

Dementia Care Navigation Service

Dementia care is hard and complex. Many families are left to navigate the complexities on their own, often resulting in significant caregiver stress.

Dementia Care Navigation Service, powered by Rippl and the Alzheimer's Association® provides comprehensive, personalized support for people living with dementia and their caregivers through their care journey, every step of the way. Services may include:

- A dedicated person (care navigator) who will help coordinate care and develop a care plan
- Clinical support including medication management and counseling
- Access to Alzheimer's Association resources and education
- Alzheimer's Association 24/7 Helpline

Getting Started

From the time of diagnosis, we are here to help make the dementia care journey a little easier — guiding people and their caregivers each step of the way.

To learn more about the Dementia Care Navigation Service and speak to a Rippl engagement specialist, visit ripplcare.com/alz/ or call 855.271.2662. The engagement specialist will answer questions about the service, check eligibility and coverage, and help schedule the first appointment.

Insurance

No matter the age of the person with dementia, it's vital to keep any existing health care plans that meet care needs in effect. The person with dementia may have Medicare, private insurance, a group employee plan or retiree health coverage to help pay for care.

- [Government programs](#)
- [Long-term care insurance](#)
- [COBRA](#)
- [Disability insurance](#)
- [Life insurance](#)

Government programs

Medicare is a federal health insurance program generally for people age 65 or older who are receiving Social Security retirement benefits or who are younger than 65 and received Social Security disability benefits for at least 24 months. Medicare covers inpatient hospital care, some doctor's fees, some medical items and outpatient prescription drugs. The program also provides some home health care, including skilled nursing care and rehabilitation therapy, under certain conditions. It does not pay for personal aides to assist with daily activities or long-term nursing home care.

Medicare Advantage allows you to choose "managed care," such as: Medicare health maintenance organization (HMO), Preferred provider organization (PPO) and Point of service (POS).

Medigap insurance supplements the person's Medicare coverage. It fills gaps in Medicare coverage, such as paying for coinsurance.

Medicaid is a program jointly funded by federal and state governments. It is administered by each state. Medicaid pays for medical care for people with very low income and asset levels, and long-term care for people who have used up most of their own money (in most circumstances). It also is available to people younger than 65 if they are disabled.

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) provides workers younger than age 65 Social Security disability payments. To qualify, the person must meet the Social Security Administration's definition of disability. Meeting the definition of disability generally means proving that the person with dementia is unable to work in any occupation and the condition will last at least a year or is expected to result in death.

Through the Compassionate Allowance Initiative, those with younger-onset (also known as early-onset) Alzheimer's disease are considered eligible for SSDI as long as they meet all other criteria. They also are fast-tracked to a favorable decision, which significantly shortens the time it takes to start receiving benefits.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) guarantees a minimum monthly income for people who are age 65 or older, are disabled or blind, and have very limited income and assets. To qualify for SSI benefits, the person with dementia must meet the Social Security Administration's definition of disability.

Learn more: [Medicare](#), [Medicaid](#), [Social Security Disability](#)

Long-term care insurance

Once an individual is diagnosed with Alzheimer's, he or she will not be able to apply for long-term care insurance coverage.

Once an individual is diagnosed with Alzheimer's, he or she will not be able to apply for long-term care insurance coverage.

If long-term care insurance is already in place upon diagnosis, carefully review the policy to find answers to the following questions:

- Is Alzheimer's disease covered? Most policies say they cover it, but take a closer look to be sure.
- When can the person with dementia begin to collect benefits? Most policies require a defined level of physical or cognitive impairment.
- What is the daily benefit, and is it adjusted annually for inflation?

- How long will benefits be paid?
- Is there a maximum lifetime payout?
- What kind of care will the policy cover? Examples include skilled nursing home, assisted living and licensed home care.
- How long after diagnosis will the policy begin to pay? This is often called the elimination period.
- Are there any tax implications involved?

COBRA

If the person with dementia is younger than age 65 and still working, COBRA may be an option to continue health care coverage. COBRA refers to the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985. COBRA applies to employers with 20 or more employees.

Under COBRA, an employee may continue group plan coverage for up to 18, 29 or 36 months, depending on the circumstances, if he or she:

- Leaves the employer
- Has work hours reduced to the point that he or she no longer qualifies for the health plan

The insured employee must pay the full cost of coverage, plus up to 2 percent to cover administrative costs. COBRA can be especially helpful until the person with dementia:

- Gets new coverage through an employer or spouse
- Becomes eligible for Medicare
- Receives coverage through the Affordable Care Act

COBRA must be activated within 60 days of when the person with dementia receives written notice from his or her insurer that COBRA is an option. Some private health care plans will extend coverage under a disability extension of benefits. That is even though the medical plan may lapse, an insured's

disability (in this case, Alzheimer's disease) remains covered.

Disability insurance

Disability insurance provides income for a worker who can no longer work due to illness or injury. The insurance plan must be in place before symptoms of Alzheimer's disease appear.

With an employer-paid disability policy, 60 to 70 percent of a person's gross (total) income may be provided. Employer-paid disability benefits are taxed as income. If the person with dementia bought a personal disability policy, then the benefits paid will be the amount he or she chose. The personal disability policy benefits are not taxed as income. Processes differ across policies so check yours to determine next steps.

Life insurance

Life insurance can be a source of cash. You may be able to borrow from a life insurance policy's cash value. Or the person with dementia may be able to receive a part of the policy's face value as a loan. This is called a viatical loan and is paid off upon the person's death.

Some life insurance policies offer accelerated death benefits. This means that some of the insurance benefits can be paid if the insured person is not expected to live beyond the next six to 12 months because of a terminal illness. The payout may run as high as 90 to 95 percent of the policy's face value and will not be taxed as income.

See if any policies contain a waiver of premium rider. That means that the insured, if disabled, does not have to pay premiums to continue coverage.