

LIST OF 36 CRITICAL ILLNESSES

The list of comparison between current and new Critical Illness (CI).

Current CI	New CI
1. Blindness	1. Blindness
2. Brain surgery	2. Brain surgery
3. Benign brain tumour	3. Benign brain tumour
4. Cancer	4. Cancer
5. Cardiomyopathy	5. Cardiomyopathy
6. Coma	6. Coma
7. Deafness	7. Deafness
8. Encephalitis	8. Encephalitis
9. Fulminant viral hepatitis	9. Fulminant viral hepatitis
10. Heart attack	10. Heart attack
11. Kidney failure	11. Kidney failure
12. Loss of independent existence	12. Loss of independent existence
13. Loss of speech	13. Loss of speech
14. Major head trauma	14. Major head trauma
15. Medullary cystic disease	15. Medullary cystic disease
16. Multiple sclerosis	16. Multiple sclerosis
17. Parkinson's disease	17. Parkinson's disease
18. Primary pulmonary arterial hypertension	18. Primary pulmonary arterial hypertension
19. Stroke	19. Stroke
20. Alzheimer's disease	20. Alzheimer's disease / Severe Dementia
21. Meningitis	21. Bacterial meningitis
22. Aplastic anaemia	22. Chronic aplastic anaemia
23. Chronic liver disease	23. End-stage liver failure
24. Chronic lung disease	24. End-stage lung disease
25. Heart valve replacement	25. Heart-valve surgery
26. Major organ transplant	26. Major organ / bone marrow transplant
27. Motor neurone disease	27. Motor neuron disease
28. Paralysis	28. Paralysis of limbs
29. Surgery to the aorta	29. Surgery to aorta
30. Systemic lupus erythematosus lupus nephritis	30. Systemic lupus erythematosus with severe kidney complications
31. Major burns	31. Third degree burns
32. Coronary artery disease including Angioplasty and other invasive treatments for coronary artery disease	32. Angioplasty and other invasive treatments for coronary artery disease
	33. Coronary artery by-pass surgery
	34. Serious coronary artery disease
33. AIDS due to a blood transfusion or full blown AIDS	35. Full Blown AIDS
	36. HIV infection due to blood transfusion
34. Apallic syndrome	No Longer Covered
35. Muscular dystrophy	
36. Poliomyelitis	

Effective Date of the New Critical Illness Definition: 1 April 2016

36 NEW CRITICAL ILLNESS DEFINITIONS

1 Alzheimer's Disease / Severe Dementia

Deterioration or loss of intellectual capacity confirmed by a clinical evaluation and imaging tests arising from Alzheimer's Disease or Severe Dementia as a result of irreversible organic brain disorders. The covered event must result in significant reduction in mental and social functioning requiring continuous supervision of the Covered Person. The diagnosis must be clinically confirmed by a neurologist.

From the above definition, the following are not covered:

- (a) Non organic brain disorders such as neurosis
- (b) Psychiatric illnesses
- (c) Drug or alcohol related brain damage

2 Angioplasty and other invasive treatments for coronary artery disease

The actual undergoing for the first time of Coronary Artery Balloon Angioplasty, arterectomy, laser treatment or the insertion of a stent to correct a narrowing or blockage of one or more coronary arteries as shown by angiographic evidence.

Intra-arterial investigate procedures are not covered. Payment under this clause is limited to ten percent (10%) of the Critical Illness coverage under this Certificate subject to a maximum of RM25,000. This covered event is payable once only and shall be deducted from the amount of this Certificate, thereby reducing the amount of the Lump Sum Payment which may be payable.

3 Bacterial meningitis – resulting in permanent inability to perform Activities of Daily Living

Bacterial meningitis causing inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord resulting in permanent functional impairment. The permanent functional impairment must result in an inability to perform at least three (3) Activities of Daily Living. A minimum Assessment Period of thirty (30) days applies.

The diagnosis must be confirmed by:

- (a) an appropriate specialist; and
- (b) the presence of bacterial infection in the cerebrospinal fluid by lumbar pressure

For the above definition, any other form of meningitis, including viral meningitis are not covered.

4 Benign Brain Tumour – of specified severity

A benign tumour in the brain or meninges within the skull, where all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) It is life threatening.
- (b) It has caused damage to the brain.
- (c) It has undergone surgical removal or has caused permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms; and
- (d) Its presence must be confirmed by a neurologist or neurosurgeon and supported by findings on MRI, CT or other reliable imaging techniques.

The following are not covered:

- (a) Cysts
- (b) Granulomas
- (c) Malformations in or of the arteries or veins of the brain
- (d) Hematomas
- (e) Tumours in the pituitary gland
- (f) Tumours in the spine
- (g) Tumours of the acoustic nerve

5 Blindness – Permanent and Irreversible

Permanent and irreversible loss of sight as a result of accident or illness to the extent that even when tested with the use of visual aids, vision is measured at 3/60 or worse in both eyes using a Snellen eye chart or equivalent test and the result must be certified by an ophthalmologist.

6 Brain Surgery

The actual undergoing of surgery to the brain under general anaesthesia during which a craniotomy (surgical opening of skull) is performed.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- (a) Burr hole procedures
- (b) Transphenoidal procedures
- (c) Endoscopic assisted procedures or any other minimally invasive procedures
- (d) Brain surgery as a result of an accident

7 Cancer – of specified severity and does not cover very early cancers

Any malignant tumour positively diagnosed with histological confirmation and characterized by the uncontrolled growth of malignant cells and invasion of tissue. The term malignant tumour includes leukaemia, lymphoma and sarcoma.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- (a) All cancers which are histologically classified as any of the following:
 - pre-malignant
 - non-invasive
 - carcinoma in situ
 - having borderline malignancy
 - having malignant potential
- (b) All tumours of the prostate histologically classified as T1N0M0 (TNM classification)
- (c) All tumours of the thyroid histologically classified as T1N0M0 (TNM classification)
- (d) All tumours of the urinary bladder histologically classified as T1N0M0 (TNM classification)
- (e) Chronic Lymphocytic Leukaemia less than RAI Stage 3
- (f) All cancers in the presence of HIV
- (g) Any skin cancer other than malignant melanoma

8 Cardiomyopathy – of specified severity

A definite diagnosis of cardiomyopathy by a cardiologist which results in permanent impaired ventricular function and resulting in permanent physical impairment of at least Class III of the New York Heart Association's classification of cardiac impairment. The diagnosis has to be supported by echocardiographic findings of compromised ventricular performance.

The NYHA Classification of Cardiac Impairment for Class III and Class IV means the following:

Class III: Marked limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest but less than ordinary activity causes symptoms.

Class IV: Unable to engage in any physical activity without discomfort. Symptoms may be present even at rest.

Cardiomyopathy directly related to alcohol or drug abuse is not covered.

9 Chronic Aplastic Anaemia – resulting in permanent Bone Marrow Failure

Irreversible permanent bone marrow failure which results in anaemia, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia requiring at least two (2) of the following treatments:

- (a) Regular blood product transfusion;
- (b) Marrow stimulating agents;
- (c) Immunosuppressive agents; or
- (d) Bone marrow transplantation.

The diagnosis must be confirmed by a bone marrow biopsy.

10 Coma – resulting in permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms

A state of unconsciousness with no reaction to external stimuli or internal needs, persisting continuously for at least ninety six (96) hours, requiring the use of life support systems and resulting in a permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms. A minimum Assessment Period of thirty (30) days applies. Confirmation by a neurologist must be present.

The following is not covered:

- (a) Coma resulting directly from alcohol or drug abuse

11 Coronary Artery By-Pass Surgery

Refers to the actual undergoing of open-chest surgery to correct or treat Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) by way of coronary artery by-pass grafting.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- i. Angioplasty
- ii. Other intra-arterial or catheter based techniques
- iii. Keyhole procedures
- iv. Laser procedures

12 Deafness – Permanent and Irreversible

Permanent and irreversible loss of hearing as a result of accident or illness to the extent that the loss is greater than 80 decibels across all frequencies of hearing in both ears. Medical evidence in the form of an audiometry and sound-threshold tests result must be provided and certified by an Ear, Nose, and Throat (ENT) specialist.

13 Encephalitis – resulting in permanent inability to perform Activities of Daily Living

Severe inflammation of brain substance, resulting in permanent functional impairment. The permanent functional impairment must result in an inability to perform at least three (3) of the Activities of Daily Living. A minimum Assessment Period of thirty (30) days applies. The covered event must be certified by a neurologist.

Encephalitis in the presence of HIV infection is not covered.

14 End-Stage Liver Failure

End-stage liver failure as evidenced by all of the following:

- (a) permanent jaundice;
- (b) ascites (excessive fluid in peritoneal cavity); and
- (c) hepatic encephalopathy.

Liver failure secondary to alcohol or drug abuse is not covered.

15 End-Stage Lung Disease

End-stage lung disease causing chronic respiratory failure.

All of the following criteria must be met:

- (a) The need for regular oxygen treatment on a permanent basis;
- (b) Permanent impairment of lung function with a consistent Forced Expiratory Volume (FEV) of less than one (1) litre during the first round;
- (c) Shortness of breath at rest; and
- (d) Baseline Arterial Blood Gas analysis with partial oxygen pressures of 55mmHg or less.

16 Full Blown AIDS

The clinical manifestation of AIDS (Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome) must be supported by the results of a positive HIV (Human Immuno-deficiency Virus) antibody test and a confirmatory test. In addition, the Covered Person must have a CD4 cell count of less than two hundred (200) / μ L and one or more of the following criteria met:

- i. Weight loss of more than 10% of body weight over a period of six (6) months or less (wasting syndrome)
- ii. Kaposi Sarcoma
- iii. Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia
- iv. Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
- v. Active Tuberculosis
- vi. Less than one-thousand (1000) Lymphocytes / μ L
- vii. Malignant Lymphoma

17 Fulminant Viral Hepatitis

A sub-massive to massive necrosis (death of liver tissue) caused by any virus as evidenced by all of the following diagnostic criteria:

- (a) a rapidly decreasing liver size as confirmed by abdominal ultrasound;
- (b) necrosis involving entire lobules, leaving only a collapsed reticular framework;
- (c) rapidly deteriorating liver function tests; and
- (d) deepening jaundice.

Viral hepatitis infection or carrier status alone (inclusive but not limited to Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C) without the above diagnostic criteria is not covered.

18 Heart Attack – of specified severity

Death of heart muscle, due to inadequate blood supply, that has resulted in all of the following evidence of acute myocardial infarction:

- (a) A history of typical chest pain;
- (b) New characteristic electrocardiographic changes; with the development of any of the following: ST elevation or depression, T wave inversion, pathological Q waves or left bundle branch block; and
- (c) Elevation of the cardiac biomarkers, inclusive of CPK-MB above the generally accepted normal laboratory levels or Troponins recorded at the following levels or higher:
 - Cardiac Troponin T or Cardiac Troponin I $> / = 0.5$ ng/ml

The evidence must show the occurrence of a definite acute myocardial infarction which should be confirmed by a cardiologist or physician.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- (a) occurrence of an acute coronary syndrome including but not limited to unstable angina.
- (b) a rise in cardiac biomarkers resulting from a percutaneous procedure for coronary artery disease.

19 Heart Valve Surgery

The actual undergoing of open-heart surgery to replace or repair cardiac valves as a consequences of heart valve defects or abnormalities.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- (a) Repair via intra-arteria procedure
- (b) Repair via key-hole surgery or any other similar techniques

20 HIV Infection Due To Blood Transfusion

Infection with the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) through a blood transfusion, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- i. the blood transfusion was medically necessary or given as part of a medical treatment;
- ii. the blood transfusion was received in Malaysia or Singapore after the commencement of the Certificate;
- iii. the source of the infection is established to be from the institution that provided the blood transfusion and the institution is able to trace the origin of the HIV tainted blood;
- iv. the Covered Person does not suffer from haemophilia; and

- v. the Covered Person is not a member of any high risk groups including but not limited to intravenous drug users.
- 21 **Kidney failure – requiring dialysis or kidney transplant**
End-stage kidney failure presenting as chronic irreversible failure of both kidneys to function, as a result of which regular dialysis is initiated or kidney transplantation is carried out.
- 22 **Loss of Independent Existence**
Confirmation by an appropriate specialist of the loss of independent existence and resulting in a permanent inability to perform at least three (3) of the Activities of Daily Living. A minimum Assessment Period of six (6) months applies.
- 23 **Loss of Speech**
Total, permanent and irreversible loss of the ability to speak as a result of injury or illness. A minimum Assessment Period of six (6) months applies. Medical evidence to confirm injury or illness to the vocal cords to support this disability must be supplied by an Ear, Nose, and Throat specialist.
- All psychiatric related causes are not covered.
- 24 **Major Head Trauma – resulting in permanent inability to perform Activities of Daily Living**
Physical head injury resulting in permanent functional impairment verified by a neurologist. The permanent functional impairment must result in an inability to perform at least three (3) of the Activities of Daily Living. A minimum Assessment Period of three (3) months applies.
- 25 **Major Organ / Bone Marrow Transplant**
The receipt of a transplant of:
(a) Human bone marrow using hematopoietic stem cells preceded by total bone marrow ablation; or
(b) One of the following human organs: heart, lung, liver, kidney, pancreas that resulted from irreversible end-stage failure of the relevant organ.
- Other stem cells transplants are not covered.
- 26 **Medullary Cystic Disease**
A progressive hereditary disease of the kidneys characterized by the presence of cysts in the medulla, tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis with the clinical manifestations of anaemia, polyuria and renal loss of sodium, progressing to chronic kidney failure. Diagnosis must be supported by a renal biopsy.
- 27 **Motor Neurone Disease – permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms**
A definite diagnosis of motor neuron disease by a neurologist with reference to either spinal muscular atrophy, progressive bulbar palsy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or primary lateral sclerosis. There must be permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms.
- 28 **Multiple Sclerosis**
A definite diagnosis of multiple sclerosis by a neurologist. The diagnosis must be supported by all of the following:
(a) Investigations which confirm the diagnosis to be Multiple Sclerosis;
(b) Multiple neurological deficits resulting in impairment of motor and sensory functions occurring over a continuous period of at least six (6) months; and
(c) Well documented history of exacerbations and remissions of said symptoms or neurological deficits.

29 Paralysis of limbs

Total, permanent and irreversible loss of use of both arms or both legs, or of one arm and one leg, through paralysis caused by illness or injury. A minimum Assessment Period of six (6) months applies.

30 Parkinson's Disease – resulting in permanent inability to perform Activities of Daily Living

A definite diagnosis of Parkinson's disease by a neurologist where all the following conditions are met:

- (a) cannot be controlled with medication;
- (b) shows signs of progressive impairment; and
- (c) confirmation of the permanent inability of the Covered Person to perform without assistance of three (3) or more of the Activities of Daily Living.

Only idiopathic Parkinson's Disease is covered. Drug-induced or toxic causes of Parkinsonism are not covered.

31 Primary Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension – of specified severity

A definite diagnosis of primary pulmonary arterial hypertension with substantial right ventricular enlargement established by investigators including cardiac catheterization, resulting in permanent physical impairment to the degree of at least Class III of the New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification of cardiac impairment.

Pulmonary arterial hypertension resulting from other causes shall be excluded from this benefit.

The NYHA Classification of Cardiac Impairment for Class III and Class IV means the following:

Class III: Marked limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest but less than ordinary activity causes symptoms.

Class IV: Unable to engage in any physical activity without discomfort. Symptoms may be present even at rest.

32 Serious Coronary Artery Disease

The narrowing of the lumen of Right Coronary Artery (RCA), Left Anterior Descending Artery (LAD) and Circumflex Artery (not inclusive of their branches) occurring at the same time by a minimum of sixty percent (60%) in each artery as proven by coronary arteriography (non-invasive diagnostic procedures are not covered). A narrowing of sixty percent (60%) or more of the Left Main Stem will be considered as a narrowing of the Left Anterior Descending Artery (LAD) and Circumflex Artery. This covered event is payable regardless of whether or not any form of coronary artery surgery has been performed.

33 Stroke – resulting in permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms

Death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood supply, bleeding within the skull or embolization from an extra cranial source resulting in permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms. The diagnoses must be based on changes seen in a CT scan or MRI and certified by a neurologist. A minimum Assessment Period of three (3) months applies.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- (a) Transient ischemic attacks
- (b) Cerebral symptoms due to migraine
- (c) Traumatic injury to brain tissue or blood vessels
- (d) Vascular disease affecting the eye or optic nerve or vestibular functions

34 Surgery to Aorta

The actual undergoing of surgery via a thoracotomy or laparotomy (surgical opening of thorax or abdomen) to repair or correct an aortic aneurysm, an obstruction of the aorta or a dissection of the aorta. For this definition, aorta shall mean the thoracic and abdominal aorta but not its branches.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- (a) angioplasty;
- (b) other intra-arterial or catheter based techniques;
- (c) other keyhole procedures;
- (iv) laser procedures.

35 Systemic Lupus Erythematosus With Severe Kidney Complications

A definite diagnosis of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus confirmed by a rheumatologist.

For this definition, the covered event is payable only if it has resulted in Type III to Type V Lupus Nephritis as established by renal biopsy. Other forms such as discoid lupus or those forms with only haematological or joint involvement are not covered.

WHO Lupus Classification:

Type III – Focal Segmental glomerulonephritis

Type IV – Diffuse glomerulonephritis

Type V – Membranous glomerulonephritis

36 Third Degree Burns – of specific severity

Third-degree (i.e. full thickness) skin burns covering at least twenty percent (20%) of the total body surface area.