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Business Life Insurance Options In focus



 AVIVA

Contents



What is Business Life Insurance Options?

Business Life Insurance Options provides life cover with the added flexibility of critical illness cover, increasing cover, renewal option and waiver of premium.

- Life cover pays out if the life covered dies during the policy term.
- Life and critical illness cover pays out if, during the policy term, the life covered dies or is diagnosed with a critical illness that meets our policy definition and survives for at least 10 days. We only cover the critical illnesses we define in our policy and no others.

Both types of cover include terminal illness cover. This pays out if, during the policy term, the life covered is diagnosed with a terminal illness that meets our definition.

We only pay the cover amount once, so when we've accepted a claim for the death benefit, terminal illness benefit or full critical illness benefit the policy will end.

The policy only pays out on a successful claim.

It can be used for:

Key person protection

Shareholder/partnership protection

Business loan protection

Business Life Insurance Options can be used to cover one or two people, but it will only pay the cover amount once. So when we've paid a claim, the policy will end.

The policyholder can choose to have the cover amount paid as a lump sum or as annual instalments on the death or diagnosis of a terminal illness of the life covered during the policy term. If the policy includes critical illness cover, the cover amount can be paid - as a lump sum or in instalments - if the life covered is diagnosed with a critical illness during the term of the policy.

Business Life Insurance Options is designed to be flexible so it can meet the changing needs of a business.

The trust can be written in paper form or online through the application process. Completing the trust online is signature free. Any director completing the trust online on behalf of a company needs to ensure all shareholders are in agreement.

Types of cover

The policyholder can choose from two types of cover:

Level cover

The cover amount stays the same throughout the policy term

Decreasing cover

The cover amount decreases by a fixed rate

For both level and decreasing cover, the premium remains the same throughout the term of the policy.

For decreasing cover, we offer rundown rates from 4% to 18%, selectable up to two decimal places, so you can match cover to your client's needs.



What's covered?

Life cover

When Business Life Insurance Options is used to provide life cover only, we'll pay one of the following benefits:

- Death benefit - We'll pay the cover amount shown in the policy schedule if the life covered dies during the policy term.
- Terminal illness benefit - We'll pay the cover amount shown in the policy schedule if the life covered is diagnosed with a terminal illness during the policy term and life expectancy is less than 12 months.

Once we've accepted a claim for the death benefit or terminal illness benefit, the policy will end.

Life and critical illness cover

When Business Life Insurance Options is used to provide life and critical illness cover, as well as the above benefits, the policy will also include the following:

Critical illness benefit - We'll pay the cover amount shown in the policy schedule if the life assured is diagnosed with a critical illness that meets our policy definition during the policy term and survives for at least 10 days. Dependent on the definition of the critical illness, Aviva might pay on diagnosis only, when the condition has progressed to a specified severity or when named treatments or surgeries are performed.

Once we have accepted a claim for death benefit, terminal illness benefit or full critical illness benefit the policy will end.

For a list of the critical illnesses we cover, please see **Appendix 1**.

Additional critical illness benefit - We'll pay this benefit if, during the policy term, the life covered is diagnosed with, or undergoes surgery for, an additional critical illness which meets our policy definition and survives for at least 10 days.

We'll accept one claim per additional critical illness for each life covered.

We'll pay the lower of £25,000 or 25% of the cover amount, or the lower of £20,000 or 20% of the cover amount, depending on the additional critical illness.

We'll pay additional critical illness benefit as long as the policyholder hasn't already made, nor are they eligible to make, a claim for the death benefit, terminal illness benefit or critical illness benefit.

For a list of the additional critical illnesses we cover, please see **Appendix 2**.

11 additional critical illnesses covered as standard

Claiming for additional critical illness benefit won't affect what we'll pay on a successful claim for death, terminal illness or full critical illness benefit in the future. We'll still pay the full cover amount. We will however only pay out the full cover amount once. The policy will then end.

Instalment option

The instalment option means that the policyholder doesn't have to receive the cover amount as a lump sum. Instead, they can choose to receive up to five equal yearly instalments when they make a claim for the death benefit, critical illness benefit or terminal illness benefit.

The instalment option is only available at outset for policies with level cover.

What's not covered

We won't pay a claim if the life covered dies as a result of suicide or intentional self-inflicted injury in the first 12 months of the policy. If this happens, the policy will end.

Additional benefits explained

Business change benefit

Policyholders can take out more cover without us asking further medical questions.

Business change benefit will only be included if:

- we accepted the policy on standard terms
- the oldest life covered is aged 54 or under.

If the original policy:

- is a single life policy - the new policy has to be a single policy
- is a joint life policy - the new policy can be either single or joint.
However, both policyholders need to agree to the new policy because it's not possible to change the lives covered.

After they've had their policy for six months, the policyholder can use the business change benefit in the event of the following changes:

Business change	Evidence needed
Increase in value/salary of key person	Copy of financial accounts
Increase in the value of share ownership or financial interest	Copy of financial accounts
Increase in loan amount	Copy of loan offer

The policyholder can use the business change benefit as many times as they like on the original policy as long as:

- they take out the new policy before the oldest life covered turns 55
- they take out the new policy within 180 days of the business change happening
- they send us the evidence we need
- they haven't already made, nor are they eligible to make, a claim for any benefit
- the premium of the new policy meets the minimum premium limit that applies at the time.

The new policy can have critical illness cover if it was included on the original policy.

The new policy can have the instalment option even if it wasn't included on the original policy. If it was included, the instalment period on the new policy doesn't have to be the same.

The new policy can have the waiver of premium option if:

- it was included on the original policy
- the policyholder chooses a deferred period no shorter than that on the original policy
- it's available at the time they use the business change benefit.

The new policy won't include the:

- increasing cover option
- business change benefit
- renewal.

The total cover amount for all the policies taken out using the business change benefit must not exceed the lower of:

- the original cover amount, or
- £200,000, or
- the loan increase, the salary increase or the share value increase, where appropriate.

The new policy must end before the oldest life covered turns 70.

Business Protection Promise

The policies you write for business protection will typically be of higher value than those for personal protection.

So we offer a higher amount of free cover available under our Protection Promise for all Business Life Insurance Options policies.

If we can't make a decision on an application straightaway, they will now be covered for up to £1,000,000 of free life cover whilst we look into their case.

The free cover lasts until the earliest of:

- 10 days after we make our acceptance offer, or
- The date we decide to defer or decline your application, or
- The date you withdraw your application, or
- 90 days from our confirmation that the free cover has started.

The Protection Promise will pay out if a life covered dies unless:

- we haven't received complete and accurate information as part of the application
- death is the result of suicide or self-inflicted injury
- death is the result of a pre-existing medical condition present at the time of the application, which the life covered knew about or was having symptoms of.

Optional benefits explained

Waiver of premium

Waiver of premium is available at an extra cost and means we'll pay the premiums if the life covered meets our definition of incapacity and we accept a claim. We'll apply the own occupation definition of incapacity unless the life covered stopped performing any occupation more than 12 months before the start of incapacity. In these circumstances, we'll apply the activities of daily work definition. Both definitions are listed below:

Own occupation

Due to illness or injury, the life covered is unable to perform the material and substantial duties that are normally required for and form a significant part of the performance of their own occupation, which cannot be reasonably omitted or modified.

This is the occupation the life covered is following immediately prior to their illness or injury.

'Occupation' means a trade, profession or type of work undertaken for profit or pay. It is not a specific job with any particular employer and is irrespective of location and availability.

Activities of daily work

To meet the activities of daily work criteria the life covered must be unable to perform at least two of the following work tasks listed below.

Work tasks

The life covered must need the help or supervision of another person and be unable to perform the task on their own, even with the use of special equipment routinely available to help and having taken any appropriate prescribed medication.

The work tasks are:

- Walking - the ability to walk more than 200 metres on a level surface.
- Climbing - the ability to climb up a flight of 12 stairs and down again, using the handrail if needed.
- Lifting - the ability to pick up an object weighing 2kg at table height and hold for 60 seconds before replacing the object on the table.

- Bending - the ability to bend or kneel to touch the floor and straighten up again.
- Getting in and out of a car - the ability to get into a standard saloon car, and out again.
- Writing - the manual dexterity to write legibly using a pen or pencil, or type using a desktop personal computer keyboard.

At the start of the policy, the policyholder can choose a deferred period of one, three or six months. After we've accepted a claim, we'll start paying the premiums at the end of the deferred period. So the policyholder should carry on paying their premiums until the end of the deferred period.

When the deferred period ends, we'll pay the premium until the first of the following events occurs:

- the policy ends
- the incapacity ends
- the life covered starts any occupation
- the date we accept a claim for the death, terminal illness or full critical illness benefit.

In order for us to carry on paying the premiums, we'll need evidence that the incapacity is continuing.

We won't pay the premiums if we establish that the life covered has been living outside of Andorra, Australia, Canada, the Channel Islands, the European Union, the Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, the Isle of Man, Liechtenstein, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, the UK, USA or the Vatican City for more than 13 consecutive weeks in any 12 month period.

Renewal option

The renewal option is available at an extra cost and lets the policyholder renew their cover on the policy end date without us asking any further medical questions.

The renewal option is available if:

- we accepted the policy on standard terms
- the policy has level life cover or level life and critical illness cover with guaranteed premiums
- the policy doesn't include the increasing cover option or reviewable critical illness cover.

The policyholder can use the renewal option as long as they haven't already made, nor are they eligible to make, a claim for the death benefit, terminal illness benefit or critical illness benefit.

The new policy must:

- start immediately after the original policy ends
- have a policy term no longer than the original policy
- have a cover amount less than, or equal to, the cover amount on the original policy.

The new policy will include the same additional benefits, and can have the same policy options as the original policy, as long as they're available at the time.

If the policyholder has already claimed for additional critical illness on the original policy, they won't be able to claim for that particular illness on the new policy.

If the original policy has:

- life and critical illness cover – the new policy can have the same cover, or life cover only
- life cover – the new policy must also be life cover only.

If the original policy:

- is a single life policy – the new policy has to be a single policy
- is a joint life policy – the new policy can be either single or joint. However, both policyholders need to agree to the new policy because it's not possible to change the lives covered.

Total permanent disability

Total permanent disability is an optional benefit which is available at an extra cost. It pays the cover amount on confirmation that the life covered is totally and permanently disabled. It's only available at outset and if critical illness cover is selected. It is subject to our acceptance following underwriting.

There are two definitions of TPD: Own occupation and activities of daily work

Own occupation

- Loss of the physical or mental ability through an illness or Injury before age 71 to carry out the material and substantial duties of their own occupation ever again.
- The material and substantial duties are those that are normally required for, and/or form a significant and integral part of, the performance of the life covered's own occupation that cannot reasonably be omitted or modified.
- The relevant specialists must reasonably expect that the disability will last throughout life with no prospect of improvement, irrespective of when the policy ends or the life covered expects to retire.
- Disabilities for which the relevant specialists can't give a clear prognosis are not covered.
- Own occupation means the trade, profession or type of work the life covered does for profit or pay. It is not a specific job with any particular employer and is irrespective of location and availability.

Activities of daily work

- Loss of the physical ability through an illness or injury before age 71 to do at least three of the six works tasks listed below ever again.
- The relevant specialists must reasonably expect that the disability will last throughout life with no prospect of improvement, irrespective of when the policy ends or the life covered expects to retire.
- The life covered must need the help or supervision of another person and be unable to perform the task on their own, even with the use of special equipment routinely available to help and having taken any appropriate prescribed medication.

The work tasks are:

1. Walking – the ability to walk more than 200 metres on a level surface.
2. Climbing – the ability to climb up a flight of 12 stairs and down again, using the handrail if needed.
3. Lifting – the ability to pick up an object weighing 2kg at table height and hold for 60 seconds before replacing the object on the table.
4. Bending – the ability to bend or kneel to touch the floor and straighten up again.
5. Getting in and out of a car – the ability to get into a standard saloon car and out again.
6. Writing – the manual dexterity to write legibly using a pen or pencil, or type using a desktop personal computer keyboard.

In the event that the life covered is unemployed or redundant at the time of incapacity; we'll assess them using activities of daily work.

When we've paid out for total permanent disability, the policy will end.

The policy schedule will confirm whether total permanent disability is included on the policy. It will also show which definition applies to the life covered.

Increasing cover option

The increasing cover option is available when level cover is selected. It lets the policyholder automatically increase their cover amount each year without us asking any further medical questions.

We will write to the policyholder each year to notify them about the option to increase their cover. The policyholder can choose not to increase their cover amount if they don't want to pay a higher premium. If they do this, their cover amount, and their premiums, will stay the same. They must tell us soon as possible before the anniversary date if they want us to cancel the increase.

We'll reinstate the increasing cover option the following year. However, if the policyholder decides against the increase three times in a row, we'll remove increasing cover from their policy.

The rate of the increase will be based on the:

- percentage increase in the Retail Prices Index (RPI) over the 12 month period ending 12 weeks before the start of the month in which the policy anniversary date falls (to a maximum of 10%); or
- fixed percentage shown in the policy schedule.

If the policyholder accepts the increase in cover amount, the premiums will increase. We'll take the current premium and multiply it by 1.5 and the rate of the increase.

For RPI increases, the premium won't increase by more than 15% each year (1.5 multiplied by the maximum increase of 10%).

If the change in the RPI is 0% or below, the cover amount – and the premium – will stay the same.

For fixed percentage increases, the premium will increase by 1.5 multiplied by the fixed percentage selected.

The increasing cover option is only available at outset.



Making changes to a policy

Unless otherwise stated:

- The policyholder can make changes to their policy six months from the start date.
- We'll make the changes without any further medical information.
- We'll use the original premium rates based on the personal circumstances of the life covered.

Any changes will apply from the date the next premium is due.

Amending the policy

If the policyholder makes any of the following changes, we'll amend the policy:

- Reducing the cover amount.
- Reducing the policy term.
- Increasing the policy term - we'll use the premium rates available when we make the change, based on the personal circumstances of the life covered. We may need to ask some further medical questions. Depending on the answer, we may not be able to carry out the increase. The policy term can't be increased if the policy includes the increasing cover or renewal options.
- Changing from monthly to yearly premiums, or the other way round.
- Changing from life and critical illness cover to life cover only - this will remove total permanent disability from the policy if it's included.
- Removing total permanent disability.
- Removing waiver of premium.
- Removing the increasing cover or renewal options - we'll remove the charge for the option from the premium.

Issuing a new policy

If the policyholder increases the cover amount, not through the business change benefit as detailed in the 'Additional benefits' section, we'll issue a new policy to go with the original policy, which will remain in force.

We may need to ask some further medical questions. Depending on the answers, we may not be able to carry out the change.

If we can carry out the change, the Business Life Insurance Options policy conditions in force at the time will apply to the new policy.

After any of the above changes, the premium can't be lower than the minimum premium limit which applies at the time we agree to the request.



Business Life Insurance Options - at a glance

	Life only		Life and critical illness	
Type of cover	Level cover	Decreasing cover (4-18%)	Level cover	Decreasing cover (4-18%)
Benefit - Main	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death benefit • Terminal illness benefit 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death benefit • Terminal illness benefit • Critical illness benefit 	
Additional benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business change benefit • Protection Promise 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business change benefit • Protection Promise • Additional critical illness cover 	
Optional benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing cover option • Waiver of premium • Renewal option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiver of premium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing cover option • Waiver of premium • Renewal option • Total permanent disability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiver of premium • Total permanent disability
Premiums	Guaranteed		Guaranteed or reviewable	
Claim payment	Lump sum or instalments	Lump sum	Lump sum or instalments	Lump sum
Minimum age at entry	18		18	
Maximum age at entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life cover only: 77 • Increasing cover option: 77 • Waiver of premium: 64 • Renewal option: 64 • Waiver + Renewal option: 59 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewable CI: 64 • Guaranteed CI: 64 • With TPD: 64 • Guaranteed CI + Renewal option: 59 • Waiver of premium: 64 	

Type of cover	Life only		Life and critical illness	
	Level cover	Decreasing cover (4-18%)	Level cover	Decreasing cover (4-18%)
Maximum age at end of policy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life cover only: 90 • Waiver of premium: 70 • Renewal option: 70 • Waiver + Renewal: 64 • Increasing cover option: 90 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewable CI: 90 • Guaranteed CI: 75 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With TPD: 70 • Renewal option: 64 • Increasing cover option: 90 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiver of premium: 70
Minimum term		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life cover only: 1 year • Increasing cover: 5 years • Waiver of premium: 1 year • Renewal option: 5 years 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing cover: 5 years • Reviewable CI: 6 years • Guaranteed CI: 1 year • Waiver of premium: 1 year • Renewal option: 5 years
Maximum term	50 years		50 years	
Maximum cover amount		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No maximum for life cover only • £5,000,000 for increasing cover 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £3,000,000 without TPD • £2,000,000 with TPD

Business Life Insurance Options will only pay out the full cover amount if, during the policy term, the life covered:

- dies, or
- is diagnosed with a terminal illness that meets our policy definition, or
- if critical illness cover is included on the policy, is diagnosed with a critical illness that meets our policy definition and survives for at least 10 days.
- It only pays out on a successful claim. If your client stops paying premiums, the policy will end

Appendix 1

Details of critical illnesses covered

For each critical illness or condition listed in alphabetical order below, we have set out the definition we'll use when we're assessing a claim.

Aorta graft surgery – for disease or trauma

The undergoing of surgery for disease or trauma to the aorta with excision and surgical replacement of a portion of the diseased aorta with a graft. The term aorta includes the thoracic and abdominal aorta but not its branches. For the above definition, the following is not covered:

- Any other surgical procedure, for example the insertion of stents or endovascular repair.

Aplastic anaemia

A definite diagnosis of aplastic anaemia by a consultant haematologist. There must be permanent bone marrow failure with anaemia, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia.

Bacterial meningitis

A definite diagnosis of bacterial meningitis resulting in permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms.

Benign brain tumour – resulting in permanent symptoms or requiring invasive surgery

A non-malignant tumour or cyst originating from the brain, cranial nerves or meninges within the skull, resulting in permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms or requiring invasive surgery.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- Tumours in the pituitary gland.
- Tumours originating from bone tissue
- Angiomas and cholesteatoma.

Benign spinal cord tumour

A non-malignant tumour in the spinal canal involving the meninges or spinal cord. This tumour must be interfering with the function of the spinal cord which results in permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms. This diagnosis must be made by a medical specialist and must be supported by appropriate evidence. Excluded under this definition are cysts, granulomas, malformations in the arteries or veins of the spinal cord, haematomas, abscesses, disc protrusions and osteophytes.

Blindness – permanent and irreversible

Permanent and irreversible loss of sight to the extent that even when tested with the use of visual aids, vision is measured at 6/60 or worse in the better eye using a Snellen eye chart or visual field is reduced to 20 degrees or less of an arc, as certified by an ophthalmologist.

Cancer – excluding less advanced cases

Any malignant tumour positively diagnosed with histological confirmation and characterised by the uncontrolled growth of malignant cells and invasion of tissue. The term malignant tumour includes: leukaemia, sarcoma, and lymphoma except those that arise from and are confined to the skin (including cutaneous lymphomas and sarcomas), pseudomyxoma peritonei and Merkel cell cancer. The following are not covered:

- All cancers which are histologically classified as any of the following:
 - pre-malignant
 - non-invasive
 - cancer in situ
 - having borderline malignancy
 - having low malignant potential.
- All tumours of the prostate unless histologically classified as having a Gleason score of 7 or above or having progressed to at least TNM classification cT2bN0M0 or pT2N0M0 following prostatectomy (removal of the prostate).
- Neuroendocrine tumours without lymph node involvement or distant metastases unless classified as WHO Grade 2 or above.
- Gastrointestinal stromal tumours without lymph node involvement or distant metastases unless classified by either AFIP/Miettinen and Lasota as having a moderate or high risk of progression, or as UICC/TNM8 stage II or above.
- All urothelial tumours unless histologically classified as having progressed to at least TNM classification T1N0M0.
- Malignant melanoma skin cancer that is confined to the epidermis (outer layer of skin).
- Any non-melanoma cancer that arises from and is confined to one or more of the epidermal, dermal, and subcutaneous tissue layers of the skin (including cutaneous lymphomas and sarcomas) unless it has spread to lymph nodes or distant organs.

Cardiac arrest – with insertion of a cardiac defibrillator

Sudden loss of heart function with interruption of blood circulation around the body resulting in unconsciousness and resulting in either of the following devices being surgically implanted:

- Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) or;
- Cardiac resynchronisation therapy with defibrillator (CRT-D).

For the above definition the following are not covered:

- Insertion of a pacemaker.
- Insertion of a defibrillator without cardiac arrest.
- Cardiac arrest secondary to alcohol or drug abuse.

Cardiomyopathy – of specified severity.

A definite diagnosis of cardiomyopathy by a consultant cardiologist. There must be clinical impairment of heart function resulting in the permanent loss of ability to perform physical activities to at least Class 3 of the New York Heart Association classifications of functional capacity (i.e. heart disease resulting in marked limitation of physical activities where less than ordinary activity causes fatigue, palpitation, breathlessness or chest pain).

The following are not covered:

- Cardiomyopathy secondary to alcohol or drug abuse.
- All other forms of heart disease, heart enlargement and myocarditis.

Coma – with associated permanent symptoms

A state of unconsciousness with no reaction to external stimuli or internal needs which:

- requires the use of life support systems; and
- results in associated permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- Medically induced coma.
- Coma secondary to alcohol or drug abuse.

Coronary artery by-pass grafts

The undergoing of surgery on the advice of a consultant cardiologist to correct narrowing or blockage of one or more coronary arteries with by-pass grafts.

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease

An unequivocal diagnosis of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease made by a consultant neurologist.

Deafness – permanent and irreversible

Permanent and irreversible loss of hearing to the extent that the loss is greater than 70 decibels across all frequencies in the better ear using a pure tone audiogram.

Dementia – of specified severity

A definite diagnosis of Dementia, including Alzheimer's disease, by a Consultant Geriatrician, Neurologist, Neuropsychologist or Psychiatrist supported by evidence including neuropsychometric testing.

There must be permanent cognitive dysfunction with progressive deterioration in the ability to do all of the following:

- remember;
- reason; and
- perceive, understand, express and give effect to ideas.

For the above definition, the following is not covered:

- Mild cognitive Impairment (MCI).

Devic's disease – with persisting clinical symptoms

A definite diagnosis of Devic's disease by a consultant neurologist. There must be current clinical impairment of motor or sensory function, which must have persisted for a continuous period of at least 3 months.

Encephalitis

A definite diagnosis of encephalitis by a consultant neurologist resulting in permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms.

Heart attack

A definite diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction with death of heart muscle as evidenced by all of the following:

- New characteristic electrocardiographic changes or new diagnostic imaging changes.
- The characteristic rise of cardiac enzymes or Troponins.

The evidence must show a definite acute myocardial infarction.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- Angina without myocardial infarction.
- Myocardial injury without infarction.

Heart valve replacement or repair

The undergoing of surgery on the advice of a consultant cardiologist to replace or repair one or more heart valves.

Intensive care – requiring mechanical ventilation for 10 consecutive days

Any sickness or injury resulting in the insured requiring continuous mechanical ventilation by means of tracheal intubation for 10 consecutive days (24 hours per day) or more in an intensive care unit in a UK hospital. For the above definition the following is not covered:

Sickness or injury as a result of drug or alcohol intake or other self-inflicted means.

Kidney failure – requiring permanent dialysis

Chronic and end stage failure of both kidneys to function, as a result of which regular dialysis is permanently required.

Liver failure

A definite diagnosis, by a consultant physician, of irreversible end stage liver failure due to cirrhosis resulting in all of the following:

- Permanent jaundice; and
- Ascites; and
- Encephalopathy.

The following is not covered:

- Liver failure secondary to alcohol or drug abuse.

Loss of hand or foot – permanent physical severance

Permanent physical severance of either a hand or a foot at or above the wrist or ankle joint.

Major organ transplant – from another donor

The undergoing as a recipient of a transplant from another donor of bone marrow or of a complete heart, kidney, liver, lung or pancreas, or a whole lobe of the lung or liver, or inclusion on an official UK waiting list for such a procedure.

For the above definition, the following is not covered:

- Transplant of any other organs, parts of organs, tissues or cells.

Motor neurone disease – resulting in permanent symptoms

A definite diagnosis of motor neurone disease by a consultant neurologist. There must be permanent clinical impairment of motor function. All forms of motor neurone disease are covered including spinal muscular atrophy.

Multiple sclerosis – where there have been symptoms

A definite diagnosis of multiple sclerosis by a consultant neurologist. There must have been clinical impairment of motor or sensory function caused by multiple sclerosis.

Multiple system atrophy

A definite diagnosis of multiple system atrophy confirmed by a consultant neurologist. There must be evidence of permanent clinical impairment of either:

Motor function with associated rigidity of movement or the ability to coordinate muscle movement or bladder control and postural hypotension.

Paralysis of a limb – total and irreversible

Total and irreversible loss of muscle function to the whole of a limb.

Parkinson's disease – resulting in permanent symptoms

A definite diagnosis of Parkinson's disease or other named Parkinsonian syndrome of specified severity by a consultant neurologist. The additional Parkinsonian syndromes covered are corticobasal degeneration and diffuse lewy body disease. There must be permanent clinical impairment of motor function with associated tremor and muscle rigidity.

For the above definition the following are not covered:

- Other Parkinsonian syndromes/Parkinsonism.

Pneumonectomy – removal of a complete lung

The undergoing of surgery on the advice of a consultant medical specialist to remove an entire lung due to disease or traumatic injury. Other forms of surgery to the lungs including removal of a lobe of the lungs (lobectomy) or lung resection are not covered under this definition.

Primary pulmonary hypertension – of specified severity

Primary pulmonary hypertension with permanent clinical impairment of heart function resulting in marked limitation of physical activities to at least Class 3 of the New York Heart Association's classification of functional capacity.

Progressive supranuclear palsy

A definite diagnosis by a consultant neurologist of progressive supranuclear palsy. There must be permanent clinical impairment of eye movement and motor function with associated tremor, rigidity of movement and postural instability.

Pulmonary artery surgery

The undergoing of surgery requiring median sternotomy (surgery to divide the breastbone) on the advice of a consultant cardiologist for disease of the pulmonary artery to excise and replace the diseased pulmonary artery with a graft.

Rheumatoid arthritis – of specified severity

Severe chronic rheumatoid arthritis evidenced by joint destruction and deformity of at least three major joint groups, resulting in the inability to do three of the following; bend or kneel to pick up an object from the floor; use hands or fingers to pick up or manipulate small objects such as cutlery or a pen; lift or carry an everyday object such as a kettle; walk a distance of 200m on flat ground with or without use of a walking stick and without experiencing severe discomfort.

Severe lung disease – of specified severity

Severe lung disease where there is permanent impairment of lung function with lung function tests: Forced Vital Capacity (FVC) and Forced Expiratory Volume at 1 second (FEV1) below 50% of normal and a need for daily oxygen therapy for a minimum of 15 hours per day for at least six months.

Spinal stroke – resulting in permanent symptoms

Death of spinal cord tissue due to inadequate blood supply or haemorrhage within the spinal column resulting in permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms.

Stroke

Death of brain tissue due to inadequate blood supply or haemorrhage within the skull resulting in either:

- permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms; or
- definite evidence of death of brain tissue or haemorrhage on a brain scan; and
- neurological deficit with persistent clinical symptoms lasting at least 24 hours.

For the above definition, the following is not covered:

- Transient ischaemic attack
- Death of tissue of the optic nerve or retina/eye stroke.

Structural heart surgery

The undergoing of heart surgery requiring median sternotomy (surgery to divide the breastbone) on the advice of a consultant cardiologist to correct any structural abnormality of the heart.

Systemic lupus erythematosus – of specified severity

A definite diagnosis with either, permanent impaired kidney function with glomerular filtration rate below 30ml/min or permanent neurological deficit resulting in persistent symptoms of paralysis, localised weakness, dysarthria, dysphagia or difficulty in walking.

Third degree burns – covering at least 20% of the body's surface area or covering at least 20% of the surface area of the face or head

Burns that involve damage or destruction of the skin to its full depth through to the underlying tissue and covering at least 20% of the body's surface area or covering at least 20% of the surface area of the face or head.

Traumatic brain injury – resulting in permanent symptoms

Death of brain tissue due to traumatic injury resulting in permanent neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms.

Appendix 2

Details of additional critical illnesses covered

For each additional critical illness or condition, we have set out the definition we'll use when we're assessing a claim.

Arteriovenous malformation (AVM) of the brain – with specified treatment

The undergoing of craniotomy, endovascular repair or radiosurgery to treat an arteriovenous malformation (AVM) of the brain.

Bladder removal

Complete surgical removal of the urinary bladder (total cystectomy). For the above definition the following are not covered:

- Urinary bladder biopsy
- Removal of a portion of the urinary bladder.

Carcinoma in situ of the breast – requiring surgery to remove the tumour

Carcinoma in situ of the breast positively diagnosed with histological confirmation by biopsy together with the undergoing of surgery to remove the tumour.

Carcinoma in situ of the cervix – requiring treatment with hysterectomy

Carcinoma in situ of the cervix positively diagnosed with histological confirmation together with the undergoing of a hysterectomy on the advice of a specialist, to treat the carcinoma in situ of the cervix.

The following are excluded:

- All grades of dysplasia
- Cervical squamous intra-epithelial lesion (SIL) and Cervical intra-epithelial neoplasia (CIN), unless carcinoma in-situ is present
- Carcinoma in-situ of any other gynaecological organ (for example the ovary, or the fallopian tube)
- Any other disease or disorder of the cervix or other gynaecological organs that is treated with hysterectomy.

Carcinoma in situ of the testicle – requiring surgical removal of one or both testicles

Carcinoma in situ of the testicle (also known as intratubular germ cell neoplasia unclassified or ITGCNU) positively diagnosed with histological confirmation and treated with an orchidectomy (complete surgical removal of the testicle).

Cerebral aneurysm – with specified treatment

The undergoing of craniotomy, endovascular repair or radiosurgery to treat a cerebral aneurysm.

Crohn's disease – treated with intestinal resection

A definite diagnosis by a consultant gastroenterologist of Crohn's disease which has been treated with surgical intestinal resection.

Low grade prostate cancer – with specified treatment

Tumours of the prostate histologically classified as having a Gleason score between 2 and 6 inclusive provided the tumour has progressed to a clinical TNM classification between T1N0M0 and T2aN0M0 and the tumour has been treated by one of the following:

- External beam or interstitial implant radiotherapy.
- Cryotherapy.
- Hormone therapy.
- High intensity focused ultrasound.

For the above definition, the following is not covered:

- Prostate cancers where the treatment is not one of the specified treatments above, or requires observation only.

Non-malignant pituitary tumour – with specified treatment

A non-malignant pituitary tumour requiring radiotherapy or surgical removal.

For the above definition the following are not covered:

- Non-malignant tumours of the pituitary gland treated by any other method.

Removal of an eyeball

Surgical removal of an eyeball due to disease or injury. Self-inflicted injuries are excluded.

Ulcerative colitis – treated with total colectomy

A definite diagnosis of ulcerative colitis which is treated with total colectomy (removal of entire large bowel).

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