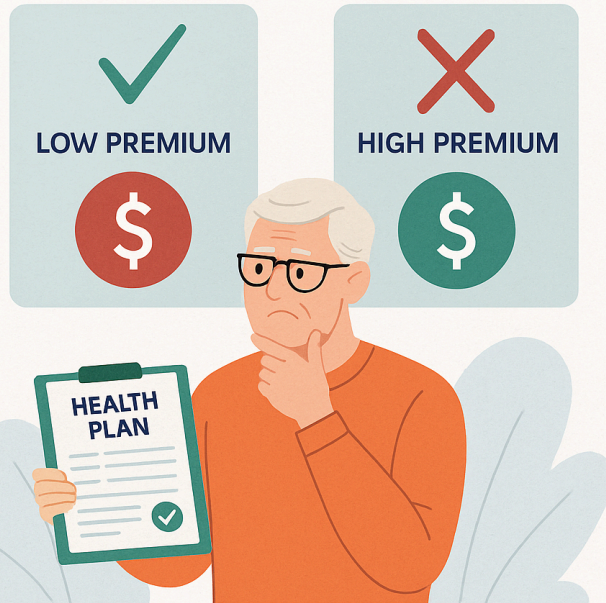


Choosing a Plan Based Only on Price

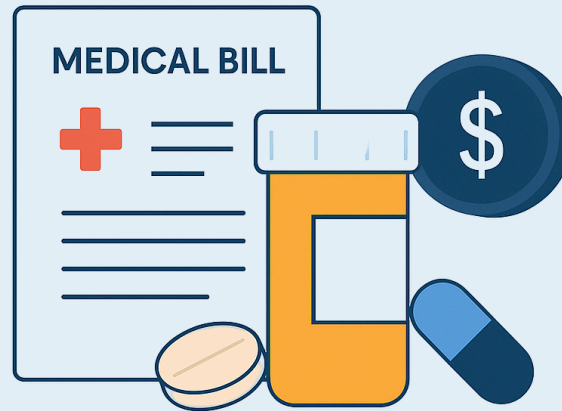
It's tempting to go with the lowest premium — but cheaper doesn't always mean better. A plan with a low monthly cost might come with high deductibles, limited provider networks, or poor coverage for your medications.



What to do instead:

- Look beyond the monthly premium. Consider copays, coinsurance, and coverage.
- Make sure your preferred doctors and hospitals are in-network.

SKIPPING MEDIGAP (SUPPLEMENTAL COVERAGE)



If you opt for Original Medicare without a Medigap plan, you could face significant out-of-pocket costs. Medicare has no limit on how much you could spend in a year.

What to do instead:

- Consider a Medigap plan to cover things like deductibles, copays, and coinsurance.
- The best time to enroll is during your Medigap Open Enrollment Period (the 6 months after you turn 65 and enroll in Part B).

7 MEDICARE MISTAKES YOU MIGHT BE MAKING

...AND THE FIRST ONE IS THINKING YOU HAVE TO DO IT ALONE



Oakline Benefits LLC

- 📞 737-309-5345
- 🌐 chad@oaklinebenefits.com
- ✉️ oklinebenefits.com
- 📍 Austin, Texas

Skipping Part D

Prescription drug coverage (Part D) is optional — but skipping it could lead to higher costs later.

If you don't enroll in Part D when you're first eligible and don't have other credible drug coverage, you may face a lifetime late enrollment penalty.

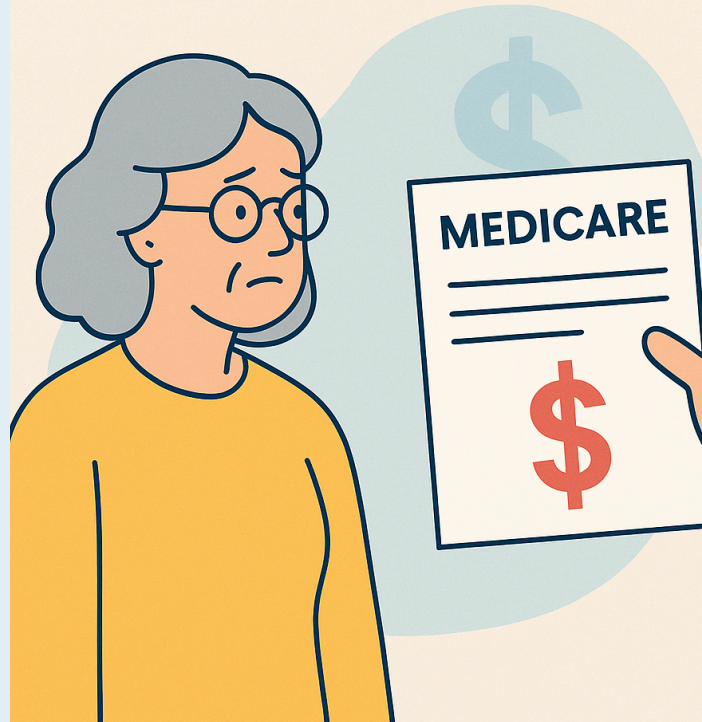


What to do instead:

- Even if you're not currently taking medication, consider enrolling to avoid future penalties.
- Compare plans to find one that fits your current and future medication needs.

Assuming Medicare is free

Medicare isn't free. While Part A may be premium-free for most, Part B has a monthly premium, and both parts have deductibles and copayments. Understanding these costs is key to planning your healthcare expenses.



What to do instead:

- Budget for monthly premiums, especially for Part B and drug coverage (Part D).
- Understand that out-of-pocket costs can add up depending on your plan.

Enrolling Too Late



Missing your Medicare enrollment window can cost you—literally. If you don't sign up for Medicare Part B when you're first eligible (usually around your 65th birthday), you may be hit with a penalty that increases your monthly premium by 10% for each 12-month period you delay. And here's the kicker: that penalty stays with you for life.

What to do instead:

- Know your Initial Enrollment Period (IEP): It begins 3 months before the month you turn 65 and ends 3 months after your birthday month.
- Even if you're still working, talk to a Medicare advisor to see if delaying makes sense.