gene. Provided as well are methods for identifying a subject as having anxiety disorder comprising obtaining a sample from a patient, optionally isolating nucleic acid from the sample, optionally amplifying the nucleic acid, and analyzing the nucleic acid in the sample for the presence or absence of a genetic alteration, such as a CNV, in at least one mGluR network gene, wherein the subject is identified as having anxiety disorder if at least one genetic alteration, such as a CNV, in an mGluR network gene is detected. The invention also provides methods for diagnosing anxiety disorder in a subject comprising analyzing genetic information about one or more mGluR network genes, comparing the subject's information to a control subject that does not have anxiety disorder, and diagnosing anxiety disorder if the genetic information suggests that the subject has at least one genetic alteration in a mGluR network gene.

[0023] Provided herein also are methods of confirming a diagnosis of anxiety disorder in a subject comprising: obtaining a nucleic acid-comprising sample from a subject diagnosed with anxiety disorder by a method that does not comprise detecting or analyzing genetic alterations in mGluR network genes; optionally amplifying the nucleic acid in the sample; and determining whether the subject has at least one genetic alteration, such as a CNV, in an mGluR network gene, and confirming a diagnosis of anxiety disorder if the subject has at least one genetic alteration in a mGluR network gene.

[0024] In any of the above methods, the analysis for the presence or absence of at least one genetic alteration in a mGluR network gene may comprise microarrays, whole genome sequencing, exome sequencing, targeted sequencing, FISH, comparative genomic hybridization, genome mapping, or other methods using next-generation sequencing, Sanger sequencing, PCR, or TaqMan technologies

What is Claimed is:

1. Use of fasoracetam in the preparation of a medicament for treating anxiety disorder in a subject determined to have at least one genetic alteration in a metabotropic glutamate receptor (mGluR) network gene, wherein an effective amount of fasoracetam is to be administered to the subject, thereby treating anxiety disorder.

2. The use according to claim 1, wherein the use comprises obtaining results from a genetic screen that determines whether a subject has a genetic alteration in an mGluR network gene.

3. The use according to claim 1or claim 2, wherein the genetic alteration is a copy number variation (CNV).

4. The use according to claim 3, wherein the CNV is a duplication or deletion.

5. The use of any one of claims 1-4, wherein fasoracetam is to be administered at a dose of 50-400 mg, 100-400 mg, or 200-400 mg, and wherein the dose is to be administered once, twice, or three times daily.

6. The use according to any one of claims 1-5, wherein the anxiety disorder is one or more of generalized anxiety disorder, social anxiety disorder, or an anxiety disorder induced by a substance/medication or due to another medical condition.

7. The use according to any one of claims 1-6, wherein the subject has anxiety disorder as well as one or more of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), conduct disorder, Tourette's syndrome, phobia,

obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), difficulty controlling anger, disruptive behaviors, dermatillomania, a developmental disorder, a mood disorder, a movement disorder, or depression.

8. The use according to any one of claims 1-7, wherein the subject is between the ages of 5 and 17, 5 and 8, 8 and 17, 8 and 12, 12 and 18, 13 and 18, or 12 and 17.

9. The use according to any one of claims 1-8, wherein fasoracetam is to be administered in combination with another pharmaceutical or non-pharmaceutical therapy.

10. The use according to claim 9, wherein fasoracetam is to be administered in combination with an anxiolytic agent.

11. The use of claim 1, wherein the subject has CNVs in at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 mGluR network genes.

12. The use of claim 11, wherein the use comprises detecting CNVs in mGluR network genes by subjecting the sample to a screen that detects CNVs in at least 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 mGluR network genes.

13. The use of any one of claim 11 or 12, wherein CNVs in mGluR network genes are determined by subjecting the sample to a genetic screen that detects CNVs in at least 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, or all of Tier 1 mGluR network genes.

14. The use of any one of claims 11-13, wherein CNVs in mGluR network genes are determined by subjecting the sample to a genetic screen that detects CNVs in at least 50, at least 100, at least 150, at least 175, or all of Tier 2 mGluR network genes.

15. The use of any one of claims 11-14, wherein CNVs in mGluR network genes are determined by subjecting the sample to a genetic screen that detects CNVs in at least 50, at least 100, at least 200, at least 300, at least 400, at least 500, or all of Tier 3 mGluR network genes.

16. The use of any one of the previous claims, wherein inattentiveness symptoms, hyperactivity symptoms, impulsiveness symptoms, fear symptoms, anxiety symptoms, panic attacks, and/or disruptive behavior are reduced in frequency and/or severity in the subject after at least 1 week, such as at least 2 weeks, at least 3 weeks, or at least 4 weeks of the treatment with fasoracetam.

17. The use of any one of claims 12-15, wherein the genetic screen comprises microarrays, whole genome sequencing, exome sequencing, targeted sequencing, FISH, comparative genomic hybridization, genome mapping, next-generation sequencing, Sanger sequencing, PCR, or TaqMan technologies.