In a first aspect, there is provided the use of a GABA A α5 negative allosteric modulator selected from (1,1-Dioxo-1,6-thiomorpholin-4-yl)-{6-[3-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-isoxazol-4-ylmethoxy]-pyridin-3-yl}-methanone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of CNS conditions related to excessive GABAergic inhibition in the cortex and hippocampus, wherein said CNS condition is selected from cognitive deficits in Down Syndrome, in autism or in neurofibromatosis type I or after stroke.

In a second aspect, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition comprising a GABA A α5 negative allosteric modulator as defined above in a pharmaceutically acceptable form for the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of cognitive deficits in Down Syndrome, in autism, in neurofibromatosis type I, or for recovery after stroke.

In a third aspect, there is provided a GABA A α5 negative allosteric modulator as defined above for the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of cognitive deficits in Down Syndrome, in autism, in neurofibromatosis type I, or for recovery after stroke.

In a fourth aspect, there is provided a GABA A α5 negative allosteric modulator as defined above for the preparation of medicaments for the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of cognitive deficits in Down Syndrome, in autism, in neurofibromatosis type I, or for recovery after stroke.

In a fifth aspect, there is provided a GABA A α5 negative allosteric modulator selected from (1,1-Dioxo-1,6-thiomorpholin-4-yl)-{6-[3-(4-fluoro-phenyl)-5-methyl-isoxazol-4-ylmethoxy]-pyridin-3-yl}-methanone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; for the treatment, prevention and/or delay of progression of CNS conditions related to excessive GABAergic inhibition in the cortex and hippocampus, wherein said CNS condition is selected from cognitive deficits in Down Syndrome, in autism or in neurofibromatosis type I or after stroke.