A Quick Lesson on Dental Insurance and Antitrust Concerns

How Networks Work

Dental insurance networks are negotiated agreements. A dentist or dental practice partners with an insurer to decide on a fair and mutually beneficial price for each procedure, low enough to remain affordable for patients but high enough for the practice to stay profitable and pay bills, employees, and taxes.

The Problem: Reimbursement Cuts Without Oversight

Suppose an insurer, *Beta Dental*, has been a strong partner for years. Suddenly, with little notice, they slash reimbursement rates. Unlike many other industries, there is no state oversight regulating how much an insurer can cut reimbursements or shrink its network.

This creates a serious imbalance:

- Real estate, staffing, and overhead costs remain the same.
- Practice profits drop, making businesses less valuable.
- Devalued practices become cheap for Beta Dental to purchase.

At the same time, Beta Dental can restrict out-of-network use, effectively making patients' dental benefits worthless. Notably, these benefits haven't meaningfully increased since the 1980s.

How This Becomes Market Control

With unchecked power, Beta Dental can:

- Dictate reimbursement differently for neighboring practices; one profitable, the other not.
- Decide where patients' benefits can be used, undermining independent practices.
- Buy devalued practices, then immediately raise reimbursement for themselves to boost profitability.
- Limit or eliminate partnerships with other insurers once they own practices.

In effect, they gain the ability to dominate the market, controlling competition, pricing, and access.

The Antitrust Issue

According to Google's definition, antitrust laws protect fair competition by prohibiting monopolies and practices like price fixing, market allocation, and anti-competitive mergers.

What Beta Dental is doing fits this definition:

- Price manipulation: Unregulated reimbursement cuts devalue competitors.
- Market allocation: Directing where patients can and cannot use benefits.
- Anti-competitive mergers: Buying devalued practices and consolidating control.

This is the textbook definition of antitrust violation; an insurer dictating the value of practices, eliminating fair competition, and consolidating an industry from top to bottom.

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