

# How Health Outcomes for Adults 18-64-Year-Old with Private Insurance Differ From Those with Medicaid Insurance

## Introduction

- Approximately 64.7 million individuals were enrolled in Medicaid as of October 2019 (CMS, 2020).
- Private insurance accounted for 68% of the US population in 2019 (US Census Bureau, 2020).
- 45% of US population has at least one chronic condition, with 90% of healthcare spending going towards it (CDC, 2021).

## Design

- A literature review was performed to explore the following PICO question: For insured individuals in the US, how does private insurance improve chronic disease outcomes for adults ages 18-64 compared to Medicaid?
- Databases: PubMed, Joanna Briggs Institute, Google Scholar
- Examples of single/combined search terms: “medicaid,” “private insurance,” “health outcomes,” “hospitalizations”

## Analysis

- Due to limited data, health outcomes were not limited to one specific outcome.
- The research reviewed for this PICO question explored patient outcomes related to asthma, surgery, end-stage renal disease, cardiac events, inflammatory bowel disease, spinal metastases, prostate cancer, head and neck cancers, and colorectal cancer.

## Results

Author	Framework	Study Findings
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## Conclusions/Further Study

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- Further research that controls for social determinants of health will likely help clarify specific effects of Medicaid coverage on patient outcomes.
- Increasing Medicaid funding to increase health care options and compensation rates may lead to higher health care utilization and more appropriate treatments that can ultimately lead to better patient outcomes and long-term savings in health care costs.

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## Summary

- Medicaid beneficiaries had lower rates of device utilization, heart transplantation, coronary revascularization, and other cardiac procedures compared to privately insurance individuals.
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## Conclusions/Further Study

- Evidence suggests that Medicaid coverage is correlated with poor patient outcomes in regard to chronic disease.
- Further research that controls for social determinants of health will likely help clarify specific effects of Medicaid coverage on patient outcomes.
- Increasing Medicaid funding to increase health care options and compensation rates may lead to higher health care utilization and more appropriate treatments that can ultimately lead to better patient outcomes and long-term savings in health care costs.

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# How Health Outcomes for Adults 18-64-Year-Old with Private Insurance Differ From Those with Medicaid Insurance

## Introduction

- Approximately 64.7 million individuals were enrolled in Medicaid as of October 2019 (CMS, 2020).
- Private insurance accounted for 68% of the US population in 2019 (US Census Bureau, 2020).
- 45% of US population has at least one chronic condition, with 90% of healthcare spending going towards it (CDC, 2021).

## Design

- A literature review was performed to explore the following PICO question: For insured individuals in the US, how does private insurance improve chronic disease outcomes for adults ages 18-64 compared to Medicaid?
- Databases: PubMed, Joanna Briggs Institute, Google Scholar
- Examples of single/combined search terms: “medicaid,” “private insurance,” “health outcomes,” “hospitalizations”

## Analysis

- Due to limited data, health outcomes were not limited to one specific outcome.
- The research reviewed for this PICO question explored patient outcomes related to asthma, surgery, end-stage renal disease, cardiac events, inflammatory bowel disease, spinal metastases, prostate cancer, head and neck cancers, and colorectal cancer.

## Results

Author	Framework	Study Findings
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