

health insurance imprints

- 💡 Health insurance may help reduce the cost of your medical care
- 💡 You (or someone else) pay to have health insurance
- 💡 The insurance company and health care provider agree to a contracted rate
- 💡 In-network providers have a contract with your health insurance
- 💡 A copayment is a mandatory set payment made to a health care provider
- 💡 Many appointments can be required for treatment of health problems, leading to many co-payments
- 💡 The Explanation of Benefits says what the insurance company will and will not pay
- 💡 A deductible is an amount the patient must pay before coverage begins
- 💡 Co-insurance is when the insurance company and patient share the cost
- 💡 An insurance company will take care of the rest of the bill if you reach the out-of-pocket maximum
- 💡 Sometimes health insurance has a cap on the amount they will pay.
- 💡 Most procedures are covered by health insurance unless the procedure is experimental or cosmetic
- 💡 Health insurance is provided by the federal/state government (public) or by companies (private)
- 💡 Medicare is available to the elderly and in other special cases
- 💡 Medicaid is generally available to low income individuals and their families
- 💡 SCHIP covers children who cannot be covered by Medicaid but whose parents cannot afford other health insurance
- 💡 The military offers health insurance to its members
- 💡 Private health insurance is offered to groups and individuals.
- 💡 You can find different plans online or through your doctor.
- 💡 Colleges usually offer health insurance at a cost.

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- 💡 In a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO), you must have a Primary Care Physician (PCP) to refer you to specialists within in-network providers
- 💡 Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) does not require a PCP
- 💡 Point of Service (POS) combines the features of an HMO and a PPO plan
- 💡 Fee-for-Service (FFS) does not have in-network providers, but you must send paperwork to your insurance company in order to be reimbursed for your medical costs.
- 💡 Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) gives workers who lost their jobs the option to purchase temporary coverage
- 💡 Disability Insurance provides income if you become disabled and cannot work
- 💡 Dental Insurance and Vision Care Insurance are typically purchased separately from your primary health insurance plan
- 💡 HMOs only cover out-of-network care in emergencies.
- 💡 COBRA only lasts for a limited amount of time.
- 💡 The Affordable Care Act allows adults under 26 to stay on their parents' health plan
- 💡 The cost to put young adults on their parents' plan can be minimal
- 💡 You and your parents should ask your parent's employer or insurance company when you can enroll on their plan
- 💡 The Affordable Care Act will be effective at the earliest plan enrollment date for each health plan on or after September 23, 2010