





Traditional Medicare has a fairly complicated benefit design and no limit on out-of-pocket spending

Part A 	Part B 	Part D Standard benefit 
<p>Deductible \$1,184/spell of illness</p> <p>Inpatient hospital No coinsurance, for days 1-60; \$296/day, for days 61-90; \$592/day, for days 91-150; No coverage after day 150</p> <p>Skilled nursing facility No coinsurance, for days 1-20; \$148/day for days 21-100;</p> <p>Home health, hospice No coinsurance</p>	<p>Deductible \$147 in 2013</p> <p>Physician and other services 20% coinsurance</p> <p>Outpatient mental health 35% coinsurance</p> <p>Annual “wellness” visit, clinical laboratory services, home health care No coinsurance</p> <p>Preventive services No coinsurance for many services, 20% for some</p>	<p>Deductible \$325 in 2013</p> <p>Initial coverage 25% coinsurance (up to \$2,970 in total drug costs)</p> <p>Coverage gap 47.5% coinsurance for brands, 79% coinsurance for generics between \$2,970 and \$6,955 in total drug costs</p>
<p>No limit on cost-sharing for Part A services</p>	<p>No limit on cost-sharing for Part B services</p>	<p>Catastrophic coverage Minimum of \$2.65/generic, \$6.60/brand, or 5% coinsurance above \$4,750 in out-of-pocket spending</p> 

Why restructure Medicare’s benefit design?

- To achieve Medicare savings
- To simplify Medicare cost sharing
- To protect against catastrophic expenses
- To reduce the need for supplemental insurance
- To encourage the use of high-value services
- To strengthen financial protections for low-income beneficiaries