

# Professional Insurance Portfolio

1. This document contains changes to any Key Features Statement and policy document issued before 1 September 2003. Changes are effective from 1 June 2006.
2. Only changes to benefits or features offered by your policy will apply to your policy.



American International Assurance Company (Australia) Limited  
trading as AIG Life ABN 79 004 837 861 AFSL 230043  
A Member of American International Group, Inc.

# YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM PLAN

## TERM LIFE BENEFIT

### Terminal Illness

The maximum benefit payable is increased to 100% of the Term Life sum insured up from 70%, up to \$1,000,000.

## PERMANENT DISABLEMENT AND PERMANENT DISABLEMENT PLUS BENEFITS

### Maximum Sum Insured

Increased from \$2 million to \$2.5 million for occupation categories AAA, AA and A.

# CRISIS RECOVERY PLUS PLAN

## CRISIS RECOVERY PLUS PLAN

### Maximum Sum Insured

- Increased to \$2m from \$1.5m (ages 16 – 55 next birthday at entry).
- Also increased to \$1.5m from \$1m (ages 56 – 60 next birthday at entry).

### New Crisis Events

- Bacterial Meningitis
- Benign Brain Tumour
- Cardiomyopathy
- Coronary Artery Angioplasty
- Loss of Hearing
- Loss of Speech
- Major Head Trauma
- Viral Encephalitis

### Crisis Events – changed descriptions

- Leukaemia has been grouped under Cancer
- Alzheimer's Diseases/Irreversible Organic Disorder and Dementia have been combined into Dementia/Alzheimer
- Health Valve Replacement has been upgraded to Heart Valve Surgery.

The Crisis Events covered under the Crisis Recovery PLUS Plan under your policy are listed below and are defined in Appendix 1:

- Accidental HIV Infection
- Aplastic Anaemia
- Bacterial Meningitis
- Benign Brain Tumour
- Blindness
- Cancer\*
- Cardiomyopathy
- Chronic Liver Disease
- Chronic Lung Disease
- Coma
- Coronary Artery Angioplasty#
- Coronary Artery By-pass Surgery
- Dementia/Alzheimer's Disease
- Diplegia

- Heart Attack
- Heart Valve Surgery
- Hemiplegia
- Kidney Failure
- Loss of Hearing
- Loss of Independence
- Loss of Limbs and Sight of One Eye
- Loss of Speech
- Major Burns
- Major Head Trauma
- Major Organ Transplant
- Motor Neurone Disease
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Other Serious Coronary Artery Disease
- Paraplegia
- Parkinson's Disease
- Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (primary)
- Quadriplegia
- Stroke
- Surgery to Aorta
- Viral Encephalitis

\* For 'carcinoma in situ of the breast', the benefit payable will be limited to 25% of the Crisis Recovery PLUS sum insured, subject to a maximum payment of \$25,000 under all policies we have issued covering the life insured.

# For Coronary Artery Angioplasty the benefit payable for angioplasty of one or two coronary arteries is limited to 25% of the Crisis Recovery PLUS sum insured subject to a maximum of \$25,000 under all policies we have issued covering the life insured. 100% of the Crisis Recovery PLUS sum insured will be payable for three or more coronary arteries.

After any payment for Cancer or Coronary Artery Angioplasty, the Crisis Recovery PLUS sum insured will be reduced by the payment made. Once total payments under the Crisis Recovery PLUS Plan reach the Crisis Recovery PLUS sum insured the Crisis Recovery PLUS Plan will cease.

# DISABILITY INCOME PLAN

## DISABILITY INCOME BENEFIT

### Indexation of Benefit

The level of cover will increase by 3% or the Consumer Price Index increase (whichever is the greater).

### Increasing Claim Benefit

Benefit has been renamed as the 'Claims Escalation Benefit'. The Monthly Benefit (Insured Monthly Benefit) for Total Disablement will be increased by 3% or the Consumer Price Index increase (whichever is the greater) each year during the life of a claim.

### Definition of 'Waiting Period'

Number of days the life insured can return to work for during the Waiting Period before the waiting period starts again has improved to 5/10 consecutive days.

Where the Waiting Period is 14 or 30 days, the life insured can now return to work during the Waiting Period for one or more periods of 4 or fewer days without restarting the Waiting Period. Previously once the life insured had returned to work for a total or 5 or more days the Waiting Period restarted. This change means that the life insured can now return to work for more than 5 days in total without restarting the Waiting Period provided each period for which he/she returns to work is for 4 or fewer consecutive days. Where the Waiting Period is longer than 14 days, the life insured can now return to work for more than 10 days in total without restarting the Waiting Period provided each period for which he/she returns to work is for 9 or fewer consecutive days.

### Specified Injury benefit

Removed 'within 48 hours of the injury' from the definition of 'Fracture'.

Also, clarified the wording relating to the list of benefits that won't be paid when a Specified Injury benefit is being paid. Retrospective benefit is added to the list.

### Accommodation benefit

Maximum daily benefit increased to \$250 (from \$150)

### New Crisis Events

- Bacterial Meningitis
- Benign Brain Tumour
- Cardiomyopathy
- Loss of Hearing
- Loss of Speech
- Major Head Trauma
- Occupationally Acquired Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C Infection
- Viral Encephalitis

### Crisis Events – changed descriptions

- Leukaemia has been grouped under Cancer
- Alzheimer's Diseases/Irreversible Organic Disorder and Dementia have been combined into Dementia/Alzheimer
- Health Valve Replacement has been upgraded to Heart Valve Surgery.

The Crisis Events now covered under the Crisis Recovery benefit under your policy document are listed below and are defined in Appendix 1:

- Accidental HIV Infection
- Aplastic Anaemia
- Bacterial Meningitis
- Benign Brain Tumour
- Blindness
- Cancer\*
- Cardiomyopathy
- Chronic Liver Disease
- Chronic Lung Disease
- Coma
- Coronary Artery By-pass Surgery
- Dementia/Alzheimer's Disease
- Diplegia
- Heart Attack
- Heart Valve Surgery
- Hemiplegia
- Kidney Failure
- Loss of Hearing
- Loss of Independence
- Loss of Limbs and Sight of One Eye
- Loss of Speech
- Major Burns
- Major Head Trauma
- Major Organ Transplant
- Motor Neurone Disease
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Muscular Dystrophy
- Occupationally Acquired Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C Infection
- Other Serious Coronary Artery Disease
- Paraplegia
- Parkinson's Disease
- Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (primary)
- Quadriplegia
- Stroke
- Surgery to Aorta
- Viral Encephalitis

\* We will not pay a benefit for 'carcinoma in situ of the breast' under the Crisis Recovery benefit.

# APPENDIX 1 – CRISIS EVENTS

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The following definitions apply to the Crisis Recovery benefit under the Yearly Renewable Term benefit, the Crisis Recovery PLUS Plan and to the Crisis Recovery benefit under the Disability Income benefit.

Not all crisis events defined below are covered under all benefits (see the relevant benefit section of your policy for which crisis events are covered).

'ACCIDENTAL HIV INFECTION' means infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) acquired by accident or violence during the course of the life insured's normal occupation or through the medium of a blood transfusion, transfusion of blood products, organ transplant, assisted reproduction technique or other medical procedure or operation performed by a doctor or at a recognised medical facility. Sero-conversion evidence of the HIV infection must occur within six months of the accident. HIV infection transmitted by any other means, including but not limited to sexual activity or non-medical intravenous drug use, is not Accidental HIV Infection under the policy.

Any accident giving rise to a potential claim must be reported to Us within 30 days and be supported by a negative HIV antibody test taken within seven days after the accident. We must be given access to test independently all blood samples used, if We require. We retain the right to take further independent blood tests or other medically accepted HIV tests.

'APLASTIC ANAEMIA' means permanent bone marrow failure that results in anaemia, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia requiring treatment by at least one of the following:

- blood product transfusion
- marrow stimulating agents
- immunosuppressive agents
- bone marrow transplantation.

'BACTERIAL MENINGITIS' means the diagnosis of the life insured with bacterial meningitis. The meningitis must produce neurological deficit causing permanent and significant functional impairment. 'Significant' shall mean at least a 25% impairment of whole person function as defined in *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment 5th edition*, American Medical Association. Diagnosis must be confirmed by a consultant neurologist. Bacterial meningitis in the presence of HIV infection is excluded. All other forms of meningitis including viral, are excluded.

'BENIGN BRAIN TUMOUR' means a non-cancerous tumour on the brain giving rise to symptoms of increased intracranial pressure such as papilloedema, mental symptoms, seizures and sensory or motor skills impairment as confirmed by a consultant neurologist. The tumour must result in permanent neurological deficit, resulting in either:

- (a) at least 25% impairment of whole person function, as defined in *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment 5th edition*, American Medical Association, or
- (b) the life insured being totally and permanently unable to perform any one of the following 'Activities of Daily Living':
  - (i) bathing,
  - (ii) dressing,
  - (iii) eating,
  - (iv) toileting,
  - (v) transferring.

The presence of the underlying tumour must be confirmed by imaging studies such as CT scan or MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).

Cysts, granulomas, cholesteatomas, malfunctions in or of the arteries or veins of the brain, haematomas and tumours in the pituitary gland or spine are not covered.

'BLINDNESS' means total irreversible loss of sight in both eyes certified by an ophthalmologist and as a result of disease or accident.

'CANCER' means the presence of one or more malignant tumours including Hodgkin's disease, leukaemia and other malignant bone marrow disorders, and characterised by the uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells and the invasion and destruction of normal tissue, but does not include the following:

- tumours which are histologically described as pre-malignant or showing the changes of 'carcinoma in situ';
  - 'carcinoma in situ of the breast' is not excluded if the entire breast is removed specifically to arrest the spread of malignancy, and this procedure is the appropriate and necessary treatment as confirmed by an appropriate specialist acceptable to us.
- melanomas of less than 1.5 mm thickness as determined by histological examination and which are also less than Clark Level II depth of invasion, without ulceration;
- all hyperkeratoses or basal cell carcinomas of the skin;
- all squamous cell carcinomas of the skin, unless there has been spread to other organs;
- T1 N0 M0 papillary carcinoma of the thyroid less than 1cm in diameter;
- Polycythemia Rubra Vera requiring treatment by venesection alone, and
- Tumours treated by endoscopic procedures alone.

'CARDIOMYOPATHY' means a condition of impaired ventricular function of variable aetiology (often not determined) resulting in significant physical impairment i.e. Class III on the New York Heart Association classification of cardiac impairment.

The New York Heart Association classifications are:

Class I – no limitation of physical activity, no symptoms with ordinary physical activity.

Class II – slight limitation of physical activity, symptoms occur with ordinary physical activity.

Class III – marked limitation of physical activity and comfortable at rest, symptoms occur with less than ordinary physical activity.

Class IV – symptoms with any physical activity and may occur at rest, symptoms increased in severity with any physical activity.

'CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE' means end stage liver failure, together with permanent jaundice, ascites, and hepatic encephalopathy. Such disease directly related to alcohol or drug abuse is excluded.

'CHRONIC LUNG DISEASE' means end stage respiratory failure requiring permanent oxygen therapy with FEV 1 test results consistently showing less than one litre.

'COMA' means total failure of cerebral function characterised by total unarousable, unresponsiveness to external stimuli, persisting continually with the use of a life support system for a period of at least 96 hours. It must result in significant permanent loss of cerebral function as determined by a recognised consultant neurologist acceptable to us.

For the purposes of this definition, 'significant' shall mean at least a 25% impairment of whole person function as defined in *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment 5th edition*, American Medical Association.

Excluded from this definition is coma induced medically or resulting from alcohol or drug abuse.

# APPENDIX 1 – CRISIS EVENTS (CONTINUED)

'CORONARY ARTERY ANGIOPLASTY' means the actual undergoing for the first time of either:

- balloon angioplasty;
- insertion of a stent;
- atherectomy; or
- laser therapy

to correct a narrowing or blockage of three or more coronary arteries within the same procedure. Angiographic evidence, indicating obstruction of three or more coronary arteries is required to confirm the need for this procedure. The procedure must be considered necessary by a cardiologist to correct or treat coronary artery disease.

'CORONARY ARTERY BY-PASS SURGERY' means the actual undergoing of by-pass surgery (including saphenous vein or internal mammary graft(s) for the treatment of coronary artery disease. The operation must be for the treatment of one or more coronary arteries and angioplasty contra-indicated and must be considered necessary by a consultant cardiologist.

'DEMENTIA/ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE' means the unequivocal diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease or other dementia as confirmed by a consultant neurologist, geriatrician, psychiatrist or psychogeriatrician. The diagnosis must confirm dementia due to failure of global brain function for which no other recognisable cause has been identified. The condition must result in significant cognitive impairment and the permanent inability to perform at least two of the Activities of Daily Living (see definition of 'LOSS OF INDEPENDENCE').

Dementia or Alzheimer's disease as a result of alcohol or drug abuse is excluded.

'DIPLEGIA' means the total and permanent loss of function of both sides of the body due to spinal cord injury or disease, or brain injury or disease.

'HEART ATTACK' (Myocardial Infarction) means the death of a portion of the heart muscle as a result of inadequate blood supply to the relevant area. The diagnosis for this must be evidenced by:

- new and permanent ECG changes consistent with Myocardial Infarction; and
- elevation of biochemical markers (such as troponin or cardiac enzymes) consistent with Myocardial Infarction.

We will not pay for other causes of severe non-cardiac chest pain, heart failure or angina.

If the above tests are inconclusive, We will consider other appropriate and medically recognised tests in support of a diagnosis.

'HEART VALVE SURGERY' means the actual undergoing of open-heart surgery to replace or repair cardiac valves as a consequence of heart valve defects or abnormalities occurring after the commencement date or last reinstatement date of the policy. Valvotomy is specifically excluded.

'HEMIPLEGIA' means the total and permanent loss of function of one side of the body due to spinal cord injury or disease, or brain injury or disease.

'KIDNEY FAILURE' means end stage renal failure, which presents as chronic irreversible failure of both kidneys to function, as a result of which regular renal dialysis is initiated or renal transplantation carried out.

'LOSS OF HEARING' means complete and irrecoverable loss of hearing, both natural and assisted, from both ears as a result of injury or sickness, as certified by an appropriate medical specialist.

'LOSS OF INDEPENDENCE' means:

- (a) A condition as a result of injury or sickness, where the life insured is totally and irreversibly unable to perform at least two of the following five 'Activities of Daily Living'. The condition should be confirmed by a consultant physician.

### **Bathing**

Means the ability of the life insured to wash himself or herself either in the bath or shower or by sponge bath without the standby assistance of another person. The life insured will be considered to be able to bathe himself or herself even if the above tasks can only be performed by using equipment or adaptive devices.

### **Dressing**

Means the ability to put on and take off all garments and medically necessary braces or artificial limbs usually worn, and to fasten and unfasten them, without the standby assistance of another person. The life insured will be considered able to dress himself or herself even if the above tasks can only be performed by using modified clothing or adaptive devices such as tape fasteners or zipper pulls.

### **Eating**

Means the ability to get nourishment into the body by any means once it has been prepared and made available to the life insured without the standby assistance of another person.

### **Toileting**

Means the ability to get to and from and on and off the toilet, to maintain a reasonable level of personal hygiene, and to care for clothing without the standby assistance of another person. The life insured will be considered able to toilet himself or herself even if he or she has an ostomy and is able to empty it himself or herself, or if the life insured uses a commode, bedpan or urinal, and is able to empty and clean it without the standby assistance of another person.

### **Transferring**

Means the ability to move in and out of a chair or bed without the standby assistance of another person. The life insured will be considered able to transfer himself or herself even if equipment such as canes, quad canes, walkers, crutches or grab bars or other support devices including mechanical or motorised devices is used.

or

- (b) Cognitive impairment, meaning a deterioration or loss in the life insured's intellectual capacity which requires another person's assistance or verbal cueing to protect himself or herself or others as measured by clinical evidence and standardised tests which reliably measure the impairment in the following areas:
- short or long term memory
  - orientation as to person (such as personal identity), place (such as location), and time (such as day, date and year)
  - deductive or abstract reasoning.

'LOSS OF LIMBS AND SIGHT OF ONE EYE' means the total and irrecoverable loss by the life insured of any of the:

- use of both hands
- use of both feet
- use of one hand and one foot
- use of one hand and the sight of one eye
- use of one foot and the sight of one eye.

'LOSS OF SPEECH' means the complete and irrecoverable loss of the ability to speak as a result of injury or sickness which must be established and the diagnosis reaffirmed after a continuous period of three months of such loss by an appropriate medical specialist.

'MAJOR BURNS' means third degree burns (full thickness skin destruction) to at least 20% of the body surface area.

## APPENDIX 1 – CRISIS EVENTS (CONTINUED)

'MAJOR HEAD TRAUMA' means an accidental head injury resulting in neurological deficit, as certified by a consultant neurologist acceptable to Us, causing at least a permanent 25% impairment of whole person function as defined in *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment 5th edition*, American Medical Association.

'MAJOR ORGAN TRANSPLANT' means having received, from a human donor, a medically necessary transplant involving one or more of the following organs: kidney, heart, liver, lung, bone marrow and pancreas.

'MOTOR NEURONE DISEASE' means the unequivocal diagnosis of Motor Neurone Disease by at least two consultant neurologists with persistent neurological deficit resulting in at least a permanent 25% impairment of whole person function as defined in *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment 5th edition*, American Medical Association.

'MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS' means the unequivocal diagnosis of multiple sclerosis by two consultant neurologists resulting in at least a permanent 25% impairment of whole person function as defined in *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment 5th edition*, American Medical Association.

Diagnosis must be based on all of the following:

- symptoms referable to tracts (white matter) involving the optic nerves, brain stem, and spinal cord, producing well defined neurological deficits;
- a multiplicity of discrete lesions; and
- a well documented history of exacerbations and remissions of said symptoms/neurological deficits.

'MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY' means the unequivocal diagnosis of muscular dystrophy, confirmed by at least two consultant neurologists, based on a combination of some or all of the following:

- clinical presentation including absence of sensory disturbance, abnormal cerebro-spinal fluid and mild tendon reflex reduction;
- characteristic electromyogram;
- clinical suspicion confirmed by muscle biopsy, and which in our opinion confirms the diagnosis of muscular dystrophy.

'OCCUPATIONALLY ACQUIRED HEPATITIS B OR HEPATITIS C INFECTION' means the life insured is infected with Hepatitis B or Hepatitis C as a result of an occupational accident. An occupational accident means an accident that happens whilst the life insured is performing the usual duties of his or her normal occupation and involves contact with a body substance which puts the life insured at risk of transmission of the infections.

This benefit will only be paid if all the following conditions for payment are satisfied. We require that:

- the life insured reports the accident to us within 48 hours after it happens;
- the life insured is tested for infections within 48 hours after the accident and the results are negative;
- a medical practitioner diagnoses the life insured to be:
  - positive to Hepatitis C within 180 days after the accident; or
  - positive to Hepatitis B within 180 days after the accident and still be positive within 180 days after the first diagnosis;
- the life insured complies with all infection control precautions that apply;
- the life insured is vaccinated or immunised for the infections as required by us; and
- all tests be carried out according to the procedures we specify.

'OTHER SERIOUS CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE' means the narrowing of the lumen of at least three coronary arteries by a minimum of 60%, as proven for the first time by coronary arteriography, regardless of whether or not any form of coronary artery surgery has been performed.

'PARAPLEGIA' means the total and permanent loss of function of the lower limbs due to spinal cord injury or disease, or brain injury or disease.

'PARKINSON'S DISEASE' means unequivocal diagnosis of Parkinson's Disease by at least two consultant neurologists where the condition:

- cannot be controlled with medication;
- shows signs of progressive impairment;
- at least 25% impairment of whole person function, as defined in *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment 5th edition*, American Medical Association, or
- 'Activities of Daily Living' assessment confirms the inability of the life insured to perform without assistance two or more of the following: bathing, dressing, eating, toileting, transferring in or out of a bed or a chair.

Only idiopathic Parkinson's Disease is covered. Drug-induced or toxic causes of Parkinsonism are excluded.

'PULMONARY ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION (PRIMARY)' means primary pulmonary hypertension associated with right ventricular enlargement established by cardiac catheterisation, resulting in significant irreversible physical impairment of at least Class III of the New York Heart Association classification of cardiac impairment.

Pulmonary Hypertension in association with chronic lung disease is specifically excluded.

Other forms of hypertension (involving increased blood pressure) are specifically excluded.

The New York Heart Association classifications are:

Class I – no limitation of physical activity, no symptoms with ordinary physical activity.

Class II – slight limitation of physical activity, symptoms occur with ordinary physical activity.

Class III – marked limitation of physical activity and comfortable at rest, symptoms occur with less than ordinary physical activity.

Class IV – symptoms with any physical activity and may occur at rest, symptoms increased in severity with any physical activity.

'QUADRIPLEGIA' means the total and permanent loss of function of the lower and upper limbs due to spinal cord injury or disease, or brain injury or disease.

'STROKE' means an acute neurological event caused by a cerebral or subarachnoid haemorrhage, cerebral embolism or cerebral thrombosis, where the following conditions are met:

- There is an acute onset of objective and ongoing neurological signs that last more than 24 hours, and
- Findings on magnetic resonance imaging, computerised tomography, or other reliable imaging techniques, demonstrate a lesion consistent with the acute haemorrhage, embolism or thrombosis.

Brain damage due to an accident, infection, reversible ischaemic neurological deficit, transient Ischaemic attack, vasculitis or an inflammatory disease is excluded.

'SURGERY TO AORTA' means the actual undergoing of surgery for a disease of the aorta needing excision and surgical replacement of the diseased aorta with a graft. For the purpose of this definition aorta shall mean the thoracic and abdominal aorta but not its branches.

'VIRAL ENCEPHALITIS' means the diagnosis of the life insured with encephalitis due to direct viral infection of the central nervous system. The encephalitis must produce neurological deficit causing permanent and significant functional impairment certified by a consultant neurologist. 'Significant' shall mean at least a 25% impairment of whole person function as defined in *Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment 5th edition*, American Medical Association. Encephalitis in the presence of HIV infection is excluded.