illness is acute stress disorder. In some embodiments, the neuropsychiatric illness is Fibromyalgia. In some embodiments, the MBDB is used in combination with an additional therapy for the neuropsychiatric illness. In some embodiments, the additional therapy is psychotherapy. In some embodiments, the additional therapy comprises administering one or more additional psychoactive agents to the subject. In some embodiments, the additional psychoactive agents are selected from the group consisting of SSRIs, TCAs, MAOIs, SNRIs, SDNRIs, and anxiolytics.

[0020] Other features and advantages of this invention will become apparent from the following detailed description examples and figures. It should be understood, however, that the detailed description and the specific examples while indicating preferred embodiments are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] The following drawings form part of the present specification and are included to further demonstrate certain aspects of the present disclosure, the inventions of which can be better understood by reference to one or more of these drawings in combination with the detailed description of specific embodiments presented herein.

[0022] ~~Error! Reference source not found.~~**Figure 1** shows the baseline symptom inventory for symptoms occurring in 2 or more of the 28 patients included in Cohort 2 of Example 4.

[0023] Figure 2 shows the Baseline Disease Severity in Cohort 2 of Example 4.

[0024] Figures 3A-3B show the Magnitude of Improvement in Cohort 2 for subjects in the **(Figure 3A)** MDD subset and **(Figure 3B)** PTSD subset.

[0025] Figures 4A-4B show the **(Figure 4A)** Baseline Disease Severity and **(Figure 4B)** Magnitude of Improvement for the patients of Example 5.

[0026] Figures 5A-5C: Methylone has a robust antidepressant-like effect in the Forced Swim Test. Quantification of the time spent **(Figure 5A)** immobile ($F_{(5, 34)}$=59.05, p<0.0001), **(Figure 5B)** swimming ($F_{(5, 34)}$=28.72, p<0.0001) or **(Figure 5C)** climbing ($F_{(5, 34)}$=3.195, p<0.05) during a 5-min rat Forced Swim Test. Rats were subjected to a 15 minute swim 24h before testing. Fluoxetine (10 mg/kg, IP) was administered 1, 5, and 23.5h before testing. Methylone (5, 15, 30 mg/kg, IP) was administered 30 min before testing. All data are presented as means +/- SEM. One-way ANOVA and post-hoc Tukey's test. *p<0.05 vs. vehicle 1X group; ****p<0.0001 vs. vehicle 1X group; $^{++++}$p<0.0001 vs. vehicle 3X group; N=6-8 per group.

[0027] Figure 6: Methylone outperforms other antidepressants in the Forced Swim Test.