



Helpful Terms to know before you enroll

MEDICAL/GENERAL TERMS

Coinsurance - The cost share between you and the insurance company. Coinsurance is always a percentage totaling 100%. For example, if the plan pays 70%, you are responsible for paying the remaining 30% of the cost.

Copay - The fee you pay to a provider at the time of service.

Deductible - The amount you have to pay out-of-pocket for expenses before the insurance company will cover any benefit costs for the year (except for preventive care and other services where the deductible is waived).

In-Network - Services received from providers (doctors, hospitals, etc.) who are a part of your health plan's network. In-network services generally cost you less than out-of-network services.

Out-of-Network - Services received from providers (doctors, hospitals, etc.) who are not a part of your health plan's network. Out-of-network services generally cost you more than in-network services. With some plans, such as HMOs and EPOs, out-of-network services are not covered.

Out-of-Pocket - Healthcare costs you pay using your own money, whether from your bank account, credit card, Health Reimbursement Account (HRA), Health Savings Account (HSA) or Flexible Spending Account (FSA).

Out-of-Pocket Maximum – The most you would pay out-of-pocket for covered services in a year. Once you reach your out-of-pocket maximum, the plan covers 100% of eligible expenses.

Preventive Care – A routine exam, usually yearly, that may include a physical exam, immunizations and tests for certain health conditions.

Explanation of Benefits (EOB) - The statement you receive from the insurance carrier that explains how much the provider billed, how much the plan paid (if any) and how much you owe (if any). In general, you should not pay a bill from your provider until you have received and reviewed your EOB (except for copays).

PRESCRIPTION DRUG TERMS

Tier 1 – Lower-cost medications that provide the highest overall value. Mostly generic drugs. Some brand-name drugs may also be included. Use Tier 1 drugs for the lowest out-of-pocket costs.

Tier 2 - Mid-range cost medications that provide good overall value. A mix of brand-name and generic drugs. Use Tier 2 drugs, instead of Tier 3, to help reduce your out-of-pocket costs.

Tier 3 - Highest-cost medications that provide the lowest overall value. Mostly brand-name drugs, as well as some generics. Ask your doctor if a Tier 1 or Tier 2 option could work for you

Specialty Pharmacy - Provides special drugs for complex conditions such as multiple sclerosis, cancer and HIV/AIDS.

DENTAL TERMS

Basic Services - Generally include coverage for fillings and oral surgery.

Endodontics - Commonly known as root canal therapy.

Implants - An artificial tooth root that is surgically placed into your jaw to hold a replacement tooth or bridge. Many dental plans do not cover implants.

Major Services - Generally include restorative dental work such as crowns, bridges, dentures, inlays and onlays.

Orthodontia - Some dental plans offer Orthodontia services for children (and sometimes adults too) to treat alignment of the teeth. Orthodontia services are typically limited to a lifetime maximum.

Periodontics - Diagnosis and treatment of gum disease.

Pre-Treatment Estimate - An estimate of how much the plan will pay for treatment. A pre-treatment estimate is not a guarantee of payment.