

Tata AIA Life Insurance Linked Comprehensive Protection Rider (UIN: 110A032V02)

Annexure 1 (Definitions and Exclusions Annexure)

Definitions of Conditions covered
(as applicable under the respective benefit)

A. Term Benefit with Accelerated Terminal Illness

Terminal Illness: Terminal Illness is defined as an advanced or rapidly progressing incurable and un-correctable medical condition which, in the opinion of two (2) independent Medical Practitioners specializing in treatment of such illness, life expectancy is no greater than twelve months from the date of notification of claim. The terminal illness must be diagnosed and confirmed by independent medical practitioners' specializing in treatment of such illness and registered with the Indian Medical Association and the diagnosis of Terminal Illness should be approved by the Company. The Company reserves the right for independent assessment of the Terminal Illness.

B. Accidental Death Benefit

C. Accidental Total and Permanent Disability

Accidental Death: Accidental Death shall mean death which

- i is caused by bodily injury resulting from an accident and
- ii occurs due to the said bodily injury solely, directly and independently of any other causes and
- iii other within 180 days of the occurrence of such accident

The benefit due to accidental death will be payable if the accident occurs within the Benefit Option term even if death occurs beyond the term (however within 180 days of the accident)

Accidental Total and Permanent Disability: Accidental Total and Permanent Disability means disability as a result of bodily injury caused by an accident and such injury shall within 180 days of its occurrence solely, directly and independently of any other cause, result in the Member's disability which must be total and permanent, and must result in at least one of the following:

- i. Loss of sight in both eyes
- ii. Loss of both arms or both hands;
- iii. Loss of one arm and one leg;
- iv. Loss of one arm and one foot;
- v. Loss of one hand and one foot;
- vi. Loss of one hand and one leg;
- vii. Loss of both legs;
- viii. Loss of both feet;
- ix. Removal of the entire lower jaw
- x. Loss of one hand and loss of sight in one eye
- xi. Loss of one foot and loss of sight in one eye

If the disability is due to amputation/dismemberment, the loss of hand will mean amputation/dismemberment above wrist, the loss of arm will mean amputation/ dismemberment above elbow, the loss of feet will mean amputation/dismemberment above ankle and the loss of leg will mean amputation/dismemberment above knee. This will include medically necessary amputation necessitated by injury or disease. The separation has to be permanent without any chance of surgical correction. If the disability is not due to amputation/dismemberment, the loss will mean loss of usage of both limbs and the limbs should have motor power grade 0/5, 1/5 or 2/5 only.

Loss of a limb resulting directly or indirectly from self-inflicted injury, alcohol or drug abuse is excluded. The loss of use of the particular limb must be certified by a relevant Medical Practitioner and documented for an uninterrupted period of at least six months.

The total Loss of Sight in one eye means total, permanent and irreversible loss of all vision in an eye as a result of accident, evidenced by:

- i. corrected visual acuity being 3/60 or less in one eye or;
- ii. the field of vision being less than 10 degrees in one eye

The diagnosis of Loss of Sight in one eye must be certified by an Ophthalmologist to be permanent in nature and must not be correctable by aids or surgical procedure

Loss of Sight in both eyes - Total, permanent and irreversible loss of all vision in both eyes as a result of accident, evidenced by:

- i. corrected visual acuity being 3/60 or less in both eyes or;
- ii. the field of vision being less than 10 degrees in both eyes

The diagnosis of Loss of Sight in both eyes must be certified by an Ophthalmologist to be permanent in nature and must not be correctable by aids or surgical procedure.

D. Criticare

E. Criticare Plus Benefit

1. Cancer of specified severity:

A malignant tumor characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells with invasion and destruction of normal tissues. This diagnosis must be supported by histological evidence of malignancy. The term cancer includes leukemia, lymphoma and sarcoma.

The following are excluded –

- i. All tumors which are histologically described as carcinoma in situ, benign, pre-malignant, borderline malignant, low malignant potential, neoplasm of unknown behavior, or non-invasive, including but not limited to: Carcinoma in situ of breasts, Cervical dysplasia CIN-1, CIN -2 and CIN-3.
- ii. Any non-melanoma skin carcinoma unless there is evidence of metastases to lymph nodes or beyond;
- iii. Malignant melanoma that has not caused invasion beyond the epidermis;
- iv. All tumors of the prostate unless histologically classified as having a Gleason score greater than 6 or having progressed to at least clinical TNM classification T2N0M0
- v. All Thyroid cancers histologically classified as T1N0M0 (TNM Classification) or below;
- vi. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia less than RAI stage 3
- vii. Non-invasive papillary cancer of the bladder histologically described as TaN0M0 or of a lesser classification,
- viii. All Gastro-Intestinal Stromal Tumors histologically classified as T1N0M0 (TNM Classification) or below and with mitotic count of less than or equal to 5/50 HPFs;

2. Cardiomyopathy (of specified severity):

An impaired function of the heart muscle, unequivocally diagnosed as Cardiomyopathy by a Registered Medical Practitioner who is a cardiologist, and which results in permanent physical impairment to the degree of New York Heart Association Classification Class III or Class IV, or its equivalent, for at least six (6) months based on the following classification criteria:

- i. Class III - Marked functional limitation. Affected patients are comfortable at rest but performing activities involving less than ordinary exertion will lead to symptoms of congestive cardiac failure
- ii. Class IV - Inability to carry out any activity without discomfort. Symptoms of congestive cardiac failure are present even at rest. With any increase in physical activity, discomfort will be experienced and Echocardiography findings confirming presence of cardiomyopathy and Left Ventricular Ejection Fraction (LVEF %) of 40% or less.

The following are excluded:

Cardiomyopathy directly related to alcohol or drug abuse.

3. Heart Transplant:

The actual undergoing of a transplant of human heart that resulted from irreversible end stage heart failure. The undergoing of a heart transplant has to be confirmed by a specialist medical practitioner.

Stem Cell transplants are excluded.

4. Major Surgery of Aorta:

The actual undergoing of major surgery to repair or correct an aneurysm, narrowing, obstruction or dissection of the aorta through surgical opening of the chest or abdomen. For the purpose of this definition, aorta shall mean the thoracic and abdominal aorta but not its branches (including aortofemoral or aortoiliac bypass grafts). The surgery must be determined to be medically necessary by a Consultant Cardiologist / Surgeon and supported by imaging findings.

The following are excluded:

- i. Surgery performed using only minimally invasive or intra-arterial techniques.
- ii. Procedures done for treatment of Congenital heart disease are excluded.

5. Myocardial Infarction (First Heart Attack of specified severity):

The first occurrence of heart attack or myocardial infarction, which means the death of a portion of the heart muscle as a result of inadequate blood supply to the relevant area. The diagnosis for Myocardial Infarction should be evidenced by all of the following criteria:

- i. A history of typical clinical symptoms consistent with the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction (For e.g. typical chest pain)
- ii. New characteristic electrocardiogram changes

- iii. Elevation of infarction specific enzymes, Troponins or other specific biochemical markers.

The following are excluded:

- i. Other acute Coronary Syndromes
- ii. Any type of angina pectoris
- iii. A rise in cardiac biomarkers or Troponin T or I in absence of overt ischemic heart disease OR following an intra-arterial cardiac procedure.

6. Open Chest CABG (Coronary Artery Bypass Graft):

The actual undergoing of heart surgery to correct blockage or narrowing in one or more coronary artery(s), by coronary artery bypass grafting done via a sternotomy (cutting through the breast bone) or minimally invasive keyhole coronary artery bypass procedures. The diagnosis must be supported by a coronary angiography and the realization of surgery has to be confirmed by a cardiologist.

The following are excluded:

- Angioplasty and/or any other intra-arterial procedures

7. Open Heart Replacement or Repair of Heart Valves:

The actual undergoing of open-heart valve surgery is to replace or repair one or more heart valves, as a consequence of defects in, abnormalities of, or disease affected cardiac valve(s). The diagnosis of the valve abnormality must be supported by an echocardiography and the realization of surgery has to be confirmed by a specialist medical practitioner. Catheter based techniques including but not limited to, balloon valvotomy/valvuloplasty are excluded.

8. Primary (Idiopathic) Pulmonary Hypertension:

- A. An unequivocal diagnosis of Primary (Idiopathic) Pulmonary Hypertension by a Cardiologist or Specialist in respiratory medicine with evidence of right ventricular enlargement and the pulmonary artery pressure above 30 mm of Hg on Cardiac Catheterization. There must be permanent irreversible physical impairment to the degree of at least Class IV of the New York Heart Association Classification (NYHA) of cardiac impairment.
- B. The NYHA Classification of Cardiac Impairment are as follows:
 - i. Class III: Marked limitation of physical activity. Comfortable at rest, but less than ordinary activity causes symptoms.
 - ii. Class IV: Unable to engage in any physical activity without discomfort. Symptoms may be present even at rest.
- C. Pulmonary hypertension associated with lung disease, chronic hypoventilation, pulmonary thromboembolic disease, drugs and toxins, diseases of the left side of the heart, congenital heart disease and any secondary cause are specifically excluded

9. Stroke resulting into permanent symptoms:

Any cerebrovascular incident producing permanent neurological sequelae. This includes infarction of brain tissue, thrombosis in an intracranial vessel, haemorrhage and embolisation from an extra cranial source. Diagnosis has to be confirmed by a specialist medical practitioner and evidenced by typical clinical symptoms as well as typical findings in CT Scan or MRI of the brain. Evidence of permanent neurological deficit lasting for at least 3 months has to be produced.

The following are excluded:

- i. Transient ischemic attacks (TIA)
- ii. Traumatic injury of the brain
- iii. Vascular disease affecting only the eye or optic nerve or vestibular functions.

10. Alzheimer's Disease

Progressive and permanent deterioration of memory and intellectual capacity as evidenced by accepted standardised questionnaires and cerebral imaging. The diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease must be confirmed by an appropriate consultant and supported by the Company's appointed doctor. There must be significant reduction in mental and social functioning requiring the continuous supervision of the life assured. There must also be an inability of the Life Assured to perform (whether aided or unaided) at least 3 of the 6 "Activities of Daily Living" (defined in 'Generic Definitions' section below) for a continuous period of at least 3 months.

The following are excluded:

- i. Any other type of irreversible organic disorder/dementia
- ii. Non-organic disease such as neurosis and psychiatric illnesses; and
- iii. Alcohol-related brain damage.

11. Apallic Syndrome:

A persistent vegetative state in which patients with severe brain damage (universal necrosis of the brain cortex with the brainstem remaining intact),

are in a state of partial arousal rather than true awareness. The Diagnosis must be confirmed by a Specialist Medical Practitioner (Neurologist) acceptable to the Company and condition must be documented for at least 30 days

12. Aplastic Anaemia:

Chronic Irreversible persistent bone marrow failure which results in anaemia, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia requiring treatment with at least two (2) of the following:

- i. Regular Blood product transfusion;
- ii. Marrow stimulating agents;
- iii. Immunosuppressive agents; or
- iv. Bone marrow transplantation.

The Diagnosis and suggested line of treatment of aplastic anaemia must be confirmed by a Haematologist acceptable to the company using relevant laboratory investigations including bone marrow biopsy. Two out of the following three values should be present:

- i. Absolute Neutrophil count of 500 per cubic millimetre or less;
- ii. Absolute Reticulocyte count of 20,000 per cubic millimetre or less; and
- iii. Platelet count of 20,000 per cubic millimetre or less.

Temporary or reversible aplastic anaemia is excluded

13. Bacterial Meningitis:

A definite diagnosis of bacterial meningitis resulting in a persistent neurological deficit documented for at least 3 months following the date of diagnosis. The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Neurologist and supported by growth of pathogenic bacteria from cerebrospinal fluid culture.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- Aseptic, viral, parasitic or non-infectious meningitis

14. Benign Brain Tumor

Benign brain tumor is defined as a life threatening, non-cancerous tumor in the brain, cranial nerves or meninges within the skull. The presence of the underlying tumor must be confirmed by imaging studies such as CT scan or MRI.

This brain tumor must result in at least one of the following and must be confirmed by the relevant medical specialist:

- i. Permanent Neurological deficit with persisting clinical symptoms for a continuous period of at least 90 consecutive days or
- ii. Undergone surgical resection or radiation therapy to treat the brain tumor

The following conditions are excluded:

Cysts, Granulomas, malformations in the arteries or veins of the brain, hematomas, abscesses, pituitary tumors, tumors of skull bones and tumors of the spinal cord.

15. Blindness:

Total, permanent and irreversible loss of all vision in both eyes as a result of illness or accident.

The Blindness is evidenced by:

- i. corrected visual acuity being 3/60 or less in both eyes or;
- ii. the field of vision being less than 10 degrees in both eyes.

The diagnosis of blindness must be confirmed and must not be correctable by aids or surgical procedure.

16. Chronic Recurrent Pancreatitis:

An unequivocal diagnosis of Chronic Relapsing Pancreatitis, made by a Specialist in gastroenterology and confirmed as a continuing inflammatory disease of the pancreas characterised by irreversible morphological change and typically causing pain and/or permanent impairment of function. The condition must be confirmed by pancreatic function tests and radiographic and imaging evidence.

Relapsing Pancreatitis caused directly or indirectly, wholly or partly, by alcohol is excluded.

17. Coma of Specified Severity:

A state of unconsciousness with no reaction or response to external stimuli or internal needs. This diagnosis must be supported by evidence of all of the following:

- i. No response to external stimuli continuously for at least 96 hours;
- ii. Life support measures are necessary to sustain life; and
- iii. Permanent neurological deficit which must be assessed at least 30 days after the onset of the coma.

The condition has to be confirmed by a specialist medical practitioner. Coma resulting from alcohol or drug abuse is excluded.

18. Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease:

Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease is an incurable brain infection that causes rapidly progressive deterioration of mental function and movement. A neurologist must make a definite diagnosis of Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease based on clinical assessment, EEG and imaging. There must be objective permanent neurological abnormalities persisting for more than 180 days along with severe progressive dementia.

19. Deafness:

Total and irreversible loss of hearing in both ears as a result of illness or accident. This diagnosis must be supported by pure tone audiogram test and certified by an Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) specialist. Total means "the loss of hearing to the extent that the loss is greater than 90 decibels across all frequencies of hearing" in both ears.

20. Encephalitis:

Severe inflammation of the brain substance (cerebral hemisphere, brainstem or cerebellum) caused by viral infection and resulting in permanent neurological deficit for a min period of 60 days. This diagnosis must be certified by a consultant neurologist and the permanent neurological deficit must result in an inability to perform at least three of the Activities of Daily Living (defined in 'Generic Definitions' section below) either with or without the use of mechanical equipment, special devices or other aids and adaptations in use for disabled persons.

21. End Stage Liver Failure:

Permanent and irreversible failure of liver function that has resulted in all three of the following:

- i permanent jaundice; and
- ii ascites; and
- iii hepatic encephalopathy.

Liver failure secondary to drug or alcohol abuse is excluded.

22. End Stage Lung Failure:

End stage lung disease, causing chronic respiratory failure, as confirmed and evidenced by all of the following:

- i FEV1 test results consistently less than 1 litre measured on 3 occasions 3 months apart; and
- ii Requiring continuous permanent supplementary oxygen therapy for hypoxemia; and
- iii Arterial blood gas analyses with partial oxygen pressures of 55mmHg or less (PaO₂ < 55 mmHg); and
- iv Dyspnea at rest.

23. Fulminant Viral Hepatitis:

A definite diagnosis of fulminant viral hepatitis evidenced by all of the following:

- i Typical serological course of acute viral hepatitis
- ii Development of hepatic encephalopathy
- iii Decrease in liver size
- iv Increase in bilirubin levels
- v Coagulopathy with an international normalized ratio (INR) greater than 1.5
- vi Development of liver failure within 7 days of onset of symptoms
- vii No known history of liver disease

The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Gastroenterologist.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- i All other non-viral causes of acute liver failure (including but not limited to paracetamol or aflatoxin intoxication)
- ii Fulminant viral hepatitis associated with intravenous drug use

24. Kidney Failure Requiring Dialysis:

End stage renal disease presenting as chronic irreversible failure of both kidneys to function, as a result of which either regular renal dialysis (hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis) is instituted or renal transplantation is carried out. Diagnosis has to be confirmed by a specialist medical practitioner.

25. Loss of Independent Existence:

Confirmation by a consultant physician acceptable to the Company of the loss of independent existence due to illness or trauma, which has lasted for a minimum period of 6 months and results in a permanent inability to perform at least three (3) of the Activities of Daily Living (either with or

without the use of mechanical equipment, special devices or other aids and adaptations in use for disabled persons). For the purpose of this benefit, the word "permanent", shall mean beyond the hope of recovery with current medical knowledge and technology. The "Activities of Daily Living" have been defined in 'Generic Definitions' section below

The following is excluded:

Any injury or loss as a result of War, invasion, hostilities (whether war is declared or not), civil war, rebellion, revolution or taking part in a riot or civil commotion.

26. Loss of Limbs:

The physical separation of two or more limbs, at or above the wrist or ankle level limbs as a result of injury or disease. This will include medically necessary amputation necessitated by injury or disease. The separation has to be permanent without any chance of surgical correction. Loss of Limbs resulting directly or indirectly from self-inflicted injury, alcohol or drug abuse is excluded.

27. Loss of Speech:

Total and irrecoverable loss of the ability to speak as a result of injury or disease to the vocal cords. The inability to speak must be established for a continuous period of 12 months. This diagnosis must be supported by medical evidence furnished by an Ear, Nose, and Throat (ENT) specialist. All psychiatric related causes are excluded.

28. Major Head Trauma:

Accidental head injury resulting in permanent Neurological deficit to be assessed no sooner than 3 months from the date of the accident. This diagnosis must be supported by unequivocal findings on Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Computerized Tomography, or other reliable imaging techniques. The accident must be caused solely and directly by accidental, violent, external and visible means and independently of all other causes.

The Accidental Head injury must result in an inability to perform at least three (3) of the following Activities of Daily Living (defined in 'Generic Definitions' section below) either with or without the use of mechanical equipment, special devices or other aids and adaptations in use for disabled persons. For the purpose of this benefit, the word "permanent" shall mean beyond the scope of recovery with current medical knowledge and technology.

The following are excluded:

- Spinal cord injury

29. Major Organ (less heart)/ Bone Marrow Transplant:

The actual undergoing of a transplant of:

- i One of the following human organs: lung, liver, kidney, pancreas, that resulted from irreversible end stage failure of the relevant organ, or
- ii Human bone marrow using haematopoietic stem cells

The undergoing of a transplant has to be confirmed by a specialist medical practitioner.

The following are excluded:

- i Other stem-cell transplants
- ii Where only Islets of Langerhans are transplanted

30. Medullary Cystic Kidney Disease:

Medullary Cystic Disease is a disease where the following criteria are met:

- i The presence in the kidney of multiple cysts in the renal medulla accompanied by the presence of tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis;
 - ii Clinical manifestations of anaemia, polyuria and progressive deterioration in kidney function; and
 - iii The diagnosis of medullary cystic disease is confirmed by renal biopsy.
- vi Isolated or benign kidney cysts are specifically excluded from this benefit.

31. Motor Neuron Disease with Permanent Symptoms:

Motor neuron disease diagnosed by a Specialist Medical Practitioner as spinal muscular atrophy, progressive bulbar palsy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or primary lateral sclerosis. There must be progressive degeneration of corticospinal tracts and anterior horn cells or bulbar efferent neurons. There must be current significant and permanent functional neurological impairment with objective evidence of motor dysfunction that has persisted for a continuous period of at least 3 months.

32. Multiple Sclerosis with Persisting Symptoms:

The unequivocal diagnosis of Definite Multiple Sclerosis confirmed and evidenced by all of the following:

- i investigations including typical MRI findings which unequivocally confirm the diagnosis to be multiple sclerosis and

- ii there must be current clinical impairment of motor or sensory function, which must have persisted for a continuous period of at least 6 months.

Other causes of neurological damage such as SLE are excluded.

33. Muscular Dystrophy:

Muscular Dystrophy is a disease of the muscle causing progressive and permanent weakening of certain muscle groups. The diagnosis of muscular dystrophy must be made by a consultant neurologist, and confirmed with the appropriate laboratory, biochemical, histological, and electromyographic evidence. The disease must result in the permanent inability of the insured to perform (whether aided or unaided) at least three (3) of the six (6) "Activities of Daily Living" (defined in 'Generic Definitions' section below).

34. Parkinson's Disease:

Unequivocal Diagnosis of progressive degenerative primary idiopathic Parkinson's disease (all other forms of Parkinsonism are excluded) by a Registered Medical Practitioner who is a neurologist where the condition:

- i cannot be controlled with medication; and
- ii shows objective signs of progressive impairment; and
- iii Activities of Daily Living assessment confirms the inability of the Member to perform at least 3 of the Activities of Daily Living as defined in "Generic Definitions" section below, either with or without the use of mechanical equipment, special devices or other aids or adaptations in use for disabled persons, for a continuous period of six months.

35. Permanent Paralysis of Limbs:

Total and irreversible loss of use of two or more limbs as a result of injury or disease of the brain or spinal cord. A specialist medical practitioner must be of the opinion that the paralysis will be permanent with no hope of recovery and must be present for more than 3 months.

36. Poliomyelitis:

The first occurrence of poliomyelitis where the following conditions are met:

- i. Poliovirus is identified as the cause and is provided by stool analysis
- ii. Paralysis of the limb muscles or respiratory muscles must be present and persist for at least 3 months

37. Progressive Scleroderma:

A systemic collagen-vascular disease causing progressive diffuse fibrosis in the skin, blood vessels and visceral organs. This diagnosis must be unequivocally supported by biopsy and serological evidence and the disorder must have reached systemic proportions to involve the heart, lungs or kidneys.

The systemic involvement should be evidenced by any two of the following findings -

- i Lung fibrosis with a diffusing capacity (DCO) of less than 70% of predicted
- ii Pulmonary hypertension with a mean pulmonary artery pressure of more than 25 mmHg at rest measured by right heart catheterization
- iii Chronic kidney disease with a GFR of less than 60 ml/min (MDRD-formula)
- vi Echocardiographic findings suggestive of Grade III and above left ventricular diastolic dysfunction

The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Rheumatologist or Nephrologist.

The following conditions are excluded:

- i Localised scleroderma (linear scleroderma or morphea);
- ii Eosinophilic fasciitis; and
- iii CREST syndrome

38. Severe Rheumatoid Arthritis:

Unequivocal Diagnosis of systemic immune disorder of rheumatoid arthritis where all of the following criteria are met:

- i Diagnostic criteria of the American College of Rheumatology for Rheumatoid Arthritis and has been diagnosed by a Rheumatologist;
- ii Permanent inability to perform at least three (3) of the six (6) Activities of Daily Living (defined in 'Generic Definitions' section below);
- iii Widespread joint destruction and major clinical deformity of three (3) or more of the following joint areas: hands, wrists, elbows, knees, hips, ankle, cervical spine or feet confirmed by clinical and radiological evidence; and
- vi The foregoing conditions have been present for at least six (6) months.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- Reactive arthritis, psoriatic arthritis and activated osteoarthritis

39. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) with Renal Involvement:

Multi-system, autoimmune disorder characterized by the development of auto-antibodies, directed against various self-antigens. For purposes of the definition of "Critical Illness", SLE is restricted to only those forms of systemic lupus erythematosus, which involve the kidneys and are characterized as Class III, Class IV, Class V or Class VI lupus nephritis under the Abbreviated International Society of Nephrology/Renal Pathology Society (ISN/RPS) classification of lupus nephritis (2003) below based on renal biopsy. Other forms such as discoid lupus, and those forms with only hematological and joint involvement are specifically excluded.

Abbreviated ISN/RPS classification of lupus nephritis (2003):

Class I - Minimal mesangial lupus nephritis

Class II - Mesangial proliferative lupus nephritis

Class III - Focal lupus nephritis

Class IV - Diffuse segmental (IV-S) or global (IV-G) lupus nephritis

Class V - Membranous lupus nephritis

Class VI - Advanced sclerosing lupus nephritis

The final diagnosis must be confirmed by a certified doctor specialising in Rheumatology and Immunology.

40. Third Degree Burns:

There must be third-degree burns with scarring that cover at least 20% of the body's surface area. The diagnosis must confirm the total area involved using standardized, clinically accepted, body surface area charts covering 20% of the body surface area.

Generic Definitions

Accident: An Accident means sudden, unforeseen and involuntary event caused by external, visible and violent means.

Activities of Daily Living: The Activities of Daily Living are:

- i. **Washing:** the ability to wash in the bath or shower (including getting into and out of the bath or shower) or wash satisfactorily by other means;
- ii. **Dressing:** the ability to put on, take off, secure and unfasten all garments and, as appropriate, any braces, artificial limbs or other surgical appliances;
- iii. **Transferring:** the ability to move from a bed to an upright chair or wheelchair and vice versa;
- iv. **Mobility:** the ability to move indoors from room to room on level surfaces;
- v. **Toileting:** the ability to use the lavatory or otherwise manage bowel and bladder functions so as to maintain a satisfactory level of personal hygiene;
- vi. **Feeding:** the ability to feed oneself once food has been prepared and made available.

Adventurous Pursuits or Hobbies: Adventurous Pursuits or Hobbies include but are not limited to any kind martial arts, racing (other than on foot or swimming); potholing, rock climbing (except on man-made walls), hunting, mountaineering or climbing requiring the use of ropes or guides, any underwater activities involving the use of underwater breathing apparatus including deep sea diving, sky diving, cliff diving, bungee jumping, paragliding, hand gliding and parachuting.

Biological attack: Biological attack or weapons means the emission, discharge, dispersal, release or escape of any pathogenic (disease producing) microorganisms and/or biologically produced toxins (including genetically modified organisms and chemically synthesized toxins) which are capable of causing any Illness, incapacitating disablement or death.

Chemical attack: Chemical attack or weapons means the emission, discharge, dispersal, release or escape of any solid, liquid or gaseous chemical compound which, when suitably distributed, is capable of causing any Illness, incapacitating disablement or death.

Congenital Anomaly: Congenital Anomaly means a condition which is present since birth, and which is abnormal with reference to form, structure or position.

- i Internal Congenital Anomaly: Congenital anomaly which is not in the visible and accessible parts of the body.
- ii External Congenital Anomaly: Congenital anomaly which is in the visible and accessible parts of the body

Cooling Off Period: In case of multiple minor stage claims under the same category (Critical illness, Cancer or Cardiac as applicable), the acceptance of the claims shall be subject to a Cooling Off Period. Cooling off Period shall apply after each occurrence of the condition/procedure, provided such occurrence resulted into a valid minor stage claim.

- i For multiple minor stage claims, there needs to be a period of at least 180 days between the date of occurrence of a minor stage condition and date of occurrence of a subsequent minor stage condition. No minor claims shall be payable in this period for the aforementioned scenario.
- ii Date of occurrence is the date of diagnosis of a covered illness or the date of undergoing of any procedure covered under minor conditions
- iii However, this requirement of 180 days is not applicable in case of diagnosis of a major stage condition following a minor stage claim.
- iv A particular minor condition can be claimed only once during the Benefit Option Term.

Hospital: A Hospital means any institution established for in-patient care and day care treatment of illness and/or injuries and which has been registered as a hospital with the local authorities under the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 or under enactments specified under the Schedule of Section 56(1) and the said Act or, complies with all minimum criteria as under:

- i Has at least 10 inpatient beds, in those towns having a population of less than 10,00,000 and atleast 15 inpatient beds in all other places;
- ii Has qualified nursing staff under its employment round the clock;
- iii Has qualified medical practitioner(s) in charge round the clock;
- iv Has a fully equipped operation theatre of its own where surgical procedures are carried out; and
- v Maintains daily records of patients and makes these accessible to the Tata AIA's authorized personnel.

Hospitalization: Hospitalization means admission in hospital for minimum period of 24 consecutive 'In patient care' hours except for specified procedures / treatments, where such admission could be for a period of less than 24 consecutive hours.

Illness: An Illness means a sickness or a disease or pathological condition leading to the impairment of normal physiological function and requires medical treatment.

- (a) Acute condition - Acute condition is a disease, illness or injury that is likely to respond quickly to treatment which aims to return the person to his or her state of health immediately before suffering the disease/illness/ injury which leads to full recovery
- (b) Chronic condition - A chronic condition is defined as a disease, illness, or injury that has one or more of the following characteristics:
 - i it needs ongoing or long-term monitoring through consultations, examinations, check-ups, and /or tests
 - ii it needs ongoing or long-term control or relief of symptoms
 - iii it requires rehabilitation for the patient or for the patient to be specially trained to cope with it
 - iv it continues indefinitely
 - v it recurs or is likely to recur

Injury: An Injury means accidental physical bodily harm excluding illness or disease solely and directly caused by external, violent and visible and evident means which is verified and certified by a Medical Practitioner.

Intensive Care Unit: Intensive Care Unit (ICU) means an identified section, ward or wing of a hospital which is under the constant supervision of a dedicated medical practitioner(s), and which is specially equipped for the continuous monitoring and treatment of patients who are in a critical condition, or require life support facilities and where the level of care and supervision is considerably more sophisticated and intensive than in the ordinary and other wards.

Medical Advice: Medical Advice means any consultation or advice from a Medical Practitioner including the issuance of any prescription or follow-up prescription.

Medical Practitioner: A Medical Practitioner means person who holds a valid registration from the Medical Council of any State or Medical Council of India or Council for Indian Medicine or for Homeopathy set up by the Government of India or a State Government and is thereby entitled to practice medicine within its jurisdiction; and is acting within its scope and jurisdiction of license.

The person must be qualified in allopathic system of medicine and shall not be

- i The Policyholder/ Insured person himself/herself; or
- ii An authorized Insurance Intermediary (or related persons) involved with selling or servicing the insurance contract in question; or

- iii Employed by or under contractual engagement with the Insurance Company;
- iv Related to the Policyholder/ Insured person by blood or marriage.

Medically Necessary Treatment: Medically Necessary Treatment means any treatment, tests, medication, or stay in hospital or part of a stay in hospital which

- i is required for the medical management of the illness or injury suffered by the insured;
- ii must not exceed the level of care necessary to provide safe, adequate and appropriate medical care in scope, duration, or intensity;
- iii must have been prescribed by a medical practitioner;
- iv must conform to the professional standards widely accepted in international medical practice or by the medical community in India.

Pre-Existing disease: Pre-Existing condition means any condition, ailment, injury or disease:

- i That is/are diagnosed by a physician within 48 months prior to the effective date of the policy issued by the Company or its revival
- ii For which medical advice or treatment was recommended by, or received from, a Physician within 48 months prior to the effective date of the policy issued by the Company or its revival

Surgery / Surgical Procedure: Surgery / Surgical Procedure means manual and/or operative procedure(s) required for treatment of an illness or injury, correction of deformities and defects, diagnosis and cure of diseases, relief from suffering or prolongation of life, performed in a hospital or day care centre by a medical practitioner.

Symptom: Symptom is a physical or mental feature which is regarded as indicating presence of a disease, particularly such a feature is apparent to an individual and will result in a medical consultation and/or further investigations to confirm the cause.

Exclusions

Details of the Exclusions applicable under the various 'Health Benefit options' are given below

Term Benefit with Accelerated Terminal Illness (T&TI)

Suicide Exclusion: In case of death due to suicide within 12 months from the date of commencement of risk under the policy or from the date of revival of the policy, as applicable, the nominee or beneficiary of the policyholder shall be entitled to at least 80% of the total premiums paid till the date of death or the surrender value available as on the date of death whichever is higher, provided the policy is in force.

No other claim would be entertained by the Company except the refund of 80% Total Premiums Paid or the acquired surrender value, as applicable.

Apart from Suicide exclusion detailed above, no other exclusion is applicable in the event of death.

Terminal Illness Exclusion: The Life Insured will not be entitled to any Terminal Illness benefit if it is caused directly or indirectly due to or occasioned, accelerated or aggravated by intentional self-inflicted injury or attempted suicide, whether medically sane or insane.

Accidental Death Benefit (ADB)

Accidental Death Benefit shall not be payable for any losses caused directly or indirectly, wholly or partly, by any one of the following occurrences:

- Death as a result of any disease or infection
- Death arising due to any condition other than death solely and directly as a result of an accident
- Any Pre-existing condition or Disability arising out of a Pre-existing Diseases or any complication arising therefrom. Wherever the proximate cause is accident which has occurred after the rider inception date, this exclusion shall not apply
- Suicide, attempted suicide, intentional self-inflicted injury, acts of self-destruction, irrespective of mental condition.
- Death arising from or caused due to use, abuse or a consequence or influence of an abuse of any substance, intoxicant, drug, alcohol or hallucinogen
- Death arising out of or attributable to foreign invasion, act of foreign enemies, hostilities, warlike operations (whether war be declared or not or while performing duties in the armed forces of any country during war or at peace time), participation in any naval, military or air-force operation, civil war, public defense, rebellion, revolution, insurrection, military or usurped power.

- Death caused by participation of the insured person in any flying activity, except as a bona fide, fare-paying passenger of a recognized airline on regular routes and on a scheduled timetable.
- Insured Person whilst engaging in a speed contest or racing of any kind (other than on foot), bungee jumping, parasailing, ballooning, parachuting, skydiving, paragliding, hang gliding, mountain or rock climbing necessitating the use of guides or ropes, potholing, abseiling, deep sea diving using hard helmet and breathing apparatus, polo, snow and ice sports in so far as they involve the training for or participation in competitions or professional sports, or involving a naval, military or air force operation and is specifically specified in the Policy Schedule.
- Working in underground mines, tunnelling or explosives, or involving electrical installation with high tension supply, or as jockeys or circus personnel, or engaged in Hazardous Activities
- Death arising or resulting from the Insured Person committing any breach of law or participating in an actual or attempted felony, riot, crime, misdemeanor, or civil commotion with criminal intent.
- Death arising from or caused by ionizing radiation or contamination by radioactivity from any nuclear fuel (explosive or hazardous form) or resulting from or from any other cause or event contributing concurrently or in any other sequence to the loss, claim or expense from any nuclear waste from the combustion of nuclear fuel, nuclear, chemical or biological attack.

Accidental Total and Permanent Disability Benefit (ATPD)

Accidental Disability Benefit shall be not payable for any losses caused directly or indirectly, wholly or partly, by any one of the following occurrences:

- Disablement as a result of any disease or infection
- Disablement arising due to any condition other than disablement solely and directly as a result of an accident
- Any Pre-existing condition or Disability arising out of a Pre-existing Diseases or any complication arising therefrom. Wherever the proximate cause is accident which has occurred after the rider inception date, this exclusion shall not apply.
- If the Disability has not persisted for at least 180 days and is not in the opinion of a medical practitioner, deemed to be permanent.
- Attempted suicide, intentional self-inflicted injury, acts of self-destruction irrespective of mental condition.
- Disablement arising from or caused due to use, abuse or a consequence or influence of an abuse of any substance, intoxicant, drug, alcohol or hallucinogen
- Disablement arising out of or attributable to foreign invasion, act of foreign enemies, hostilities, warlike operations (whether war be declared or not or while performing duties in the armed forces of any country during war or at peace time), participation in any naval, military or air-force operation, civil war, public defense, rebellion, revolution, insurrection, military or usurped power.
- Disablement caused by participation of the insured person in any flying activity, except as a bona fide, fare-paying passenger of a recognized airline on regular routes and on a scheduled timetable.
- Insured Person whilst engaging in a speed contest or racing of any kind (other than on foot), bungee jumping, parasailing, ballooning, parachuting, skydiving, paragliding, hang gliding, mountain or rock climbing necessitating the use of guides or ropes, potholing, abseiling, deep sea diving using hard helmet and breathing apparatus, polo, snow and ice sports in so far as they involve the training for or participation in competitions or professional sports, or involving a naval, military or air force operation and is specifically specified in the Policy Schedule.
- Working in underground mines, tunnelling or explosives, or involving electrical installation with high tension supply, or as jockeys or circus personnel, or engaged in Hazardous Activities
- Disablement arising or resulting from the Insured Person committing any breach of law or participating in an actual or attempted felony, riot, crime, misdemeanor, or civil commotion with criminal intent.
- Disablement arising from or caused by ionizing radiation or contamination by radioactivity from any nuclear fuel (explosive or hazardous form) or resulting from or from any other cause or event contributing concurrently or in any other sequence to the loss, claim or expense from any nuclear waste from the combustion of nuclear fuel, nuclear, chemical or biological attack.

CritiCare Benefit (CB) and CritiCare Plus Benefit (CPB)

In addition to the disease specific exclusions given along with definitions of the respective diseases covered under the Benefit Option, no benefit will be payable if death or the illness covered under the policy is caused or aggravated directly or indirectly by any of the following:

- Pre-Existing Diseases are not covered. Any pre-existing disease at the time of inception of the policy.
- Any investigation or treatment for any Illness, disorder, complication or ailment arising out of or connected with the pre-existing Illness shall be considered part of that pre-existing illness.
- No benefits will be payable for any condition(s) which is a direct or indirect result of any pre-existing conditions unless Life Assured has disclosed the same at the time of proposal or date of revival whichever is later and the Company has accepted the same.
- Any covered condition which was diagnosed and/or for which medical advice/treatment was received within the waiting period
- Self-inflicted injuries, attempted suicide, insanity, and deliberate participation of the Life Assured in an illegal or criminal act with criminal intent.
- Use of intoxicating drugs / alcohol / solvent, taking of drugs except under the direction of a medical practitioner.
- Any illness due to an external congenital defect
- Engaging in hazardous sports / pastimes, i.e. taking part in (or practising for) boxing, caving, climbing, horse racing, jet skiing, martial arts, mountaineering, off pastel skiing, pot holing, power boat racing, underwater diving, yacht racing or any race, trial or timed motor sport, bungee jumping, hand gliding etc.
- Any injury, sickness or disease received as a result of aviation (including parachuting or skydiving), gliding or any form of aerial flight other than as a fare-paying passenger or crew on a licensed passenger-carrying commercial aircraft operating on regular routes and on a scheduled timetable unless agreed by special endorsement.
- War, invasion, hostilities (whether war is declared or not), civil war, rebellion, terrorist activity, revolution or taking part in a riot or civil commotion, strikes or industrial action.
- Any treatment of a donor for the replacement of an organ
- Nuclear reaction, Biological, Chemical or Radioactive contamination due to nuclear accident
- Diagnosis and treatment outside India.
- Ayurvedic, Homeopathy, Unani, herbalist treatment, any other treatments other than Allopathy / western medicines.