WHAT WE WILL PAY

100% FOR OPEN HEART SURGERIES

- Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery (CABS)*
- Mitral Valve Replacement or Repair
- Aortic Valve Replacement or Repair
- Surgical Treatment of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm

10% FOR INVASIVE HEART PROCEDURE

- AngioJet Clot Busting
- Balloon Angioplasty
- Laser Angioplasty
- Atherectomy
- Stent Implantation
- Cardiac Catheterization
- Automatic Implantable (or Internal) Cardioverter Defibrillator
- Pacemakers

*Benefits from the Heart Event Rider and certificate will not exceed 100% of the maximum applicable benefit. When you purchase the Heart Event Rider, the 25% CABS partial benefit in your certificate is increased to 100%. That means the CABS benefit in the Heart Event Rider, combined with the benefit in your certificate, equal 100% of the maximum benefit—not 125%.

We will pay the indicated percentages of your maximum benefit if you are treated with one of the specified surgical procedures (Category I) or interventional procedures (Category II) shown if the date of treatment is after the waiting period; treatment is incurred while coverage is in force; treatment is recommended by a physician; and is not excluded by name or specific description. This benefit is paid based on your selected benefit amount.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED, LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS, AND TERMS YOU NEED TO KNOW

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

The rider contains a 30-day waiting period. This means no benefits are payable for any insured who has been diagnosed before the coverage has been in force 30 days from the effective date. If an insured is first diagnosed during the waiting period, benefits for treatment of that critical illness will apply only to loss commencing after 12 months from the effective date; or, at your option, you may elect to void the coverage from the beginning and receive a full refund of premium.

Benefits are not payable under this coverage for loss if these conditions result from another specified critical illness.

Unless amended by the Heart Event Rider, certificate definitions, other provisions and terms apply. Benefits provided by the Heart Event Rider amend any benefits shown in the base plan for the same conditions. Benefits for Category II will reduce the benefit amounts payable for Category I benefits. Benefits will be paid only at the highest benefit level. If Category I and Category II procedures are performed at the same time, benefits are only eligible at the 100% (higher) event and will not exceed the initial face amount shown. The insured is only eligible to receive one payment for each benefit category listed. The dates of loss for covered procedures must be separated by at least 12 months for benefits to be payable for multiple covered procedures. Payment of initial, reoccurrence, or additional occurrence benefits are subject to the benefits section of the base certificate.
PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS LIMITATION

Pre-Existing Condition means a sickness or physical condition which, within the 12-month period prior to an insured’s effective date, resulted in the insured receiving medical advice or treatment.

We will not pay benefits for any surgical procedure occurring within 12 months of an insured’s effective date which is caused by, contributed to, or resulting from a pre-existing condition.

A claim for benefits for loss starting after 12 months from an insured’s effective date will not be reduced or denied on the grounds that it is caused by a pre-existing condition.

A critical illness will no longer be considered pre-existing at the end of 12 consecutive months starting and ending after an insured’s effective date.

Any benefits for coronary artery bypass surgery denied under the coverage due to pre-existing conditions may be paid at the reduced benefit amount under the certificate, subject to the terms of the certificate.

EXCLUSIONS

No benefits will be paid if the specified critical illness is a result of: (a) Intentionally self-inflicted injury or action; (b) Suicide or attempted suicide while sane or insane; (c) Illegal activities or participation in an illegal occupation; (d) War, declared or undeclared, or military conflicts, participation in an insurrection or riot, civil commotion, or state of belligerence; or (e) An injury sustained while under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, or any other controlled substance or drug, unless properly administered upon the advice of a physician. No benefits will be paid for loss which occurred prior to the effective date of coverage.

Diagnosis must be made and treatment received in the United States.

Treatment means consultation, care, or services provided by a physician, including diagnostic measures and surgical procedures.

HEART RIDER DEFINITIONS

Category I – Specified Surgeries of the Heart

Open Heart Surgery means undergoing open chest surgery, where the heart is exposed and/or manipulated for open cardiothoracic situations.

Benefits are paid for the following open heart surgery procedures only:

Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery (also coronary artery bypass graft surgery, or bypass surgery) is a surgical procedure performed to relieve angina and to 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 when the blockages are hard to reach or are too long or hard for angioplasty. A blood vessel, usually taken from the leg or chest, 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 this rider.

Mitral Valve Replacement or Repair is a cardiac surgery procedure in which a patient’s mitral valve is repaired or replaced by a different valve.

Aortic Valve Replacement or Repair is a cardiac surgery procedure in which a patient’s aortic valve is repaired or replaced by a different valve.

Surgical Treatment of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm is a procedure performed to prevent aneurysm rupture. The operation consists of opening the abdomen, finding the aorta, and removing (excising) the aneurysm. Abdominal aortic aneurysm is a ballooning or widening of the main artery (the aorta) as it courses down through the abdomen. At the point of the aneurysm, the aneurysm generally measures 3 cm or more in diameter.
Category I Benefits exclude all procedures not specifically listed above, including procedures such as, but not limited to, angioplasty, laser relief, stent implantation, or other surgical and nonsurgical procedures.

Category II Benefits (Invasive, Procedures and Techniques of the Heart) are paid for the following procedures only:

**AngioJet Clot Busting** is used to clear 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**). Balloon Angioplasty is used to open 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** is similar to Balloon Angioplasty. A laser tip is used to burn/break down plaque in the clogged blood vessel.

**Atherectomy** is used to open blocked coronary arteries or clear bypass grafts by using a device on the end of a catheter to cut or shave away atherosclerotic plaque.

**Stent Implantation** is where a stainless steel mesh coil is implanted 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.

**Pacemakers** refers to the initial placement of a pacemaker. Pacemakers are implanted to send electrical signals to make the heart beat when a heart’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.

Subject to the Reoccurrence Benefit in the base plan, only one Category II benefit is payable. Benefits will not be paid for multiple procedures listed under the Category II benefit. Category II benefits exclude all procedures not specifically listed above.
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