



Indiana University Health

HSA GUIDELINES

Eligible Medical Expenses

There are hundreds of qualified medical expenses, including dental visits; orthodontics; glasses; long-term care insurance premiums; cost of COBRA coverage; medical insurance premiums while receiving federal or state unemployment compensation and post age-65 premiums for coverage other than Medigap or Medicare supplemental plans. In addition, HSA funds may be used to pay your Medicare parts A and B premiums and for employer-sponsored retiree plans.

Examples of qualified medical expenses include out-of-pocket expenses for:

- Medical deductibles
- Coinsurance
- Dental care
- Prescription drugs
- Vision care
- LASIK surgery
- Hearing aids
- Braces
- Eldercare
- Certain health premiums (COBRA, LTC, Medicare A/B/C/D)

Effective January 1, 2011, amounts paid for over-the-counter drugs will no longer be qualified medical expenses eligible for reimbursement from your HSA unless the over-the-counter drug was prescribed by a doctor. The prescription requirement only applies to over-the-counter drugs. It does not apply to expenses for over-the-counter items such as insulin and diabetic supplies, bandages, band-aids or contact lens supplies. These items continue to be reimbursable from an HSA without a doctor's prescription.

Expenses generally can be for yourself, your spouse, or your dependent children. Your spouse and tax-qualified dependents do not need to be covered by the same health plan.

It's your responsibility to determine whether expenses qualify as a Qualified Medical Expense for tax-free reimbursement

View a complete list of qualified medical expenses, see [IRS publication 502](#).