

EXHIBIT 2.2.1.1

INJURY GATE CRITERIA

Definition of Myocardial Infarction.

1. A final or discharge diagnosis in contemporaneous medical records of a myocardial infarction or heart attack.

OR

2. A diagnosis or affirmative finding in the contemporaneous medical records (e.g., a report of consultation) by a cardiologist of a myocardial infarction or heart attack; or, within 14 days of discharge from the hospitalization related to the Event, an independent diagnosis by a treating cardiologist that the Event was a myocardial infarction or heart attack; provided that, in either instance, the final or discharge diagnosis does not rule out a myocardial infarction.

OR

3. If the medical records are silent as to whether or not there was a myocardial infarction, new pathological Q waves in two or more contiguous leads.

OR

4. If the medical records are silent as to whether or not there was a myocardial infarction, (a) signs and symptoms described in medical records of a heart attack (including but not limited to chest pain, pressure, tightness or discomfort, pain or discomfort in the upper areas of the body including but not limited to one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw or stomach, or shoulders; shortness of breath, weakness, dizziness, cold sweat, or excessive sweating, nausea, weakness, fatigue, loss of consciousness or posture, lightheadedness, feeling of faintness, heart-burn or indigestion sensations, feelings of restlessness or anxiousness, a sense of impending doom, disorientation, lips, hands or feet turning slightly blue, abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias), or loss of consciousness, cardiac arrest, blood pressure fluctuations or drops requiring medical intervention) or new ischemic ST-T wave changes on an electrocardiogram in two or more contiguous leads; AND

(b) a rise and fall of cardiac enzymes that includes a rise in serum creatine kinase MB (CK-MB) to greater than two times the upper limit of normal (based on the individual's laboratory's normal range) or a rise in serum cardiac troponin greater than two times the upper limit of normal that a given laboratory considers diagnostic for infarctions. (In the event that the laboratory records do not reflect the normal diagnostic range for troponin that is utilized by that specific laboratory, a rise in the troponin to greater than 1.5 ng/ml shall be deemed to indicate a myocardial infarction.)

5. An event is **not** a myocardial infarction under definition Nos. 3 or 4 above, if myocardial infarction is ruled out as a diagnosis in the discharge summary or by an in-house cardiology consult at the time of the event, or the final diagnosis is angina or unstable angina.

Definition of Sudden Cardiac Death.

A witnessed instantaneous or near-instantaneous unexplained death that occurs without warning or within one hour of non-diagnostic symptoms, or, an unwitnessed, unexpected sudden death in which criteria for a fatal coronary, cerebrovascular event or other cause or event are not met.

Definition of Ischemic Stroke.

1. A final or discharge diagnosis in contemporaneous medical records of an ischemic stroke or ischemic cerebrovascular event or accident (*i.e.*, ischemic stroke, intracranial thrombosis, cerebral embolism, thrombotic stroke, embolic stroke, lacunar infarct, lacunar stroke, thrombotic occlusion, cerebrovascular event or accident that is not a primary hemorrhagic event, and cerebral infarction; or a hemorrhagic stroke that is secondary to the terms previously listed), hereinafter defined as “Ischemic Stroke.”

OR

2. If the final or discharge diagnosis is silent as to whether or not claimant had an Ischemic Stroke, a diagnosis or affirmative finding in the contemporaneous medical records (*e.g.*, a report of consultation) by a neurologist of an Ischemic Stroke; or, within 14 days of discharge from the hospitalization related to the Event, an independent diagnosis by a treating neurologist that the Event was an Ischemic Stroke.

3. An Event is **not** an Ischemic Stroke if:

a) stroke or cerebrovascular accident is ruled out as a diagnosis in the discharge summary or by a treating neurologist within 14 days of discharge from the hospitalization related to the Event;

b) hemorrhagic stroke or hemorrhagic cerebrovascular accident is the diagnosis in the discharge summary or by a treating neurologist within 14 days of discharge from the hospitalization related to the Event. This definition does not include a hemorrhagic stroke that is secondary to an Ischemic Stroke, or

c) transient ischemic attack is the diagnosis in the discharge summary or is the diagnosis of a treating neurologist within 14 days of discharge from the hospitalization related to the Event.