Common Medicare Terms

- ABN- (Advanced Beneficiary Notice of Noncoverage) is issued by providers (including independent laboratories, home health agencies, and hospices), physicians, practitioners, and suppliers to Original Medicare beneficiaries in situations where Medicare payment is expected to be denied
- **CMS** Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, a Department of Health and Human Services
- COBRA- Temporary coverage available in certain situations if you lose job-based coverage
- Coinsurance- A portion of the medical cost you pay after your deductible has been met
- **Copayment** A fixed amount you pay for a covered health care service after you've paid your deductible
- Custodial Care- Non-medical care that helps individuals with their activities of daily living (ADLs)
- Deductible- The amount you pay for covered health care services before your insurance plan starts to pay
- **Donut Hole** Most Medicare drug plans have a coverage gap, or temporary limit on what the drug plan will cover for drugs
- Dual Eligible- Plans for individuals enrolled into both Medicare and full Medicaid
- Extra Help- Sometimes called Part D Low Income Subsidy, a program sponsored by Social Security that lowers your Part D drug coverage costs. Depending on your situation, Extra Help will cover a portion of your drug costs or all of your drug costs
- Formulary- A list of approved drugs covered by a prescription drug program
- **HMO** (Health Maintenance Organization)- A health insurance plan that provides health services through a network of doctors
- **IRMAA** (Income-Related Monthly Adjustment Amount)- An amount you may pay in addition to your Part B or Part D premium if your income is above a certain level



- Medicaid- A federal and state program that helps with healthcare costs for some people with limited income and resources
- **Medicare** A federal health insurance for people 65 or older, some younger people with disabilities, people with End-Stage Renal Disease
- Medicare Advantage- Also called Part C. Alternative to Original Medicare. The
 Advantage Plans include Part A, Part B, and usually Part D into one plan and are offered
 by Medicare-approved private insurance companies. These plans must still follow
 Medicare's coverage rules
- **MBO** (Medicare Beneficiary Ombudsman)- Works on behalf of beneficiaries to help with Medicare-related complaints, grievances, appeals, and information requests
- Medicare Part A- Medicare Part A is Hospital insurance, which is included in Original Medicare. It covers hospital stays, skilled nursing facility care, hospice, and some home healthcare
- Medicare Part B- Medicare Part B is another part of original Medicare that covers outpatient care, certain doctor services and tests, home health services, durable medical equipment and supplies, preventive services, and certain outpatient prescription drugs under limited conditions
- Medicare Part C- Also called Medicare Advantage. Alternative to Original Medicare. The
 Advantage Plans include Part A, Part B, and usually Part D into one plan and are offered
 by Medicare-approved private insurance companies. These plans must still follow
 Medicare's coverage rules
- **Medicare Part D-** Provides coverage for prescription drugs. There are specific Medicareapproved plans that you can choose to enroll in for your prescription coverage
- Medigap Plan- Also called Medicare Supplemental Insurance. Can help cover the remaining health care costs you have after Original Medicare such as co-payments, coinsurance, and deductibles. You must have Medicare Part A and B to enroll into a Medigap plan
- Medicare Savings Programs Programs that may help pay Medicare premiums, deductibles, coinsurance, and copays. Eligibility based off income and resources
- Network- Medical providers that have contracted with your plan to provide your care at a reduced negotiated rate. This group of providers is referred to as your network or your insurer's network



- **Open Enrollment** A defined period of time each year when an individual may select or change his or her health insurance plan for the following plan year
- PACE (Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly)- A joint Medicare and Medicaid program intended to help people meet their healthcare needs in the community instead of being placed in a nursing home or other care facility.
- **PFFS** (Private Fee-For-Service)- A type of Medicare Advantage Plan offered by a private insurance company that determines how much it will pay doctors, other healthcare providers, and hospitals, and how much you must pay when you get care
- **PPO** (Preferred Provider Organization)- A health insurance plan in which you can go out of network for care, but in-network providers cost less
- **Premium** A fee you pay each month for having health insurance coverage
- QDWI (Qualified Disabled and Working Individuals)- This savings program can help pay
 for Part A premiums for a working disabled person under 65 or if a person loses SSDI
 and premium-free Part A due to returning to work
- QI (Qualified Individual Program)- Can help pay for Part B Premiums
- QMB (Qualified Medicare Beneficiary Program)- This savings program helps pay for Part A premiums, Part B premiums, deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments
- **SEP** (Special Enrollment Period)- A time outside annual open enrollment when you can enroll in a private health insurance plan if you qualify
- **SHIP** (State Health Insurance Assistance Program)- Provides free one-on-one assistance for Medicare-eligible persons and/or beneficiaries, their families, and caregivers
- SLMB (Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary Program)- Savings program that can help pay for Part B premiums and may help you get reimbursed for Part B premiums paid during the previous calendar year
- **SNP** (Special Needs Plan)- Medicare Advantage Plans that limit membership and tailor to people with specific diseases/characteristics
- **Tier** Medications on a formulary are grouped into tiers, and the tier your medication is on determines your portion of the drug cost

