

The Parts of Medicare

Medicare covers a wide variety of drugs and therapies through Medicare Part A, Part B, Part C, and Part D



Part **A**

- Covers drugs administered in a hospital or nursing facility
- Ex. Part A covers the cost of medication needed to recover from hospital procedures, like a hip replacement

Part **B**

- Covers drugs administered in a doctor's office or a hospital or outpatient setting.
- Ex. Part B covers chemotherapy for someone getting weekly infusions at the doctor's office

Part **C**

- Also known as Medicare Advantage (MA)
- Covers everything typically covered by Part A & Part B
- Most MA plans also include Part D prescription drug coverage (MAPD Plans)

Part **D**

- Covers prescription drugs
- Part D plans must cover at least 2 drugs in each of 6 therapeutic categories: antidepressants, antipsychotics, anticonvulsants, immunosuppressants, antiretrovirals, and antineoplastics

Questions about your Medicare options? A licensed agent can help!

What is Medigap?

Medigap vs. Original Medicare

Choosing a Medigap Plan



Traditional Medicare may not cover all your healthcare needs. "Medigap," or Medicare Supplement Plans, can fill in some of those coverage gaps.

- Medigap plans cover some or all costs left over from Medicare
- Medigap can help cover copays, coinsurance and deductibles.
- Medigap plans are offered by private insurance companies, but coverage is standardized by plan type across all companies.
- There are 10 Medigap plan types. Each plan type is named a letter.
- Plans A and B have the least coverage and cover hospital copays and Part B coinsurance but do not care outside the US
- Plans C, F, and G are the most comprehensive and may help cover Part B deductibles or excess charges.
- Plans C and F are only available to people who became eligible for Medicare before 1/1/2020.
- The comprehensiveness of the benefits for plans D, K, L, M, and N is somewhere in the middle.
- You may enroll in a Medigap plan without answering medical questions during the 6 months after you enroll in Part B. After that, an insurer can deny your application unless you meet certain requirements.

What is Medigap?

Why Choose a Medigap Plan

More Things You Should Know

Traditional Medicare may not cover all your healthcare needs. "Medigap," or Medicare Supplement Plans, can fill in some of those coverage gaps.

- Medigap coverage helps reduce the burden of out-of-pocket costs
- Some Medigap plans can keep you covered in emergency situations, even outside the US
- You cannot be enrolled in both a Medigap & Medicare Advantage plan
- Medigap does not provide prescription drug coverage, so you should remember to also enroll in a Medicare Part D prescription drug plan.
- A licensed, professional insurance agent can help you shop and choose a Medigap plan that fits your medical and financial needs.



Original Medicare vs. Medicare Advantage

Coverage

Original Medicare coverage is comprised of Medicare Part A, which covers hospital care & Medicare Part B, which covers doctor's visits & outpatient care.

Additional Benefits

If you do not have drug coverage from another source, you will need to enroll in a Medicare Part D plan. Vision, hearing, and dental are not covered by Medicare. Enrolling in a Medicare Supplement (Medigap) plan can help with copays, coinsurance, and deductibles.

Provider Network

You have access to visit any doctor or hospital that accepts Medicare. This is still true even if you enroll in a Medicare Supplement plan.

Payment

You will pay the premiums, copays, deductibles, and coinsurance amounts set by the government.

Out-of-Pocket Costs

There is no limit on out-of-pocket costs. Enrolling in a Medicare Supplement plan may help you cover some of these out-of-pocket expenses.

Coverage

Medicare Advantage (Part C) plans are health plans administered by private insurance companies that include the benefits covered in Original Medicare Parts A & B.

Additional Benefits

Most Medicare Advantage plans include prescription drug coverage & are known as MAPD plans. Some Medicare Advantage plans may also include benefits such as vision, hearing, and dental care.

Provider Network

You may have to choose healthcare providers in the plan's network for the lowest costs for care.

Payment

Costs such as premiums, copays, deductibles, and coinsurance can vary depending on the individual plan.

Out-of-Pocket Costs

Medicare Advantage plans will cover your out-of-pocket costs after you reach a specified limit each year.



Original Medicare & Medicare Advantage plans have to provide the same basic benefits but have different costs, extra benefits, and restrictions. A licensed insurance agent or broker can help you find and enroll in a plan that best fits your medical and financial needs.

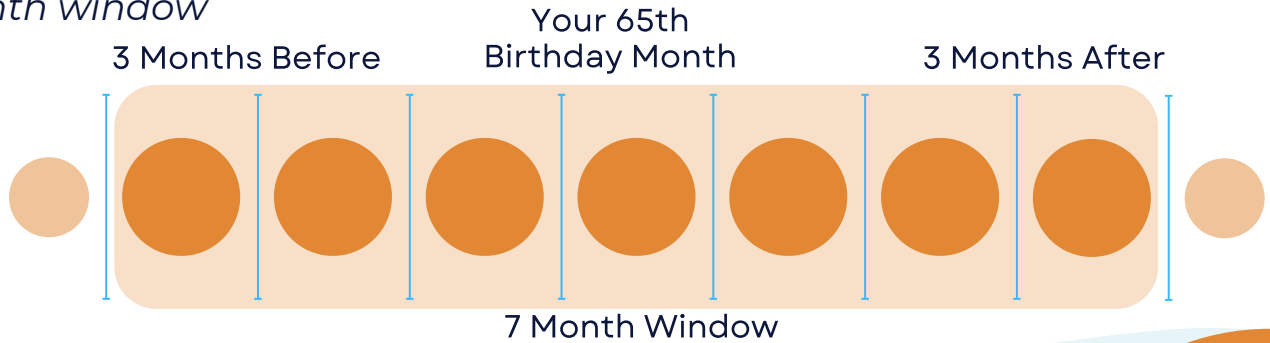
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Navigating Medicare Enrollment Periods

▶ Initial Enrollment Period for Original Medicare

7-month window



▶ General Enrollment Period for Original Medicare

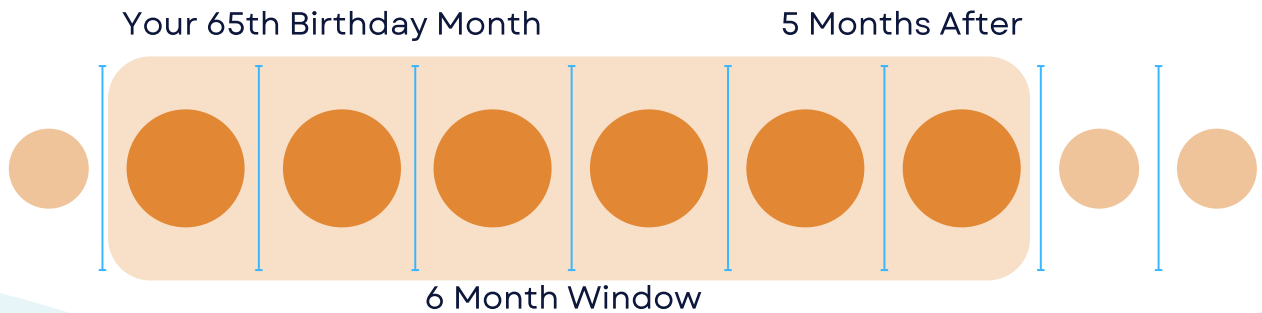
General Enrollment Period

1/1 - 3/31



▶ Open Enrollment Period for Medicare Supplements

6-month window



▶ Medicare Advantage Enrollment Periods

Annual Enrollment Period

10/15-12/7

Open Enrollment Period

1/1 - 3/31

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