



## Does Medicare cover drugs under Part B? (continued)

### ■ **Shots (vaccinations): (continued)**

- **Pneumococcal shots:** A shot to help prevent pneumococcal infections (like certain types of pneumonia). Part B also covers a different second shot 11 months after the exam where you got the first shot.
- **Hepatitis B shots:** A series of 3 shots covered only for people at high or medium risk for Hepatitis B. A person's risk for Hepatitis B increases if the person has hemophilia, End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD—permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant), or certain conditions that increase the person's risk for infection. Other factors may also increase a person's risk for Hepatitis B. To determine if they're eligible for coverage, people with Medicare should check with their doctor to see if they're at high or medium risk for Hepatitis B.
- **Other shots:** Some other vaccines when they're directly related to the treatment of an injury or illness (like a tetanus shot after stepping on a nail).

- **Durable Medical Equipment (DME) supply drugs:** Medicare covers drugs infused through an item of durable medical equipment, like an infusion pump or drugs given by a nebulizer.
- **Injectable drugs:** Most injectable drugs given by a licensed medical provider are covered if the drug is considered reasonable and necessary for treatment and usually isn't self-administered.
- **Osteoporosis drugs:** An injectable drug for women with osteoporosis who meet the coverage criteria for the Medicare home health benefit and have a bone fracture that a doctor certifies was related to post-menopausal osteoporosis. A doctor must certify that the woman is unable to learn how to or unable to give herself the drug by injection. The home health nurse or aide won't be covered to provide the injection unless family and/or caregivers are unable or unwilling to give the drug by injection.
- **Some antigens:** Medicare helps pay for antigens if they're prepared by a doctor and given by a properly instructed person (who could be the patient) under appropriate supervision.
- **End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) drugs:** The Part B ESRD benefit covers all injectable drugs and biologicals used to treat ESRD, including Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents (ESAs) and the oral or other forms of those drugs and biologicals.
- **Blood clotting factors:** Covered for people with hemophilia who can give themselves the drug by injection.

## Does Medicare cover drugs under Part B? (continued)

- **Immunosuppressive drugs:** Medicare covers immunosuppressive drug therapy for people who received an organ or tissue transplant for which Medicare made payments. (Part D may cover other immunosuppressive drugs not covered by Part B, even if Medicare didn't pay for the transplant. **Note:** A person with ESRD and Original Medicare may join a Medicare drug plan.)
  - If a person is entitled to Medicare only because of permanent kidney failure, their Medicare coverage will end 36 months after the month of the transplant. Medicare won't pay for any services or items, including immunosuppressive drugs, for patients who aren't entitled to Medicare.
  - Medicare will continue to pay for a person's immunosuppressive drugs with no time limit if they meet either of these conditions:
    - ◇ They were already entitled to Medicare because of age or disability before they got ESRD.
    - ◇ They became entitled to Medicare because of age or disability after getting a transplant that was paid for by Medicare, or paid for by private insurance that paid primary to their Part A coverage, in a Medicare-certified facility.
- **Oral cancer drugs:** Medicare helps pay for some oral cancer drugs you take by mouth if the same drug is available in injectible form or is a prodrug of the injectible drug. As new oral anti-cancer drugs become available, Part B may cover them.
- **Oral anti-nausea drugs:** Covered if used as part of an anti-cancer chemotherapeutic regimen. The drugs must be administered immediately before, at, or within 48 hours after chemotherapy and must be used as a full therapeutic replacement for the intravenous anti-nausea drugs that would otherwise be given.
- **Parenteral and enteral nutrition (intravenous and tube feeding):** Certain nutrients covered for people who can't absorb nutrition through their intestinal tracts or can't take food by mouth.
- **Intravenous Immune Globulin (IVIG) provided in the home:** Covered for people with a diagnosis of primary immune deficiency disease. A doctor must decide that it's medically appropriate for the IVIG to be given in the patient's home. Part B covers the IVIG itself, but doesn't pay for other items and services related to the patient getting the IVIG in the home.

## **Does Part B cover self-administered drugs given in an outpatient setting, like an emergency department or hospital observation unit?**

Generally, no. A person's Medicare drug plan (Part D) may cover these drugs **under certain circumstances**. A person might need to pay out-of-pocket for these drugs and submit a claim to their Part D plan for a reimbursement. They should call the plan for more information.

For more information, view the fact sheet, "How Medicare Covers Self-Administered Drugs Given in Hospital Outpatient Settings" (CMS Product No. 11333).

## **Does Medicare cover drugs under Part C?**

Usually, yes. A Medicare Advantage Plan (Part C) must cover the drugs that are covered under Part A and Part B. A person in a Medicare Advantage Plan will usually get their Medicare Part D prescription drug coverage from their plan. They should contact their plan to see if it offers prescription drug coverage. In most Medicare Advantage Plans, if a person wants Part D prescription drug coverage and their plan offers it, they must get it from their Medicare Advantage Plan. A person can't be enrolled in both a Medicare Advantage Plan and a Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Plan.

## **Which drugs does Part D cover?**

Medicare offers comprehensive prescription drug coverage to people with Medicare under Part D. In general, a Part D-covered drug must meet all of these conditions:

- The drug is available only by prescription.
- The drug is approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- The drug is used and sold in the U.S.
- The drug is used for a medically accepted indication, as defined under the Social Security Act.
- The drug isn't covered under Part A or Part B.
- The drug is included on the plan's Part D drug list or you get coverage through the exceptions or appeals process.

## **Does Part D cover shots (vaccinations)?**

Yes. All Medicare drug plans must include all commercially available vaccines (like the shingles shot) on their drug formularies (except vaccines that are covered under Part B, like the flu or pneumococcal shot). The plan member or provider can contact the Medicare drug plan for more information about coverage.

## Are there certain drugs that Part D doesn't cover?

Yes. By law, Part D can't pay for drugs when they would be covered under Part A or Part B. In addition, these drugs can't be included in basic Part D coverage:

- Drugs when used for weight loss or gain
- Drugs when used for treatment of sexual or erectile dysfunction, unless such agents are used to treat a condition, other than sexual or erectile dysfunction, for which the agents have been approved by the FDA
- Drugs when used for symptomatic relief of cough and colds
- Non-prescription drugs
- Drugs when used for cosmetic purposes or hair growth
- Drugs when used to promote fertility
- Prescription vitamins and minerals, except prenatal vitamins and fluoride preparation products

Some Medicare drug plans may choose to cover these drugs as part of the plan's supplemental benefits. However, any amount spent for these drugs isn't counted toward the person's out-of-pocket limit.

## Can people appeal a drug coverage decision?

Yes. People with Medicare have certain guaranteed rights. One of these is the right to a fair process to appeal decisions about coverage or payment of health care services. How people file an appeal will depend on which part of Medicare is involved. People with Medicare should review their coverage decision notices carefully for instructions on how to file an appeal.

## Where can people get more information or help?

- Visit [Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov).
  - Look for more information on appeals at [Medicare.gov/appeals](https://www.Medicare.gov/appeals).
  - Look for more information on Medicare drug coverage in the “Drug Coverage (Part D)” section. Select “Find health & drug plans.”
- Call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.
- Contact a State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP) to get free personalized health insurance counseling. To get the phone number for a particular state, visit [shiptacenter.org](https://www.shiptacenter.org), or call 1-800-MEDICARE.

