



Allianz 

LIFE GOALS. DONE.

Bajaj Allianz Life

Group Critical Illness Rider

A Non-Linked, Non-Participating, Group Health Rider



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Life is full of uncertainties and your members can face a financial crunch if any unfortunate event like a critical illness strikes in.

A Critical Illness is a life-threatening disease such as –cancer, a heart attack, or a stroke that can occur and derail your entire life. In the event of such a significant health emergency, a Critical Illness rider can help in saving you from the exorbitant costs of treatment of these life-threatening illnesses.

Bajaj Allianz Group Critical Illness(CI) Rider is a non-linked, non-participating, group health rider to be attached to your group base Policy. It helps your members to avail a Critical Illness Sum Assured on diagnosis of covered Critical Illness.

Rider Benefit

In this rider, the Rider Sum Assured will be payable in case the member is diagnosed with a critical illness during the policy tenure.

Following Options are available under this rider:

Plan Option		Coverage Offered	Benefit
Option I	Option IA	Additional Critical Illness Benefit covering 32 Critical Illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional Critical Illness Sum Assured will be paid on the first diagnosis of the covered Critical Illness of member.• Upon payment of this benefit, the Member's Additional CI Benefit cover will terminate.• Risk cover under the base policy will continue.
	Option IB	Additional Critical Illness Benefit covering 17 Critical Illness	
Option II	Option IIA	Accelerated Critical Illness Benefit covering 32 Critical Illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If Accelerated Critical Illness Sum Assured is less than Sum Assured on Death under Base Policy Critical Illness Sum Assured will be paid, and the rider coverage will terminate immediately. The base Policy and/or any other accelerated benefit under the policy will continue with the remaining cover for death benefit and/or any other accelerated benefit.• If Accelerated Critical Illness Sum Assured is equal to the Sum Assured on Death under Base Policy Critical Illness Sum Assured will be paid and the rider coverage as well as base Policy coverage and/or any other accelerated benefit under the policy will terminate immediately on payment of this benefit.
	Option IIB	Accelerated Critical Illness Benefit covering 17 Critical Illness	

Maturity Benefit

There is no maturity benefit under the rider.

Bajaj Allianz Life

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Important Details of the Bajaj Allianz Life Group Critical Illness Rider

Policy Term	Details
Minimum Entry Age	18 years In case of joint life the younger life should have attained the minimum age.
Maximum Entry Age	69 years In case of joint life the older life should be within the maximum attained age.
Minimum Maturity Age	19 years
Maximum Maturity Age	70 years
Maximum Renewable Age	69 years
Rider Sum Assured	As per base plan. Minimum and Maximum Sum Assured under the rider can be between the minimum and maximum sum assured allowed under the base plan. Note that the maximum cover under the above coverages will be subject to any limit/condition as per the prevailing Board Approved Underwriting Policy of Company and/or subject to the Additional CI Sum Assured or the Accelerated CI Sum Assured (as the case may be) not exceeding the Sum Assured under the base policy.
Rider Premium Payment Term	As per base policy
Rider Term	As per base policy
Premium Payment Frequency	As per base policy

Rider Premium

Rider Premium depends on the Terminal Illness Sum Assured, Age of the Member, Premium Payment Frequency, nature of the group, Members occupation classification, etc. as applicable. The Rider Premium will be collected additionally along with the Premium under the base Policy. The premium rates are guaranteed throughout the membership term of the member.

Inclusion/ Exclusion of Rider

- The Member through Policyholder can include this Rider from inception or any Annual Renewal Date.
- At each Annual Renewal Date, the Policyholder/Member has the option of exclusion of the Rider coverage.
- In case of exclusion, the Rider Benefit above will immediately cease, and no further Rider Premium will be collected.
- Once this Rider is excluded, it can be added back again on any subsequent Annual Renewal Date, subject to underwriting.
- In case of exclusion, no Surrender Value with respect to the Rider is payable.

Non-Payment of Premiums

If rider premiums are not paid before the expiry of the grace period, the rider benefit ceases immediately, and no rider benefit will be paid. The rider can be revived based on the conditions as applicable to the base policy. On occurrence of Critical Illness during the Grace Period, the Critical Illness Benefit shall be payable subject to deduction of due but unpaid Rider Premium.

Definitions

Definitions, Conditions and Exclusions for 17 & 32 Critical Illnesses (Additional & Accelerated)

17 Critical Illness (CI) (applicable for both Additional Critical Illness Benefit and Accelerated Critical Illness Benefit)

Definition, Conditions & Exclusions:

Following Critical Illness are covered under this benefit:

1. Cancer of Specified Severity

- I. 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.
- II. 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 leukaemia 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. Myocardial Infarction (First Heart Attack Of Specific Severity)

- I. 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.
- II. 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.

3. Open Chest CABG

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:

- i. Angioplasty and/or any other intra-arterial procedures

4. 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.

5. Coma Of Specified Severity

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

6. Kidney Failure Requiring Regular Dialysis

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

7. Stroke Resulting In 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 extracranial 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.

8. Major Organ /Bone Marrow Transplant

The actual undergoing of a transplant of:

- i. One of the following human organs: heart, 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

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. Multiple Sclerosis With Persisting Symptoms

- I. 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.
- II. Neurological damage due to SLE is excluded.

12. Benign Brain Tumor

- I. 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.

Bajaj Allianz Life

Group Critical Illness Rider

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- II. 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.
- III. 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.

13. Blindness

- I. Total, permanent and irreversible loss of all vision in both eyes as a result of illness or accident.
- II. 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.
- III. The diagnosis of blindness must be confirmed and must not be correctable by aids or surgical procedure.

14. 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.

15. 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 analysis with partial oxygen pressure of 55mmHg or less ($PaO_2 < 55\text{mmHg}$); and
- iv. Dyspnea at rest.

16. End Stage Liver Failure

- I. 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.
- II. Liver failure secondary to drug or alcohol abuse is excluded.

17. 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.

32 Critical Illness (CI) (applicable for both Additional Critical Illness Benefit and Accelerated Critical Illness Benefit)

Definition:

Following Critical Illness are covered under this benefit:

1. Cancer of Specified Severity

- I. 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.
- II. 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

Bajaj Allianz Life

Group Critical Illness Rider

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- progressed to at least clinical TNM classification T2N0M0
- v. All Thyroid cancers histologically classified as T1N0M0 (TNM Classification) or below;
 - vi. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia less than RAI stage 3
 - vii. Non-invasive papillary cancer of the bladder histologically described as TaN0M0 or of a lesser classification,
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- I. 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.
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 - iv. Other acute Coronary Syndromes
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Bajaj Allianz Life

Group Critical Illness Rider

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- II. 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.
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Bajaj Allianz Life

Group Critical Illness Rider

A Non-Linked, Non-Participating, Group Health Rider



- 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 analysis with partial oxygen pressure of 55mmHg or less ($PaO_2 < 55\text{mmHg}$); and
- iv. Dyspnea at rest.

16. End Stage Liver Failure

- I. 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.
- II. Liver failure secondary to drug or alcohol abuse is excluded.

17. 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.

18. Major Head Trauma

- I. 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.
- II. The Accidental Head injury must result in an inability to perform at least three (3) of the following 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 scope of recovery with current medical knowledge and technology.
- III. 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.
- IV. The following are excluded:
 - i. Spinal cord injury;

19. Primary (Idiopathic) Pulmonary Hypertension

- I. 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 of cardiac impairment.
- II. 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.
- III. 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.

20. 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

21. Surgery of the Aorta

The undergoing of surgery to treat narrowing, obstruction, aneurysm or dissection of the aorta. Minimally invasive procedures like endovascular repair are covered under this definition. The surgery must be determined to be medically necessary by a Consultant Surgeon and supported by imaging findings.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- i. Surgery to any branches of the thoracic or abdominal aorta (including aortofemoral or aortoiliac bypass grafts)
- ii. Surgery of the aorta related to hereditary connective tissue disorders (e.g. Marfan syndrome, Ehlers–Danlos syndrome)
- iii. Surgery following traumatic injury to the aorta

22. Aplastic Anaemia

A definite diagnosis of aplastic anaemia resulting in severe bone marrow failure with anaemia, neutropenia and thrombocytopenia. The condition must be treated with blood transfusions and, in addition, with at least one of the following:

- i. Bone marrow stimulating agents
- ii. Immunosuppressants
- iii. Bone marrow transplantation

The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Haematologist and evidenced by bone marrow histology.

23. Chronic Pancreatitis

A definite diagnosis of severe chronic pancreatitis evidenced by all of the following:

- i. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency with weight loss and steatorrhoea
- ii. Endocrine pancreatic insufficiency with pancreatic diabetes
- iii. Need for oral pancreatic enzyme substitution

These conditions have to be present for at least 3 months. The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Gastroenterologist and supported by imaging and laboratory findings (e.g. faecal elastase).

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- i. Chronic pancreatitis due to alcohol or drug use
- ii. Acute pancreatitis

24. 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 paracetamol or aflatoxin intoxication)
- ii. Fulminant viral hepatitis associated with intravenous drug use

25. Idiopathic Parkinson's Disease [before age 65] - resulting in permanent loss of physical abilities

A definite diagnosis of primary idiopathic Parkinson's disease, which is evidenced by at least two out of the following clinical manifestations:

- i. Muscle rigidity
- ii. Tremor
- iii. Bradykinesia (abnormal slowness of movement, sluggishness of physical and mental responses)

Idiopathic Parkinson's disease must result [before age 65] in a total inability to perform, by oneself, at least 3 out of 6 Activities of Daily Living for a continuous period of at least 3 months despite adequate drug treatment.

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. Getting dressed and undressed - the ability to put on, take off, secure and unfasten all garments and, if needed, any braces, artificial limbs or other surgical appliances.

- iii. Feeding oneself – the ability to feed oneself when food has been prepared and made available.
- iv. Maintaining personal hygiene – the ability to maintain a satisfactory level of personal hygiene by using the toilet or otherwise managing bowel and bladder function.
- v. Getting between rooms – the ability to get from room to room on a level floor.
- vi. Getting in and out of bed – the ability to get out of bed into an upright chair or wheelchair and back again.

The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Neurologist.

The implantation of a neurostimulator to control symptoms by deep brain stimulation is, independent of the Activities of Daily Living, covered under this definition. The implantation must be determined to be medically necessary by a Consultant Neurologist or Neurosurgeon.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- i. Secondary parkinsonism (including drug- or toxin-induced parkinsonism)
- ii. Essential tremor
- iii. Parkinsonism related to other neurodegenerative disorders

26. Loss of Independent Existence [before age 65]

A definite diagnosis [before age 65] of a total inability to perform, by oneself, at least 3 out of 6 Activities of Daily Living for a continuous period of at least 3 months with no reasonable chance of recovery.

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. Getting dressed and undressed – the ability to put on, take off, secure and unfasten all garments and, if needed, any braces, artificial limbs or other surgical appliances.
- iii. Feeding oneself – the ability to feed oneself when food has been prepared and made available.
- iv. Maintaining personal hygiene – the ability to maintain a satisfactory level of personal hygiene by using the toilet or otherwise managing bowel and bladder function.
- v. Getting between rooms – the ability to get from room to room on a level floor.
- vi. Getting in and out of bed – the ability to get out of bed into an upright chair or wheelchair and back again.

The diagnosis has to be confirmed by a Specialist.

27. Medullary Cystic Disease

A definite diagnosis of medullary cystic disease evidenced by all of the following:

- i. Ultrasound, MRI or CT scan showing multiple cysts in the medulla and corticomedullary region of both kidneys
- ii. Typical histological findings with tubular atrophy, basement membrane thickening and cyst formation in the corticomedullary junction
- iii. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than 40 ml/min (MDRD formula)

The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Nephrologist.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- i. Polycystic kidney disease
- ii. Multicystic renal dysplasia and medullary sponge kidney
- iii. Any other cystic kidney disease

28. Muscular Dystrophy - resulting in permanent loss of physical abilities

A definite diagnosis of one of the following muscular dystrophies:

- i. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)
- ii. Becker Muscular Dystrophy (BMD)
- iii. Emery-Dreifuss Muscular Dystrophy (EDMD)
- iv. Limb-Girdle Muscular Dystrophy (LGMD)
- v. Facioscapulohumeral Muscular Dystrophy (FSHD)
- vi. Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1 (MMD or Steinert's Disease)
- vii. Oculopharyngeal Muscular Dystrophy (OPMD)

The disease must result in a total inability to perform, by oneself, at least 3 out of 6 Activities of Daily Living for a continuous period of at least 3 months with no reasonable chance of recovery.

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. Getting dressed and undressed – the ability to put on, take off, secure and unfasten all garments and, if needed, any

braces, artificial limbs or other surgical appliances.

- iii. Feeding oneself – the ability to feed oneself when food has been prepared and made available.
- iv. Maintaining personal hygiene – the ability to maintain a satisfactory level of personal hygiene by using the toilet or otherwise managing bowel and bladder function.
- v. Getting between rooms – the ability to get from room to room on a level floor.
- vi. Getting in and out of bed – the ability to get out of bed into an upright chair or wheelchair and back again.

The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Neurologist and supported by electromyography (EMG) and muscle biopsy findings.

For the above definition, the following are not covered: Myotonic Dystrophy Type 2 (PROMM) and all forms of myotonia

29. Persistent Vegetative State

A vegetative state is absence of responsiveness and awareness due to dysfunction of the cerebral hemispheres, with the brain stem, controlling respiration and cardiac functions, remaining intact. The definite diagnosis must be evidenced by all of the following:

- i. Complete unawareness of the self and the environment
- ii. Inability to communicate with others
- iii. No evidence of sustained or reproducible behavioural responses to external stimuli
- iv. Preserved brain stem functions
- v. Exclusion of other treatable neurological or psychiatric disorders with appropriate neurophysiological or neuropsychological tests or imaging procedures

The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Neurologist and the condition must be medically documented for at least one month without any clinical improvement.

30. Primary Cardiomyopathy

A definite diagnosis of one of the following primary cardiomyopathies:

- i. Dilated Cardiomyopathy
- ii. Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (obstructive or non-obstructive)
- iii. Restrictive Cardiomyopathy
- iv. Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy

The disease must result in at least one of the following:

- i. Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of less than 40% measured twice at an interval of at least 3 months.
- ii. Marked limitation of physical activities where less than ordinary activity causes fatigue, palpitation, breathlessness or chest pain (Class III or IV of the New York Heart Association classification) over a period of at least 6 months.
- iii. Implantation of an Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD) for the prevention of sudden cardiac death

The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Cardiologist and supported by echocardiogram, cardiac MRI or cardiac CT scan findings.

The implantation of an Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD) must be determined to be medically necessary by a Consultant Cardiologist.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- i. Secondary (ischaemic, valvular, metabolic, toxic or hypertensive) cardiomyopathy
- ii. Transient reduction of left ventricular function due to myocarditis
- iii. Cardiomyopathy due to systemic diseases
- iv. Implantation of an Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator (ICD) due to primary arrhythmias (e.g. Brugada or Long-QT-Syndrome)

31. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

A definite diagnosis of systemic lupus erythematosus evidenced by all of the following:

- i. Typical laboratory findings, such as presence of antinuclear antibodies (ANA) or anti-dsDNA antibodies
- ii. Symptoms associated with lupus erythematosus (butterfly rash, photosensitivity, serositis)
- iii. Continuous treatment with corticosteroids or other immunosuppressants

Additionally, one of the following organ involvements must be diagnosed:

- i. Lupus nephritis with proteinuria of at least 0.5 g/day and a glomerular filtration rate of less than 60 ml/min (MDRD formula)
- ii. Libman-Sacks endocarditis or myocarditis
- iii. Neurological deficits or seizures over a period of at least 3 months and supported by cerebrospinal fluid or EEG

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Group Critical Illness Rider

A Non-Linked, Non-Participating, Group Health Rider



findings. Headaches, cognitive and psychiatric abnormalities are specifically excluded. The diagnosis must be confirmed by a Consultant Rheumatologist or Nephrologist.

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- i. Discoid lupus erythematosus or subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus
- ii. Drug-induced lupus erythematosus

32. Systemic Sclerosis

A definite diagnosis of systemic sclerosis evidenced by all of the following:

- i. Typical laboratory findings (e.g., anti-Scl-70 antibodies)
- ii. Typical clinical signs (e.g. Raynaud's phenomenon, skin sclerosis, erosions)
- iii. Continuous treatment with corticosteroids or other immunosuppressants

Additionally, one of the following organ involvements must be diagnosed:

- 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 catheterisation
- iii. Chronic kidney disease with a glomerular filtration rate of less than 60 ml/min (MDRD-formula)
- iv. Echocardiographic signs of significant left ventricular diastolic dysfunction

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

For the above definition, the following are not covered:

- i. Localized scleroderma without organ involvement
- ii. Eosinophilic fasciitis
- iii. CREST-Syndrome

Exclusions applicable for both Additional CI Benefit (covering 32 CIs or 17 CIs) and Accelerated CI Benefit (covering 32 CIs or 17 CIs)

1. If the diagnosis of such CI was made within 90 days of the start of coverage (i.e. during the Waiting Period). This would not be applicable on consecutive renewal of the CI cover for the member with the company;
2. If the insured dies within the Survival Period of 30 days of the diagnosis of the covered Critical Illness;
3. Pre-Existing Disease: Pre-existing Disease means any condition, ailment, injury or disease:
 - a. That is/are diagnosed by a physician within 48 months prior to the effective date of the policy issued by the Company or
 - b. 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 or its reinstatement.
4. Intentional self-inflicted injury, suicide or attempted suicide.
5. For any medical conditions suffered by the Member or any medical procedure undergone by the life assured, if that medical condition or that medical procedure was caused directly or indirectly by influence of drugs, alcohol, narcotics or psychotropic substances unless taken in accordance with the lawful directions and prescriptions of a registered medical practitioner.
6. Engaging in or taking part in hazardous activities*, including but not limited to, diving or riding or any kind of race; martial arts; hunting; mountaineering; parachuting; bungee-jumping; underwater activities involving the use of breathing apparatus or not;

**Hazardous Activities mean any sport or pursuit or hobby, which is potentially dangerous to the Insured Member whether he is trained or not;*

7. Participation by the insured person in a criminal or unlawful act with criminal intent;
8. For any medical condition or any medical procedure arising from nuclear contamination; the radioactive, explosive or hazardous nature of nuclear fuel materials or property contaminated by nuclear fuel materials or accident arising from such nature;
9. For any medical condition or any medical procedure arising either as a result of war, invasion, act of foreign enemy, hostilities (whether war be declared or not), armed or unarmed truce, civil war, mutiny, rebellion, revolution, insurrection, terrorism, military or usurped power, riot or civil commotion, strikes or participation in any naval, military or air force operation during peace time;
10. For any medical condition or any medical procedure arising from participation by the insured person in any flying activity, except as a bona fide, fare-paying passenger and aviation industry employee like pilot or cabin crew of a recognized airline on regular routes and on a scheduled timetable.
11. Any External Congenital Anomaly which is not as a consequence of genetic disorder
12. Failure to seek medical advice or treatment by a medical practitioner leading to occurrence of the insured event.

No other Exclusions are applicable other than mentioned above

Bajaj Allianz Life

Group Critical Illness Rider

A Non-Linked, Non-Participating, Group Health Rider



Termination

The Rider Benefit shall automatically terminate on the life of the Member on the earlier occurrence of either of the following.

- If premiums are discontinued for the rider and/or under the policy.
- If the member opts out of this rider option
- On the Membership anniversary on which the attained age is the maximum cover ceasing age allowed under the rider.
- On payment of the rider sum assured as per the coverage chosen
- On payment of death benefit under the base policy
- On maturity or termination of the base policy.
- If Membership ceases under base policy.
- If the rider is not reinstated within the allowed revival period, the rider will be terminated immediately
- In the event, the Accelerated Critical Illness Sum Assured is equal to the Base Sum Assured, on Payment of the Accelerated Critical Sum Assured amount, the Base Policy shall also be terminated along with other accelerated benefit, if any.
- In case of fraud or misrepresentation, the rider, subject to fraud or misrepresentation being established in accordance with section 45 of the Insurance Act, 1938, shall be terminated immediately.

Grace Period

As per the base policy.

Tax Benefit

As per applicable tax laws.

Free Look Period

Same as base product but this period will be applicable from the Date of Commencement of Rider, if different from the Date of Commencement of Risk of the base Policy.

Statutory Information

Assignment: Section 38 of the Insurance Act, 1938

Assignment should be in accordance with provisions of section 38 of the Insurance Act 1938 as amended from time to time.

Nomination: Section 39 of the Insurance Act, 1938

Nomination should be in accordance with provisions of section 39 of the Insurance Act 1938 as amended from time to time.

Prohibition of Rebate: Section 41 of the Insurance Act, 1938

Prohibition of Rebate should be in accordance with provisions of Section 41 of the Insurance Act 1938 as amended from time to time.

"No person shall allow or offer to allow, either directly or indirectly, as an inducement to any person to take out or renew or continue an insurance in respect of any kind of risk relating to lives or property in India, any rebate of the whole or part of the commission payable or any rebate of the premium shown on the policy, nor shall any person taking out or renewing or continuing a policy accept any rebate, except such rebate as may be allowed in accordance with the published prospectuses or tables of the insurer.

Any person making default in complying with the provisions of this section shall be punishable with a fine which may extend upto ten lakh rupees."

Bajaj Allianz Life Group Critical Illness Rider

A Non-Linked, Non-Participating, Group Health Rider



Fraud & Misstatement : Section 45 of the Insurance Act, 1938

Fraud and Misstatement would be dealt with in accordance with provisions of section 45 of the Insurance Act 1938 as amended from time to time

Applicability of Goods & Service Tax

Goods & Service Tax is charged based on type of policy communication address of Policy Holder. This may change subject to change in rate/state in address of the Policy Holder as on date of adjustment.

Why Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance?

Bajaj Allianz is a joint venture between Bajaj Finserv Limited and Allianz SE. Both enjoy a reputation of expertise, stability and strength. This joint venture Company incorporates global expertise with local experience. The comprehensive, innovative solutions combine the technical expertise and experience of the 119 year old Allianz SE, and in-depth market knowledge and goodwill of "Bajaj brand" in India.

Contact Details

Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Limited, Bajaj Allianz House, Airport Road, Yerawada, Pune - 411 006.

IRDAI Reg No.: 116 | BALIC CIN: U66010PN2001PLC015959

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Visit us at: www.bajajallianzlife.co.in

UIN: 116B054V02

Disclaimer:

For more details on risk factors, terms and conditions related to the rider please read sales brochure & policy document (available on www.bajajallianzlife.com) carefully before concluding a sale.

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IRDAI is not involved in activities like selling insurance policies, announcing bonus or investment of premiums. Public receiving such phone calls are requested to lodge a police complaint.

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