

# 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.**

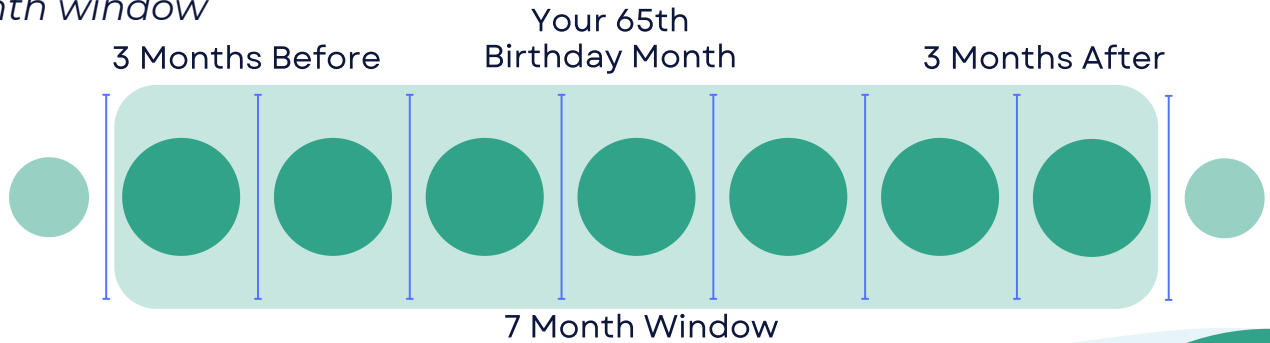
**Questions about your Medicare options?**

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# Navigating Medicare Enrollment Periods

## ► Initial Enrollment Period for Original Medicare

*7-month window*



## ► General Enrollment Period for Original Medicare

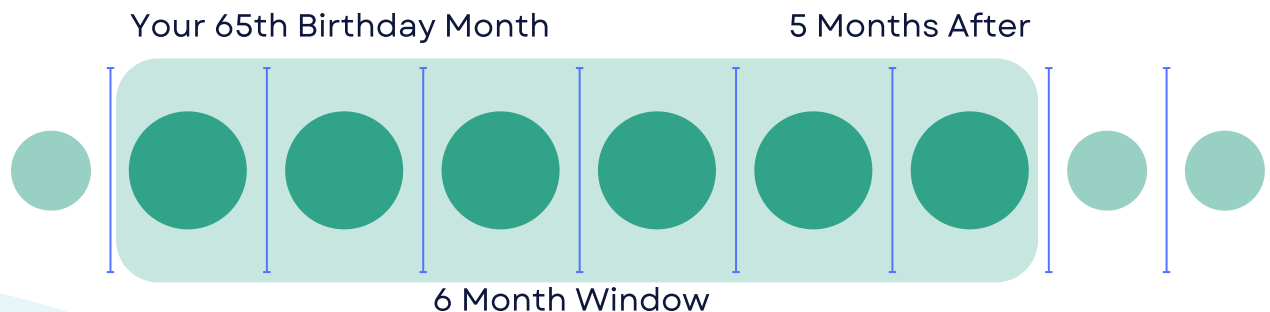
General Enrollment Period

**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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