

A Guide to the Different Parts of Medicare



Medicare is a federal health insurance program for1:

- People age 65 or older
- Certain younger people with disabilities

 People of any age with end-stage renal disease (ESRD), which refers to permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a transplant

There are 4 parts of Medicare: A, B, C, and D. You can choose to get coverage either through Original Medicare (Parts A and B) or Medicare Advantage (Part C).

Original Medicare

Medicare Part A²

Hospital insurance that covers the different types of inpatient care, including:

- Inpatient* care in a hospital
- Skilled nursing facility (SNF) care[†]
- Nursing home care (inpatient care in a skilled nursing facility that's not custodial or long-term care)
- Hospice care
- Home healthcare

Medicare Part B³

Medical insurance that covers:

- Services from doctors and other healthcare providers
- Outpatient[†] care (lab tests, X-rays, and emergency department visits)
- Home healthcare
- Durable medical equipment (wheelchairs, walkers, hospital beds, and other equipment)
- Many preventive services (screenings, shots or vaccines, and yearly wellness visits)



Medigap (Medicare Supplement Insurance)^{1,4}

Extra insurance you can buy from a private (also known as commercial) health insurer to help with costs in Original Medicare. You must have Original Medicare to buy a Medigap policy.

Medicare Advantage (MA), also known as Medicare Part C^{3,5}

Medicare coverage you can buy from certain private health insurers. MA plans offer Part A, Part B, and usually Part D coverage.

MA plans may cover:

- Vision, hearing, and dental services
- Benefits such as fitness programs and health and wellness services
- Transportation to doctor visits
- Certain over-the-counter drugs and wellness products that Part D doesn't cover

MA coverage is different from a Medicare Supplement Insurance (Medigap) policy.

Medicare Part D (prescription drug coverage)1

Medicare coverage that helps with the cost of prescription drugs, including shots or vaccines. You can either enroll in a Part D plan in addition to Original Medicare or join an MA plan that includes Part D coverage.

Learn more about Medicare



Apply for Medicare



*Inpatient refers to when the patient is formally admitted to a hospital as an inpatient with a doctor's order.⁶

¹SNFs provide 24/7 nursing care as well as rehabilitation services. Generally, patients who have been discharged from the hospital but still need medical support during recovery are sent to SNFs.⁷

Outpatient refers to when the patient is receiving healthcare services but the doctor hasn't written an order to admit the patient to a hospital as an inpatient.⁶

What to Expect About Medicare Costs – Parts A and B

What you pay for Medicare depends on the coverage and services you get and the doctors you visit

With most Medicare plans, you'll have to pay a premium: a monthly fee for your coverage, whether you get services or not.8

You may be responsible for other costs for care, including your <u>deductible</u>: the amount you have to pay for covered services and items each year before Medicare starts to pay.⁹

You may also have to pay any coinsurance (a percentage of costs you are responsible for paying) or copayments (your costs for care, including prescriptions and doctor visits). 10,11

These costs, as well as payments for any other care and services that aren't covered, are included in your total out-of-pocket costs for the year.¹²

Learn more about key terms on page 7.

Learn more about your premium for Medicare



Part A (2025 estimates) ^{13,14,*}					
<u>Premium</u>	 \$0 for most people (those who have paid Medicare taxes for at least 10 years). Otherwise, premiums may range between \$281 and \$510 If you don't qualify for premium-free Part A, you may be able to buy Part A You must sign up for Part B to buy Part A 				
<u>Deductible</u>	\$1,684 for each hospital visit per <u>benefit period</u> (the way that Original Medicare measures your use of hospital and SNF services) before Medicare covers costs. Because there's no limit to the number of <u>benefit periods</u> you can have in a year, you may have to pay the <u>deductible</u> more than once in a year.				
<u>Copayments</u>	 Days 1-60: \$0 after you pay your <u>deductible</u> Days 61-90: \$421 per day Days 91-150: \$842 per day After day 150: You pay for all costs 				

Part B (2025 estimates) ^{13,14,*}				
<u>Premium</u>	\$185 each month (or higher depending on your income). The amount can change each year. You'll pay the <u>premium</u> each month, even if you don't get any services through Part B.			
<u>Deductible</u>	\$257 once a year.			
Patient coinsurance	20% of the Medicare-approved amount once you've paid your <u>deductible</u> .			

There's no yearly limit on what you pay out of pocket for Original Medicare, unless you have Medigap.¹³



Medigap (Medicare Supplement Insurance) can help cover your 20% coinsurance for Parts A and B^{13,15}

Medigap usually helps pay your portion of costs (like <u>deductibles</u>, <u>coinsurance</u>, and <u>copayments</u>) for services that Part A and Part B cover in Original Medicare. The amount you'll pay for Part A and Part B services depends on the Medigap policy you buy.

Medigap <u>premiums</u> depend on your specific coverage plan, location, and more, with amounts changing each year. You must pay your Part B <u>premium</u> to have Medigap.

*These are estimated costs for 2025—actual final costs may be different. Refer to Medicare.gov for latest cost information. Please note that costs are subject to change each year.

What to Expect About Medicare Costs – Parts C and D



Things to consider in choosing an MA or Part D plan^{1,8,13}

- Medicare Advantage plans are offered by private insurance companies. There are many different types of MA plans, and <u>premiums</u> can vary widely
- Medicare Part D plans also come from different insurance companies and have a range of <u>premiums</u> (note: most MA plans include Part D coverage)
- Your individual needs should determine how much you pay for care. When choosing a plan, it may be helpful to consider your overall costs. In many cases, there is a trade-off between a plan's monthly <u>premium</u> and your <u>deductible</u>, which matters in determining your total <u>out-of-pocket costs</u>

Plans with the lowest monthly <u>premium</u> may not be the cheapest option if you need a lot of care.



Lower <u>deductible</u> Plans with higher <u>premiums</u> typically have lower or sometimes no <u>deductible</u>, which may mean lower <u>out-of-pocket costs</u> over the course of the year.⁸



Lower premium

Higher deductible Conversely, some plans with lower <u>premiums</u> may have high <u>deductibles</u>. This means you may have more <u>out-of-pocket costs</u> over the course of the year.⁸

Medicare Advantage (Part C)5,13,16,17

MA plans cover the same health services as Original Medicare and typically cover even more benefits. Each plan has its own rules for cost and coverage. Costs may change each year. You don't need to buy Medigap with an MA plan

<u>Premium</u>

- Depends on your MA plan
 - To get MA coverage, you'll need to pay your Part B <u>premium</u> and may also have to pay your MA plan's <u>premium</u>
 - MA plans may help with costs for your Part B premium

Other cost responsibilities (deductibles, copayments, coinsurance)

Depends on your MA plan

Out-of-pocket costs

- MA plans may have lower out-of-pocket costs than Original Medicare
- MA plans have a yearly limit on what you pay out of pocket for services Medicare Parts A and B cover. Once you reach your plan's limit, you'll pay nothing for services Parts A and B cover for the rest of the year

What to Expect About Medicare Costs – Parts C and D (continued)



Part D (prescription drug coverage)8,13,18,19,20

Part D costs depend on the plan you choose.

• Plan coverage and costs can change each year, including rules around the pharmacies you can use to get your treatment, which may affect costs

The monthly premium for Part D changes depending on your selected plan.

- Usually, Part D plans with higher premiums have better coverage and lower out-of-pocket costs
- You may also have to pay a <u>deductible</u>, <u>copayments</u>, or <u>coinsurance</u> throughout the year for your Part D plan

Although Part D plans vary in cost and which drugs they cover, Medicare requires that all meet a set level of coverage, known as the standard benefit.

Annual Deductible Initial Coverage Catastrophic Coverage

You pay 100% of drug
costs until you meet the
deductible, at which time
your plan begins covering

You pay up to \$590

 Costs may vary depending on your plan and associated cost. For example, some Part D plans don't have any deductible

You pay up to \$2,000

- After you have met your deductible, you pay 25% of drug costs (known as a <u>coinsurance</u> or <u>copay</u>) and your plan covers the rest during the initial coverage period
- You will continue to share drug costs with your plan until you meet the out-of-pocket cap of \$2,000, including your deductible, in 2025

You pay \$0

- You are responsible up to \$2.000 total in out-ofpocket costs for the entire year
- After you have reached the out-of-pocket maximum, you enter catastrophic coverage, where you pay \$0 for your medications



costs

Part D plans cover different types of pharmacies, including:

- Retail, where you get more common or over-the-counter drugs
- Specialty, where you get more complex treatments
- Mail-order programs that send treatments directly to your home

Confirm costs and rules regarding pharmacies for each Part D plan (for example, whether the plan requires that you get your drugs from a certain pharmacy or if it charges you less if you use a mail-order pharmacy).²¹

Learn more about costs across different parts of Medicare





Compare your Medicare Advantage, Medigap, and Medicare Part D options and choose the right plan for you.



Learn more

Medicare and Medicaid

Your State Medical Assistance (Medicaid) office offers programs to help lower costs

Medicaid²²

<u>Medicaid</u> is a joint federal and state program that helps cover medical costs for some people with limited income and resources. <u>Medicaid</u> offers benefits not normally covered by Medicare, like nursing home care and personal care services. People who get both Medicare and <u>Medicaid</u> are known as **dual-eligible**.

The rules around who's eligible for <u>Medicaid</u> are different in each state. To qualify, you must meet your state's rules for your income and resources, and more. You can still pick how you want to get your Medicare coverage: Original Medicare or Medicare Advantage (Part C).

Depending on the level of Medicaid you qualify for, your state might pay for:



Your share of Medicare costs, like <u>deductibles</u>, <u>coinsurance</u>, and <u>copayments</u>



Part A <u>premiums</u>, if you have to pay a <u>premium</u> for that coverage



Your Medicare Part B monthly premiums



Other drugs and services that Medicare doesn't cover

To learn more, call your State Medical Assistance (<u>Medicaid</u>) office and ask about medical help for people with limited resources.





If you get both Medicare and Medicaid, you'll automatically be enrolled in a Medicare program to help with drug costs, known as Extra Help (or Low-Income Subsidy). This means that you'll never pay 100% of the cost for drugs covered by Medicare. Learn more on the next page.^{22,23}



Medicare Prescription Payment Plan

If you do not qualify for Extra Help and would like help managing your out-of-pocket drug costs, you may benefit from enrolling in the Medicare Prescription Payment Plan (MPPP).

The MPPP may help by spreading out your drug costs, including your deductible, over the year, but works best if you sign up earlier in the year, especially if you anticipate high medication costs.

To learn more information and enroll in the program, contact your prescription drug plan or visit the <u>Medicare</u> website.

Help With Medicare Costs

Find out if you're eligible for support and how to apply

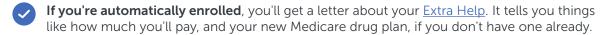
Extra Help (Low-Income Subsidy)23,24



Extra Help, also known as **Low-Income Subsidy (LIS)**, helps people with limited income and resources pay Medicare Part D <u>premiums</u>, <u>deductibles</u>, <u>coinsurance</u>, and other costs. You also won't have to pay a Part D late enrollment penalty if you get <u>Extra Help</u>.

Some people qualify for <u>Extra Help</u> automatically, whereas others have to apply. You'll get <u>Extra Help</u> automatically if you have:

- Full Medicaid coverage
- Help from your state paying your Part B premiums (from a Medicare Savings Program)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits from Social Security



If you don't automatically get Extra Help, you can apply online or by calling 1-800-772-1213.

An example of how Extra Help can help save costs in Medicare Part D (2025)20,*

	<u>Deductible</u>	<u>Initial Coverage</u>		<u>Catastrophic Coverage</u>		
		V	Vhat you pay for your treatment			
Extra Help/LIS	\$ 0	•	\$4.90 to \$12.15	•	\$ 0	
Medicare Part D costs without support	\$590	•	Up to \$ 2,000	•	\$ 0	

Learn more 🎢

State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)²⁵

SHIP refers to state programs that receive money from the federal government to give free local health insurance counseling to people with Medicare. This includes counseling around costs, eligibility, and coverage rules for different Medicare plans.

1-877-839-2675



Medicare Savings Programs²⁶

Medicare Savings Programs can help with premiums, deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments for qualifying beneficiaries enrolled in Original Medicare. Individuals apply for Medicare Savings Programs through their state.



Terms to Know

Benefit period	The way that Original Medicare measures your use of hospital and skilled nursing facility (SNF) services, starting from the day you're admitted. The benefit period ends when you haven't received any inpatient hospital care for 60 days in a row. ²⁷				
Catastrophic Coverage	The third and final stage of Medicare Part D coverage after you have paid \$2,000 out of your own pocket for drug costs. ²⁰				
Coinsurance	An amount you may have to pay as your share of the cost for services after you pay any deductibles, usually as a percentage (for example, 20%). ¹⁰				
Copayments (Copays)	An amount you may have to pay as your share of the cost for benefits after you pay any deductibles, usually a fixed amount, like \$30. ¹¹				
Deductible	The amount you must pay for healthcare or prescriptions before Original Medicare, your Medicare Advantage Plan, your Medicare drug plan, or your other insurance begins to pay. ⁹				
Deductible period	The first stage of Medicare Part D when you pay the full price for your covered prescription drugs until you meet the plan's deductible. While deductibles change from plan to plan, no plan's deductible can be higher than \$590 in 2025, and some plans have no deductible. 13,20				
Extra Help /Low- Income Subsidy (LIS)	A Medicare program to help patients with limited income and resources with Part D costs, like premiums, deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments. To apply, go online or call 1-800-772-1213. ²³				
Formulary	A list of prescription drugs covered by a prescription drug plan or another insurance plan offering prescription drug benefits. Also called a drug list. ²⁸				
Healthcare provider	A person or organization that's licensed to give healthcare. Doctors, nurses, and hospitals are examples of healthcare providers. ²⁹				
Initial Coverage	The stage of Medicare Part D after you pay your deductible (\$590). Your plan helps with costs for covered prescription drugs and you pay 25% of the cost, up to \$2,000 total drug costs. ²⁰				
Medicaid	A joint federal and state program that helps with medical costs for some people with limited income and resources. Medicaid programs vary from state to state, but most healthcare costs are covered if you qualify for both Medicare and Medicaid. ²²				
Medicare Savings Program	State-run programs that help people with limited income and resources pay some or all of their premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance for Original Medicare. ²⁶				
Out-of-pocket costs	Health or prescription drug costs that you must pay on your own because they aren't covered Medicare or other insurance. These include deductibles, coinsurance, and copayments for covered services plus all costs for services that aren't covered. 12				
Premium	The monthly fee you pay to Medicare, an insurance company, or a healthcare plan for health or prescription drug coverage. ⁸				
State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP)	A state program that receives money from the rederal dovernment to dive free local health				
Tiers	Groups of drugs that have a different cost for each group. Generally, a drug in a lower tier will cost you less than a drug in a higher tier. ^{30,31}				

Otsuka Patient Support offers dedicated professionals and digital solutions to help make treatment more accessible and provide ongoing support.

For questions about Medicare, Otsuka Patient Support may be able to help provide answers.



Call Center

Representatives available to deliver personalized assistance and additional resources.



Monday-Friday, 8 AM-8 PM ET



OtsukaPatientSupport.com

View educational resources and have your questions answered through a 24/7 chat.

Visit <u>Insurance Resources</u> for additional education about Medicare and related topics.

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