Chapter 12: Definitions of important words

[Plans should insert definitions as appropriate to the plan type described in the Member Handbook. You may insert definitions not included in this model and exclude definitions not applicable to your plan or to your contractual obligations with CMS and the state or enrolled Medicare-Medicaid beneficiaries.]

[*Plans must revise references to “Medicaid” to use the state-specific name for the program. If the state-specific name does not include the word “Medicaid,” plans should add “(Medicaid)” after the name at the first use.*]

[If revisions to terminology (e.g., changing “Member Services” to “Customer Service” or using a different term for Medicaid) affect glossary terms, plans should rename the term and alphabetize it correctly within the glossary.]

[If you use any of the following terms in your Member Handbook, you must add a definition of the term to the first section where you use it and here in Chapter 12, with a reference from the section where you use it: IPA, network, PHO, plan medical group, and point of service.]

[Plans should refer members to other parts of the handbook using the appropriate chapter number, section, and/or page number. For example, "see Chapter 9, Section A, page 1." An instruction [plans may insert reference, as applicable] is listed next to each cross reference throughout the handbook.]

Activities of daily living: The things people do on a normal day, such as eating, using the toilet, getting dressed, bathing, or brushing the teeth.

Aid paid pending: You can continue getting your benefits while you are waiting for a decision about an appeal or fair hearing. This continued coverage is called “aid paid pending.”

Ambulatory surgical center: A facility that provides outpatient surgery to patients who do not need hospital care and who are not expected to need more than 24 hours of care.

Appeal: A way for you to challenge our action if you think we made a mistake. You can ask us to change a coverage decision by filing an appeal. Chapter 9 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] explains appeals, including how to make an appeal.

Balance billing: A situation when a provider (such as a doctor or hospital) bills a person more than the plan’s cost sharing amount for services. [*Plans with cost sharing, insert:*   
As a member of <plan name>, you only have to pay the plan’s cost sharing amounts when you get services covered by our plan.] We do not allow providers to “balance bill” you.   
[*Plans with no cost sharing, insert:* Because <plan name> pays the entire cost for your services, you should not get any bills from providers.] Call Member Services if you get any bills that you do not understand.

Brand name drug: A prescription drug that is made and sold by the company that originally made the drug. Brand name drugs have the same active ingredients as the generic versions of the drugs. Generic drugs are made and sold by other drug companies.

[Plans with a single coverage stage should delete this paragraph.] Catastrophic coverage stage: The stage in the Part D drug benefit where the plan pays all of the costs of your drugs until the end of the year. You begin this stage when you have reached the $<TrOOP amount> limit for your prescription drugs.

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS): The federal agency in charge of Medicare. Chapter 2 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] explains how to contact CMS.

Complaint: A written or spoken statement saying that you have a problem or concern about your covered services or care. This includes any concerns about the quality of your care, our network providers, or our network pharmacies.

Comprehensive Health Risk Assessment: An assessment used to confirm your appropriate risk level and to develop your Plan of Care. Comprehensive Health Risk Assessments will include, but not be limited to, physical and behavioral health, social needs, functional status, wellness and prevention domains, caregiver status and capabilities, as well as your preferences, strengths, and goals.

Comprehensive outpatient rehabilitation facility (CORF): A facility that mainly provides rehabilitation services after an illness, accident, or major operation. It provides a variety of services, including physical therapy, social or psychological services, respiratory therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, and home environment evaluation services.

[Plans that do not have co-payments should delete this paragraph.] Co-payment (or Co-pay): A fixed amount you pay as your share of the cost each time you get a service or supply. For example, you might pay $2 or $5 for a service or a prescription drug.

[Plans that do not have cost sharing should delete this paragraph.] Cost sharing: Amounts you have to pay when you get services or drugs. Cost sharing includes co-payments and coinsurance.

Cost sharing tier: A group of drugs with the same co-pay. Every drug on the *List of Covered Drugs* is in one of [insert number of tiers] cost sharing tiers. In general, the higher the cost sharing tier, the higher your cost for the drug.

Coverage decision: A decision about what benefits we cover. This includes decisions about covered drugs and services or the amount we will pay for your health services. Chapter 9 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] explains how to ask us for a coverage decision.

Covered drugs: The term we use to mean all of the prescription drugs covered by our plan.

Covered services: The general term we use to mean all of the health care, long-term services and supports, supplies, prescription and over-the-counter drugs, equipment, and other services covered by our plan.

[Plans that do not have cost sharing for Part D drugs should delete this paragraph. Plans may revise the information in this definition to reflect the appropriate number of days for their one-month supplies as well as the cost-sharing amount in the example.] Daily cost sharing rate: A rate that may apply when your doctor prescribes less than a full month’s supply of certain drugs for you and you are required to pay a co-payment. A daily cost sharing rate is the co-payment divided by the number of days in a month’s supply. Here is an example: If your co-payment for a one-month supply of a drug is $1.20, and a one-month’s supply in your plan is 30 days, then your “daily cost sharing rate” is $0.04 per day. This means you pay $0.04 for each day’s supply when you fill your prescription.

Disenrollment: The process of ending your membership in our plan. Disenrollment may be voluntary (your own choice) or involuntary (not your own choice).

Durable medical equipment: Certain items your doctor orders for you to use at home. Examples are walkers, wheelchairs, or hospital beds.

Emergency: Amedical emergencyis when you, or any other person with an average knowledge of health and medicine, believe that you have medical symptoms that need immediate medical attention to prevent death, loss of a body part, or loss of function of a body part. The medical symptoms may be a serious injury or severe pain.

Emergency care: Covered services that are given by a provider trained to give emergency services and needed to treat a medical emergency.

Exception: Permission to get coverage for a drug that is not normally covered or to use the drug without certain rules and limitations.

Extra Help: A Medicare program that helps people with limited incomes and resources pay for Medicare Part D prescription drugs. Extra help is also called the “Low-Income Subsidy,”   
or “LIS.”

Fair hearing: A chance for you to tell your problem in court and show that a decision we made is wrong.

Generic drug: A prescription drug that is approved by the federal government to use in place of a brand name drug. A generic drug has the same active ingredients as a brand name drug. It is usually cheaper and works just as well as the brand name drug.

Grievance: A complaint you make about us or one of our network providers or pharmacies. This includes a complaint about the quality of your care.

Health plan: An organization made up of doctors, hospitals, pharmacies, providers of   
long-term services, and other providers. It also has service coordinators to help you manage all your providers and services. They all work together to provide the care you need.

Home health aide: A person who provides services that do not need the skills of a licensed nurse or therapist, such as help with personal care (like bathing, using the toilet, dressing, or carrying out the prescribed exercises). Home health aides do not have a nursing license or provide therapy.

**Hospice:** A program of care and support for people who are terminally ill to help them live comfortably. A specially trained team of professionals and caregivers provide care for the whole person, including physical, emotional, social, and spiritual needs. An enrollee who has six months or less to live has the right to elect hospice. <Plan name> must give you a list of hospice providers in your geographic area.

[Plans with a single coverage stage should delete this paragraph.] Initial coverage stage: The stage before your total Part D drug expenses reach $[insert initial coverage limit]. This includes amounts you have paid, what our plan has paid on your behalf, and the low-income subsidy. You begin in this stage when you fill your first prescription of the year. During this stage, the plan pays part of the costs of your drugs, and you pay your share.

Inpatient: A term used whenyou have been formally admitted to the hospital for skilled medical services. If you were not formally admitted, you might still be considered an outpatient instead of an inpatient even if you stay overnight.

List of Covered Drugs (Drug List): A list of prescription drugs covered by the plan. The plan chooses the drugs on this list with the help of doctors and pharmacists. The Drug List tells you if there are any rules you need to follow to get your drugs. The Drug List is sometimes called a “formulary.”

Long-term services and supports (LTSS): Long-term services and supports are services that help improve a long-term medical condition. Most of these services help you stay in your home so you don't have to go to a nursing home or hospital.

Low-income subsidy (LIS): See “Extra Help.”

Medicaid (or Medical Assistance): A program run by the federal government and the state that helps people with limited incomes and resources pay for long-term services and supports and medical costs. It covers extra services and drugs not covered by Medicare. Medicaid programs vary from state to state, but most health care costs are covered if you qualify for both Medicare and Medicaid. See Chapter 2 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] for information about how to contact Medicaid in your state.

Medically necessary: This describes services, supplies, or drugs you need to prevent, diagnose, or treat a medical condition or maintain your current health status. The services, supplies, or drugs meet accepted standards of medical practice. [Plans should insert the state Medicaid definition of “medically necessary.”]

Medicare: The federal health insurance program for people 65 years of age or older, some people under age 65 with certain disabilities, and people with end-stage renal disease (generally those with permanent kidney failure who need dialysis or a kidney transplant). People with Medicare can get their Medicare health coverage through Original Medicare or a managed Plan of Care (see “Health plan”).

Medicare-covered services: Services covered by Medicare Part A and Part B. All Medicare health plans, including our plan, must cover all of the services that are covered by Medicare Part A and Part B.

Medicare-Medicaid enrollee: A person who qualifies for Medicare and Medicaid coverage. A Medicare-Medicaid enrollee is also called a “dual eligible beneficiary.”

Medicare Part A: The Medicare program that covers most medically necessary hospital, skilled nursing facility, home health and hospice care.

Medicare Part B: The Medicare program that covers services (like lab tests, surgeries, and doctor visits) and supplies (like wheelchairs and walkers) that are medically necessary to treat a disease or condition. Medicare Part B also covers many preventive and screening services.

Medicare Part C: The Medicare program that lets private health insurance companies provide Medicare benefits through a Medicare Advantage Plan.

Medicare Part D: The Medicare prescription drug benefit program. (We call this program “Part D” for short.) Part D covers outpatient prescription drugs, vaccines, and some supplies not covered by Medicare Part A or Part B or Medicaid. <Plan name> includes Medicare Part D.

Medicare Part D drugs: Drugs that can be covered under Medicare Part D. Congress specifically excluded certain categories of drugs from coverage as Part D drugs. Medicaid may cover some of these drugs.

Member (member of our plan, or plan member): A person with Medicare and Medicaid who qualifies to get covered services, who has enrolled in our plan, and whose enrollment has been confirmed by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the state.

*Member Handbook* and Disclosure Information: This document, along with your enrollment form and any other attachments, riders, or other optional coverage selected documents, which explains your coverage, what we must do, your rights, and what you must do as a member of our plan.

Member Services: A department within our planresponsible for answering your questions about your membership, benefits, grievances, and appeals. See Chapter 2 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] for information about how to contact Member Services.

Model of care: [Plans should insert appropriate definition.]

Network pharmacy: A pharmacy (drug store) that has agreed to fill prescriptions for our plan members. We call them “network pharmacies” because they have agreed to work with our plan. In most cases, your prescriptions are covered only if they are filled at one of our network pharmacies.

Network provider: “Provider” is the general term we use for doctors, nurses, and other people who give you services and care. The term also includes hospitals, home health agencies, clinics, and other places that give you health care services, medical equipment, and long-term services and supports. They are licensed or certified by Medicare and by the state to provide health care services. We call them “network providers” when they agree to work with the health plan and accept our payment and not charge our members an extra amount. While you are a member of our plan, you must use network providers to get covered services. Network providers are also called “plan providers.”

Nursing home or facility: A place that provides care for people who cannot get their care at home but who do not need to be in the hospital.

Ombudsman: An office in your state that helps you if you are having problems with our plan. The ombudsman’s services are free.

Organization determination**:** The plan has made an organization determination when it, or one of its providers, makes a decision about whether services are covered or how much you have to pay for covered services. Organization determinations are called “coverage decisions” in this handbook. Chapter 9 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] explains how to ask us for a coverage decision.

Original Medicare (traditional Medicare or fee-for-service Medicare): Original Medicare is offered by the government. Under Original Medicare, Medicare services are covered by paying doctors, hospitals, and other health care providers amounts that are set by Congress. You can see any doctor, hospital, or other health care provider that accepts Medicare. Original Medicare has two parts: Part A (hospital insurance) and Part B (medical insurance). Original Medicare is available everywhere in the United States. If you do not want to be in our plan, you can choose Original Medicare.

Out-of-network pharmacy: A pharmacy that has not agreed to work with our plan to coordinate or provide covered drugs to members of our plan. Most drugs you get from out‑of‑network pharmacies are not covered by our plan unless certain conditions apply.

Out-of-network provider or Out-of-network facility: A provider or facility that is not employed, owned, or operated by our plan and is not under contract to provide covered services to members of our plan. Chapter 3 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] explains out-of-network providers or facilities.

[Plans that do not have cost sharing should delete this paragraph.] Out-of-pocket costs: The cost sharing requirement for members to pay for part of the services or drugs they get is also called the “out-of-pocket” cost requirement. See the definition for “cost sharing” above.

Part A: See “Medicare Part A.”

Part B: See “Medicare Part B.”

Part C: See “Medicare Part C.”

Part D: See “Medicare Part D.”

Part D drugs: See “Medicare Part D drugs.”

[Plans that do not use PCPs may omit this paragraph.] Primary care [insert as appropriate: **physician** or **provider**] (PCP): Your primary care [insert as appropriate: physician **or** provider] is the doctor or other provider you see first for most health problems. He or she makes sure you get the care you need to stay healthy. He or she also may talk with other doctors and health care providers about your care and refer you to them. In many Medicare health plans, you must see your primary care [insert as appropriate: physician **or** provider] before you see any other health care provider. See Chapter 3 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] for information about getting care from primary care [insert as appropriate: physicians **or** providers].

Plan of Care: A person-centered Plan of Care that addresses health care services you will get and how you will get them. The plan is developed by the service coordinator with you, your family, as appropriate, and your providers. The Plan of Care will contain your health history; a summary of current, short-term, and long-term health and social needs, concerns, and goals; and a list of required services, their frequency, and a description of who will provide such services.

Prior authorization: [Plans may delete applicable words or sentences if it does not require prior authorization for any medical services or any drugs.] Approval needed before you can get certain services or drugs. Some network medical services are covered only if your doctor or other network provider gets prior authorization from our plan. Covered services that need prior authorization are marked in the Benefits Chart in Chapter 4 [plans may insert reference, as applicable]. Some drugs are covered only if you get prior authorization from us. Covered drugs that need prior authorization are marked in the *List of Covered Drugs*.

Quality improvement organization (QIO): A group of doctors and other health care experts who help improve the quality of care for people with Medicare. They are paid   
by the federal government to check and improve the care given to patients. See Chapter 2 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] for information about how to contact the QIO   
for your state.

Quantity limits: A limit on the amount of a drug you can have. Limits may be on the amount of the drug that we cover per prescription or how many refills you can get.

Rehabilitation services: Treatment you get to help you recover from an illness, accident or major operation. See Chapter 4 [plans may insert reference, as applicable] to learn more about rehabilitation services.

Service area: A geographic area where a health plan accepts members if it limits membership based on where people live. For plans that limit which doctors and hospitals you may use, it is also generally the area where you can get routine (non-emergency) services. The plan may drop you if you move out of the plan’s service area.

Service coordination team: A service coordination team may include doctors, nurses, counselors, or other health professionals who are there to help you get the care you need. Your service coordination team will also help you make a Plan of Care.

Service Coordinator: One main person who works with you, with the health plan, and with your care providers to make sure you get the care you need.

Skilled nursing facility (SNF): A nursing facility with the staff and equipment to give skilled nursing care and, in most cases, skilled rehabilitative services and other related   
health services.

Skilled nursing facility (SNF) care: Skilled nursing care and rehabilitation services provided on a continuous, daily basis, in a skilled nursing facility. Examples of skilled nursing facility care include physical therapy or intravenous (IV) injections that a registered nurse   
or a doctor can give.

Specialist: A doctor who provides health care for a specific disease or part of the body.

State Medicaid agency: The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) is the single state agency responsible for operating, and in some cases, supervising, the state’s Medicaid program.

Step therapy: A coverage rule that requires you to first try another drug before we will cover the drug you are asking for.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI): A monthly benefit paid by Social Security to people with limited incomes and resources who are disabled, blind, or age 65 and older. SSI benefits are not the same as Social Security benefits.

Urgently needed care: Care you get for a sudden illness, injury, or condition that is   
not an emergency but needs care right away. You can get urgently needed care from   
out-of-network providers when network providers are unavailable or you cannot get to them.