

Zurich HelpPoint®



Zurich Wealth Protection

Supplementary Product Disclosure Statement



This document is a Supplementary Product Disclosure Statement (SPDS) for the Zurich Wealth Protection Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) dated 1 March 2011 and must be read together with Parts 1 and 2 of the PDS.

This SPDS has been issued as a result of the following changes, which are effective from 29 September 2011.

Summary of changes

Each change is described below and the changes to the PDS are set out in this SPDS, starting on page 3.

All of the changes to trauma conditions (items 1 to 9 below) apply to:

- Extended trauma cover (Zurich Protection Plus)
- Trauma benefit (Zurich Income Replacement - premier)
- Trauma option (Zurich Income Replacement - premier/comprehensive/standard)

The revised definition of *malignant cancer* (item 2) also applies to:

- Basic trauma cover (Zurich Protection Plus)

The change to the carer benefit under the Insured child option (item 10) only applies to:

- Insured child option (Zurich Protection Plus).

1. Three new trauma conditions are now covered under the Extended trauma benefit

The three new conditions which are covered under Extended trauma are:

- *advanced diabetes*
- *pneumonectomy* and
- *severe rheumatoid arthritis*,

taking the total number of covered conditions to 41. Definitions for the first two of these conditions are set out on page 4 of this SPDS. *Severe rheumatoid arthritis* was previously a covered condition under the Partial trauma benefit, but can now result in a full Extended trauma payment. The definition appears in the PDS part 2, page 52.

2. The definition of *malignant cancer* has improved

Zurich has revised its definition of *malignant cancer* to allow ulceration to be considered as evidence of malignant melanoma.



Preparation date: 8 September 2011

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General information only

The information contained in this SPDS is general information only. It does not take into account your individual objectives, financial situation or particular needs.

You should consider the appropriateness of each product having regard to your objectives, financial situation and needs.

We recommend you seek professional financial and taxation advice before making any decisions regarding these products.

3. The definition of *carcinoma in situ* has been altered to allow a Partial trauma benefit to be paid for CIN-3

Zurich has revised this definition to provide cover under the Partial trauma benefit for Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) 3. Previously CIN-3 was specifically excluded from cover.

4. A Partial trauma benefit is now payable in the event of *facial reconstructive surgery and skin grafting*

Zurich has added this event to the list of Partial trauma benefit insured events.

5. The definition of *aorta repair* has improved

Zurich has revised this definition to provide cover for repair by keyhole surgery.

6. The definitions of *cardiomyopathy* and *primary pulmonary hypertension* have improved

Zurich has revised these definitions so that the life insured can qualify for a benefit even if they are working.

7. The definitions of *chronic liver disease* and *dementia (including alzheimer's disease)* have improved

Zurich has revised these definitions so that disease related to alcohol or drug use is no longer excluded from cover.

8. The definition of *major head trauma* has improved

Zurich has revised this definition to include an alternative way to qualify for a benefit, ie. the inability to perform any one of the *activities of daily living*.

9. The definition of *parkinson's disease* has improved

Zurich has revised this definition so that disease related to alcohol or drug use is no longer excluded from cover. Also, a benefit may now be payable even if the condition is controllable with medication.

10. The terms of the carer benefit have been extended to allow a claim for a spouse stopping work

Zurich recognises that a family should not be denied the carer benefit just because the child cover is on the non income earner's policy. The carer benefit will now be paid for a life insured or the spouse of a life insured who has to stop full time work to care for a seriously ill child.

Please note:

- some trauma conditions are marked with an asterisk (*) where a '90 day elimination period' applies (see Exclusions clause in the PDS Part 2, page 12)
- the definition of *significant permanent impairment* has been changed only to correct a typographical error.

The alterations which apply to the 1 March 2011 Zurich Wealth Protection PDS to reflect these changes are set out below. The above is a summary only. Please read the whole PDS as supplemented by this SPDS before making a decision.

Changes to the PDS Part 1 (Product Information)

- All references in the PDS to 38 covered or specified conditions in the *trauma events – extended* list, are now amended to 41 covered conditions. Refer to the new list of covered conditions on page 6 of this SPDS.
- The paragraph describing the carer benefit under the Insured child option on page 17 of the PDS Part 1 is replaced with the following:

If the Insured child benefit is \$200,000 or more, a carer benefit also applies to this option. We will pay \$5,000 per month if the life insured or his/her spouse has to stop *full-time paid employment* to care for an insured *eligible child* at home (provided that a trauma payment has not been paid or become payable). The insured *eligible child* must be confined to bed for a minimum of five consecutive days and must be under the regular care of, and following the advice of, a *medical practitioner*. The \$5,000 carer benefit is paid for a maximum of three months over the life of the policy.

Changes to the PDS Part 2 (Policy conditions)

The section 'When a carer benefit is payable' under the Insured child option, on page 20 of the Wealth Protection PDS, part 2, is replaced with the following:

When a carer benefit is payable

A monthly carer benefit of \$5,000 is payable if the Insured child benefit is \$200,000 or more and the life insured or the life insured's spouse has to stop *full-time paid employment* to care for an insured *eligible child* at home. The insured *eligible child* must be confined to bed for a minimum of five consecutive days and must be under the regular care of, and following the advice of, a *medical practitioner*.

This benefit is not payable if the trauma benefit under the Insured child option has been paid or is payable, but may be paid in addition to an advance payment under this option.

The carer benefit is paid for each complete month or 1/30th of the carer benefit is paid for each day that you are eligible for this benefit. The carer benefit is not payable twice if both the life insured and his/her spouse have to stop *full-time paid employment*.

A *medical practitioner* must confirm the insured *eligible child* is confined to bed and requires full-time care. We will require this certification every month that the claim continues. The carer benefit is paid for a maximum of three months over the life of the policy.

The following new definitions are added to the Definitions section of the Wealth Protection PDS, part 2, starting on page 44.

advanced diabetes means severe diabetes mellitus, either insulin or non-insulin dependent, as certified by a consultant endocrinologist and resulting in at least two of the following criteria:

- severe diabetic retinopathy resulting in visual acuity uncorrected and corrected of 6/36 or less in both eyes
- severe diabetic neuropathy causing motor and/or autonomic impairment
- diabetic gangrene leading to surgical intervention
- severe diabetic nephropathy causing chronic irreversible renal impairment (as measured by a corrected creatinine clearance below the laboratory/ies measured normal range).

facial reconstructive surgery and skin grafting

means skin grafting and plastic or reconstructive surgery above the neck which is deemed medically necessary for the treatment of facial disfigurement as a direct result of an *accidental injury* requiring inpatient hospital treatment of the life insured. The *accidental injury* must occur while this policy is current.

pneumonectomy means the removal of an entire lung when considered necessary and appropriate treatment.

The following wording replaces existing policy wording which appears in the Wealth Protection PDS, part 2, page 12.

Partial trauma benefit (Extended trauma)

The Partial trauma benefit only applies to a life insured where the Extended Trauma benefit applying to that life insured equals or exceeds \$100,000.

We will pay a benefit equal to 10 per cent of the Extended trauma benefit, subject to a maximum of \$25,000 if a life insured covered for this benefit is diagnosed with one of the following insured events:

- *carcinoma in situ**
- *colostomy or ileostomy**
- *diabetes (type 1)**
- *early stage chronic lymphocytic leukaemia**
- *early stage melanoma**
- *early stage prostate cancer**
- *facial reconstructive surgery and skin grafting*
- *loss of hearing in one ear*
- *minimally invasive cardiac surgery – including coronary artery angioplasty**
- *single loss of limb or eye*

A Partial trauma benefit will only be paid once for each event, except for *minimally invasive cardiac surgery – including coronary artery angioplasty* which may be claimed on more than one occasion (subject to the exclusion below). The benefit payable on the first instance will be 10 per cent of the Trauma benefit under this policy, subject to a maximum of \$25,000. The benefit payable for any subsequent *minimally invasive cardiac surgery – including coronary artery angioplasty* claim will be 10 per cent of the Trauma benefit under this policy, subject to a maximum of \$25,000 and a minimum of the amount paid for the first claim.

The following definitions replace existing wording in the Definitions section of the Wealth Protection PDS, part 2, starting on page 44.

aorta repair means surgery performed to correct any narrowing, dissection or aneurysm of the thoracic or abdominal aorta performed either by open surgery or by thoracoscopic or laparoscopic minimally invasive 'keyhole' techniques. It excludes all percutaneous angioplasty and all other intravascular techniques.

carcinoma in situ means a carcinoma in situ characterised by a focal autonomous new growth of carcinomatous cells, which has not yet resulted in the invasion of normal tissues. 'Invasion' means an infiltration and/or active destruction of normal tissue beyond the basement membrane. The tumour must be classified as Tis according to the TNM staging method or FIGO stage 0.

Only carcinoma in situ of the following sites is covered:

- cervix uteri (excluded are Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia (CIN) classifications CIN-1 and CIN-2)
- corpus uteri
- fallopian tube – the tumour must be limited to the tubal mucosa
- penis or testicle
- perineum
- vagina, vulva or breast.

Note: FIGO refers to the staging method of The Federation Internationale de Gynecologie et d'Obstetrique.

cardiomyopathy means impaired ventricular function of variable aetiology resulting in significant permanent physical impairment to the degree of at least Class 3 of the New York Heart Association classification of cardiac impairment.

chronic liver disease means end stage liver failure, with the diagnosis based on:

- permanent jaundice or ascites
- encephalopathy or liver biopsy.

dementia (including alzheimer's disease) means the life insured has Alzheimer's Disease or other dementia. The diagnosis must confirm permanent irreversible failure of brain function resulting in significant cognitive impairment for which no other recognisable cause has been identified. Significant cognitive impairment means a deterioration or loss of intellectual capacity that results in a requirement for continual supervision to protect the life insured or others.

major head trauma means accidental cerebral injury resulting in permanent neurological deficit:

- causing *significant permanent impairment* or
- which results in a permanent and irreversible inability of the life insured, to perform, without the physical assistance of an adult, any one of the *activities of daily living*.

malignant cancer means the presence of a malignant tumour, including leukaemia, malignant lymphoma and other haemopoietic malignancies.

The tumour must be confirmed by histological examination and:

- the life insured must require major interventionist therapy including surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, biological response modifiers or any other major treatment, or
- the tumour must be sufficiently advanced such that major interventionist therapy is no longer recommended.

The following cancers are specifically excluded:

- chronic lymphocytic leukaemia less than Rai Stage 1
- all cancers described as carcinoma in situ. Carcinoma in situ of the breast is covered if it requires the removal of the entire breast
- all skin cancers unless they have metastasised to other organs, or the tumour is a malignant melanoma of Clark Level 3 and above, or invasion equal to or greater than 1.5mm thickness, or where melanoma is showing signs of ulceration as determined by histological examination
- prostate cancers diagnosed as T1 with a Gleason score of 5 or less, unless major interventionist therapy is performed.

parkinson's disease means an unequivocal diagnosis of degenerative idiopathic Parkinson's Disease confirmed by a consultant neurologist, as characterised by the clinical manifestation of one or more of the following:

- rigidity
- tremor and
- akinesia

resulting in the degeneration of the nigrostriatal system.

All other types of Parkinsonism are excluded (for example, secondary to medication).

primary pulmonary hypertension means primary pulmonary hypertension with substantial right ventricular enlargement established by investigations including cardiac catheterisation, resulting in physical impairment to the degree of at least Class 3 of the New York Heart Association Classification of cardiac impairment.

significant permanent impairment means a permanent impairment of at least 25 per cent of whole person function as defined in the current edition of the American Medical Association publication 'Guide to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment', or an equivalent guide to impairment approved by us.

trauma events – extended means:

- advanced diabetes
- aorta repair
- aplastic anaemia
- bacterial meningitis
- benign tumour of the brain or spinal cord
- blindness
- cardiomyopathy
- chronic kidney failure

- chronic liver disease
- chronic lung disease
- coma
- coronary artery bypass surgery*
- deafness
- dementia (including alzheimer's disease)
- diplegia
- encephalitis
- heart attack*
- heart valve surgery
- hemiplegia
- loss of independence
- loss of limbs or sight
- loss of speech
- major head trauma
- major organ transplant
- malignant cancer*
- medically acquired HIV
- motor neurone disease
- multiple sclerosis
- muscular dystrophy
- occupationally acquired HIV
- out of hospital cardiac arrest
- paraplegia
- parkinson's disease
- pneumonectomy
- primary pulmonary hypertension
- quadriplegia
- severe accident or illness requiring intensive care
- severe burns
- severe rheumatoid arthritis
- stroke*
- triple vessel coronary artery angioplasty.