

IP ORIGINAL MEDICARE VS. MEDICARE ADVANTAGE

ORIGINAL MEDICARE

Part A Hospital Insurance Part B Medical Insurance

Medigap Policy/ Medicare Supplement

Part D Prescription Drug (PDP)

- Medicare Parts A and B are designed to take care of Hospital and Medical costs.
- ♦ A Medigap policy is an optional plan that may be purchased through a private insurance company. This policy is designed to cover Medicare A and B co-pays and deductibles.
- ♦ A Medicare Part D plan (PDP) is an optional plan that helps cover the costs of your prescriptions. You will have to pay a premium for this plan. It is called a "prescription drug plan" because it covers prescription drug expenses only. (PDP)
- Original Medicare pays equally to any doctor or hospital that accepts Medicare. You are not limited to any specific network of service providers as long as they accept Medicare.

MEDICARE ADVANTAGE PLAN

Hospital, Medical, and Prescription Drug

- Medicare Advantage Plans are privately managed PPO (Preferred Provider Organization), HMO (Health Maintenance Organization), or PFFS (Private Fee For Service) plans that agree to provide all your health care services for a co-pay. If you are on a Medicare Advantage Plan, Original Medicare will no longer pay on your medical or hospital charges while enrolled in Advantage Plans.
- Plans may charge a premium, but you may find plans with \$0 premium. This is made possible because your Medicare Part B premium, as well as other Medicare funds are channeled to the Medicare Advantage Plans to cover your services.
- Many Medicare Advantage Plans now have a Part
 D Plan along with their other health benefits.
- You cannot link a PDP Part D plan to a Medicare Advantage Plan. If you want D coverage, you must accept what your Advantage Plan offers.
- Within a Medicare Advantage plan, you are required to receive services through a certain network, unless it's a PFFS. You may go outside of your network, but your expenses will be more.

CAUTION:

- If you switch from traditional Medicare to a Medicare Advantage plan, you must drop any Medigap policy.
- If you remain in the Medicare Advantage plan longer than 1 year, you may not be able to get your Medigap policy back.
- If you are in a Medicare Advantage Plan with Drug Coverage, and you enroll in a PDP Part D policy, you will be **disenrolled** from your Medicare Advantage Plan.



