



Australian Government
Repatriation Medical Authority

Statement of Principles
concerning
HEPATITIS E
(Reasonable Hypothesis)
(No. 112 of 2015)

The Repatriation Medical Authority determines the following Statement of Principles under subsection 196B(2) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*.

Dated 21 August 2015

The Common Seal of the
Repatriation Medical Authority
was affixed to this instrument
at the direction of:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nicholas Saunders'.

Professor Nicholas Saunders AO
Chairperson

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1 Name

This is the Statement of Principles concerning *hepatitis E (Reasonable Hypothesis)* (No. 112 of 2015).

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on **21 September 2015**.

3 Authority

This instrument is made under subsection 196B(2) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*.

4 Revocation

The Statement of Principles concerning hepatitis E No. 31 of 2007 made under subsection 196B(2) of the VEA is revoked.

5 Application

This instrument applies to a claim to which section 120A of the VEA or section 338 of the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004* applies.

6 Definitions

The terms defined in the Schedule 1 - Dictionary have the meaning given when used in this instrument.

7 Kind of injury, disease or death to which this Statement of Principles relates

- (1) This Statement of Principles is about hepatitis E and death from hepatitis E.

Meaning of hepatitis E

- (2) For the purposes of this Statement of Principles, hepatitis E means a symptomatic, clinical illness due to infection with the hepatitis E virus. This infection is characterised by inflammation of the liver, commonly accompanied by fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort and jaundice.
- (3) While hepatitis E attracts ICD-10-AM code B17.2, in applying this Statement of Principles the meaning of hepatitis E is that given in subsection (2).
- (4) For subsection (3), a reference to an ICD-10-AM code is a reference to the code assigned to a particular kind of injury or disease in *The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision, Australian Modification* (ICD-10-AM),

Death from hepatitis E.

- (5) For the purposes of this Statement of Principles, hepatitis E, in relation to a person, includes death from a terminal event or condition that was contributed to by the person's hepatitis E.

Note: *terminal event* is defined in the Schedule 1 – Dictionary.

8 Basis for determining the factors

The Repatriation Medical Authority is of the view that there is sound medical-scientific evidence that indicates that hepatitis E and death from hepatitis E can be related to relevant service rendered by veterans, members of Peacekeeping Forces, or members of the Forces under the VEA, or members under the MRCA.

Note: *relevant service* is defined in the Schedule 1 – Dictionary.

9 Factors that must exist

At least one of the following factors must as a minimum exist before it can be said that a reasonable hypothesis has been raised connecting hepatitis E or death from hepatitis E with the circumstances of a person's relevant service:

- (1) being exposed to the hepatitis E virus between 15 and 64 days before the clinical onset of hepatitis E;

Note: *being exposed to the hepatitis E virus* is defined in the Schedule 1 - Dictionary.

- (2) inability to obtain appropriate clinical management for hepatitis E.

10 Relationship to service

- (1) The existence in a person of any factor referred to in section 9 must be related to the relevant service rendered by the person.
- (2) The factor set out in subsection 9(2) applies only to material contribution to, or aggravation of, hepatitis E where the person's hepatitis E was suffered or contracted before or during (but did not arise out of) the person's relevant service.

11 Factors referring to an injury or disease covered by another Statement of Principles

In this Statement of Principles:

- (1) if a factor referred to in section 9 applies in relation to a person; and
- (2) that factor refers to an injury or disease in respect of which a Statement of Principles has been determined under subsection 196B(2) of the VEA;

then the factors in that Statement of Principles apply in accordance with the terms of that Statement of Principles as in force from time to time.

Schedule 1 - Dictionary

Note: See Section 6

1 Definitions

In this instrument:

being exposed to the hepatitis E virus means:

- (a) being in the same household or immediate work environment as a person infected with the hepatitis E virus;
- (b) consuming water or food contaminated with the hepatitis E virus;
- (c) having direct contact with human or animal faecal material contaminated with the hepatitis E virus;
- (d) having direct physical contact with a human or animal infected with the hepatitis E virus;
- (e) having percutaneous exposure to blood or body fluids contaminated with the hepatitis E virus;
- (f) receiving a liver transplant contaminated with the hepatitis E virus; or
- (g) receiving a transfusion of blood or blood products contaminated with the hepatitis E virus.

hepatitis E—see subsection 7(2).

MRCA means the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004*.

relevant service means:

- (a) operational service under the VEA;
- (b) peacekeeping service under the VEA;
- (c) hazardous service under the VEA;
- (d) British nuclear test defence service under the VEA;
- (e) warlike service under the MRCA; or
- (f) non-warlike service under the MRCA.

terminal event means the proximate or ultimate cause of death and includes the following:

- (a) pneumonia;
- (b) respiratory failure;
- (c) cardiac arrest;
- (d) circulatory failure; or
- (e) cessation of brain function.

VEA means the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*.