaign so they can shift budget to those sites and improve campaign efficiency.

WIN RATE

The percentage of bids won divided by the number of impressions bid is the win rate. This is used to gauge competition and adjust bid prices based on bid performance.

YIELD OPTIMISATION

Yield optimisation is the management of digital advertising inventory to increase fill rate and/or CPM paid. Various yield optimisation techniques can be applied to increase a publisher's yield, or revenue per pageview.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY ORGANISATIONS

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (ABPI)

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) is recognised by government as the industry body negotiating on behalf of the branded pharmaceutical industry for statutory consultation requirements including the pricing scheme for medicines in the UK.

ADCHOICES

AdChoices is a self-regulatory program for online advertising. The program calls for advertisers to establish and adhere to responsible privacy practices for interest-based advertising, in order to give consumers enhanced transparency and control. As a part of the program, advertisements served using cookie data display the AdChoices logo in the corner, allowing the online user to understand why they were served that ad and opt out of future cookie-based ads if they prefer.

DIGITAL ADVERTISING ALLIANCE (DAA)

Non-profit organisation led by advertising and marketing trade associations which establishes and enforces responsible privacy practices across the industry for digital advertising.

INTERACTIVE ADVERTISING BUREAU (IAB)

The IAB is an organisation comprised of over 650 member companies in the digital advertising space. The organisation works heavily with member companies to drive adoption of standards, best practices, and other initiatives to help move the advertising industry forward. Creative Ad Format Guidelines, the digital video ad-serving template (VAST), and the Standard Terms and Conditions for internet advertising are among the most successful initiatives launched by the IAB.

NETWORK ADVERTISING INITIATIVE (NAI)

Per the NAI's website, "NAI is a non-profit organisation dedicated to responsible data collection and its use for digital advertising."

PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES CODE OF PRACTICE AUTHORITY (PMCPA)

The Prescription Medicines Code of Practice Authority was established by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) to operate the ABPI Code of Practice for the Pharmaceutical Industry, independently of the ABPI.

PROPRIETARY ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (PAGB)

PAGB is the UK trade association which represents the manufacturers of branded over-the-counter medicines, self-care medical devices and food supplements. It is PAGB's ambition to shape the consumer healthcare market with effective self-regulation to promote best practice in healthcare industry, by acting as the voice of the industry, promoting self-care for self-treatable conditions, and providing a world-class service.

