

To be attached and forming an integral part of the Policy.
The critical illnesses defined under the Policy are defined as:

Cancer

Cancer is a malignant tumor characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells with invasion and destruction of normal tissue. The term cancer includes leukemia, lymphoma, sarcoma, and Hodgkin's disease. The cancer must require treatment by surgery, radiotherapy, or chemotherapy. The diagnosis must be confirmed with a valid pathology report and a report from an approved specialist. The following cancers are excluded:

- All tumors which are histologically described as benign, pre-malignant, borderline malignant, low malignant potential, or non-invasive;
- Any lesion described as carcinoma in-situ (Tis) or Ta by the AJCC Seventh Edition TNM Classification;
- All non-melanoma skin cancers;
- All tumors of the prostate unless histologically classified as having a Gleason score greater than 6 or having progressed to at least class T2N0M0 by the AJCC Seventh Edition TNM Classification;
- Any melanoma that is less than or equal to 1.0 mm in thickness and described as T1aN0M0 by the AJCC Seventh Edition TNM Classification;
- Early thyroid cancers that are less than 2 cm in diameter and histologically described as T1N0M0 by the AJCC Seventh Edition TNM Classification;
- Any form of cancer in the presence of HIV infection, including but not limited to, lymphoma or Kaposi's sarcoma.

Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery

The actual undergoing of open-heart surgery with a thoracotomy and sternotomy to correct narrowing or blockage of one or more coronary arteries with insertion of bypass gra(s). Pre-operative angiographic evidence of more than 50% coronary artery obstruction must be provided and the procedure must be considered medically necessary by a consultant cardiologist. Balloon angioplasty (PTCA), heart catheterization, laser relief, rotablate, stenting and all other intra-arterial catheter based techniques are excluded. Key-hole coronary artery bypass surgery is also excluded.

Heart Attack

Death of a portion of the heart muscle as a result of inadequate blood supply to the relevant area as a consequence of coronary artery disease. The diagnosis must be supported by all three (3) of the following criteria and be diagnostic of a new definite acute myocardial infarction:

1. Symptoms clinically accepted as consistent with the diagnosis of an acute myocardial infarction; and
2. New characteristic electrocardiographic changes; and
3. The characteristic rise above accepted normal values of biochemical cardiac specific markers such as CK-MB or cardiac troponins.

Heart attack occurring during a coronary intervention must have a cardiac troponin level that is at least three (3) times increased above the laboratory reported upper normal value. Angina and all other forms of acute coronary syndromes are not covered.

Kidney Failure (End-stage Renal Failure)

The total and irreversible failure of both kidneys. Continuous renal dialysis must be instituted and the dialysis must be deemed medically necessary by a certified nephrologist. Acute reversible kidney failure that only needs temporary renal dialysis is not covered.

Major Organ Transplant

The actual undergoing, as a recipient of, a transplant of a heart, lung, liver, pancreas, or kidney. Bone marrow transplant is also covered if the insured has undergone the transplant and a specialist confirms that the bone marrow transplant was medically necessary. This transplantation must have been deemed medically necessary to treat the irreversible end-stage failure of the relevant organ or bone marrow. Stem cell transplants and islet cell transplants are excluded.

Stroke

Stroke is defined as a cerebrovascular incident resulting in irreversible death of brain tissue due to intra-cranial haemorrhage or due to embolism or thrombosis in an intra-cranial vessel. This event must result in permanent neurological functional impairment with objective neurological abnormal signs on physical examination by a neurologist at least 3 months after the event. The diagnosis must also be supported by findings on brain imaging and must be consistent with the diagnosis of a new stroke. The following are excluded:

- Transient Ischaemic Attacks (TIA);
- Brain damage due to an accident or injury; • Disorders of the blood vessels affecting the eye including infarction of the optic nerve or retina;
- Ischaemic disorders of the vestibular system;
- Asymptomatic silent stroke found on imaging.

ADDITIONAL EXCLUSION APPLICABLE TO CRITICAL ILLNESS BENEFIT:

A. PRE-EXISTING ILLNESS OR CONDITION

B. DRUG ABUSE INCLUDING ALCOHOL OR TAKING AN OVERDOSE OF DRUGS WHETHER LAWFULLY PRESCRIBED OR OTHERWISE

C. FAILURE TO FOLLOW MEDICAL ADVICE, INTENTIONAL SELF-INFLICTED INJURY OR ATTEMPT; ANY CLAIM ARISING DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM ATTEMPTED SUICIDE;

D. HIV OR AIDS

E. MENTAL PROBLEMS OR NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASE

F. CONGENITAL OR HEREDITARY CONDITIONS



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