

Dedicated to the prevention of diabetes complications

Medicare Parts A, B, C and D explained.

Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance): Part A helps cover inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing facility care, hospice care, and some home healthcare services. It is generally available at no cost to individuals who have paid Medicare taxes while working.

Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance): Part B helps cover medical services and supplies that are necessary to diagnose or treat a medical condition. This includes doctor's visits, outpatient care, preventive services, and some medical equipment. Part B requires a monthly premium, which is typically deducted from your Social Security benefits.

Medicare Part D (Prescription Drug Coverage): Part D helps cover the cost of prescription drugs. It is offered through private insurance companies that are approved by Medicare. Part D plans **vary** in terms of the specific medications they may or **may not** cover. Out-of-pocket costs vary from plan to plan. Premiums and copayments/coinsurance are different for each plan.

Medicare Part C (Medicare Advantage): Part C, also known as Medicare Advantage, is an alternative to Original Medicare (Part A and Part B). Medicare Advantage plans are offered by private insurance companies approved by Medicare. These plans provide the same coverage as Part A and Part B, and may include additional benefits like prescription drug coverage, dental, vision, and hearing services. Medicare Advantage plans may have their own costs and rules.

In summary, Medicare Part A covers hospital-related expenses, Part B covers medical services, Part D covers prescription drugs, and Part C (Medicare Advantage) combines Parts A, B, and often D, with additional benefits, all provided by private insurance companies.

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