



Understanding the differences between

Traditional Medicare, Medigap and Medicare Advantage

Traditional Medicare

- Consists of Medicare Part A (hospital) and Medicare Part B (medical coverage).
- Part D (drug coverage) must be purchased separately.
- Most people pay a monthly, income-based premium for Medicare Part B
- Does not cover extra benefits
- Does not have an annual limit on out-of-pocket spending.

Medigap

- Optional coverage for Traditional Medicare beneficiaries.
- Pay additional premium to cover services not covered under traditional Medicare such as copays, coinsurance and deductibles.
- Medigap plans are provided by private companies.
- With a Medigap plan, you are still required to pay Part B premiums.
- Does not have an annual limit on out-of-pocket spending.

Medicare Advantage*

- Covers traditional Medicare Parts A (hospital) and B (medical) benefits.
- Almost 90% of Medicare Advantage plans also include Part D (prescription drug) coverage.
- Medicare Advantage is provided through private insurance companies.
- Many Medicare Advantage Plans offer extra benefits that can help promote good health.
- The government sets quality standards, known as star ratings, for Medicare Advantage plans.
- Under Medicare Advantage, you are still required to pay Part B premiums.
- Some Medicare Advantage plans do not have an additional premium, whereas other Medicare Advantage plans require an additional premium.
- These premiums may differ in cost due to zip code and plan type.

^{*}Reliant does not accept Medicare Advantage plans that consider Reliant to be an "out-of-network" provider Source: http://bettermedicarealliance.org/sites/default/files/2017-06/BMA%202016%20Medicare%20Enrollment%20Guide.pdf#page12 OA 7.3.23 (23-055)