

## Latuda

United Arab Emirates · access guide

# Latuda access in the UAE: the EDE named-patient pathway

Last reviewed 2026-05-12 by Reserve Meds clinical and regulatory team.

## Quick orientation

Patients in the UAE access Latuda (lurasidone) for the treatment of schizophrenia in adults and adolescents 13 to 17 years of age, and the treatment of depressive episodes associated with bipolar I disorder in adults and paediatric patients 10 to 17 years of age, as monotherapy or as adjunctive therapy with lithium or valproate through the EDE named-patient pathway, a Emirates Drug Establishment-administered mechanism that allows a UAE-licensed physician at a registered facility to import the FDA-labelled product for a specific named patient. This page details the documentation, approval timeline, and real cost in AED.

## Why UAE patients need Latuda through the named-patient pathway

The United Arab Emirates operates a structured pharmaceutical regulatory environment. Latuda (lurasidone) is regulated through EDE (Emirates Drug Establishment) channels, and a UAE family asking for Latuda is rarely asking for a medicine that does not exist locally. They are usually asking for a precise version of it that the local market has not caught up to.

Four converging patterns drive these cases. First, indication lag. Latuda's newer FDA-approved indications and dosing expansions often reach local registration 12 to 36 months after the US label. A family whose treating physician has documented a clear FDA-label fit may still find that the local label has not caught up. Second, presentation gaps. The exact strength, weight-banded dose, or pen format the prescriber needs may not be stocked at the local agent even when the medicine is registered. Third, payer denial. Daman, Thiqa, GIG Gulf, Sukoon, ADNIC, and Orient each assess specialty therapies case by case, and step-therapy or formulary rules often produce denials even when the drug is on the local register. Cash-pay families pursue cross-border supply rather than wait through appeals. Fourth, continuity of supply. When a US-stable patient relocates to the UAE or visits family for an extended period, maintaining the original FDA-sourced regimen matters more than switching to a different local presentation.

In each pattern, the EDE named-patient pathway is the mechanism that connects a UAE-licensed physician's clinical decision with US-sourced, FDA-labeled product for a specific patient. Clinically, Latuda is an oral atypical antipsychotic with high binding affinity as an antagonist at dopamine D2 and serotonin 5-HT<sub>2A</sub> and 5-HT<sub>7</sub> receptors and as a partial agonist at 5-HT<sub>1A</sub> receptors, with relatively low affinity at histamine H<sub>1</sub> and muscarinic M<sub>1</sub> receptors, and the named-patient route preserves that mechanism rather than substituting a non-equivalent local option.

## **The EDE named-patient pathway for Latuda**

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The pathway for a UAE-licensed physician to obtain a medicine that is not registered or not stocked locally is the federal pathway administered through the EDE portal at [ede.gov.ae](http://ede.gov.ae) since 29 December 2025, when under Federal Decree-Law No. 38 of 2024 the EDE assumed 44 core services from MOHAP including marketing authorisations and personal-use import permits. The framework allows registered healthcare facilities to import a specific medicine for a specific patient when the medicine is approved by a recognised reference authority (typically the US FDA, EMA, MHRA, PMDA Japan, or Health Canada) and a clinically equivalent locally registered alternative is not suitable. For Latuda specifically, the clinical justification typically frames the case around the precise FDA-approved indication and the documented gap in the local route.

A complete application includes a clinical justification letter from the treating physician (diagnosis, severity, prior therapies, why this specific drug, why the locally stocked option is not suitable for this case), the treating physician's UAE medical license verification through MOHAP, DHA, DOH, or Sharjah Health Authority, an anonymised patient identifier where the EDE submission allows, full product details (brand name, generic name, manufacturer, strength, dosage form, pack size, quantity requested, intended treatment duration), the destination dispensing facility name, license number, and pharmacy in charge, and a chain-of-custody plan describing how the medicine will move from the US manufacturer through the importer to the dispensing pharmacy.

For Latuda, the clinical justification angle typically rests on one or more of three documented elements: a pediatric or weight-banded request that fits the FDA label but not the local label, a denied biologic or specialty claim where prior step-therapy has been documented, or a continuity-of-supply request for a patient previously stabilised on the US-sourced presentation. The treating physician documents the relevant clinical criteria for the prescribed indication: severity scores, biomarker levels, prior therapy failures, and the rationale for Latuda versus the next-in-line local alternative.

Approval timelines for routine cases are typically 5 to 15 business days. Complex cases (rare indication, larger quantities, first import of a given pediatric or weight-banded format) can extend to 4 to 6 weeks. EDE retains discretion on timing, and we do not promise specific durations.

## **Where Latuda gets dispensed in the UAE**

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A small group of UAE institutions handle named-patient imports as established workflow, with in-house import pharmacy infrastructure and physicians experienced with the application set. Tertiary and major private hospitals that meet this profile include Al Amal Psychiatric Hospital Dubai (DHA), Sheikh Khalifa Medical City Behavioural Sciences Pavilion in Abu Dhabi, and American Hospital Dubai Psychiatry Clinic. Each maintains pharmacy infrastructure appropriate to the storage requirements of the imported medicine (2 to 8 degrees Celsius cold-chain for biologics, ambient storage for oral therapies, ultra-cold or specialised handling where the FDA label requires it).

For physicians at smaller hospitals without internal import infrastructure, the common pattern is to route through a specialty importer that holds a pharmaceutical establishment license and files the EDE application on the prescribing physician's behalf. The medicine then moves into the prescribing hospital's outpatient or specialty pharmacy under chain-of-custody documentation.

## **Real cost picture for Latuda in the UAE**

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US WAC for Latuda runs in the range of USD 12,328 to USD 14,472 per year at the standard FDA-labelled regimen for the treatment of schizophrenia in adults and adolescents 13 to 17 years of age, and the treatment of depressive episodes associated with bipolar I disorder in adults and paediatric patients 10 to 17 years of age, as monotherapy or as adjunctive therapy with lithium or valproate. AED is pegged to the US dollar at approximately 3.67 AED to 1 USD, so the annual reference range converts to roughly AED 45,000 to AED 53,000 for the drug itself at US WAC equivalents.

International logistics for shipment to the UAE typically runs USD 400 to USD 1500 depending on destination city, urgency, and presentation (cold-chain biologics carry the higher end of the range; ambient oral solids the lower). The United Arab Emirates customs and EDE permit fees are nominal relative to drug cost. Reserve Meds' concierge fee is itemised separately on every firm quote.

On the insurance side, Daman, Thiqa, GIG Gulf, Sukoon, ADNIC, and Orient each assess named-patient imports case by case. Some reimburse fully when the medicine is on their formulary even if not stocked, some reimburse a percentage subject to copay, and many require pre-authorization. We do not promise coverage from any insurer. US manufacturer copay cards and patient assistance programs do not extend internationally; cross-border patients pay cash or rely on local payer coverage.

## **Typical timeline for Latuda in the UAE**

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EDE routine processing is typically 5 to 15 business days from a complete filing. International logistics adds 2 to 5 additional days depending on whether the presentation is ambient or cold-chain, the dispensing city, and customs clearance. End-to-end, most routine adult cases complete within 3 to 6 weeks from first complete documentation. Pediatric, weight-banded, or first-import cases can run slightly longer because presentation selection and first-import scrutiny can extend EDE review.

For temperature-sensitive products, the dispensing facility must maintain validated storage with continuous monitoring; the manufacturer's room-temperature excursion runway on the FDA label informs how we plan the Gulf, South Asia, or North Africa shipping lane, and the cold chain is broken only at the dispensing pharmacy under documented control.

When a case is on a clinical clock (a flare, a new diagnosis with an active disease, or a treatment cycle scheduled at the dispensing centre), the practical question is which step controls the timeline. In our experience the binding step is rarely the EDE review itself when the application is filed clean; it is usually documentation completeness on the prescriber's side or, for cold-chain biologics, the dispensing facility's storage and monitoring confirmation. The intake is where we lock the case-team contact, gather the documents in parallel, and start the US sourcing clock so that approval and product land in the same week rather than serially.

## What your physician needs to provide

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For a UAE-licensed specialist prescribing Latuda through the EDE pathway, the clinical justification letter is the cornerstone of the application. The letter typically documents the patient's confirmed diagnosis for the treatment of schizophrenia in adults and adolescents 13 to 17 years of age, and the treatment of depressive episodes associated with bipolar I disorder in adults and paediatric patients 10 to 17 years of age, as monotherapy or as adjunctive therapy with lithium or valproate, severity assessment (scoring instrument, biomarker, imaging, or biopsy as appropriate for the indication), prior therapy history including first-line options tried, and a clinical rationale for why Latuda is the appropriate next step given an oral atypical antipsychotic with high binding affinity as an antagonist at dopamine D2 and serotonin 5-HT2A and 5-HT7 receptors and as a partial agonist at 5-HT1A receptors, with relatively low affinity at histamine H1 and muscarinic M1 receptors.

The letter also specifies the exact dosing plan per the FDA-approved label: starting dose, maintenance dose, route of administration, schedule, and intended duration of therapy. Monitoring plan should reference any baseline laboratory or imaging requirements specific to Latuda (full blood count, liver function, infection screen, ophthalmology assessment, or pregnancy testing where the FDA label requires it), planned follow-up intervals, and dose-modification criteria for the most common adverse events.

The treating physician's UAE license number, the dispensing facility license number, and the pharmacy in charge of dispensing complete the package. For cold-chain or specialty-handling products, the dispensing pharmacy's documented storage protocol and continuous-temperature-monitoring log are part of the chain-of-custody record we share with the importer.

## Common questions about Latuda in the UAE

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**Will Daman, Thiqa, GIG Gulf, Sukoon, ADNIC, and Orient cover this?** Each insurer assesses named-patient imports case by case. Some reimburse fully when Latuda is on their formulary even if not currently stocked, some reimburse a percentage subject to copay, and many require pre-authorization. We supply the documentation set that allows your insurer to assess the case; the claim itself sits with you or your hospital.

**Is the FDA-approved indication recognised by EDE?** The EDE named-patient pathway exists precisely to permit access when the local registration or stocking lags the FDA label. The application documents the FDA indication, the reference-authority approval, and the local gap; EDE review focuses on the clinical justification rather than re-litigating the FDA decision.

**My physician is licensed in one emirate / state / province and the hospital is in another. Is that fine?** Any UAE-licensed physician practicing in good standing in the jurisdiction of the dispensing facility has signing authority on the clinical justification letter. MOHAP, DHA, DOH, or Sharjah Health Authority verifies the active license; the EDE application records both the prescribing physician and the dispensing facility.

**Can I receive Latuda at home?** The dispensing facility must be UAE-licensed. The hospital outpatient or specialty pharmacy releases the medicine to you after final verification, and you then administer or self-administer at home where the FDA label permits, after the dispensing pharmacy's training. The cold-chain or controlled-storage handoff ends at the dispensing pharmacy; home storage and any handling protocol are part of your patient onboarding kit.

**What about competitors or alternative therapies in the same class?** Choice of therapy depends on the patient's full phenotype, prior therapy, and the prescriber's judgment. Reserve Meds coordinates whichever medicine the physician has prescribed; we do not substitute, advise on substitution, or promote one brand over another.

## Where Reserve Meds fits in Latuda cases

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Reserve Meds is a US-based concierge coordinator. We do not replace your treating physician, we do not replace EDE, and we do not replace your dispensing pharmacy. For Latuda specifically, we orchestrate the US-side sourcing through a DSCSA-compliant specialty channel, build the documentation packet your physician submits, coordinate validated logistics (cold-chain with continuous temperature logging where the FDA label requires it) into the UAE, and assign a single named coordinator through the case. Standard named-patient coordination under our specialty playbook applies. Presentation selection, dose-band confirmation, and patient onboarding for self-administration where applicable are the recurring operational fundamentals we expect for this drug.

Operationally, a typical Latuda case runs across four parallel tracks. The clinical track is the physician's: justification letter, dosing plan, monitoring schedule, and the next patient-facing follow-up. The regulatory track is the EDE application packaged by the importer; we provide the documentation template, the dispensing facility license check, and the chain-of-custody attestation. The logistics track is the US-side sourcing and the validated international shipment with continuous temperature logging and customs broker coordination. The patient-experience track is the named coordinator who keeps everyone aligned on dates, addresses dispensing-pharmacy questions, and confirms the medicine has been received and stored correctly. The four tracks are run in parallel rather than in series; that is the operational difference between a 3-week and a 9-week case.

Latuda is administered orally once daily with food of at least 350 calories at 20 mg to 160 mg per the labelled regimen and indication; psychiatry follow-up monitors response, extrapyramidal symptoms, akathisia, metabolic parameters, and the labelled boxed warning regarding increased mortality in elderly patients with dementia-related psychosis.

### *Reserve Meds's role*

US-based concierge coordinator for cross-border specialty medicine. We are not the prescriber, not the dispensing pharmacy, and not the manufacturer. All clinical decisions remain with your treating physician.

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## Reserve Meds

*reserved for you.*

Composite case examples. This document is for general information only and does not constitute medical advice. Please consult your treating physician.

Reserve Meds is in pre-launch. Published timelines and cost ranges are indicative, not guarantees.

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