Non-Exclusion of Preexisting Conditions

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

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Interlocking ACA Reforms

Insurers **cannot**:

 Consider someone's personal or family medical history or health status in rates, benefits, or coverage determinations

Insurers must:

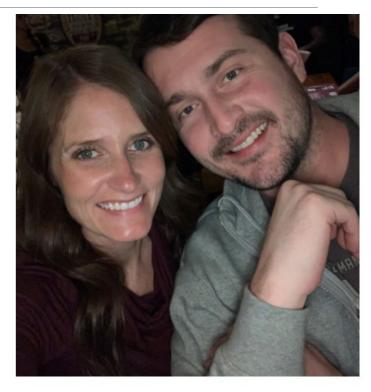
- Cover a comprehensive set of benefits (such as prescription drugs)
- Cap annual out-of-pocket costs for patients
- Cover preventive services such as cancer screening without cost-sharing
- Cover young adults up to age 26 on a parent's plan

Each reform is needed to expand access and promote affordability for cancer patients and survivors

Without ACA Reforms

 Plans can leave enrollees with denied coverage, benefit gaps, and high out-of-pocket costs

 Raises premiums for ACA coverage, especially middleincome families with health conditions



When Sam Bloechl was diagnosed with stage 4 non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, he and his wife, Megan Bloechl, learned his insurance plan wouldn't pay for treatment. Instead of a comprehensive plan that complied with the ACA, he had purchased a bundle of four short-term plans with three-month terms that provided only limited benefits and didn't cover preexisting conditions. (MEGAN BLOECHL)

Key Issues to Address for Cancer Patients and Survivors

- **Affordability.** Premiums remain too high for both lower- and middle-income consumers, and deductibles are rising for all plans meaning higher out-of-pocket costs.
- **Benefit Design.** Concerns remain about discriminatory benefit design, such as the design of prescription drug formularies, and coverage of care for participating in clinical trials.
- Access to Providers. Not all networks may include certain cancer centers or specialists needed to treat all types of cancer, with network adequacy varying by insurer and state.

Thank you!

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More resources available at: healthaffairs.org/blog