~~WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:~~SUBSTITUTE CLAIMS

~~1. A method of treating a disease, disorder, or condition associated with Kv7 potassium channel dysfunction in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering a therapeutically effective amount of Compound A to the human under fed conditions;~~

~~wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide.~~

~~2. A method of treating a disease, disorder, or condition associated with Kv7 potassium channel dysfunction in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering a therapeutically effective amount of Compound A to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food;~~

~~wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide.~~

~~3. The method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the method enhances opening of a Kv7 potassium channel.~~

~~4. The method of claim 3, wherein the Kv7 potassium channel is selected from one or more of Kv7.2, Kv7.3, Kv7.4, and Kv7.5.~~

~~5. The method of claim 4, wherein the method is selective for enhancing the opening of a Kv7 potassium channel selected from one or more of Kv7.2, Kv7.3, Kv7.4, and Kv7.5 over Kv7.1.~~

~~6. The method of any one of claims 1-5, wherein the disease, disorder, or condition is a seizure disorder.~~

~~7. The method of claim 6, wherein the seizure disorder is focal onset epilepsy.~~

~~8. A method of treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering an amount of Compound A to the human under fed conditions;~~

~~wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and~~

wherein the amount of Compound A is sufficient to treat the seizure disorder in the human.

9. A method of treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering an amount of Compound A to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the amount of Compound A is sufficient to treat the seizure disorder in the human.

10. A method of treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering an amount of Compound A to the human under fed conditions;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the amount of Compound A is from 2 to 200 mg.

11. A method of treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering an amount of Compound A to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the amount of Compound A is from 2 to 200 mg.

12. In a method of treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering Compound A to the human, wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

the improvement comprising orally administering said Compound A to said human under fed conditions.

13. In a method of treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering Compound A to the human, wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

the improvement comprising orally administering said Compound A to said human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food.

141. In a method of orally administering Compound A toUse of a compound in the manufacture of a medicament for therapy of a human in need thereof, wherein Compound A the compound is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

the improvement comprising orally administering said Compound A to said human and wherein the compound is orally administered under fed conditions.

152. The use of claim 1, wherein In a method of orally administering Compound A to a human in need thereof, wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

the improvement comprising orally administering said Compound Athe compound is orally administered to said human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food.

163. The method of any one of claims 8-15use of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the methodadministration increases one or more of the C_{max}, or AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½\lambda z}$ of Compound Athe compound as compared to when the same amount of Compound Athe compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

17. A method of increasing one or more of the C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½\lambda z}$ of Compound A in a human receiving an oral administration of Compound A, comprising orally administering an amount of Compound A to the human under fed conditions;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the method increases the one or more of C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½\lambda z}$ as compared to when the same amount of Compound A is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

18. A method of increasing one or more of the C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½\lambda z}$ of Compound A in a human receiving an oral administration of Compound A, comprising orally

administering an amount of Compound A to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

wherein the method increases the one or more of C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½,\lambda z}$ as compared to when the same amount of Compound A is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

19. A method of orally administering Compound A to a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering Compound A to the human under fed conditions;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the method increases one or more of the C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½,\lambda z}$ of Compound A as compared to when the same amount of Compound A is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

20. A method of orally administering Compound A to a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering Compound A to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the method increases one or more of the C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½,\lambda z}$ of Compound A as compared to when the same amount of Compound A is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

21. A method of reducing a dose of Compound A that is orally administered to a human in need thereof as part of a treatment regimen, comprising orally administering a reduced dose of Compound A to the human under fed conditions;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the reduced dose is a dose lower than would be needed to achieve one or more of the same C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½,\lambda z}$ of Compound A when orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

22. A method of reducing a dose of Compound A that is orally administered to a human in need thereof as part of a treatment regimen, comprising orally administering a reduced dose of Compound A to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the reduced dose is a dose lower than would be needed to achieve one or more of the same C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½,z}$ of Compound A when orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

23. The method of any one of claims 16-22, wherein the oral administration of Compound A to the human increases the C_{max} of Compound A as compared to when the same amount of Compound A is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the ratio of the C_{max} following the oral administration of Compound A to the C_{max} following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 1.3.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the ratio of the C_{max} following the oral administration of Compound A to the C_{max} following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 2.

26. The method of claim 23, wherein the ratio of the C_{max} following the oral administration of Compound A to the C_{max} following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 3.

27. The method of claim 23, wherein the increase of the C_{max} of Compound A is at least 50%.

28. The method of claim 23, wherein the increase of the C_{max} of Compound A is at least 100%.

29. The method of any one of claims 16-28, wherein the oral administration of Compound A to the human increases the AUC_{inf} of Compound A as compared to when the same amount of Compound A is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the ratio of the AUC_{inf} following the oral administration of Compound A to the AUC_{inf} following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 1.3.

31. The method of claim 29, wherein the ratio of the AUC_{inf} following the oral administration of Compound A to the AUC_{inf} following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 1.5.

32. The method of claim 29, wherein the ratio of the AUC_{inf} following the oral administration of Compound A to the AUC_{inf} following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 1.8.

33. The method of claim 29, wherein the increase of the AUC_{inf} of Compound A is at least 50%.

34. The method of claim 29, wherein the increase of the AUC_{inf} of Compound A is at least 75%.

35. The method of any one of claims 16-34, wherein the oral administration of Compound A to the human increases the T_{max} of Compound A as compared to when the same amount of Compound A is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

36. The method of claim 35, wherein the ratio of the T_{max} following the oral administration of Compound A to the T_{max} following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 1.3.

37. The method of claim 35, wherein the ratio of the T_{max} following the oral administration of Compound A to the T_{max} following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 1.8.

38. The method of claim 35, wherein the ratio of the T_{max} following the oral administration of Compound A to the T_{max} following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 2.

39. The method of claim 35, wherein the increase of the T_{max} of Compound A is at least 50%.

40. The method of claim 35, wherein the increase of the T_{max} of Compound A is at least 75%.

41. The method of any one of claims 16-40, wherein the oral administration of Compound A to the human increases the $t_{½\lambda z}$ of Compound A as compared to when the same amount of Compound A is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

42. The method of claim 41, wherein the ratio of the $t_{½\lambda z}$ following the oral administration of Compound A to the $t_{½\lambda z}$ following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 1.2.

43. The method of claim 41, wherein the ratio of the $t_{½\lambda z}$ following the oral administration of Compound A to the $t_{½\lambda z}$ following oral administration of Compound A under fasted conditions is greater than 1.4.

44. The method of claim 41, wherein the increase of the $t_{½\lambda z}$ of Compound A is at least 20%.

45. The method of claim 41, wherein the increase of the $t_{½\lambda z}$ of Compound A is at least 35%.

46. A method of treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering Compound A to the human;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the method produces, for Compound A, one or more of

a C_{max} of at least 40 ng/mL,

an AUC_{inf} of at least 2500 h•ng/mL,

a T_{max} of at least 3.25 hr, or

a $t_{½\lambda z}$ of at least 130 h.

47. A method of increasing resting motor threshold (RMT) or active motor threshold (AMT) in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering an amount of Compound A to the human;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the amount of Compound A is sufficient to increase RMT or AMT in the human.

48. A method of increasing resting motor threshold (RMT) or active motor threshold (AMT) in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering an amount of Compound A to the human;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the amount of Compound A is 2 to 200 mg.

49. The method of claim 47 or 48, wherein the increase in RMT or AMT is in proportion to plasma concentration of Compound A.

50. A method of decreasing corticospinal or cortical excitability in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering an amount of Compound A to the human;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the amount of Compound A is sufficient to decrease corticospinal or cortical excitability in the human.

51. A method of decreasing corticospinal or cortical excitability in a human in need thereof, comprising orally administering an amount of Compound A to the human;

wherein Compound A is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the amount of Compound A is 2 to 200 mg.

52. The method of any one of claims 1-7, comprising orally administering 2 to 200 mg of Compound A.

53. The method of any one of claims 8-52, comprising orally administering 2 to 100 mg of Compound A.

54. The method of claim 53, comprising orally administering 5 to 50 mg of Compound A.

55. The method of claim 53, comprising orally administering 10, 20, or 25 mg of Compound A.

56. The method of claim 53, comprising orally administering 20 mg of Compound A.

57. The method of any one of claims 8-54, comprising orally administering at least 20 mg of Compound A.

58. The method of any one of claims 8-57, comprising orally administering 5-500 mg of Compound A per day.

59. The method of claim 58, comprising orally administering 20-150 mg of Compound A per day.

60. The method of claim 58, comprising orally administering 100 mg of Compound A per day.

61. The method of any one of claims 1-60, comprising orally administering 0.05-2.0 mg/kg of Compound A.

62. The method of claim 61, comprising orally administering 0.1-1.0 mg/kg of Compound A.

63. The method of claim 61, comprising orally administering 0.2-0.5 mg/kg of Compound A.

64. A compound for use in treating a disease, disorder, or condition associated with Kv7 potassium channel dysfunction in a human in need thereof;

wherein the compound is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

wherein the compound is orally administered to the human under fed conditions.

65. A compound for use in treating a disease, disorder, or condition associated with Kv7 potassium channel dysfunction in a human in need thereof;

wherein the compound is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

wherein the compound is orally administered to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food.

665. The compound for use of claim 63 or claim 64any one of the preceding claims, wherein the methodadministering enhances opening of a Kv7 potassium channel.

67. The compound for use of claim 65, preferably wherein the Kv7 potassium channel is selected from one or more of Kv7.2, Kv7.3, Kv7.4, and Kv7.5.

68. The compound for use of claim 66, more preferably wherein the method is selective for enhancing the opening of a Kv7 potassium channel selected from one or more of Kv7.2, Kv7.3, Kv7.4, and Kv7.5 over Kv7.1.

6. The use of claim 5, wherein the administering enhances opening of the Kv7.2/Kv7.3 potassium channel.

694. The compound for use of any one of claims 63-67the preceding claims, wherein the medicament is for treatment ofdisease, disorder, or condition is a seizure disorder.

70. The compound for use of claim 68, preferably wherein the seizure disorder is focal onset epilepsy.

71. A compound for use in treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof;

wherein the compound is *N* [4 (6 fluoro 3,4 dihydro 1*H* isoquinolin 2 yl) 2,6 dimethylphenyl] 3,3 dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the compound is orally administered to the human under fed conditions.

72. A compound for use in treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof;

wherein the compound is *N* [4 (6 fluoro 3,4 dihydro 1*H* isoquinolin 2 yl) 2,6 dimethylphenyl] 3,3 dimethylbutanamide; and

wherein the compound is orally administered to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food.

73. The compound for use of claim 56 or 57, wherein orally administering the compound increases one or more of the C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½\lambda z}$ of the compound as compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

74. A compound for use in increasing one or more of the C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½\lambda z}$ of the compound in a human receiving an oral administration of the compound;

wherein the compound is *N* [4 (6 fluoro 3,4 dihydro 1*H* isoquinolin 2 yl) 2,6 dimethylphenyl] 3,3 dimethylbutanamide;

wherein the compound is orally administered to the human under fed conditions; and

wherein the oral administration of the compound increases the one or more of the C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½\lambda z}$ as compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

75. A compound for use in increasing one or more of the C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½\lambda z}$ of the compound in a human receiving an oral administration of the compound;

wherein the compound is *N* [4 (6 fluoro 3,4 dihydro 1*H* isoquinolin 2 yl) 2,6 dimethylphenyl] 3,3 dimethylbutanamide;

wherein the compound is orally administered to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food; and

wherein the oral administration of the compound increases the one or more of the C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½\lambda z}$ as compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

767. A compound forThe use of any one of the preceding claims, wherein in reducing a dose of the compound that is orally administered to athe human in need thereof as part of a treatment regimen;

wherein the compound is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

wherein a reduced dose of the compound is orally administered to the human under fed conditions; and

wherein the reduced dose isat a dose that is lower than would be needed to achieve one or more of the same C_{max}, or AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½,z}$ of the compound when orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

77. A compound for use in reducing a dose of the compound that is orally administered to a human in need thereof as part of a treatment regimen;

wherein the compound is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

wherein a reduced dose of the compound is orally administered to the human from between 30 minutes prior to consuming food until 2 hours after consuming food; and

wherein the reduced dose is a dose lower than would be needed to achieve one or more of the same C_{max}, AUC_{inf}, T_{max}, or $t_{½,z}$ of the compound when orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

788. The compound for use of any one of claims 73-773 to 7, wherein the oral administration of the compound to the human increases the C_{max} of the compound as compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

79. The compound for use of claim 78, preferably wherein:

(a) the ratio of the C_{max} following the oral administration of the compound to the C_{max} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is greater than 1.3.,

80. The compound for use of claim 78, wherein the ratio of the C_{max} following the oral administration of the compound to the C_{max} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions ismore preferably greater than 2.,

81. The compound for use of claim 78, wherein the ratio of the C_{max} following the oral administration of the compound to the C_{max} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions isyet more preferably greater than 3; or.

82. The compound for use of claim 78, wherein(b) the oral administration of the compound to the human increases of the C_{max} of the compound isby at least 50%,.

83. The compound for use of claim 78, wherein the increase of the C_{max} of the compound ismore preferably by at least 100% compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

9. The use of any one of claims 3 to 7, wherein the oral administration of the compound to the human increases the C_{max} of the compound as compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions and wherein the ratio of the C_{max} following the oral administration of the compound to the C_{max} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is greater than 1.2, more preferably greater than 1.3.

8410. The compound for use of any one of claims 73-783 to 9, wherein the oral administration of the compound to the human increases the AUC_{inf} of the compound as compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

85. The compound for use of claim 84, preferably wherein:

(a) the ratio of the AUC_{inf} following the oral administration of the compound to the AUC_{inf} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is greater than 1.3.,

86. The compound for use of claim 84, wherein the ratio of the AUC_{inf} following the oral administration of the compound to the AUC_{inf} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is more preferably greater than 1.5.,

87. The compound for use of claim 84, wherein the ratio of the AUC_{inf} following the oral administration of the compound to the AUC_{inf} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions ismore preferably greater than 1.8; or.

88.(b) The compound for use of claim 84, wherein the oral administration of the compound to the human increases of the AUC_{inf} of the compound isby at least 50%.,

89. The compound for use of claim 84, wherein the increase of the AUC_{inf} of the compound ismore preferably by at least 75% compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

11. The use of any one of claims 3 to 9, wherein the oral administration of the compound to the human increases the AUC_{inf} of the compound as compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions and wherein the ratio of the AUC_{inf} following the oral administration of the compound to the AUC_{inf} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is greater than 1.2, more preferably greater than 1.3.

90. The compound for use of any one of claims 73-89, wherein the oral administration of the compound to the human increases the T_{max} of the compound as compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

91. The compound for use of claim 90, wherein the ratio of the T_{max} following the oral administration of the compound to the T_{max} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is greater than 1.3.

92. The compound for use of claim 90, wherein the ratio of the T_{max} following the oral administration of the compound to the T_{max} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is greater than 1.8.

93. The compound for use of claim 90, wherein the ratio of the T_{max} following the oral administration of the compound to the T_{max} following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is greater than 2.

94. The compound for use of claim 75, wherein the increase of the T_{max} of the compound is at least 50%.

95. The compound for use of claim 90, wherein the increase of the T_{max} of the compound is at least 75%.

96. The compound for use of any one of claims 73-95, wherein the oral administration of the compound to the human increases the $t_{½\lambda z}$ of the compound as compared to when the same amount of the compound is orally administered to the human under fasted conditions.

97. The compound for use of claim 96, wherein the ratio of the $t_{½\lambda z}$ following the oral administration of the compound to the $t_{½\lambda z}$ following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is greater than 1.2.

98. The compound for use of claim 96, wherein the ratio of the $t_{½\lambda z}$ following the oral administration of the compound to the $t_{½\lambda z}$ following oral administration of the compound under fasted conditions is greater than 1.4.

99. The compound for use of claim 96, wherein the increase of the $t_{½\lambda z}$ of the compound is at least 20%.

100. The compound for use of claim 96, wherein the increase of the $t_{½\lambda z}$ of the compound is at least 35%.

101. A compound for use in treating a seizure disorder in a human in need thereof;

wherein the compound is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;

wherein the compound is orally administered to the human; and

wherein the oral administration of the compound produces, for the compound, one or more of

~~a C_{max} of at least 40 ng/mL,~~

~~an AUC_{inf} of at least 2500 h•ng/mL,~~

~~a T_{max} of at least 3.25 hr, or~~

~~a $t_{½,z}$ of at least 130 h.~~

~~102~~12. ~~A compound for~~The use of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the medicament is for~~in~~ increasing resting motor threshold (RMT) or active motor threshold (AMT) in a human in need thereof~~;~~

~~wherein the compound is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;~~

~~wherein the compound is orally administered to the human.~~

~~103. The compound for use of claim 102~~, preferably wherein the increase in RMT or AMT is in proportion to plasma concentration of the compound.

~~104~~13. ~~A compound for~~The use of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the medicament is for~~in~~ decreasing corticospinal or cortical excitability in a human in need thereof~~;~~

~~wherein the compound is *N*-[4-(6-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-1*H*-isoquinolin-2-yl)-2,6-dimethylphenyl]-3,3-dimethylbutanamide;~~

~~wherein the compound is orally administered to the human~~.

~~105~~14. The ~~compound for~~ use of any one of the preceding claims ~~64-89~~, wherein:

(a) ~~-~~2 to 200 mg, preferably 2 to 100 mg, ~~of the compound is administered.~~

~~106. The compound for use of claim 105, wherein 2 to 100 mg of the compound is administered.~~

~~107. The compound for use of claim 105, wherein~~more preferably 5 to 50 mg, ~~of the compound is administered.~~

108. The compound for use of claim 105, wherein still more preferably 10, 20, or 25 mg, of the compound is administered.

109. The compound for use of claim 105, whereinyet more preferably 20 mg of the compound is administered.;

110. The compound for use of any one of claims 64-107, wherein at least 20 mg of the compound is administered.

111. The compound for use of any one of claims 64-110, wherein (b) 5-500 mg, of the compound is administered per day.

112. The compound for use of claim 111, whereinpreferably 20-150 mg, of the compound is administered per day.

113. The compound for use of claim 111, whereinstill more preferably 100 mg of the compound is administered per day; or.

114. The compound for use of any one of claims 64-113, wherein 0.05-2.0 mg/kg of the compound is administered.

115. The compound for use of claim 114, wherein (c) 0.1-1.0 mg/kg of the compound is administered.

116. The compound for use of claim 114, whereinpreferably 0.2-0.5 mg/kg of the compound is administered.

15. The use of any one of claims 1-13, wherein 0.05-2.0 mg/kg of the compound is administered.