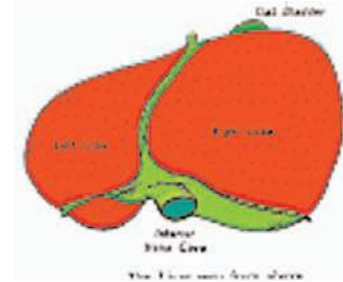


Hepatitis C Info and Questionnaire

Hepatitis C is inflammation of the liver due to a virus infection called hepatitis C (HCV) virus. Prior to the identification of the virus it was called nonA nonB hepatitis. Hepatitis C is a common infection with up to 6% of the United States population affected. Up to 15% of those infected have spontaneous recovery, and have no virus in their blood. The remaining 85% have chronic hepatitis C. Chronic viral hepatitis can lead to cirrhosis (end stage liver disease) in 25 years or can lead to liver cancer in 35 years. For these reasons, chronic hepatitis C is frequently declined for life insurance. To be considered for life insurance a client must be cured or have a "mild case."



HCV infection is spread mainly by blood transmission. Many cases of Hepatitis C are due to intravenous drug use. Body piercing, tattooing, occupational needle sticks, hemodialysis, transfusion prior to 1992, and intranasal cocaine (small amount of blood on coke straw) are other blood borne risks. Sexual and perinatal transmission have been documented. The route of transmission is often unknown or not admitted.

Acute hepatitis C is usually a mild disease which is rarely clinically recognized. Infection persisting more than six months or of unknown duration is considered chronic hepatitis C.

Blood tests showing elevated transaminases, especially ALT (SGPT), are often the first laboratory sign of hepatitis C. The blood liver tests can fluctuate over time in the same individual.

Other blood tests include:

- Anti-HCV test – antibody test for hepatitis C virus
- Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) – measures genetic material of HCV

Non-invasive imaging tests include:

- CT scans – provide anatomic information such as size and shape
- Ultrasounds – provide similar information

Invasive testing includes:

- Liver biopsy – a piece of liver is examined for cell damage and scarring

Example of Underwriting Guidelines for Hepatitis C are:

(Carriers will vary with underwriting decisions; this is only an example of one carrier)

Any alcohol intake increases the rate of progression to fibrosis, cirrhosis, or cancer. Persons with hepatitis C plus another liver impairment are not usually insurable.

When antiviral drug treatment is indicated, Rebetrol (interferon alfa-2b and ribavirin) is the usual choice. Studies suggest a sustained response rate in many individuals with combination drug therapy. Relapse is unlikely if the person tests negative for virus beyond one year after treatment.

Underwriting action will depend on the likelihood of cure and the age of the client. If there is chronic hepatitis, attention is directed to the level of the viral load, the biopsy results, and noninvasive tests such as scans.

For example:

A client with (+) HCV antibody, but with normal LFTs and negative viral loads (minimum: two tests at least 3 months apart with at least one that is 1 year from end of treatment), would not be rated.

A client age 41 with (+) HCV antibody plus mildly elevated (that is, <2x normal) liver tests, viral load no more than 5 million, and no more than mild changes on liver biopsy would be rated Table E. There can be no ratable alcohol history and no evidence of current consumption.



Underwriting Specific Conditions

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Hepatitis C Questionnaire

Producer _____ Phone _____

Client _____ Age/DOB _____ Sex _____

Height _____ Weight _____

If your client has had hepatitis C, please answer the following:

1. Please list date of diagnosis: _____

2. Please give the date and results of the most recent liver enzyme tests:

a) AST/SGOT _____

b) ALT/SGPT _____

c) GGTP _____

3. Is your client on any medications?

yes, please give details _____

no

4. Does your client drink alcohol?

yes, please note amount and frequency _____

no

5. Please check if any of the following studies have been completed:

a) liver ultrasound or CT scan normal abnormal

b) liver biopsy normal abnormal

c) viral load, i.e. PCR, HCV-DNA _____

6. Has your client been diagnosed with any of the following:

chronic hepatitis

cirrhosis

7. Has your client been treated with interferon or other anti-viral drugs?

yes, please give details _____

no

8. Does your client have any other major health problems (ex: cancer, etc.)?

yes, please give details _____

no