tered once weekly, twice weekly (semiweekly), or every second week (biweekly) in maintenance treatment of psychosis as well as in the treatment of acute exacerbation in psychosis.

The inventors of the present application have surprisingly found that dosing Compound (I) once weekly at a dose between about 30 mg/week and about 45 mg/week reduces the PANSS Total Score at least to the same extend as a daily dose of 10 mg/day. This allows for lower doses to be administered to humans i.e. less burden to the entire body, e.g. the liver, and a less frequent dosing.In one aspect, there is provided the use of a Compound (I) as disclosed above in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease in the central nervous system, characterized in that Compound (I) is to be administered weekly in an instant release formulation (IR-formulation), an extended, controlled or a delayed release formulation for oral administration in a dose corresponding to between 20 mg/week and 50 mg/week, calculated as the free base of Compound (I).

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

Figure 1 shows the study design applied for once weekly dosing of Compound (I)

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

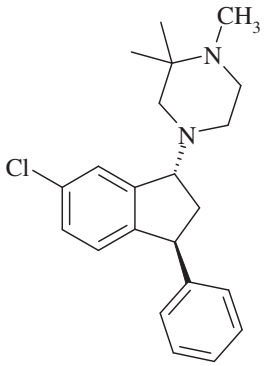
As already indicated Compound (I) is a putative antipsychotic compound with affinity for both dopamine D1 and D2 receptors. Preclinical experiments in rats using the condition avoidance response (CAR) model (Experimental procedure previously described in: Hertel P, Olsen CK, Arnt J., *Eur. J. Pharmacol*. **2002**;439(1-3):107-11.) have indicated that Compound (I) possesses antipsychotic activity at very low levels of D2 receptor occupancy.

In a positron emission tomography (PET) study in healthy subjects using $^{11}$C-SCH23390 and $^{11}$C-raclopride as D1 and D2 receptor tracers, it was found that Compound (I) induces a D2 receptor occupancy of from 11 to 43% in the putamen when increasing the dose from 2 to 10mg/day given daily for 18 days. Such level of D2 receptor occupancy is low in comparison with that of currently used antipsychotic drugs, which in general requires a D2 receptor occupancy around or exceeding 50% to be therapeutically effective (Stone JM, Davis JM, Leucht S, Pilowsky LS. *Schizophr Bull.* **2008** Feb 26). In the same PET study, it was found that

Compound (I) induces a D1 receptor occupancy increase from 32 to 69% in putamen when increasing the dose from 2 to 10mg/day given daily for 18 days. Such high level of D1 occupancy is not generally seen with current used antipsychotic drugs (Farde L, Nordström AL, Wiesel FA, Pauli S, Halldin C, Sedvall G. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. **1992**; 49(7):538-44.). Thus, Compound (I) exhibits a unique ratio of D1 to D2 receptor occupancy.

**CLAIMS**

1. Use of a Compound (I)




(I)

in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a disease in the central nervous system, characterized in that Compound (I) is to be administered weekly in an instant release formulation (IR-formulation), an extended, controlled or a delayed release formulation for oral administration in a dose corresponding to between 20 mg/week and 50 mg/week, calculated as the free base of Compound (I).

2. The use according to claim 1, wherein Compound (I) is to be administered weekly in a dose, calculated as the free base of Compound (I), between 30 mg/dose and about 45 mg/dose.

3. The use according to claim 1, wherein Compound (I) is to be administered weekly in a dose, calculated as the free base of Compound (I), of 30 mg/dose.

4. The use according to claim 1, wherein Compound (I) is to be administered weekly in a dose, calculated as the free base of Compound (I), of 45 mg/dose.

5. The use according to Claim 1 wherein the disease is selected from the group of diseases consisting of psychosis, in particular schizophrenia or other diseases involving psychotic symptoms, such as, Schizophrenia, Schizophreniform Disorder, Schizoaffective Disorder, Delusional Disorder, Brief Psychotic Disorder, Shared Psychotic Disorder as well other psychotic disorders or diseases that present with psychotic symptoms, e.g. bipolar disorder, such as mania in bipolar disorder, and for treatment of psychosis in Parkinson's Disease.

6. Use according to claim 1 wherein the medicament further comprises a compound selected from the group consisting of sertindole, olanzapine, risperidone, quetiapine, aripiprazole, haloperidol, clozapine, ziprasidone and osanetant for use in the treatment of psychosis, in particular schizophrenia or other diseases involving psychotic symptoms, such as, Schizophreniform Disorder, Schizoaffective Disorder, Delusional Disorder, Brief Psychotic Disorder, Shared Psychotic Disorder as well other psychotic disorders or diseases that present with psychotic symptoms, e.g. bipolar disorder, such as mania in bipolar disorder, and for treatment of psychosis in Parkinson's Disease, wherein Compound (I) is to be administered semiweekly or weekly in an instant release formulation (IR-formulation), an extended, controlled or a delayed release formulation for oral administration in a dose corresponding to between 20 mg/week and 50 mg/week calculated as the free base of Compound (I).

7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising Compound (I) or a salt of Compound (I) and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents and excipients for use in the treatment of a disease in the central nervous system, in particular psychosis, such as schizophrenia, characterized in that the pharmaceutical composition comprising Compound (I) is administered semiweekly or weekly in an instant release formulation (IR-formulation), an extended, controlled or a delayed release formulation for oral administration.

8. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 7, further comprising one or more neuroleptic agents selected from sertindole, olanzapine, risperidone, quetiapine, aripiprazole, haloperidol, clozapine, ziprasidone and osanetant.