Guide to the Long-Term Illness (LTI) Scheme
Contents

What is the Long-Term Illness (LTI) scheme? 3
What are the diseases and disabilities covered by the LTI scheme? 4
How do I find out if I am entitled to the LTI scheme? 5
What happens if a doctor prescribes medicines or equipment to treat a specified disease or disability and they are not on the list of approved items? 5
Will I have to pay a prescription charge for my medicines? 5
What drugs, aids and appliances are free under the LTI scheme? 6

Illness code A: Intellectual disability 7
(This is described in legislation as mental handicap.)

Illness code B: Hydrocephalus 8

Illness code C: Cerebral palsy 9

Illness code D: Muscular dystrophy 10

Illness code E: Haemophilia 10

Illness code F: Diabetes mellitus – type 1 and type 2 11
(Does not include Gestational Diabetes)

Illness code G: Diabetes insipidus 12

Illness code H: Epilepsy 13

Illness Code J: Multiple sclerosis 14

Illness code K: Parkinsonism 15

Illness code L: Cystic fibrosis 16

Illness Code M: Phenylketonuria (PKU) 17

Illness code N: Acute leukaemia 17-18

Illness code P: Mental Illness: (only for people aged under 16 years) 18

Illness code Q: Spina bifida 19

Illness code R: Thalidomide 19
What is the Long-Term Illness (LTI) scheme?

The Long-Term Illness (LTI) scheme is a community health scheme. It means that people who are diagnosed with a specified long-term disease or disability can get a range of medicines from their community pharmacy free. You must first establish that you qualify for this scheme through the Health Service Executive (HSE).

Certain aids and appliances for example insulin pumps are also available from your local HSE Community Health Organisations.
What are the diseases and disabilities covered by the LTI scheme?

These diseases and disabilities are covered by the LTI scheme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illness Code</th>
<th>Diseases and disabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Intellectual disability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is described in legislation as 'mental handicap'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Hydrocephalus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Cerebral palsy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Muscular dystrophy.</td>
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</tr>
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<td>J.</td>
<td>Multiple sclerosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>Parkinsonism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Cystic fibrosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>Phenylketonuria (PKU).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>Acute leukaemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.</td>
<td>Spina bifida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.</td>
<td>Mental Illness – only for people under the age of 16 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Thalidomide – for conditions arising from the use of this drug.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How do I find out if I am entitled to the LTI scheme?

The quickest way to obtain a Long-Term Illness card is to apply online at www.mylti.ie.

Alternatively, you can also complete a paper application form. This can be downloaded from the HSE website and returned to:

Long-Term Illness Scheme,
Client Registration Unit,
PO Box 12962,
Dublin 11

With your application you will need to submit a Medical Report. You should have your Doctor / Hospital Consultant complete section 2 of the LTI application form.

Aids and appliances
If you need particular aids and appliances to treat your specified disease or disability, we will make them available to you in certain circumstances. You must apply for these to the HSE Community Health Organisation office in your area.

What happens if a doctor prescribes medicines or equipment to treat a specified disease or disability and they are not on the list of approved items?

Applications to avail of additional drugs relevant to your Long-Term Illness outside of the agreed core list can be made to the HSE Primary Care Reimbursement Services on your behalf by your community pharmacist.

Will I have to pay a prescription charge for my medicines?

No. You do not have to pay a prescription charge for medicines prescribed to you to treat a specified disease or disability listed under the LTI scheme.
What drugs, aids and appliances are free under the LTI scheme?

The following pages list (in alphabetical order) the products that are included in the LTI scheme. Your doctor and pharmacist also have these lists and know that only the products on these lists are available free-of-charge.
**Illness code A: Intellectual disability.**
This is described in legislation as 'mental handicap'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication Type</th>
<th>Example Drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anticonvulsants, including benzodiazepines used for this purpose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asthma preparations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corticosteroids.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domperidone syrup.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs for cardiac (heart) problems, for example:</td>
<td>furosemide, spironolactone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histamine H2 blockers and proton-pump inhibitors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypnotics (drugs to help you sleep).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laxatives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needles and syringes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water for injection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Illness code B: Hydrocephalus

**Antibiotics.**

**Anticonvulsants,** including benzodiazepines used for this purpose.

**Bags:**
- leg bags,
- drainage bags, and
- catheters (tubes).

**Barrier creams.**

**Corticosteroids.**

**Dressings.**

**Hypnotics** (drugs to help you sleep).

**Needles and syringes.**

**Urinary antiseptics.**

**Water for injection.**
**Illness code C: Cerebral palsy**

- Antibiotics.
- Anticonvulsants, including benzodiazepines used for this purpose.
- Bags:
  - leg bags,
  - drainage bags, and
  - with integral catheters (tubes).
- Barrier creams.
- Catheters.
- Disposable gloves.
- Domperidone syrup.
- Histamine H2 blockers and proton-pump inhibitors.
- Hypnotics (drugs to help you sleep).
- KY Jelly.
- Laxatives.
- Muscle relaxants including:
  - baclofen,
  - dantrolene, and
  - tizanidine.
- Needles and syringes.
- Treatment for osteoporosis.
- Urinary sheaths.
- Water for injection.
### Illness code D: Muscular dystrophy

**Antibiotics.**

**Bags:**
- leg bags,
- drainage bags, and
- with integral catheters (tubes).

**Barrier creams.**

**Dressings.**

**Muscle relaxants including:**
- baclofen,
- dantrolene, and
- tizanidine.

**Needles and syringes.**

**Treatments for osteoporosis.**

**Urinary antiseptics.**

**Water for injection.**

### Illness code E: Haemophilia

**Blood products.**
### Illness code F: Diabetes mellitus - type 1 and type 2
(Does not include Gestational Diabetes)

- Alpha-glucosidase inhibitor – acarbose.
- Anti-hypertensives, including diuretics.
- Aspirin.
- Biguanides.
- Consumable items like sensors required for use with insulin pumps.
- Control solutions for use with meters.
- Dextrose gel.
- DPP-4 inhibitors, for example:
  - sitagliptin,
  - saxagliptin, and
  - vildaglaptin.
- Glucagen hypokit.
- Injection swabs.
- Insulin needles and syringes.
- Insulins.
- Lancets.
- Lipid lowering drugs including:
  - statins,
  - fibrates, and
  - exetimibe.
- Liraglutide and exenatide injections.
- Nateglinide and repaglinide.
- Sulphonylureas.
- Test strips including:
  - blood glucose test strips, and
  - urine test strips.
  - Meters are not included.
- Thiazolidinediones.
- Warfarin and new oral anticoagulants.
Illness code G: Diabetes insipidus

Desmopressin tablets – injections and nasal sprays.

Potassium supplements, for example:

- Kay-Cee-L syrup, and
- Slow K tablets.
## Illness code H: Epilepsy

- Acetazolamide.
- Carbamazepine.
- Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors.
- Clobazam.
- Clonazepam.
- Diazepam.
- Ethosuximide.
- Folic acid.
- Gabapentin.
- Lacosamide.
- Lamotrigine.
- Levetiracetam.
- Midazolam.
- Oxycarbazepine.
- Phenobarbitone.
- Phenytoin.
- Pregabalin.
- Primidone.
- Rufinamide.
- Sodium valproate.
- Tiagabine.
- Topiramate.
- Vigabatrin.
- Zonisamide.
Illness code J: Multiple sclerosis

Analgesics.

Antibiotics.

Antidepressants.

Anxiolytics and hypnotics.

Bags including:
  - leg bags, and
  - drainage bags.

Catheters (tubes) and urinary sheaths.

Corticosteroids.

Diaminopyridine – 3, 4. Only when you have a prescription from a hospital consultant.

Disposable gloves.

Gabapentin.

Instillagel.

KY jelly.

Lamotrigine.

Laxatives.

Muscle relaxants including:
  - baclofen,
  - tizanidine, and
  - dantrolene.

Naltrexone.

Naudicelle (Plain or Plus) capsules.

Osteoporosis treatments.

Pregabalin.

Urinary antiseptics.

Urinary frequency medicines including:
  - antispasmodics, and
  - anticholinergics.

Water for injection; and needles and syringes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Illness code K: Parkinsonism</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amantadine.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anti-cholinergic drugs, for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• procyclidine, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• biperiden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Antidepressants.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apomorphine.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catechol-o-methyl transferase (COMT) inhibitors, for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• entacapone, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• tolcapone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dopamine precursor and dopa decarboxylase inhibitors, for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• levodopa and benserazide, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• levodopa and carbidopa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dopamine precursor: for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• dopa decarboxylase inhibitor, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• COMT inhibitors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dopamine receptor agonists, for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• bromocriptine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• cabergoline,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pergolide,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• pramipexole,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ropinirole,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rotigotine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Laxatives.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Levodopa.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monoamine oxidase- B (MAO-B) inhibitors, for example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• rasagiline, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• selegiline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scopoderm patches – only when you have a prescription from a hospital consultant.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Illness code L: Cystic fibrosis

- Antacids,
- H2 antagonists, and
- proton pump inhibitors.

**Antibiotics.**

- B2 agonists, for example:
  - inhalers, and
  - diskhalers.

These can be in the form of tablets or nebulised.

**Corticosteroids.**

**Disposable equipment including:**
- gloves, and
- facemasks.

**Giving sets** (for example, for tube feeding).

**Injections of:**
- hepsal,
- heprinse,
- heplok, and
- heparin.

- Ketovite tablets or liquid.

**Laxatives.**

**Mucolytics.**

**Pancreatic enzymes.**

**Paracetamol.**

**Sodium chloride injections.**

**Syringes and needles.**

**Vitamins:**
- adeks or aquadeks vitamins, and
- other prescribed fat-soluble vitamins.

**Water for injection.**
**Illness code M: Phenylketonuria (PKU)**

- Ketovite tablets or liquid.
- Prescribed low-protein clinical nutrition products.

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**Illness code N: Acute leukaemia**

- Acyclovir.
- Allopurinol tablets.
- Anti-fungals – oral.
- Anti-ulcer drugs.
- Antibiotics.
- Azathioprine tablets.
- Catheters.
- Chemotherapy anti-emetics (anti-nausea), for example:
  - ondansetron, and
  - granisetron.
- Cytotoxic drugs for acute leukaemia.
- Disposable gloves.
- Domperidone in the form of:
  - tablets,
  - syrup, or
  - suppositories
- Famciclovir tablets.
- Flushing solution, for example:
  - hepsal,
  - heprinse, and
  - heplock.
- Folic acid.
- Injection swabs.
### Illness code N: Acute leukaemia (Continued)

- Instillagel or EMLA cream.
- Lactulose.
- Metoclopromide
  - Mouthwash: • Corsodyl, and • Oraldene.
- Nasogastric tubes and 'giving sets'.
- Painkillers: • ibuprofen, • diclofenac, and • paracetamol.
- Prescribed dressings.
- Steroids.
- Syringes and needles.
- Urinary antiseptics.
- Valaciclovir tablets.
- Water for injection.

### Illness code P: Mental Illness (only for people aged under 16 years)

- Melatonin (when consultant gives first prescription and continues supervision).
- Methylphenidate (when consultant gives first prescription and continues supervision).
- Modafinil (when consultant gives first prescription and continues supervision).
- SSRIs (when consultant gives first prescription and continues supervision).
**Illness code Q: Spina bifida**

Antibiotics.

**Bags:**
- leg bags, and
- drainage bags.

Barrier creams.

Catheters (tubes).

Disposable gloves.

Dressings.

Folic acid.

KY Jelly.

Laxatives.

Prescribed analgesics (painkillers).

Treatment for osteoporosis.

Urinary antiseptics.

**Illness code R: Thalidomide**

Medicines for conditions arising from the use of thalidomide.
You can get more information by:
calling LoCall 1890 252 919; or
go to www.hse.ie/LTI

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