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Practical Tips to Assist Beneficiaries Determine How to Choose Between Traditional Medicare and Medicare Advantage

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The Center for Medicare Advocacy is a national non-profit law organization, founded in 1986, that works to advance access to comprehensive Medicare and quality health care

- Headquartered in CT and Washington, DC
- Staffed by attorneys, advocates, nurses, and technical experts
- Education, legal analysis, writing and assistance
- Systemic change Policy & Litigation
  - Based on our experience with the problems of real people
- Medicare appeals
- Medicare/Medicaid Third Party Liability Projects



# An Overview of Medicare Benefits Coverage

## MEDICARE

- **Part A** Hospital Insurance
  - Hospital, SNF, HH, Hospice Traditional/Original Medicare
- **Part B** Medical Insurance
  - Physician, Outpatient, Preventive, HH
- **Part C** Medicare Advantage program (Private plans)
  - MA Medicare Advantage plans without Part D drug coverage
  - MA-PDs Medicare Advantage plans with Part D drug coverage
- **Part D** Prescription Drug Benefit
  - PDP Stand-Alone Prescription Drug Plans

### **TRADITIONAL MEDICARE**

#### Parts A and B

- Access to <u>all Medicare-participating providers</u> nationwide
- No limits on pre-existing conditions
- But
  - No cap on out-of-pocket costs
  - Cost-sharing can be a problem
    - Supplemental help with costs (Medigap, MSP, Retirement)
    - Help with Rx costs (PDP, VA, Retirement)
  - No routine vision, dental or hearing aid coverage

### **MEDICARE ADVANTAGE (MA)**

#### Part C

- Private insurance plans that contract with Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to provide Medicare coverage
- MA plans combine Part A and Part B, and sometimes Part D (prescription drug coverage)
- MA plans have <u>limited provider networks</u>
- Plans can terminate provider contracts / reduce providers in network

### **MEDICARE ADVANTAGE (MA) (Cont.)**

- MA plans must provide at least as much coverage as traditional Medicare, and may provide additional coverage
- MA plans are not "in addition to"/ "on top of " traditional Medicare
- Deductibles, copayments or coinsurance are generally paid out-of-pocket or included as an "extra benefit" by the MA plan
- Medigap policies can't be sold to individuals in MA

### TRADITIONAL MEDICARE VS. MA Overview

#### **Choosing Between Traditional Medicare and an MA Plan** is an important decision and requires consideration of:

- Need for an open network /choice of providers;
- Need for access to care outside one's own geographic area;
- Individual's financial circumstances;
- Could you switch back to traditional Medicare if MA does not serve you well?
  - Could you wait for the next enrollment period?
  - Could you get a Medigap plan?
    - Differs from state to state



## How to Choose Between Traditional Medicare and Medicare Advantage

- 1. Which providers/facilities do you use?
  - How important is it to you to continue with them?
  - Do they accept Medicare?
  - Which Medicare Advantage Plan networks do they participate in?
- 2. What medications do you take?
  - What MA plan formularies are your medications on?
  - Can you take generics?

- 3. Do you want your care choices directed?
  - By going through a primary care physician?
  - By obtaining referrals to see specialists?
  - By having to get prior authorization for some services?
- 4. Do you travel outside your general home area?
  - How often?
  - How do you feel about having care access limited to emergency coverage and urgent care if you are outside your general home area?

- 5. How important is a cap on out-of-pocket costs (known as annual maximum out-of-pocket [MOOP] )
- 6. What value are other possible benefits to you (Examples: some dental, hearing, vision, health clubs, grab bars, transportation check the details)

7. How do you weigh the convenience of "one-stop shopping" up-front Vs. continual annual checking to make sure providers and coverage requirements are not changing?

8. How do you feel about a Medical Director of a health plan potentially having the ability to challenge your doctor's determination that your care is reasonable and necessary?

- 9. Will you be more likely to seek needed care if it is:
  - Convenient (larger number of providers/suppliers)?
  - Lower Cost?
  - Simpler to access? (Example: referral not required)

10. Do you qualify for payment assistance or have access to other coverage?

- Medicare Savings Program
- Part D Low Income Subsidy
- Medigap
- Employer/Military/Other Insurance

#### **TRADITIONAL MEDICARE VS. MA PLANS OTHER CONSIDERATIONS - TRADITIONAL**

- Flexibility
  - Provider/ facility/ supplier networks are vast
  - Coverage is available throughout U.S. and territories.
- Medigap Plan questions to ask:
  - Are there guaranteed issue rights in your state?
  - What are the pre-existing condition limitations?
  - Are the premiums prohibitively high?
  - Do you have other options for cost-sharing?
  - Are you willing/able to go without a supplement?

- Medigap policies can't be sold to MA enrollees
- Coordination with other types of coverage can be complicated
  - May have to pay some/all cost-sharing out of pocket
- "Seamless conversion" enrollment Plan sponsors may be automatically signing up newly Medicare-eligible individuals in MA plans without their knowledge or consent.

- MA plan networks may not always have adequate specialists or other providers to serve patient needs.
  - Online provider/hospital/supplier network directories are not always updated.
- Network providers may choose to join or leave a network at any time; plan can also terminate providers at any time, whereas most enrollees are locked in for year (after March 31 of the year)
  - Limited SEP for network terminations
- There are additional SEPs for people who are dually eligible, MSP, and LIS

- HMOs usually have no out-of-network coverage
- PPOs usually have out-of-network coverage at a higher cost to the beneficiary
- MA Plans have discretion to charge cost-sharing above traditional Medicare (except chemotherapy, renal dialysis, SNF services)
- MOOPs only apply to Part A and B services, not to Part D and not "extra" services

- MA plans must offer benefits that are at least equal to traditional Medicare and cover everything traditional Medicare covers
- May offer coverage for additional services
- MA plans can waive certain restrictions on coverage (Example: 95% of MA Plans don't require 3-day prior hospital stay for SNF coverage, although actual SNF coverage is low for under 65.)

- Plan benefits and cost sharing can change every year – enrollees should review annually
- Cost-sharing may be more than in traditional (Example: HH co-pay, no in traditional)
- MA plans do not provide Hospice Services.
- MA plans do not provide for services related to people in clinical trials.

#### TRADITIONAL MEDICARE VS. MA PLANS SUMMARY

- Enrolling in Medicare and continuing to obtain coverage, whether through traditional Medicare or an MA plan, is a personal choice and requires each individual to consider the following:
  - Need/desire for flexibility in obtaining health care
  - Health, medical history
  - Overall life circumstances
  - Budget
  - Tolerance for financial risk



## Questions, Comments And Discussion



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