REVOKED

Determination

of

Statement of Principles
concerning

MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE LIP EPITHELIUM

ICD CODES: 140.0, 140.1, 140.6, 140.8, 140.9

Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986

1. This Statement of Principles is determined by the Repatriation Medical Authority under subsection **196B(2)** of the *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986* (the Act).

Kind of injury, disease or death

2. (a) This Statement of Principles is about **malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium** and **death from malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium**.

    (b) For the purposes of this Statement of Principles, **"malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium"** means a primary carcinoma of the lipstick region, which is considered to be that part of the mouth which begins at the junction of the vermilion border with the skin, and includes only the vermilion surface (or that portion of the lip that comes into contact with the opposing lip), and comprises an upper and lower lip joined at the commissures of the mouth, attracting ICD code 140.0, 140.1, 140.6, 140.8 or 140.9.

    Note:- this definition excludes malignant neoplasm of the skin of the lip. Separate Statements of Principles exist for non melanotic malignant neoplasm of the skin (ICD code 173) and for malignant melanoma of the skin (ICD code 172).

    This definition also excludes malignant neoplasm of the buccal mucosa of the inner aspect of the lip (ICD codes 140.3, 140.4 or 140.5), which is covered by the Statements of Principles concerning malignant neoplasm of the oral cavity or hypopharynx.

Basis for determining the factors

3. The Repatriation Medical Authority is of the view that there is sound medical-scientific evidence that indicates that **malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium** can be related to relevant service rendered by veterans, members of Peacekeeping Forces, or members of the Forces.

Factors that must be related to service

4. Subject to clause 6, the factors set out in at least one of the paragraphs in clause 5 must be related to any relevant service rendered by the person.

Factors

5. The factors that must as a minimum exist before it can be said that a reasonable hypothesis has been raised connecting **malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium** or **death from malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium** with the circumstances of a person's relevant service are:

(a) being a prisoner of war of Japan before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium; or

(b) smoking a pipe on a regular daily basis for a continuous period of at least five years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium and where such smoking has ceased, the clinical onset has occurred within 20 years of cessation; or

(c) smoking cigarettes or other tobacco products for at least 2.5 pack-years before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium and, where the use of these products has ceased, the clinical onset has occurred within 15 years of cessation; or

(d) having a solar UV damage factor ratio of at least 1.1; or

(e) being treated with immunosupressive drugs for organ transplantation before the clinical onset of malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium; or

(f) inability to obtain appropriate clinical management for malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium.

Factors that apply only to material contribution or aggravation

6. Paragraph **5(f)** applies only to material contribution to, or aggravation of, malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium where the person's malignant neoplasm of the lip epithelium was suffered or contracted before or during (but not arising out of) the person's relevant service; paragraph 8(1)(e), 9(1)(e), 70(5)(d) or 70(5A)(d) of the Act refers.

Other definitions

7.   For the purposes of this Statement of Principles:

"ICD code" means a number assigned to a particular kind of injury or disease in the Australian Version of The International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM), effective date of 1 July 1996, copyrighted by the National Coding Centre, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney, NSW, and having ISBN 0 642 24447 2;

"immunosuppressive drugs" means drugs or agents capable of suppressing immune responses;

"solar UV damage factor ratio" means the value obtained by applying the solar UV damage factor ratio formula. This may be calculated by using the computer program, UV Risk Version 3.3 (created by the Australian Radiation Laboratory using Microsoft® Visual Basic™ Programming System for Windows™ Professional Edition, Version 3.0) to the data concerning the exposure of the person to ultra violet (UV) radiation;

Note: (this note does not form part of the instrument) The computer program UV Risk Version 3.3 can be run on a personal computer with at least 8 megabytes of Random Access Memory, using the Microsoft® Windows™ version 3.1 graphical user interface. Further information may be obtained from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, PO Box 21, Woden ACT 2606.

"solar UV damage factor ratio formula" means:

$$\frac{\text{total lifetime UV damage factor}}{\text{non-service UV damage factor}}$$

where:

"total lifetime UV damage factor" means the numerical value calculated by the formula:

$$[\text{MED}_{cum}(a,T)]^{\beta-1} \cdot \sum_{t-0}^{T} \text{PAE}(n,M,a) \text{ at age } (T-t) \cdot t^{\alpha-\beta}$$

for the person's entire life, and where:

"α"   has the value of five and is a numerical constant associated with the age dependence of the cumulative incidence;

"β"   has the value of two and is a biological amplification factor;

"a"   is an anatomical body site;

"M"   is a specified month of the year;

"MED"   means minimal erythemal dose, where one MED is equal to 200 Joules of radiation per square metre of skin;

"$[MED_{cum}(a,T)]$" is the cumulative solar UV dose to the skin for any given anatomical body site for the person's age at the time of the assessment;

"n"   has the value specified in column 2 of Table 1 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for each of the specified life activities set out in column 1:

Table 1—specified life activities

column 1	column 2
Service workday	1
Service weekend	2
Service recreation period one	3
Service recreation period two	4
Civilian workday	5
Civilian weekend	6
Civilian recreation period one	7
Civilian recreation period two	8

"PAE"   means personal ambient exposure in MEDs, calculated for each and every month of a person's life based on an estimate of a typical month during each of the five year periods between the ages of 0 and 20 years and each of the ten year periods thereafter;

"PAE (n,M,a)" means the number calculated by the formula:

$$\sum_{n-1}^{n-8} MAE(M,L_n) \cdot ABF_a \cdot EF_n \cdot TRF_n \cdot ESF_n \cdot CPF_n \cdot ERF_n \cdot W_n$$

where:

"ABF_a"   is the anatomical body factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 2 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for each of the various body sites set out in column 1:

Table 2—body site

column 1	column 2
Face	0.15

"CPF$_n$" is the clothing protection factor, and has the value assigned to a particular anatomical site proportionately according to the amount of protection provided by clothing and sun screen, ranging from a value of 1.00 for no protection to a value of 0.05 for full cover with heavy clothing for a given specified life activity in column 1 of Table 1;

"EF$_n$" is the exposure factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 3 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for different exposure situations set out in column 1:

Table 3—exposure situations

column 1	column 2
Indoor	0.10
Mainly indoor	0.20
Indoor and outdoor	0.35
Mainly outdoor	0.50
Outdoor	0.60

"ERFn" is the environment reflectance factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 4 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for the different environment types set out in column 1:

Table 4—environment types

column 1	column 2
Urban	0.95
Rural	1.00
Maritime	1.00

where:

"Urban" means a location that is either a city or a town;

"Rural" means a location that is bushland, pastoral, or agricultural setting;

"Maritime" means either on the sea, lake, major river, or directly adjacent to such a body of water;

"ESF$_n$" is the environment shade factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 5 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for the different environment shade types set out in column 1:

Table 5—environment shade types

column 1	column 2
Dense shade	0.50
Moderate shade	0.70
Light shade	0.90
No shade	1.00

where:

"Dense shade" means a location that is predominantly under dense shade, such as jungle or dense forest;

"Moderate shade" means a location that is predominantly under moderate shade, such as open forest or high density housing;

"Light shade" means a location that is predominantly under light shade, such as lightly timbered country or low density housing;

"No shade" means a location that is predominantly without shade, such as open fields, tundra, beach, or ocean;

"MAE(M,L_n)" is the average daily ambient exposure for month, M, in location, L, assuming a long term average cloud cover, being the value, obtained from the Table set out in Schedule 1, that is contained in the row that corresponds to the particular latitude (rounded to the nearest five degrees) and is contained in the column that corresponds to the month of the year that is the particular month under consideration, for each specified life activity;

"TRF_n" is the terrain reflectance factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 6 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for the different terrain types set out in column 1:

Table 6—terrain types

column 1	column 2
Brown	1.02
Black	1.04
Green	1.05
Open water	1.08
Sand	1.16
Snow	1.40

where:

"Black" means a terrain predominantly of black material such as asphalt;

"Brown" means a terrain predominantly of bare soil, clay, or buildings;

"Green" means a terrain predominantly of green vegetation;

"Open Water" means an environment surrounded by water;

"Sand" means a terrain predominantly of light material such as white or yellow sand;

"Snow" means a terrain that is predominantly covered in snow;

"W_n" is an estimate of the number of days in a month in which a specified life activity in column 1 of Table 1 is performed, and where, for the purposes of this definition, every month is taken to have 30.4375 days;

"t" is the age in months of the person for the particular specified activity;

"T" is the age in months of the person at the time of assessment;

and,

"non-service UV damage factor" means the numerical value calculated by the formula:

$$[\text{MED}_{cum}(a,T)]^{\beta-1} . \sum_{t-0}^{T} \text{PAE}(n,M,a) \text{ at age } (T-t) . t^{\alpha-\beta}$$

for the person's entire life, with the PAE for each month of the person's period or periods of relevant service being the arithmetic mean of the PAE for each and every month of the person's life, other than the period or periods of relevant service, where:

"α" has the value of five and is a numerical constant associated with the age dependence of the cumulative incidence;

"β" has the value of two and is a biological amplification factor;

"**a**" is an anatomical body site;

"**M**" is a specified month of the year;

"**MED**" means minimal erythemal dose, where one MED is equal to 200 Joules of radiation per square metre of skin;

"**[MED$_{cum}$ (a,T)]**" means the cumulative solar UV dose to the skin for any given anatomical body site for the person's age at the time of the assessment;

"**n**" has the value specified in column 2 of Table 7 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for each of the specified life activities set out in column 1:

Table 7—specified life activities

column 1	column 2
Service workday	1
Service weekend	2
Service recreation period one	3
Service recreation period two	4
Civilian workday	5
Civilian weekend	6
Civilian recreation period one	7
Civilian recreation period two	8

"**PAE**" means personal ambient exposure in MEDs, calculated for each and every month of a person's life based on an estimate of a typical month during each of the five year periods between the ages of 0 and 20 years and each of the ten year periods thereafter;

"PAE (n,M,a)" is the numerical value calculated by the formula:

$$\sum_{n-1}^{n-8} \text{MAE}(M,L_n) \cdot \text{ABF}_a \cdot \text{EF}_n \cdot \text{TRF}_n \cdot \text{ESF}_n \cdot \text{CPF}_n \cdot \text{ERF}_n \cdot W_n$$

where:

"ABF$_a$" is the anatomical body factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 8 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for each of the various body sites set out in column 1:

Table 8—body site

column 1	column 2
Face	0.15

"CPF$_n$" is the clothing protection factor, and has the value assigned to a particular anatomical site proportionately according to the amount of protection provided by clothing and sun screen, ranging from a value of 1.00 for no protection to a value of 0.05 for full cover with heavy clothing for a given specified life activity in column 1 of Table 7;

"EF$_n$" is the exposure factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 9 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for different exposure situations set out in column 1:

Table 9—exposure situations

column 1	column 2
Indoor	0.10
Mainly indoor	0.20
Indoor and outdoor	0.35
Mainly outdoor	0.50
Outdoor	0.60

"ERFn" is the environment reflectance factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 10 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for the different environment types set out in column 1:

Table 10—environment types

column 1	column 2
Urban	0.95
Rural	1.00
Maritime	1.00

where;

"Urban"   means a location that is either a city or a town;

"Rural"   means a location that is bushland, pastoral, or agricultural setting;

"Maritime"   means either on the sea, lake, major river, or directly adjacent to such a body of water;

"ESF$_n$"   is the environment shade factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 11 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for the different environment shade types set out in column 1:

Table 11—environment shade types

column 1	column 2
Dense shade	0.50
Moderate shade	0.70
Light shade	0.90
No shade	1.00

where:

"Dense shade"   means a location that is predominantly under dense shade, such as jungle or dense forest;

"Moderate shade"   means a location that is predominantly under moderate shade, such as open forest or high density housing;

"Light shade"   means a location that is predominantly under light shade, such as lightly timbered country or low density housing;

"No shade"   means a location that is predominantly without shade, such as open fields, tundra, beach, or ocean;

"MAE(M,L$_n$)"   is the average daily ambient exposure for month, M, in location, L, assuming a long term average cloud cover, being the value, obtained from the Table set out in Schedule 1, that is contained in the row that corresponds to the particular latitude (rounded to the nearest five degrees) and is

contained in the column that corresponds to the month of the year that is the particular month under consideration, for each specified life activity;

"TRF_n" is the terrain reflectance factor, and has the value specified in column 2 of Table 12 opposite the item in column 1 of that Table for the different terrain types set out in column 1:

Table 12—terrain types

column 1	column 2
Brown	1.02
Black	1.04
Green	1.05
Open water	1.08
Sand	1.16
Snow	1.40

where:

"Black" means a terrain predominantly of black material such as asphalt;

"Brown" means a terrain predominantly of bare soil, clay, or buildings;

"Green" means a terrain predominantly of green vegetation;

"Open Water" means an environment surrounded by water;

"Sand" means a terrain predominantly of light material such as white or yellow sand;

"Snow" means a terrain that is predominantly covered in snow;

"W_n" is an estimate of the number of days in a month in which a specified life activity in column 1 of Table 7 is performed, and where, for the purposes of this definition, every month is taken to have 30.4375 days;

"t" is the age in months of the person for the particular specified activity;

"T" is the age in months of the person at the time of assessment;

Schedule 1

Average daily MED calculated for the given month and latitude
Data assumes long-term average cloud cover

Latitude	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
85°N	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00
80°N	0.00	0.10	0.20	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.00
75°N	0.00	0.10	0.50	2.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	0.20	0.10	0.00
70°N	0.00	0.21	0.90	2.95	5.81	7.83	8.01	5.17	1.97	0.44	0.07	0.00
65°N	0.21	0.62	1.66	4.13	7.06	9.42	9.49	6.72	3.11	1.08	0.35	0.18
60°N	0.41	1.03	2.42	5.30	8.32	11.11	11.05	8.38	4.28	1.72	0.60	0.35
55°N	0.62	1.44	3.18	6.48	9.94	12.71	12.71	10.14	5.76	2.61	0.90	0.53
50°N	0.82	1.85	3.95	7.66	11.66	14.37	14.46	12.01	7.37	3.64	1.22	0.71
45°N	1.97	3.46	5.97	9.67	13.35	16.25	15.98	14.68	9.69	5.62	2.67	1.79
40°N	3.12	5.06	7.99	11.68	15.03	18.24	17.51	17.60	12.15	7.66	4.28	2.87
35°N	4.51	7.00	10.45	14.18	17.56	20.58	19.72	19.54	14.74	9.94	6.00	4.24
30°N	6.03	9.10	13.07	16.81	20.25	23.07	22.03	21.48	17.48	12.35	7.86	5.76
25°N	8.86	12.36	16.41	19.68	22.04	22.89	21.58	21.17	18.59	14.74	10.39	8.38
20°N	11.77	15.73	19.91	22.69	23.88	22.68	21.10	20.72	19.57	17.14	12.91	11.01
15°N	14.02	17.69	20.55	21.94	21.88	19.98	19.14	19.27	18.72	17.51	14.81	13.06
10°N	16.07	19.41	20.93	21.04	19.83	17.38	17.26	17.81	17.65	17.47	16.35	14.87
5°N	17.89	19.98	20.28	19.82	18.20	16.31	16.42	17.37	18.68	18.38	17.09	16.49
Equator	19.58	20.35	19.50	18.60	16.65	15.23	15.58	16.93	19.73	19.28	17.73	18.03
5°S	19.41	20.20	19.64	19.81	17.95	16.49	17.39	19.53	22.03	21.63	20.12	19.16
10°S	19.07	20.03	19.76	20.67	18.58	16.95	18.39	21.54	24.12	24.05	22.67	20.16
15°S	23.08	23.28	22.11	19.86	15.96	14.10	15.46	18.73	22.52	24.21	24.43	23.55
20°S	25.26	24.18	21.92	17.36	12.73	10.81	11.94	15.38	19.95	24.03	26.40	25.74
25°S	25.63	23.95	20.30	14.64	9.97	7.91	8.76	11.77	16.29	20.70	24.36	25.80
30°S	25.96	23.59	18.60	11.97	7.32	5.25	5.85	8.45	12.87	17.56	22.39	25.85
35°S	22.99	20.31	15.45	9.42	5.53	3.99	4.38	6.46	10.23	14.48	19.13	22.54
40°S	20.18	17.23	12.51	7.06	3.90	2.80	3.05	4.66	7.82	11.66	16.13	19.45
45°S	17.42	14.15	9.57	5.00	2.62	1.79	2.00	3.29	5.90	9.57	13.77	16.92
50°S	15.74	12.14	7.43	3.18	1.30	0.75	0.90	1.87	4.15	7.68	12.20	15.53
55°S	14.16	10.46	6.08	2.49	1.00	0.57	0.67	1.46	3.40	6.68	10.87	13.99
60°S	12.57	8.78	4.74	1.80	0.69	0.38	0.45	1.04	2.64	5.68	9.53	12.45
65°S	10.98	7.09	3.39	1.11	0.38	0.19	0.22	0.62	1.89	4.68	8.20	10.92
70°S	9.40	5.41	2.05	0.42	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.14	3.68	6.86	9.38
75°S	6.00	3.00	1.00	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.00	2.50	4.00	5.00
80°S	3.00	1.50	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.50	1.50	2.00
85°S	1.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.00	1.00	2.00

"pack-year" means 7300 cigarettes or 1460 cigars;

"regular daily basis" means smoking a pipe, on average, for four or more days per week;

"relevant service" means:

(a)   operational service; or
(b)   peacekeeping service; or
(c)   hazardous service.

Dated this   *Sixteenth*   day of   *August*   1996

The Common Seal of the   )
Repatriation Medical Authority   )
was affixed to this instrument   )
in the presence of   )

KEN DONALD
CHAIRMAN