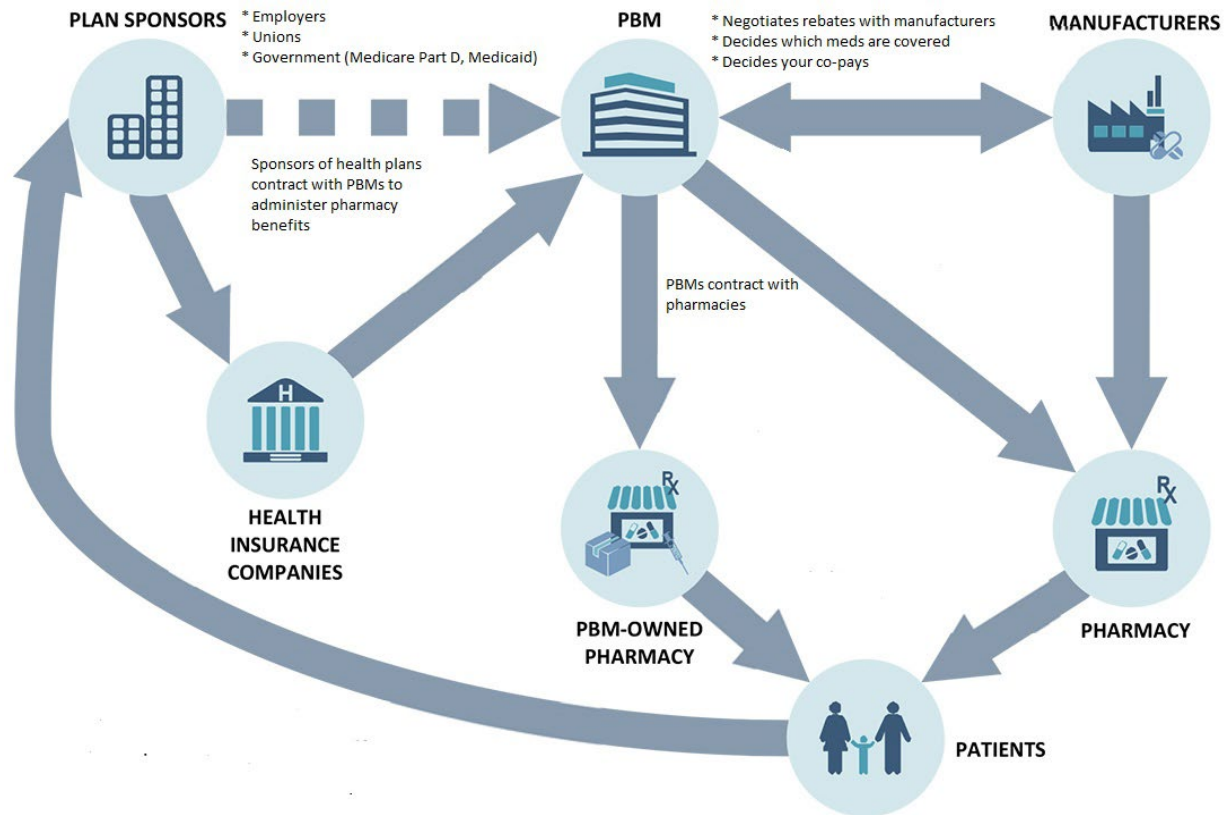


## UNDERSTANDING MEDICARE PART D: “PREFERRED” VS “CONTRACTED” PHARMACIES



	“Preferred” Pharmacies	“Standard” LTC Pharmacies
What are they?	Certain retail & mail-order pharmacies	Specialize in serving residents in Assisted Living & Long-Term Care communities
Who are they?	Often owned by the PBM	Usually, independent pharmacies
What are they contracted to provide?	The minimal services required by law (dispensing, patient counseling)	Dispensing + additional services (special packaging, delivery & clinical consulting by pharmacists and nurses)
What are the co-pays?	\$0 or low co-pay for some meds	Higher \$
Why?	PBM's increase profits by encouraging patients to use their own lower-cost pharmacies that provide fewer services	PBM's are discouraging use by increasing co-pays & passing additional cost to patients

PBM = Pharmacy Benefit Manager.



## UNDERSTANDING MEDICARE PART D: “PREFERRED” VS “CONTRACTED” PHARMACIES

*How do “standard” copays affect you?*

“Contracted” LTC pharmacies may have higher co-pays (so price quotes appear higher), but:

- ✓ They provide many more services
- ✓ Higher out-of-pocket expenses early on help you reach catastrophic coverage

The sooner you spend the max in out-of-pocket \$, the sooner 100% coverage kicks in

### 2025 Medicare Part D

#### *Explanation of Insurance Cost-Sharing*

	DEDUCTIBLE*	INITIAL COVERAGE	CATASTROPHIC
<b>AMOUNT COVERED</b>	<b>0%</b>  *This is the amount you owe before insurance begins to cover its portion.  <i>Some plans have a lower deductible or no deductible.</i>	<b>75%</b>  For covered drugs on the plan’s formulary.  <i>Depending on your plan’s design – and each drug’s coverage tier – you could pay more or less than 25% of the cost during this phase.</i>	<b>100%</b>  For covered drugs on the plan’s formulary.  <i>Once you have paid \$2,000 out of pocket, there is NO co-pay for covered drugs for the remainder of the calendar year.</i>
<b>MAXIMUM YOU PAY</b>	<b>\$ 590*</b>  100%	<b>\$ 2,000</b> (includes deductible)  25%	<b>\$ 0</b>  0%

Under the requirements of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022, Medicare beneficiaries have the option of “smoothing” their Part D out-of-pocket costs starting in 2025. Beneficiaries may voluntarily opt in or opt out of the Medicare Prescription Payment Plan (M3P), which will allow them to pay their cost-sharing portion (deductible and/or co-pays) in monthly amounts that are capped based on a maximum monthly cap determined for each month they are enrolled in that program.