



Australian Government
Repatriation Medical Authority

Statement of Principles
concerning
HEPATITIS A INFECTION
(Balance of Probabilities)
(No. 10 of 2024)

The Repatriation Medical Authority determines the following Statement of Principles under subsection 196B(3) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*.

Dated 22 December 2023.

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

Professor Terence Campbell AM
Chairperson

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1 Name

This is the Statement of Principles concerning *hepatitis A infection (Balance of Probabilities)* (No. 10 of 2024).

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on 22 January 2024.

3 Authority

This instrument is made under subsection 196B(3) of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*.

4 Repeal

The Statement of Principles concerning hepatitis A No. 64 of 2015 (Federal Register of Legislation No. F2015L00648) made under subsection 196B(3) of the VEA is repealed.

5 Application

This instrument applies to a claim to which section 120B of the VEA or section 339 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 A infection and death from hepatitis A infection.

Meaning of hepatitis A infection

- (2) For the purposes of this Statement of Principles, hepatitis A infection means infection with the hepatitis A virus resulting in an acute, symptomatic, clinical illness characterised by inflammation of the liver, and which is confirmed by laboratory testing for hepatitis A serological or nucleic acid markers.

Note: Signs and symptoms of hepatitis A infection include fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort, hepatomegaly and jaundice.

- (3) While hepatitis A infection attracts ICD-10-AM code B15, in applying this Statement of Principles the meaning of hepatitis A infection 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)*, Tenth Edition, effective date of 1 July 2017, copyrighted by the Independent Hospital Pricing Authority, ISBN 978-1-76007-296-4.

Death from hepatitis A infection

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

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

8 Basis for determining the factors

On the sound medical-scientific evidence available, the Repatriation Medical Authority is of the view that it is more probable than not that hepatitis A infection and death from hepatitis A infection can be related to relevant service rendered by veterans or members of the Forces under the VEA, or members under the MRCA.

Note: *MRCA*, *relevant service* and *VEA* are defined in the Schedule 1 – Dictionary.

9 Factors that must exist

At least one of the following factors must exist before it can be said that, on the balance of probabilities, hepatitis A infection or death from hepatitis A infection is connected with the circumstances of a person's relevant service:

- (1) being exposed to the hepatitis A virus by:
 - (a) being in the same living quarters or immediate work environment as a person infected with the hepatitis A virus;
 - (b) consuming water or food contaminated with the hepatitis A virus;
 - (c) having direct contact with human or primate faecal material contaminated with the hepatitis A virus;
 - (d) having direct physical contact with a human or a primate infected with the hepatitis A virus;
 - (e) having percutaneous (intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or intradermal) exposure to blood or body fluids contaminated with the hepatitis A virus; or
 - (f) receiving a transfusion of blood or blood products contaminated with the hepatitis A virus;

where hepatitis A virus exposure occurs between 15 and 50 days before the clinical onset of hepatitis A infection;

- (2) having a solid organ transplant, where the tissue or organ is derived from a person infected with the hepatitis A virus, within the 4 months before the clinical onset of hepatitis A infection;

- (3) inability to access appropriate hepatitis A vaccination before exposure to hepatitis A virus, or appropriate hepatitis A post-exposure prophylaxis, in accordance with contemporary medical standards, before the clinical onset of hepatitis A infection;

Note: *post-exposure prophylaxis* is defined in the Schedule 1 - Dictionary.

- (4) inability to obtain appropriate clinical management for hepatitis A infection before the clinical worsening of hepatitis A infection.

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(4) applies only to material contribution to, or aggravation of, hepatitis A infection where the person's hepatitis A infection 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(3) 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:

hepatitis A infection—see subsection 7(2).

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

post-exposure prophylaxis means providing immunoglobulin or a vaccine to a person who has been exposed to an infectious agent, in an effort to prevent them from developing the disease.

relevant service means:

- (a) eligible war service (other than operational service) under the VEA;
- (b) defence service (other than hazardous service and British nuclear test defence service) under the VEA; or
- (c) peacetime service under the MRCA.

Note: **MRCA** and **VEA** are also defined in the Schedule 1 - Dictionary.

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*.