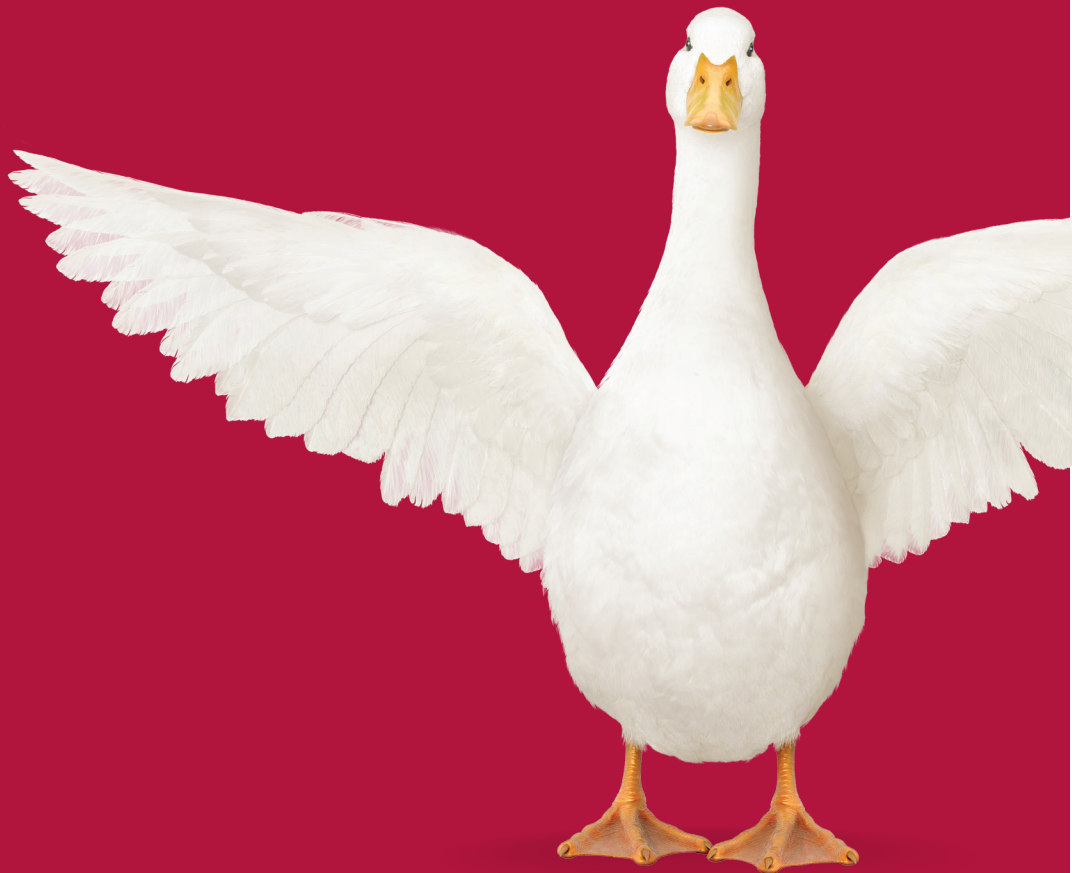


Aflac Group Critical Illness Advantage

**INSURANCE – PLAN INCLUDES BENEFITS
FOR CANCER AND HEALTH SCREENING**

We help take care of your
expenses while you take
care of yourself.



The plan does not contain comprehensive adult wellness benefits as defined by law.



We've got you under our wing.®

AFLAC GROUP CRITICAL ILLNESS ADVANTAGE



Aflac can help ease the financial stress of surviving a critical illness.

Chances are you may know someone who's been diagnosed with a critical illness. You can't help notice the difference in the person's life—both physically and emotionally. What's not so obvious is the impact a critical illness may have on someone's personal finances.

That's because while a major medical plan may pay for a good portion of the costs associated with a critical illness, there are a lot of expenses that may not be covered. And, during recovery, having to worry about out-of-pocket expenses is the last thing anyone needs.

That's the benefit of an Aflac Group Critical Illness plan.

It can help with the treatment costs of covered critical illnesses, such as a heart attack or stroke.

More importantly, the plan helps you focus on recuperation instead of the distraction of out-of-pocket costs. With the Critical Illness plan, you receive cash benefits directly (unless otherwise assigned)—giving you the flexibility to help pay bills related to treatment or to help with everyday living expenses.



Understanding the facts can help you decide if the Aflac group Critical Illness plan makes sense for you.

FACT NO. 1

ABOUT **1 in 6**

HEALTHCARE DOLLARS IS SPENT ON CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE.¹

FACT NO. 2

\$108.9 BILLION

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY CORONARY HEART DISEASE COST THE UNITED STATES. THIS TOTAL INCLUDES THE COST OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES, MEDICATIONS AND LOST PRODUCTIVITY.²

¹ Business Pulse, Heart Health Infographic, 2016 CDC Foundation.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Heart Disease Fact Sheet 2015

Here's why the Aflac Group Critical Illness plan may be right for you.

For more than 60 years, Aflac has been dedicated to helping provide individuals and families peace of mind and financial security when they've needed it most. The Aflac Group Critical Illness plan is just another innovative way to help make sure you're well protected under our wing.

But it doesn't stop there. Having group critical illness insurance from Aflac means that you may have added financial resources to help with medical costs or ongoing living expenses.

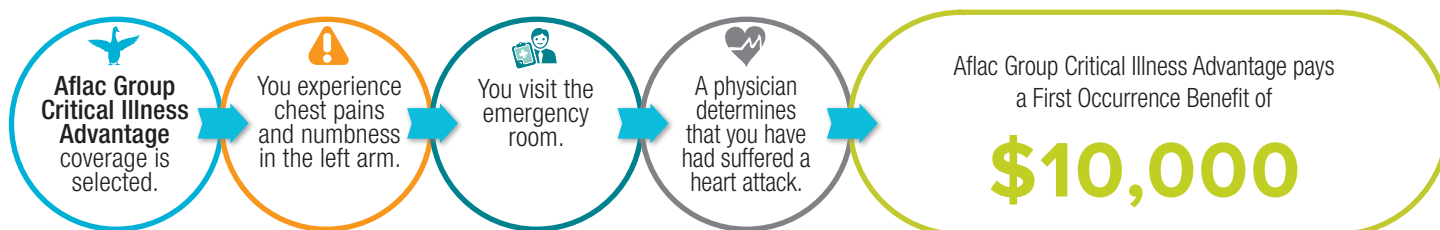
The Aflac Group Critical Illness plan benefits include:

- Critical Illness Benefit payable for:
 - Cancer
 - Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction)
 - Stroke
 - Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure)
 - Major Organ Transplant
 - Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant)
 - Sudden Cardiac Arrest
 - Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery
 - Non-Invasive Cancer
 - Severe Burn
 - Coma
 - Paralysis
 - Loss of Sight / Hearing / Speech
 - Skin Cancer
- Health Screening Benefit

Features:

- Benefits are paid directly to you, unless otherwise assigned.
- Coverage is available for you, your spouse, and dependent children.
- Coverage may be continued (with certain stipulations). That means you can take it with you if you change jobs or retire.
- Fast claims payment. Most claims are processed in about four days.

How it works



Amount payable based on \$10,000 First Occurrence Benefit.

For more information, ask your insurance agent/producer, call 1.800.433.3036, or visit aflacgroupinsurance.com.

Benefits Overview

COVERED CRITICAL ILLNESSES:

CANCER (Internal or Invasive)	100%
HEART ATTACK (Myocardial Infarction)	100%
STROKE (Ischemic or Hemorrhagic)	100%
MAJOR ORGAN TRANSPLANT	100%
KIDNEY FAILURE (End-Stage Renal Failure)	100%
BONE MARROW TRANSPLANT (Stem Cell Transplant)	100%
SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST	100%
SEVERE BURNS*	100%
PARALYSIS**	100%
COMA**	100%
LOSS OF SPEECH / SIGHT / HEARING**	100%
NON-INVASIVE CANCER	25%
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS SURGERY	25%
INITIAL DIAGNOSIS We will pay a lump sum benefit upon initial diagnosis of a covered critical illness when such diagnoses is caused by or solely attributed to an underlying disease. Cancer diagnoses are subject to the cancer diagnosis limitation. Benefits will be based on the face amount in effect on the critical illness date of diagnosis.	
ADDITIONAL DIAGNOSIS We will pay benefits for each different critical illness after the first when the two dates of diagnoses are separated by at least 6 consecutive months. Cancer diagnoses are subject to the cancer diagnosis limitation.	
REOCCURRENCE We will pay benefits for the same critical illness after the first when the two dates of diagnoses are separated by at least 12 consecutive months. Cancer diagnoses are subject to the cancer diagnosis limitation.	
CHILD COVERAGE AT NO ADDITIONAL COST Each dependent child is covered at 50 percent of the primary insured's benefit amount at no additional charge. Children-only coverage is not available.	
SKIN CANCER We will pay \$250 for the diagnosis of skin cancer. We will pay this benefit once per calendar year.	

*This benefit is only payable for burns due to, caused by, and attributed to, a covered accident.

**These benefits are payable for loss due to a covered underlying disease or a covered accident.

WAIVER OF PREMIUM

If you become totally disabled due to a covered critical illness prior to age 65, after 90 continuous days of total disability, we will waive premiums for you and any of your covered dependents. As long as you remain totally disabled, premiums will be waived up to 24 months, subject to the terms of the plan.

SUCCESSOR INSURED BENEFIT

If spouse coverage is in force at the time of the primary insured's death, the surviving spouse may elect to continue coverage. Coverage would continue at the existing spouse face amount and would also include any dependent child coverage in force at the time.

HEALTH SCREENING BENEFIT (Employee and Spouse only)

We will pay \$50 for health screening tests performed while an insured's coverage is in force. We will pay this benefit once per calendar year.

This benefit is only payable for health screening tests performed as the result of preventive care, including tests and diagnostic procedures ordered in connection with routine examinations. This benefit is payable for the covered employee and spouse.

This benefit is not paid for dependent children.

COVERED HEALTH SCREENING TESTS INCLUDE:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Blood test for triglycerides• Bone marrow testing• Breast ultrasound• CA 15-3 (blood test for breast cancer)• CA 125 (blood test for ovarian cancer)• CEA (blood test for colon cancer)• Chest X-ray• Colonoscopy• DNA stool analysis• Fasting blood glucose test• Flexible sigmoidoscopy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hemocult stool analysis• Mammography• Pap smear• PSA (blood test for prostate cancer)• Serum cholesterol test to determine level of HDL and LDL• Serum protein electrophoresis (blood test for myeloma)• Spiral CT screening for lung cancer• Stress test on a bicycle or treadmill• Thermography |
|---|---|

HEART EVENT RIDER

OPEN HEART SURGERIES (Category I: Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery (CABS)*, Mitral Valve Replacement or Repair, Aortic Valve Replacement or Repair, Surgical Treatment of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm).

*The 75% benefit available in the rider, combined with the partial benefit available in the certificate, equals a 100% benefit for coronary artery bypass surgery.

100%

INVASIVE HEART PROCEDURE (Category II: AngioJet Clot Busting, Balloon Angioplasty, Laser Angioplasty, Atherectomy, Stent Implantation, Cardiac Catheterization, Automatic Implantable (or Internal) Cardioverter Defibrillator, Pacemakers)

10%

These benefits will be paid based on the face amount in effect on the critical illness date of diagnosis.

Benefits are payable for the specified surgeries and procedures listed above when caused by a defined underlying disease, treatment is recommended by a doctor, and is not excluded by name or specific description. Benefits from each category are payable once per calendar year, per insured. If multiple procedures are performed at the same time, benefits will be payable only at the highest benefit level and will not exceed the percentage shown above.

SPECIFIED DISEASE RIDER

Addison's Disease / Cerebrospinal Meningitis / Diphtheria / Huntington's Chorea / Legionnaire's Disease / Malaria / Muscular Dystrophy / Myasthenia Gravis / Necrotizing Fasciitis / Osteomyelitis / Poliomyelitis (Polio) / Rabies / Sickle Cell Anemia / Systemic Lupus / Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma) / Tetanus / Tuberculosis

Benefits are payable if an insured is diagnosed with one of the diseases listed.

25%

CHILDHOOD CONDITIONS RIDER

Cystic Fibrosis / Cerebral Palsy / Cleft Lip or Cleft Palate / Down Syndrome / Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency Disease (PKU) / Spina Bifida / Type 1 Diabetes

Benefits are payable if a dependent child is diagnosed with one of the conditions listed.

50%

LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Cancer Diagnosis Limitation Benefits are payable for cancer and/or non-invasive cancer as long as the insured:

- Is treatment-free from cancer for at least 12 months before the diagnosis date; and
- Is in complete remission prior to the date of a subsequent diagnosis, as evidenced by the absence of all clinical, radiological, biological, and biochemical proof of the presence of the cancer.

EXCLUSIONS

We will not pay for loss due to:

- **Self-Inflicted Injuries** – injuring or attempting to injure oneself intentionally or taking action that causes oneself to become injured;
- **Suicide** – committing or attempting to commit suicide, while sane or insane;

- **Illegal Acts** – participating or attempting to participate in an illegal activity, or working at an illegal job:
- **Participation in Aggressive Conflict:**
 - War (declared or undeclared) or military conflicts;
 - Insurrection or riot
 - Civil commotion or civil state of belligerence
- **Illegal Substance Abuse:**
 - Abuse of legally-obtained prescription medication
 - Illegal use of non-prescription drugs

Diagnosis, treatment, testing, and confinement must be in the United States or its territories.

All benefits under the plan, including benefits for diagnoses, treatment, confinement and covered tests, are payable only while coverage is in force.

TERMS YOU NEED TO KNOW

Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant) means a procedure to replace damaged or destroyed bone marrow with healthy bone marrow stem cells. For a benefit to be payable, a Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant) must be caused by at least one of the following diseases:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| • Aplastic anemia | • Thalassemia |
| • Congenital neutropenia | • Fanconi anemia |
| • Severe immunodeficiency syndromes | • Leukemia |
| • Sickle cell anemia | • Lymphoma |
| | • Multiple myeloma |

The Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant) benefit is not payable if the transplant results from a covered critical illness for which a benefit has been paid under this plan.

Cancer (internal or invasive) is a disease that meets either of the following definitions:

A malignant tumor characterized by:

- The uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells, and
- The invasion of distant tissue.

A disease meeting the diagnostic criteria of malignancy, as established by the American Board of Pathology. A pathologist must have examined and provided a report on the histocytologic architecture or pattern of the tumor, tissue, or specimen.

Cancer (internal or invasive) also includes:

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Melanoma that is Clark’s Level III or higher or Breslow depth equal to or greater than 0.77mm, | – RCMD (refractory cytopenia with multilineage dysplasia), |
| • Myelodysplastic syndrome | • Myelodysplastic syndrome – RAEB (refractory anemia with excess |

- | | |
|---|--|
| blasts), | excess blasts in transformation), or |
| • Myelodysplastic syndrome – RAEB-T (refractory anemia with | • Myelodysplastic syndrome – CMML (chronic myelomonocytic leukemia). |

The following are not considered internal or invasive cancers:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| • Pre-malignant tumors or polyps | – Clark’s Level I or II, |
| • Carcinomas in Situ | – Breslow depth less than 0.77mm, or |
| • Melanoma in Situ | – Stage 1A melanomas under TNM Staging |
| • Melanoma that is diagnosed as | |

Non-Invasive Cancer is a cancer that is in the natural or normal place, confined to the site of origin without having invaded neighboring tissue.

For the purposes of the plan, a Non-Invasive Cancer is:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Internal Carcinoma in Situ | • Myelodysplastic Syndrome – RARS (refractory anemia with ring sideroblasts) |
| • Myelodysplastic Syndrome – RA (refractory anemia) | |

Cancer or non-invasive cancer must be diagnosed in one of two ways:

1. Pathological Diagnosis is a diagnosis based on a microscopic study of fixed tissue or preparations from the hemic (blood) system. This diagnosis must be made by a certified pathologist and conform to the American Board of Pathology standards.
2. Clinical Diagnosis is based only on the study of symptoms. A clinical diagnosis will be accepted only if:

– A doctor cannot make a pathological diagnosis because it is medically inappropriate or life-threatening,	– Medical evidence exists to support the diagnosis, and
	– A doctor is treating you for cancer or carcinoma in situ

Complete Remission is defined as having no symptoms and no signs that can be identified to indicate the presence of cancer.

Severe Burn or Severely Burned means a burn resulting from fire, heat, caustics, electricity, or radiation. The burn must:

- Be a full-thickness or third-degree burn, as determined by a doctor. A Full-Thickness Burn or Third-Degree Burn is the destruction of the skin through the entire thickness or depth of the dermis (or possibly into underlying tissues). This results in loss of fluid and sometimes shock.
- Cause cosmetic disfigurement to the body's surface area of at least 35 square inches.
- Be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a covered accident.

Coma means a state of continuous, profound unconsciousness, lasting at least seven consecutive days, and characterized by the absence of:

- Spontaneous eye movements,
- Response to painful stimuli, and
- Vocalization.

Coma does not include a medically-induced coma.

To be payable as an Accident benefit, the coma must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a covered accident.

To be considered a critical illness, the coma must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one of the following diseases:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| • Brain Aneurysm | • Hyperglycemia |
| • Diabetes | • Hypoglycemia |
| • Encephalitis | • Meningitis |
| • Epilepsy | |

Paralysis or Paralyzed means the permanent, total, and irreversible loss of muscle function to the whole of at least two limbs. To be payable as an Accident benefit, the paralysis must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a covered accident. To be considered a critical illness, paralysis must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one or more of the following diseases:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| • Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis | • Parkinson's disease, |
| • Cerebral palsy | • Poliomyelitis |

The diagnosis of paralysis must be supported by neurological evidence.

Loss of Sight means the total and irreversible loss of all sight in both eyes. To be payable as an Accident benefit, loss of sight must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a covered accident. To be considered a critical illness, loss of sight must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to one of the following diseases:

- Retinal disease
- Optic nerve disease
- Hypoxia

Loss of Speech means the total and permanent loss of the ability to speak. To be payable as an Accident benefit, loss of speech must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a covered accident. To be considered a critical illness, loss of speech must be caused solely by or be solely attributable to one of the following diseases:

- Alzheimer's disease
- Arteriovenous malformation

Loss of Hearing means the total and irreversible loss of hearing in both ears. Loss of hearing does not include hearing loss that can be corrected by the use of a hearing aid or device. To be payable as an Accident benefit, loss of hearing must be caused solely by or be solely attributed to a covered accident.

To be considered a critical illness, loss of hearing must be caused solely by or

be solely attributed to one of the following diseases:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| • Alport syndrome | • Goldenhar syndrome |
| • Autoimmune inner ear disease | • Meniere's disease |
| • Chicken pox, which is an acute contagious disease | • Meningitis |
| • Diabetes | • Mumps |

Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery means open heart surgery to correct the narrowing or blockage of one or more coronary arteries with bypass grafts and where such narrowing or blockage is attributed to coronary artery disease or acute coronary syndrome. This excludes any non-surgical procedure, such as, but not limited to, balloon angioplasty, laser relief, or stents.

Critical Illness is a disease or a sickness as defined in the plan that first manifests while your coverage is in force.

Date of Diagnosis is defined as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Bone Marrow Transplant (Stem Cell Transplant): The date the surgery occurs. | underlying diseases is objectively determined by a doctor to be total and irreversible. |
| • Cancer: The day tissue specimens, blood samples, or titer(s) are taken (diagnosis of cancer and/or carcinoma in situ is based on such specimens). | • Major Organ Transplant: The date the surgery occurs. |
| • Coma: The first day of the period for which a doctor confirms a coma that is due to one of the underlying diseases and that has lasted for at least seven consecutive days. | • Non-Invasive Cancer: The day tissue specimens, blood samples, or titer(s) are taken (diagnosis of cancer and/or carcinoma in situ is based on such specimens). |
| • Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery: The date the surgery occurs. | • Paralysis: The date a doctor diagnoses an insured with paralysis due to one of the underlying diseases as specified in this plan, where such diagnosis is based on clinical and/or laboratory findings as supported by the insured's medical records. |
| • Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction): The date the infarction (death) of a portion of the heart muscle occurs. This is based on the criteria listed under the heart attack (myocardial infarction) definition. | • Severe Burn: The date the burn takes place. |
| • Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure): The date a doctor recommends that an insured begin renal dialysis. | • Stroke: The date the stroke occurs (based on documented neurological deficits and neuroimaging studies). |
| • Loss of Sight, Speech, or Hearing: The date the loss due to one of the | • Sudden Cardiac Arrest: The date the pumping action of the heart fails (based on the sudden cardiac arrest definition). |

Dependent means your spouse or your dependent child. Spouse is your legal wife or husband, who is listed on your application. Dependent children are your or your spouse's natural children, step-children, foster children, legally adopted children, or children placed for adoption, who are younger than age 26 . Newborn children are automatically covered from the moment of birth.

There is an exception to the age-26 limit listed above. This limit will not apply to any dependent child who is incapable of self-sustaining employment due to mental or physical handicap and is dependent on a parent for support. The employee or the employee's spouse must furnish proof of this incapacity and dependency to the company within 31 days following the dependent child's 26th birthday.

Diagnosis (Diagnosed) refers to the definitive and certain identification of an illness or disease that:

- Is made by a doctor and
- Is based on clinical or laboratory investigations, as supported by your medical records.

Doctor is a person who is:

- Legally qualified to practice medicine, where treatment is received, and
- Licensed as a doctor by the state where treatment is received, and
- Licensed to treat the type of condition for which a claim is made.

A doctor does not include you or any of your family members.

For the purposes of this definition, family member includes your spouse as well as the following members of your immediate family:

- Son
- Daughter
- Mother
- Father
- Sister
- Brother

This includes step-family members and family-members-in-law.

Employee is a person who meets eligibility requirements and who is covered under the plan. The employee is the primary insured under the plan.

Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) is the death of a portion of the heart muscle (myocardium) caused by a blockage of one or more coronary arteries due to coronary artery disease or acute coronary syndrome.

Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) does not include:

- Any other disease or injury involving the cardiovascular system.
- Cardiac arrest not caused by a heart attack (myocardial infarction).

Diagnosis of a Heart Attack (Myocardial Infarction) must include the following:

- New and serial electrocardiographic (ECG) findings consistent with heart attack (myocardial infarction), and generally accepted laboratory levels of normal. (In the case of creatine phosphokinase (CPK) a CPK-MB measurement must be used.)
- Elevation of cardiac enzymes above

Confirmatory imaging studies, such as thallium scans, MUGA scans, or stress echocardiograms may also be used.

Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure) means end-stage renal failure caused by end-stage renal disease, which results in the chronic, irreversible failure of both kidneys to function.

Kidney Failure (End-Stage Renal Failure) is covered only under the following conditions:

- A doctor advises that regular renal dialysis, hemo-dialysis, or peritoneal dialysis (at least weekly) is necessary to treat the kidney failure (end-stage renal failure); or
- The kidney failure (end-stage renal failure) results in kidney transplantation.

Maintenance Drug Therapy means ongoing hormonal therapy, immunotherapy or chemo-prevention therapy that may be given following the full remission of a cancer due to primary treatment. It is meant to decrease the risk of cancer recurrence rather than the palliative or suppression of a cancer that is still present.

Major Organ Transplant means undergoing surgery as a recipient of a covered transplant of a human heart, lung, liver, kidney, or pancreas. A transplant must be caused by one or more of the following diseases:

- Bronchiectasis
- Cardiomyopathy
- Cirrhosis
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Congenital Heart Disease

- Coronary Artery Disease
- Cystic fibrosis
- Hepatitis
- Interstitial lung disease
- Lymphangioleiomyomatosis.
- Polycystic liver disease
- Pulmonary fibrosis
- Pulmonary hypertension
- Sarcoidosis
- Valvular heart disease

A Major Organ Transplant benefit is not payable if the major organ transplant results from a covered critical illness for which a benefit has been paid.

Pathologist is a doctor who is licensed:

- To practice medicine, and
- By the American Board of Pathology to practice pathologic anatomy.

A Pathologist also includes an Osteopathic Pathologist who is certified by the Osteopathic Board of Pathology.

Signs and/or symptoms are the subjective evidence of disease or physical disturbance observed by a doctor or other medical professional. The doctor (or other medical professional) must observe these signs and/or symptoms while acting within the scope of his license.

Stroke means apoplexy due to rupture or acute occlusion of a cerebral artery. The apoplexy must cause complete or partial loss of function involving the motion or sensation of a part of the body and must last more than 24 hours. Stroke must be either:

- Ischemic: Due to advanced arteriosclerosis or arteriosclerosis of the arteries of the neck or brain, or vascular embolism, or
- Hemorrhagic: Due to uncontrolled hypertension, malignant hypertension, brain aneurysm, or arteriovenous malformation.

The stroke must be positively diagnosed by a doctor based upon documented neurological deficits and confirmatory neuroimaging studies.

Stroke does not include:

- Head injury
- Chronic cerebrovascular insufficiency
- Reversible ischemic neurological deficits unless brain tissue damage is confirmed by neurological imaging

Stroke will be covered only if the Insured submits evidence of the neurological damage by providing:

- Computed Axial Tomography (CAT scan) images, or
- Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is the sudden, unexpected loss of heart function in which the heart, abruptly and without warning, stops working as a result of an internal electrical system heart malfunction due to coronary artery disease, cardiomyopathy, or hypertension.

Sudden Cardiac Arrest is not a heart attack (myocardial infarction). A sudden cardiac arrest benefit is not payable if the sudden cardiac arrest is caused by or contributed to by a heart attack (myocardial infarction).

Total Disability or Totally Disabled means you are:

- Not working at any job for pay or benefits,
- Under the care of a doctor for the treatment of a covered critical illness, and
- Unable to Work, which means either:
 - During the first 365 days of total disability, you are unable to work at the occupation you were performing when your total disability began; or

- After the first 365 days of total disability, you are unable to work at any gainful occupation for which you are suited by education, training, or experience.

Treatment or Medical Treatment is the consultation, care, or services provided by a doctor. This includes receiving any diagnostic measures and taking prescribed drugs and medicines.

Treatment-Free From Cancer refers to the period of time without the consultation, care, or services provided by a doctor. This includes receiving diagnostic measures and taking prescribed drugs and medicines. Treatment does not include maintenance drug therapy or routine follow-up visits to verify whether cancer or carcinoma in situ has returned.

HEART EVENT RIDER

All limitations and exclusions that apply to the critical illness plan also apply to the rider unless amended by the rider.

COVERED HEART PROCEDURE is one of the Category I or Category II procedures defined below:

CATEGORY I - SPECIFIED SURGERIES OF THE HEART

Specified Surgeries of the Heart (Open Heart Surgery) refers to open chest surgery, where the heart is exposed and/or manipulated for open cardiothoracic situations. We will pay benefits for the following open heart surgery procedures when they are performed as a direct result of one of the following: acute coronary syndrome, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, cardiomyopathy, or valvular heart disease.

- Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery (also Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery or Bypass Surgery) is a surgical procedure performed to relieve angina and reduce the risk of death from coronary artery disease.
 - Off-Pump Coronary Artery Bypass (OPCAB) is a form of bypass surgery that does not stop the heart or use the heart lung machine.
 - Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG) is used to treat a narrowing of the coronary arteries. A blood vessel is grafted onto the blocked artery, creating a bypass around the blockage. If more than one artery is blocked, a bypass can be done on each, but only one benefit is payable under the rider.
- Mitral Valve Replacement or Repair is a surgical procedure in which a patient's mitral valve is repaired or replaced by a different valve.
- Aortic Valve Replacement or Repair is a surgical procedure in which a patient's aortic valve is repaired or replaced by a different valve.
- Surgical Treatment of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm involves opening the abdomen and repairing or removing an abdominal aortic aneurysm.

CATEGORY II - INVASIVE PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES OF THE HEART

We will pay Category II benefits for the following invasive procedures and techniques of the heart when they are performed as a result of one of the following: acute coronary syndrome, atherosclerosis, coronary artery disease, cardiomyopathy, or valvular heart disease.

- AngioJet Clot Busting clears blood clots from coronary arteries before angioplasty and stenting. The device delivers a high-pressure saline solution through the artery to the clot, breaking it up and simultaneously drawing it out.
- Balloon Angioplasty (or Balloon Valvuloplasty) opens a clogged blood vessel. A thin tube is threaded through an artery to the narrowed heart vessel, where a small balloon at its tip is inflated. A balloon opens the narrowing by compressing atherosclerotic plaque against the vessel wall. The balloon is then deflated and removed.
- Laser Angioplasty uses a laser tip to burn/break down plaque in the clogged blood vessel.
- Atherectomy opens blocked coronary arteries or clears bypass grafts by using a device on the end of a catheter to cut or shave away atherosclerotic plaque.

- Stent Implantation is the implantation of a stainless steel mesh coil in a narrowed part of an artery to keep it propped open.
- Cardiac Catheterization (also Heart Catheterization) is a diagnostic and occasionally therapeutic procedure that allows a comprehensive examination of the heart and surrounding blood vessels.
- Automatic Implantable (or Internal) Cardioverter Defibrillator (AICD) refers to the initial placement of the AICD. AICDs are used for treating irregular heartbeats. The defibrillator is surgically placed inside the patient's chest where it monitors the heart's rhythm. When it identifies a serious arrhythmia, it produces an electrical shock to disrupt the arrhythmia.
- Pacemaker Placement refers to the initial placement/ implantation of a pacemaker, which sends electrical signals to make the heart beat when a person's natural pacemaker is not working properly. This electrical device is placed under the skin. A lead extends from the device to the right side of the heart. Most pacemakers are used to correct a slow heart rate.
- Valvular Heart Disease is a disease characterized by damage to or a defect in one of the four heart valves.

SPECIFIED DISEASES RIDER

All limitations and exclusions that apply to the critical illness plan also apply to this rider unless amended by the rider.

Date of Diagnosis is defined for each Specified Disease as follows:

- Adrenal Hypofunction (Addison's Disease): The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Adrenal Hypofunction and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Cerebrospinal Meningitis: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Cerebrospinal Meningitis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Diphtheria: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Diphtheria based on clinical and/or laboratory findings as supported by medical records.
- Huntington's Chorea: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Huntington's Chorea based on clinical findings as supported by medical records.
- Legionnaire's Disease: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Legionnaire's Disease by finding Legionella bacteria in a clinical specimen taken from the Insured.
- Malaria: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Malaria and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Muscular Dystrophy: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Muscular Dystrophy and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Myasthenia Gravis: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Myasthenia Gravis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Necrotizing Fasciitis: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Necrotizing Fasciitis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Osteomyelitis: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Osteomyelitis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Poliomyelitis: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Poliomyelitis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Rabies: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Rabies and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Sickle Cell Anemia: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Sickle

Cell Anemia and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.

- Systemic Lupus: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Systemic Lupus and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma): The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Systemic Sclerosis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Tetanus: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Tetanus by finding Clostridium tetani bacteria in a clinical specimen taken from the Insured.
- Tuberculosis: The date a Doctor Diagnoses an Insured as having Tuberculosis by finding Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria in a clinical specimen taken from the Insured.

Adrenal Hypofunction (Addison's Disease) means a disease occurring when the body's adrenal glands do not produce sufficient steroid hormones.

Adrenal Hypofunction does not include secondary and tertiary adrenal insufficiency.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis means a disease resulting in the inflammation of the meninges of both the brain and spinal cord caused by infection from viruses, bacteria, or other microorganisms or from Cancer.

Diphtheria means an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Corynebacterium diphtheriae and characterized by the production of a systemic toxin and the formation of a false membrane lining of the mucous membrane of the throat and other respiratory passages, causing difficulty in breathing, high fever, and/or weakness.

Diphtheria can be Diagnosed either through laboratory tests that confirm Diphtheria through a culture obtained from the infected area or through clinical observation of visible symptoms.

Huntington's Chorea means a hereditary disease characterized by gradual loss of brain function and voluntary movement due to degenerative changes in the cerebral cortex and basal ganglia.

Legionnaire's Disease means an infectious lung disease caused by species of the aerobic bacteria belonging to the genus Legionella.

Malaria means an infectious disease characterized by cycles of chills, fever, and sweating, caused by the bite of an anopheles mosquito infected with a protozoan of the genus Plasmodium.

Muscular Dystrophy means a genetic disease that causes progressive weakness and degeneration in the musculoskeletal system and where such muscles are replaced by scar tissue and fat. Muscular Dystrophy is characterized by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissues.

Myasthenia Gravis means a disease characterized by progressive weakness and exhaustibility of voluntary muscles without atrophy or sensory disturbance and caused by an autoimmune attack on acetylcholine receptors at the neuromuscular junction.

Necrotizing Fasciitis means a severe soft tissue infection by bacteria that is marked by edema and necrosis of subcutaneous tissues with involvement of adjacent fascia and by painful red swollen skin over the affected areas.

Osteomyelitis means an infectious inflammatory disease of the bone that typically results from a bacterial infection and may result in the death of bone tissue.

Poliomyelitis (Polio) means an acute infectious disease caused by the poliovirus and characterized by fever, motor paralysis, and atrophy of skeletal muscles. It often results in permanent disability and deformity, and marked by inflammation of nerve cells in the anterior gray matter in each lateral half of the spinal cord.

Rabies means an acute viral disease of the nervous system caused by a rhabdovirus, which is usually transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. It is typically characterized by increased salivation, abnormal behavior, and eventual paralysis.

Sickle Cell Anemia means a hereditary disease caused by a genetic blood disorder. It is characterized by red blood cells that assume an abnormal, rigid, sickle shape due to a mutation on the hemoglobin gene.

Systemic Lupus means an autoimmune disease where the body's immune system attacks healthy tissue, leading to long-term inflammation. This disease is primarily characterized by joint pain and swelling.

Systemic Sclerosis (Scleroderma) means a progressive autoimmune disease characterized by the hardening and tightening of the skin and connective tissues.

Tetanus means a disease marked by rigidity and spasms of the voluntary muscles, caused by the bacterium Clostridium tetani.

Tuberculosis means an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria. It is characterized by the growth of nodules in the bodily tissues, as well as by fever, cough, difficulty breathing, caseation, pleural effusions, and fibrosis.

CHILDHOOD CONDITIONS RIDER

All limitations and exclusions that apply to the critical illness plan also apply to this rider unless amended by the rider.

Date of Diagnosis is defined as follows:

- Cystic Fibrosis: The date a Doctor Diagnoses a Dependent Child as having Cystic Fibrosis and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Cerebral Palsy: The date a Doctor Diagnoses a Dependent Child as having Cerebral Palsy and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Cleft Lip or Cleft Palate: The date a Doctor Diagnoses a Dependent Child as having Cleft Lip or Cleft Palate and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Down Syndrome: The date a Doctor Diagnoses a Dependent Child as having Down Syndrome and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency Disease (PKU): The date a Doctor Diagnoses a Dependent Child as having PKU and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Spina Bifida: The date a Doctor Diagnoses a Dependent Child as having Spina Bifida and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.
- Type I Diabetes: The date a Doctor Diagnoses a Dependent Child as having Type I Diabetes and where such Diagnosis is supported by medical records.

Cystic Fibrosis is a hereditary chronic disease of the exocrine glands. This disease is characterized by the production of viscid mucus that obstructs the pancreatic ducts and bronchi, leading to infection and fibrosis.

Cerebral Palsy is a disorder of movement, muscle tone, or posture that is caused by injury or abnormal development in the immature brain.

Cerebral Palsy can be characterized by stiffness and movement difficulties, involuntary and uncontrolled movements, or disturbed sensation.

Spastic Cerebral Palsy is characterized by stiffness and movement difficulties.

Athetoid Cerebral Palsy is characterized by involuntary and uncontrolled movements.

Ataxic Cerebral Palsy is characterized by a disturbed sense of balance and depth perception.

Cleft Lip occurs when there is an opening (one or two vertical fissures) in the lip. A Cleft Palate occurs when the two sides of a palate do not join, resulting in an opening in the roof of the mouth or soft tissue in the back of the mouth. Sometimes, an opening in the bones of the upper jaw or upper gum accompanies a Cleft Palate.

A Cleft Lip or Palate can occur on one or both sides of the face. If a Dependent Child has both a Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate or has one on each side of the face, we will pay this benefit only once.

Down Syndrome is a chromosomal condition characterized by the presence of an extra copy of genetic material on the 21st chromosome, either in whole or part.

Phenylalanine Hydroxylase Deficiency Disease (PKU) is an autosomal recessive metabolic genetic disorder characterized by homozygous or compound heterozygous mutations in the gene for the hepatic enzyme phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH), rendering it nonfunctional. A Doctor must Diagnose this disease based on a PKU test.

Spina Bifida refers to any birth defect involving incomplete closure of the spinal canal or spine. This includes: 1) Spina Bifida Cystica, which is a condition where a cyst protrudes through the defect in the vertebral arch. 2) Spina Bifida Occulta, which is a condition where the bones of the spine do not close, but the spinal cord and meninges remain in place. Skin usually covers the defect. 3) Meningoceles, which is a condition where the tissue covering the spinal cord sticks out of the spinal defect, but the spinal cord remains in place. 4) Myelomeningocele, which is a condition where the un-fused portion of the spinal column allows the spinal cord to protrude through an opening. The meningeal membranes that cover the spinal cord form a sac enclosing the spinal elements.

Type I Diabetes means a form of diabetes mellitus causing total insulin deficiency of a Dependent Child along with continuous dependence on exogenous insulin in order to maintain life. A Doctor must Diagnose Type I Diabetes based on one of the following diagnostic tests: 1) Glycated hemoglobin (A1C) test, 2) Random blood sugar test, 3) Fasting blood sugar test.

YOU MAY CONTINUE YOUR COVERAGE

Your coverage may be continued with certain stipulations. See certificate for details.

TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

Your insurance may terminate when the plan is terminated; the 31st day after the premium due date if the premium has not been paid; or the date you no longer belong to an eligible class. If your coverage terminates, we will provide benefits for valid claims that arose while your coverage was in force.

NOTICES

If this coverage will replace any existing individual policy, please be aware that it may be in your best interest to maintain your individual guaranteed-renewable policy.

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This brochure is a brief description of coverage and is not a contract. Read your certificate carefully for exact terms and conditions.

This brochure is subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations of Policy Form C21100VA.

