

WHAT YOU PAY

Generally, Part A pays for inpatient hospital services, and you pay a deductible.

For Part B services, Medicare generally pays 80% of the Medicare-approved amount, after you pay the Part B yearly deductible. You pay the remaining 20% coinsurance. This is in addition to the Part B monthly premium. If your child has other insurance, your costs may be different. For dialysis services, the amount you pay may vary based on your child's age and the type of dialysis they need.

MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE (PART D)

Medicare also offers prescription drug coverage for everyone with Medicare, generally for an additional cost (premium). This would cover immunosuppressive and oral-only drugs, even if Part B doesn't cover them. To get Medicare drug coverage, you must enroll your child in a Medicare drug plan while he or she is eligible for Medicare. These plans are run by private insurance companies or other companies approved by Medicare. Each plan can vary in cost and drugs covered.

WHEN MEDICARE COVERAGE ENDS

If your child is eligible for Medicare only because of permanent kidney failure, Medicare coverage will end:

- 12 months after the last month of dialysis treatments
- 36 months after the month of a kidney transplant

Medicare coverage can be extended if your child meets certain conditions.

OTHER WAYS TO PAY HEALTH CARE COSTS

In addition to Medicare, your state may have programs that offer additional help to cover your child's health care costs. Call your State Medical Assistance (Medicaid) office to get information about the following programs:

- Medicare Savings Programs
- Medicaid
- Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- Kidney Disease Programs

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

You generally have the right to be included in decisions about your child's treatment, the right to appeal decisions about payment of services, and the right to privacy and confidentiality. Please review your child's Medicare Summary Notice carefully for instructions on how to appeal. For more information, visit <http://go.usa.gov/low> to view the booklet "Your Medicare Rights and Protections." Or, call 1-800-MEDICARE (1 800 633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

HOW TO FILE A GRIEVANCE (COMPLAINT)

If you have a problem with the dialysis services, talk with your child's doctor, nurse, or facility administrator first to see if they can help you. If necessary, you can file a grievance (a written complaint) with the facility. If that doesn't solve your problem, you also have the right to file a grievance with the ESRD Network in your area, or call your State Survey Agency.

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

You can view or print Medicare publications, find helpful phone numbers and Web sites, and compare dialysis facilities in your area by visiting www.medicare.gov or calling 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users should call 1-877-486-2048.

- **To learn more details about eligibility, coverage, cost information, and how Medicare works with other insurance,** visit <http://go.usa.gov/lov> to view the booklet "Medicare Coverage of Kidney Dialysis and Kidney Transplant Services."
- **To find a Medicare-approved dialysis facility in your area,** visit www.medicare.gov/dialysis.
- **For free health insurance counseling and personalized help,** call your State Health Insurance Assistance Program (SHIP).*
- **To get a report on a particular dialysis facility,** call your State Survey Agency.*
- **For more information on dialysis and transplants, or to file a grievance,** call your ESRD Network.*

*Visit www.medicare.gov or call 1-800-MEDICARE to get the phone numbers for your local SHIP, State Survey Agency, or ESRD Network.

"Medicare for Children with End-Stage Renal Disease: Getting Started" isn't a legal document. Official Medicare Program legal guidance is contained in the relevant statutes, regulations, and rulings. More details are available in the "Medicare Coverage of Kidney Dialysis and Kidney Transplant Services" booklet.

Medicare for Children with End-Stage Renal Disease

GETTING STARTED



Finding out your son or daughter has End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) (permanent kidney failure requiring dialysis or a kidney transplant) is hard. You may have questions about his or her health condition and treatment options. Your child's health care team can help answer these questions.

You may also be concerned about paying for the health care costs that come with this disease. Medicare can help cover your child's health care costs. Even if you currently have other health insurance, enrolling your child in Medicare can provide consistent protection for them if you lose your other coverage in the future. Medicare can also provide coverage for certain drugs if your child needs a kidney transplant.

Note: A child is defined as an unmarried person younger than 22 (or a person who is between the ages of 22 and 26 who meet other requirements). Also, they must be your child, legally adopted child, stepchild (for at least one year), or a grandchild or step-grandchild (in some cases).

How to Tell if Your Child is Eligible

Your child is eligible for Medicare if both you and your child meet the following conditions:

One of these conditions must apply to you:	One of these conditions must apply to your child:
You (or your spouse) have earned at least six credits within the last three years by working and paying Social Security taxes.	Your child needs regular dialysis because his or her kidneys no longer work.
You (or your spouse) are getting, or are eligible for Social Security or Railroad Retirement Board benefits.	Your child has had a kidney transplant.

To enroll your child in Medicare, or to get more information about eligibility, call or visit your local Social Security office. You can call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213 to make an appointment. TTY users should call 1-800-325-0778. If you visit your local Social Security office, you might be asked to bring the following documents:

- Your child's birth certificate and Social Security card.
- Your Social Security card.
- CMS Form 2728 (End-Stage Renal Disease Medical Evidence Report Medicare Entitlement and/or Patient Registration). You can get this form from your child's doctor or dialysis unit, or visit [cms.gov/cmsforms/downloads/CMS2728.pdf](https://www.cms.gov/cmsforms/downloads/CMS2728.pdf).

WHAT'S COVERED

Medicare helps pay for kidney dialysis and kidney transplant services. Your child will need Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance), Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance), and possibly Medicare Part D (Prescription Drug Coverage) to get the benefits available under Medicare for people with ESRD.

Kidney Dialysis

If your child is in a hospital, Part A covers their dialysis treatments and Part B covers their doctors' services.

If your child isn't in a hospital, Part B helps pay for the following dialysis services:

- Outpatient dialysis treatments (in a Medicare-approved dialysis facility)
- Home dialysis equipment and supplies
- Certain home support services
- Most injectable drugs and their oral forms for outpatient or home dialysis (like an erythropoiesis stimulating agent to treat anemia)
- Doctors' services (inpatient or outpatient)
- Other services that are part of dialysis, like laboratory tests

Your child can get dialysis at any Medicare-approved facility anywhere in the United States.

Note: In most cases, Medicare doesn't pay for transportation to dialysis facilities.

Kidney Transplant

Generally, Part A covers the following transplant services:

- Inpatient services in an approved hospital
- Kidney registry fee
- Laboratory and other tests needed to evaluate your child's medical condition, and the condition of potential kidney donors
- The costs of finding the proper kidney for your child's transplant surgery
- The full cost of care for your child's kidney donor
- Blood (if a transfusion is needed)

Part B helps pay for the following transplant services:

- Doctors' services for kidney transplant surgery
- Doctors' services for the kidney donor during his or her hospital stay
- Immunosuppressive drugs (generally for a limited time after your child leaves the hospital following a transplant)
- Blood (if a transfusion is needed)