Today's Objectives

 To discuss employer plans for extended health and dental care Module 3 − Poor Health − Medical Needs

→ Poor Health Financial Security (Overview)

Recall:

The Three-Legged Stool of Poor Health – Medical Needs

•



- I Government Provincial Plans
- II Employer Group Benefit Plans
- III Individual Individual Health Insurance

** Not everyone has access to these

- 1. Background
- Many employers offer Extended Health Care (EHC) plans and Dental Care plans to their employees
 - They are an important part of total employee benefits package
 - In the U.S. they are even more important as employer health care plans in the U.S. provide primary health care coverage (no universal health care)
 - Studies have shown that health care plans are the most valued of all employer provided benefits
- Our focus will be on Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans and Dental Care Plans in Canada

Employer – Extended Health and Dental Care Plans

1. Background

- In Canada the EHC were established to "wrap around" coverage provided by provincial health care insurance
 - EHC plans operate as "2nd payor" to provincial medical programs
 - EHC plan payments are "limited to medically necessary expenses not paid by provincial insurance and within the eligibility requirements of the group contract or plan document"

Early generation EHC

- Emphasized protection in the event of accidents and/or catastrophic illness as these could results in large medical bills
- Routine medical & dental expenses were not covered
- Over time EHC plan emphasis changed

- 1. Background
- Current generation EHC and dental plans
 - EHC & dental plans now a key part of e'ee's overall compensation
 - These plans now cover many routine expenses (dental and other) that used to be covered out of pocket by employees
 - EHC & dental plan improvements driven by large e'ee unions

- 2. EHC and Dental Plans 'Attributes'
- a) Who is covered under these employer plan(s)?
 - Employees and their eligible dependents
 - i. Employees
 - All active full-time e'ees covered and
 - Many plans also cover part-time e'ees
 - Retirees may also be covered (i.e., as a post-retirement benefit)
 - ii. Eligible dependents
 - Legally married or common law-spouses
 - Dependent children under age of 18 (or children who are less than 25 and in school in many cases PLUS age limit often waived for children that have severe handicap)

- 2. EHC and Dental Plans 'Attributes'
- b) Terminology related to employee (e'ee) Cost Sharing **
 - i. Deductible
 - E'ee is required to pay the first fixed \$\$ amount of eligible incurred expenses before any reimbursement is considered
 - Deductibles can be expressed as a flat dollar amount per claim (e.g. \$3 per drug prescription), or a flat dollar amount per calendar year (e.g. \$100 calendar year deductible means e'ee pays first \$100 of eligible expenses in a given year)
 - **Deductibles can vary** depending on whether e'ee has single, couple, or family coverage (lowest for single)

^{**} There are other cost sharing methods (e.g. monthly premiums that e'ee pays)

- 2. EHC and Dental Plans 'Attributes'
- b) Terminology related to employee (e'ee) Cost Sharing **
 - ii. Co-Insurance
 - Used when the expense is shared between the e'er (plan) and e'ee on a pro-rata basis
 - % stated is e'er's share of cost (e.g. "80% coinsured" → the plan (e'er) pays for 80% of eligible expenses and the e'ee (claimant) pays the rest

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- EHC plans are also commonly referred to as:
 - Extended Health Plans, or
 - Supplementary Health Plans, or
 - Major Medical Plans
- Within an EHC there can be a <u>separate plan for subcategories of</u> coverage (e.g. separate plan for prescription drugs, a separate plan for hospital care, separate plan for vision care and so on) OR <u>one</u> big plan that has all elements included
 - Dental plans however continue to be separate

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- While EHCs vary in structure, categories of benefits include:
 - i. Prescription Drugs
 - ii. Hospital
 - iii. Medical Services and Supplies
 - iv. Out-of-Country Coverage
 - v. Vision Care

Employer – Extended Health and Dental Care Plans

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - i. <u>Prescription Drugs</u>
 - About 80% of EHC plans costs are attributed to drug plan
 - Coverage of drugs varies considerably amongst plans due to definition of eligible drugs, reimbursement levels, and methods used to pay claims
 - There are two types of drug plans:

Prescription Drug Plan

- Covers only those drugs that legally require a prescription
- Non-prescription life sustaining drugs are usually also covered (such as insulin for diabetes)
- Covers about 5000 to 6000 separate medications

<u>Employer – Extended Health and Dental Care Plans</u>

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - i. Prescription Drugs
 - Two types of drug plans:

Prescribed Plan (more liberal plan)

- Covers any drugs dispensed by a pharmacist and prescribed by a physician (whether or not prescription is legally required)
- Includes over-the-counter medicines
- Covers 6000 to 7000 separate medications

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - i. <u>Prescription Drugs</u>
 - Growing prevalence of specialty drugs (many of these are biologic drugs) for common conditions is having significant impact on EHC drug plans
 - These drugs are more expensive and more complex to administer (infusion or injection)
 - Recent examples some drugs for Hepatitis C

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - i. Prescription Drugs
 - Employee Reimbursement Under a Drug Plan
 Non-pay Direct
 - E'ee pays the pharmacy for the drug
 - E'ee files a claim with insurance co.
 - Claim is adjudicated and e'ee is reimbursed amount that he/she is eligible for (explanation would indicate amount submitted, amount eligible & whether deductibles, coinsurance were applied)

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - i. Prescription Drugs
 - Employee Reimbursement Under a Drug Plan
 Pay Direct
 - E'ee presents a <u>drug card</u> at the time the prescription is filled
 - Claim is adjudicated for price and eligibility electronically
 - If eligible, payment is made directly to pharmacy
 - E'ee pays only for any cost not covered

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - ii. Hospital
 - EHC plans cover up to semi-private or private rooms
 - Recall that provincial plans cover ward level accommodation (unless semi-private or private is necessary for medical reasons)
 - The # of EHC plans that cover unlimited private hospital accommodation is decreasing
 - But many plans still cover the full cost for a semi-private room for an unlimited period

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - ii. Hospital
 - While average length of hospital stays have decreased over time, average per diem charge by hospitals has increased dramatically which has netted in an overall cost increase for EHC plans that provide hospital coverage
 - Hospital costs may be subject to some form of employee cost-sharing (deductible per day or stay, co-ins. Etc.)
 - Most EHC plans make payments directly to the hospital patient seldom sees the bill
 - Note that hospital benefits can be provided as a separate benefit or as part of the EHC

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - iii. Medical Services and Supplies
 - There is a wide range in medical services and supplies covered by EHC plans.
 - EHC plans covered reasonable and customary charges for services/supplies when "medically necessary and when prescribed, ordered or referred by a physician"

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - iii. Medical Services and Supplies
 - Medical Services and Supplies covered by EHC plans include:
 - Private Duty Nursing
 - Ambulance Services
 - Paramedical practitioners: Chiropractors,
 physiotherapists, massage therapists, physiotherapists,
 podiatrists
 - Prosthetic appliances and 'durable medical equipment'
 (e.g. hearing aids, crutches, orthotics)
 - Accidental dental needs

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - iii. Medical Services and Supplies
 - Usually are maximums for these benefits in the form of deductible, co-insurance, overall annual maximums, and/or max. dollar amount every x years (e.g. hearing aids-\$500 every 5 years)
 - Costs of paramedical services have gone up dramatically, especially with EHC plans with no annual benefit limit

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - iv. <u>Emergency Out-of-Province Coverage</u>
 - Refers to both out-of-province and out-of-country coverage
 - EHC plans cover additional medical costs (not covered by provincial plans) up to "reasonable and customary charges"
 - There are usually limits on number of days covered for travel (e.g. 60 or 90 days) and a fixed dollar maximum
 - Non-emergency medical expenses (say continuing care, testing, treatment for ongoing condition) are not typically eligible

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - v. Vision Care
 - EHC plans covers reimbursement for eye examinations not covered by provincial health plans
 - EHC plans cover reimbursement for glasses and contact lens
 - Maximum amounts per 12 or 24 month period, e.g.
 \$250 in any 24 month period
 - Contact lenses reimbursement also (higher maximums); intent is to cover costs for corrective eyewear (not fashion)

- 3. Extended Health Care (EHC) Plans
- Categories of benefits:
 - v. Vision Care
 - Laser eye surgery is generally not covered by EHC plans / Limits
 - Some plans have started to participate in a preferred provider network of vision care retailers (who offer 10-20% discounts) in the attempts to reduced out-of-pocket costs to e'ees for glasses