



APPLICATION #
17/734,098

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ATTORNEY DOCKET #

Title of Invention

Application Information

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------|----------------------|------------|
| APPLICATION TYPE | | PATENT # | |
| CONFIRMATION # | | FILED BY | Sisi Li |
| PATENT CENTER # | 64401954 | FILING DATE | 05/01/2022 |
| CUSTOMER # | - | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | |
| CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS | - | AUTHORIZED BY | - |

Documents

TOTAL DOCUMENTS: 11

| DOCUMENT | PAGES | DESCRIPTION | SIZE (KB) |
|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| third-party-preissuance-submission.pdf | 2 | Third-Party Submission Under 37 CFR 1.290 | 53 KB |
| Third-party-notification-request.pdf | 1 | Request for Notification of Non-compliant Third-Party Submission | 13 KB |
| Concise-description-generated.pdf | 2 | Concise Description of Relevance | 29 KB |
| Claims_Chart.pdf | 34 | - | 2069 KB |
| Claims_Chart-3P.RELEVANCE.pdf | (1-34) 34 | Concise Description of Relevance | 1985 KB |
| Claims_Chart-3P.RELEVANCE.pdf | (1-34) 34 | Concise Description of Relevance | 1985 KB |
| Claims_Chart-3P.RELEVANCE.pdf | (1-34) 34 | Concise Description of Relevance | 1985 KB |

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:
Serial No.: 17/734,098
Filing or 371(c) Date: May 1, 2022
Entitled: METHOD OF TITRATING DOSE OF PSYCHEDELICS

Confirmation No.: 9246
Group No.:
Examiner:

THIRD-PARTY PRE-ISSUANCE SUBMISSION

Examiner:

The following documents, which are also identified in the Form PTO/SB/429 filed herewith, are submitted for your consideration as being of potential relevance to the examination of the present application

1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” *Elsevier*. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858
2. KUYPERS (2020) “The therapeutic potential of microdosing psychedelics in depression” *Therapeutic Advances in Psychopharmacology*. 10: 1-15
3. ISBELL (1961) “Cross Tolerance Between LSD and Psilocybin” *Psychopharmacologia*, 2(3): 147-159
4. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2017/0157343A1 “Methods, devices and systems for pulmonary delivery of active agents” (Published June 8, 2017)
5. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2022/0096504A1 “Methods and compositions comprising a 5ht receptor agonist for the treatment of psychological, cognitive, behavioral, and/or mood disorders” (published March 31, 2022)

Attached hereto is a claim chart providing a concise description of the relevance of each reference in the document list of the elements of the presently pending claims.

| U.S.S.N. 17/734,098 Pending Claims | References |
|--|--|
| <p>1. A method of dosing a psychedelic that avoids the side effects of hallucinations and perceptual disturbances, including the steps of: administering the psychedelic to an individual in a titrating dosing regimen; and reducing side effects of hallucinations and perceptual disturbances.</p> | <p><i>From the application of interest 17/734,098 paragraph [0016]</i> “...the starting dose can be a sub-perceptual dose (e.g., 10 µg) and taper up over time in a regimen that would never have the hallucinatory side effect but would achieve an effective dose that would be perceptual/hallucinogenic if administered in the absence of the titration regimen (e.g., 30, 50, 100 or 200 µg as the target therapeutic dose). For example, the starting dose can be 10 µg, which is increased by 10 µg every (2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 days). Other starting doses can be within the ranges described below. Other examples of dosing can be found in Buchborn (2016).”</p> <p><i>From the application of interest 17/734,098 claim 2</i> “The method of claim 1, wherein said administering step is further defined as: administering a starting dose to the individual; at a set amount of time, increasing the dose a set amount and administering the increased dose to the individual; and repeating said increasing and administering steps over a period of time that the individual is being treated and until a maximum desired dose is reached.”</p> <p>1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” <i>Elsevier</i>. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858</p> <p>From page 30 “Title of Table 1: Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1. Each row (1-18) contains the LSD regimen employed, the day(s) when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”</p> <p>From pages 29-30</p> |

| | LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample size) |
|----|---|---|--|--|
| | | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 | 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 | 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
| 3 | 7-8 ds: 90-130 µg → 3 ds: 150 µg → 3 ds: 180 µg p.o. | Daily for mental effects; ds 3, 6, and 10 for somatic effects | Mentally (O -81.41% for R, O -78.51% for Q), mydriasis (O -57.97%), HTN (O -63.89%), and PTR (O -131.11%)* | n=4-5 |
| 4 | 7 ds: O 1.28 µg/kg → 77 ds: O 1.55 µg/kg p.o. | 7 th d: O 1.28 µg/kg 14 th d: O 1.55 µg/kg 21 st d: O 1.55 µg/kg 35 th d: 3 µg/kg 49 th d: 4.5 µg/kg 63 rd d: 6 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally (O -73.42% for R, O -45.83% for Q) and mydriasis (O -55.9%); inconsistent for HTN (O -29.9%) and PTR (O -7.3%)* | n=7 FOA |
| 5 | 6-7 ds: 0.25 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 6 th d) | 7-8 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | (Isbell et al., 1961) n=10 |
| 6 | 12 ds: 0.15 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 10 th d) | 13 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | n=9 FOA |
| 7 | 14 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 15 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and PTR; not for hyperthermia or TACH | (Wolbach et al., 1962) N=10 FOA |
| 8 | 13 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis; trend for TACH and PTR; not for HTN or hyperthermia | (Rosenberg et al., 1963) N=10 FOA |
| 9 | 21 ds: Increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. once daily** | 22 nd d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and TACH (hyperthermia and PTR n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 10 | 13 ds: Daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 6 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally and mydriasis; not for TACH, HTN, or PTR (hyperthermia n.d.) | (Rosenberg et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 11 | 10 ds: 0.5 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 11 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, and TACH (HTN, PTR, and hyperthermia n.d.) | (Isbell & Jasinski, 1969) N=10 FOA |
| 12 | 5 ds: 100 µg daily increasing to 500 µg i.m. (by 5 th d) | Daily | Mentally (estimated by outward gross behavioural change) | (Cholden et al., 1955) n=4 |
| 13 | 2 weeks: 100 µg i.m. | Daily | | n=4 schizophrenics ...continued |
| 14 | 3-6 ds: 100 µg p.o. | Daily | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Abramson et al., 1956) n=2 |
| 15 | 5 ds: 10 µg (1 st d) daily increasing to 75 or 100 µg (by 5 th d) p.o. | Daily | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=2 college graduates |
| 16 | 4-7 ds: 25-50 µg (1 st d) daily increasing to 200 µg p.o.*** | Daily | Mentally; partially for (undefined) autonomic effects | (Balestrieri & Fontanari, 1959) N=5 PNP |
| 17 | 6 ds: 0.25 µg/kg (1 st d) daily increasing to 1.25 µg/kg (by 6 th d) p.o. | 7 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mydriasis, PTR (mental effects n.d.) | (Chessick et al., 1964) N=9 schizophrenics |
| 18 | 1 st d: 300 µg → 6 ds: 100 µg → months: 100 µg [‡] | Daily(?) [‡] | Mentally | (Hoffer & Osmond, 1967) [‡] |

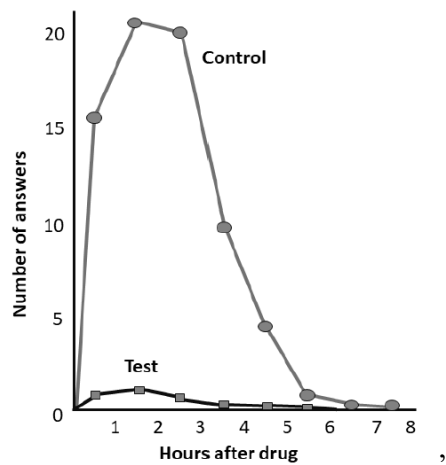
*Percent values (averaged across the different challenge days) were calculated on basis of the mean values graphically presented in the original paper. **Exact regimen details not stated. ***Regimens varied between subjects, exact details not stated. †Exact details, application route, and sample (size) not stated. 2x: Twice, → Followed by; O Mean, HTN: Hypertension, FOA: Former opioid addicts; i.m.: Intramuscular; n.d.: Not determined; PNP: Psychiatric and neurological patients; PTR: Patellar hyperreflexia; p.o.: Per os; Q: 47-items self-rating questionnaire; R: Rating by physician; TACH: Tachycardia.

From pages 3-4 “LSD’s psychedelic effect is characterised by (visual) illusions and pseudo-hallucinations, formal thought disorders, ambivalence and exaltation of affection, as well as distorted

perceptions of time, space and body-self (e.g. Stoll, 1947). Isbell and colleagues quantified these by means of Abramson-et-al.'s 47-items questionnaire, which asked the patients to self-rate their psychophysiological state (e.g. "Are shapes and colours altered?", "Do you feel as if in a dream?", or "Do you tremble inside?" (Abramson et al., 1955, p. 34)), as well as of a 4-graded rating system used by a physician to externally estimate the severity of the patients' perceptual distortions. Except from one regimen, where LSD was given twice a day (Tab. 1: 2), Isbell and colleagues usually applied LSD once per day, per os or intramuscularly (i.m.). In most regimens, they started with a low dose of around 0.3 µg/kg, gradually increased it over four to ten days to a final dose of around 1.4 µg/kg, which then was maintained (Tab. 1: 1-2, 5-11)... On the average (referring to the results of both the questionnaire and the physician's rating), ... A 1.5-µg/kg dose of LSD, applied in a pretest, induced a strong mental reaction; after two weeks of daily LSD treatment, however, the same dose was virtually inactive..."

From page 26 "Title of Figure 1: Tolerance to the psychedelic effect of LSD in humans

Legend to Figure 1. Mean time course of the psychedelic effect of a 1.5-µg/kg intramuscular dose of LSD (as determined by a self-rating questionnaire) before (control) and after (test) two weeks of daily LSD treatment (N=10). Recreated from: Psychopharmacologia, 5, 1963, p. 11, fig. 2a, Observations on direct and cross tolerance with LSD and d-amphetamine in man, by Rosenberg et al.



2. The method of claim 1, wherein said administering step is further defined as: administering a starting dose to the individual; at a set amount of time, increasing the dose a set amount and administering the increased dose to the individual; and

1. BUCHBORN (2016) "Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications" Elsevier. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

From page 30 "Title of Table 1: Human studies on tolerance to LSD

repeating said increasing and administering steps over a period of time that the individual is being treated and until a maximum desired dose is reached.

Legend to Table 1. Each row (1-18) contains the **LSD regimen employed, the day(s)** when tolerance was challenged, the results of the challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”

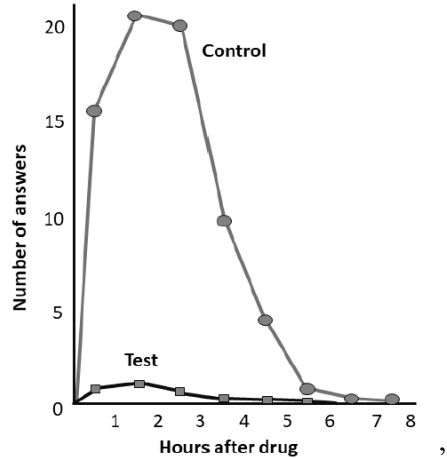
From pages 29-30

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| 9 | 21 ds: Increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. once daily** | 22 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and TACH (hyperthermia and PTR n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 10 | 13 ds: Daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 6 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally and mydriasis; not for TACH, HTN, or PTR (hyperthermia n.d.) | (Rosenberg et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
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| 18 | 1 st d: 300 µg → 6 ds: 100 µg → months: 100 µg [‡] | Daily(?) [#] | Mentally | (Hoffer & Osmond, 1967) [#] |
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From pages 3-4 “LSD’s psychedelic effect is characterised by (visual) illusions and pseudo-hallucinations, formal thought disorders, ambivalence and exaltation of affection, as well as distorted perceptions of time, space and body-self (e.g. Stoll, 1947). Isbell and colleagues quantified these by means of Abramson-et-al.’s 47-items questionnaire, which asked the patients to self-rate their psychophysiological state (e.g. “Are shapes and colours altered?”, “Do you feel as if in a dream?”, or “Do you tremble inside?” (Abramson et al., 1955, p. 34)), as well as of a 4-graded rating system used by a physician to externally estimate the severity of the patients’ perceptual distortions. Except from one regimen, where LSD was given twice a day (Tab. 1: 2), Isbell and colleagues usually applied LSD once per day, per os or intramuscularly (i.m.). In most regimens, they started with a low dose of around 0.3 µg/kg, gradually increased it over four to ten days to a final dose of around 1.4 µg/kg, which then was maintained (Tab. 1: 1-2, 5-11)... On the average (referring to the results of both the questionnaire and the physician’s rating), ... A 1.5-µg/kg dose of LSD, applied in a pretest, induced a strong mental reaction; after two weeks of daily LSD treatment, however, the same dose was virtually inactive...”

From page 26 “Title of Figure 1: Tolerance to the psychedelic effect of LSD in humans
Legend to Figure 1. Mean time course of the psychedelic effect of a 1.5-µg/kg intramuscular dose of LSD (as determined by a self-rating questionnaire) before (control) and after (test) two weeks of daily LSD treatment (N=10). Recreated from: Psychopharmacologia, 5, 1963, p. 11, fig. 2a, Observations on direct and cross tolerance with LSD and d-amphetamine in man, by Rosenberg et al.



From page 30 “Title of Table 1: **Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1...**

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|---|--|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the starting dose is a sub-perceptual dose.

1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” *Elsevier*. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

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2. KUYPERS (2020) “The therapeutic potential of microdosing psychedelics in depression” *Therapeutic Advances in Psychopharmacology*. 10: 1-15

From page 2 “In general, a microdose is considered to be one tenth of a dose normally causing hallucinogenic effects. When taking the doses used in clinical research as a reference, a microdose then would be **10–20 mcg of LSD** and/or 0.3–0.5 g of psilocybin-containing mushrooms.^{15,16} In a recent survey, **users reported taking between 6 and 20 mcg LSD** and 0.2–0.5 g of dried psilocybin mushrooms...”

| | <p>From page 7 “The main findings were that (1) LSD produces dose-related effects with the exception of the lowest dose (0.25 mcg/kg), which did not produce differentiating effects from placebo”</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| <p>4. The method of claim 2, wherein the starting dose is 10 µg and is increased by 10 µg every period of time.</p> | <p>1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” <i>Elsevier</i>. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858</p> <p>From page 30 “Title of Table 1: Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1. Each row (1-18) contains the LSD regimen employed, the day(s) when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”</p> <p>From pages 29-30</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="586 806 1414 1024"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">LSD regimen</th> <th colspan="2">Tolerance</th> <th rowspan="2">Reference (+ sample [size])</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Challenge</th> <th>Noted for</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7th d)</td> <td>8th d: 75 µg p.o.</td> <td>Mentally (somatic effects n.d.)</td> <td>(Isbell et al., 1956) n=8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 1st d: 2x 10 µg 2nd d: 2x 20 µg 3rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o.</td> <td>4th d: 75 µg p.o.</td> <td>Mentally (somatic effects n.d.)</td> <td>n=11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) | Challenge | Noted for | 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 | 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
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| <p>5. The method of claim 2, wherein the period of time is chosen from the group consisting of hours, days, weeks, months, and years.</p> | <p>1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” <i>Elsevier</i>. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858</p> <p>From page 30 “Title of Table 1: Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1. Each row (1-18) contains the LSD regimen employed, the day(s) when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”</p> <p>From pages 29-30</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="586 1503 1414 1722"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">LSD regimen</th> <th colspan="2">Tolerance</th> <th rowspan="2">Reference (+ sample [size])</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Challenge</th> <th>Noted for</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7th d)</td> <td>8th d: 75 µg p.o.</td> <td>Mentally (somatic effects n.d.)</td> <td>(Isbell et al., 1956) n=8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 1st d: 2x 10 µg 2nd d: 2x 20 µg 3rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o.</td> <td>4th d: 75 µg p.o.</td> <td>Mentally (somatic effects n.d.)</td> <td>n=11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) | Challenge | Noted for | 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 | 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
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| | Challenge | Noted for | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>6. The method of claim 2, wherein the dose is increased by an amount chosen from</p> | <p>1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide:</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

the group consisting of 10, 20, 30, and 50 µg.

Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” Elsevier. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

From **page 30** “Title of Table 1: **Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1.** Each row (1-18) contains the **LSD regimen employed, the day(s)** when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”

From pages 29-30

| LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|
| | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
| 3 7-8 ds: 90-130 µg → 3 ds: 150 µg → 3 ds: 180 µg p.o. | Daily for mental effects: ds 3, 6, and 10 for somatic effects | Mentally (Ø -81.41% for R, Ø -78.51% for Q), mydriasis (Ø -57.97%), HTN (Ø -63.89%), and PTR (Ø -131.11%)* | n=4-5 |

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said administering step is further defined as administering a starting dose of a loading dose and administering subsequent doses of sub-perceptual doses.

2. KUYPERS (2020) “The therapeutic potential of microdosing psychedelics in depression” Therapeutic Advances in Psychopharmacology. 10: 1-15

From **page 2** “In general, a **microdose is considered to be one tenth of a dose normally causing hallucinogenic effects. When taking the doses used in clinical research as a reference, 2,4 a microdose then would be 10–20 mcg of LSD** and/or 0.3–0.5 g of psilocybin-containing mushrooms.15,16 In a recent survey, users reported taking between 6 and 20 mcg LSD and 0.2–0.5 g of dried psilocybin mushrooms...”

1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” Elsevier. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

From pages 29-30

| LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the psychedelic is chosen from the group consisting of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), psilocybin, mescaline, 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (5-MeO-DMT), dimethyltryptamine (DMT), 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine (DOI), 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine (DOB), salts thereof, tartrates thereof, analogs thereof, and homologues thereof.

1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” Elsevier. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

From pages 29-30

| LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample size) |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
| 3 7-8 ds: 90-130 µg → 3 ds: 150 µg → 3 ds: 180 µg p.o. | Daily for mental effects; ds 3, 6, and 10 for somatic effects | Mentally (Ø -81.41% for R, Ø -78.51% for Q), mydriasis (Ø -57.97%), HTN (Ø -63.89%), and PTR (Ø -131.11%)* | n=4-5 |
| 4 7 ds: Ø 1.28 µg/kg → 77 ds: Ø 1.55 µg/kg p.o. | 7 th d: Ø 1.28 µg/kg 14 th d: Ø 1.55 µg/kg 21 st d: Ø 1.55 µg/kg 35 th d: 3 µg/kg 49 th d: 4.5 µg/kg 63 rd d: 6 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally (Ø -73.42% for R, Ø -45.83% for Q) and mydriasis (Ø -55.9%); inconsistent for HTN (Ø -29.9%) and PTR (Ø -7.3%)* | n=7 FOA |
| 5 6-7 ds: 0.25 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 6 th d) | 7-8 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | (Isbell et al., 1961) n=10 n=9 FOA |
| 6 12 ds: 0.15 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 10 th d) | 13 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | |
| 7 14 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 15 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and PTR; not for hyperthermia or TACH | (Wolbach et al., 1962) N=10 FOA |
| 8 13 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis; trend for TACH and PTR; not for HTN or hyperthermia | (Rosenberg et al., 1963) N=10 FOA |
| 9 21 ds: Increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. once daily** | 22 nd d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and TACH (hyperthermia and PTR n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 10 13 ds: Daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 6 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally and mydriasis; not for TACH, HTN, or PTR (hyperthermia n.d.) | (Rosenberg et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 11 10 ds: 0.5 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 11 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, and TACH (HTN, PTR, and hyperthermia n.d.) | (Isbell & Jasinski, 1969) N=10 FOA |
| 12 5 ds: 100 µg daily increasing to 500 µg i.m. (by 5 th d) | Daily | Mentally (estimated by outward gross behavioural change) | (Cholden et al., 1955) n=4 |
| 13 2 weeks: 100 µg i.m. | Daily | | n=4 schizophrenics ...continued |

From page 1 “Mental tolerance to LSD generalises to psilocybin and mescaline but not to tetrahydrocannabinol or amphetamine.”

From page 19 “Mental tolerance to LSD in humans generalises to psilocybin and mescaline (and vice versa) (Isbell et al., 1961; Wolbach et al., 1962), moderately to DMT (dimethyltryptamine) (Rosenberg et al., 1964)...”

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>9. A kit for administering a titrating dosing regimen of a psychedelic, comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of the psychedelic in dosage forms separated in packaging according to dose and time of administration in a titrating dosing regimen, and instructions for use.</p> | <p><i>From the application of interest 17/734,098 paragraph [0027] “When administering the compound of the present invention parenterally, it will generally be formulated in a sublingual or buccal dissolving tablet, dissolving film, intranasal powder, intranasal solution, inhaled powder, inhaled solution, transdermal patch, transdermal patch (with microneedles or other permeation enhancers) or as a unit dosage injectable form (solution, suspension, emulsion)...”</i></p> <p>4. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2017/0157343A1 “Methods, devices and systems for pulmonary delivery of active agents” (Published June 8, 2017)</p> <p>From [0450] “... Optionally or additionally, the active pharmaceutically active agent is selected from the group comprising: tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), salvinorin A, benzoylmethylecgonine, dimethyltryptamine, psilocybin. Optionally or additionally, the substance is organized with a pre-determined amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent per unit area of the each cartridge in the tape, the daisy or the magazine. ... a sufficient amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent for at least two treatments...”</p> <p>From [0273] “The amount of the substance used in the MDI device may be determined based on the contents of the vaporizable agent contained therein, and on the pre-determined vaporized amount required to be released therefrom. The amount of the substance used in the MDI device may range from 20 to 500 mg, 10 to 200 mg, 9 to 150 mg, 8 to 100 mg, 7 to 50 mg, 5 to 20 mg, 1 to 10 mg, 10 to 70 mg, 10 to 60 mg, 12 to 50 mg, 12 to 40 mg, 15 to 40 mg, 12 to 30 mg or 12 to 25 mg.”</p> <p>From [0257] “As further discussed hereinabove, a metered dose inhaler (MDI) device, capable of delivering plant-derived active agents...”</p> <p>From [0555] “In some embodiments, according to personal feedback data obtained from the patient using MDI device 901 and/or by patient interface 905...One or more actions may be taken in response, for example postponing the next dose, increasing or decreasing the next dose (and/or following doses), and/or otherwise altering the regimen.”</p> |
|---|--|

From [0261] “As used herein, the terms “therapeutic window” and “**pharmaceutical window**” are interchangeable and refer to the **range of pharmacodynamic effects induced by a range of doses of one or more pharmaceutically active agents**, providing a balance between one or **more desired (positive) effect(s) and one or more adverse (negative) effect(s)**. According to some embodiments, the pharmaceutical/therapeutic window is referred to as a pharmacodynamic profile. The window may relate to a given point in time or **may span a period of time of any length, including for example minutes, hours, days or longer, shorter or to any intermediate period of time...**”

From **figure 1**

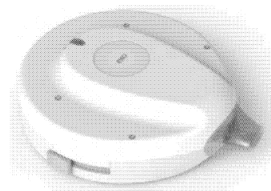


FIG. 1 (Background art)

From **figure 17A-B**

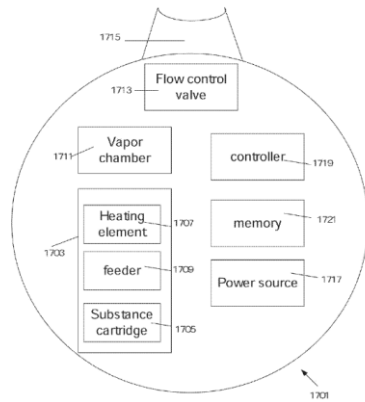


FIG. 17A

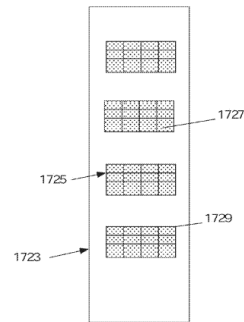


FIG. 17B

From [0248] “FIGS. 17A-D are a **schematic diagrams of a configuration of an inhaler device (FIG. 17A)**, and a **cartridge, also referred to herein interchangeably as “dose unit” or “dose cartridge”, of an inhaler device optionally comprising discrete doses (FIG. 17B)**, and other optional features thereof (FIGS. 17C-D), according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.”

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>From [0184] “the plurality pre-determined vaporized amounts and the pre-determined time intervals comprise a dose, a dosing and/or a regimen, and the input is configured to receive the dose and/or regimen”</p> <p>From [0551] “In some cases, certain functions such as transferring data to the physician, accessing the database to acquire information such as user/patient instructions, and/or other functions are enabled by patient interface”</p> <p>3. ISBELL (1961) “Cross Tolerance Between LSD and Psilocybin” Psychopharmacologia, 2(3): 147-159</p> <p>From page 11 “During the first and second periods of chronic administration the patients in Experiment I received 0.25 mcg/kg of LSD or 25 mcg/kg of psilocybin on the first day. These doses were increased 0.25 mcg/kg (LSD) or 25 mcg/kg (psiloeybin) daily nntil the patients were receiving 1.5 mcg/kg of LSD or 150 mcg/kg of psilocybin on the sixth day. These doses were maintained until the tests of tolerance and cross tolerance were performed. In Experiment II the patients received 0.15 mcg/kg of LSD or 21 mcg/kg of psilocybin on the first day of chronic administration, increasing by 0.15 mcg/kg of LSD or 21 mcg/kg of psilocybin daily until the patients were receiving 1.5 mcg/kg of LSD or 210 mcg/kg of psiloeybin on the tenth day. These doses were maintained through the twelfth day.”</p> |
| <p>10. The kit of claim 9, wherein said psychedelic is chosen from the group consisting of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), psilocybin, mescaline, 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (5-MeO-DMT), dimethyltryptamine (DMT), 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine (DOI), 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamie (DOB), salts thereof, tartrates thereof, analogs thereof, and homologues thereof.</p> | <p>4. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2017/0157343A1 “Methods, devices and systems for pulmonary delivery of active agents” (Published June 8, 2017)</p> <p>From [0450] “... Optionally or additionally, the active pharmaceutically active agent is selected from the group comprising: tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), salvinorin A, benzoylmethylecgonine, dimethyltryptamine, psilocybin. Optionally or additionally, the substance is organized with a pre-determined amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent per unit area of the each cartridge in the tape, the daisy or the magazine. ... a sufficient amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent for at least two treatments...”</p> <p>From [0273] “The amount of the substance used in the MDI device may be determined based on the contents of the vaporizable agent contained therein, and on the pre-determined vaporized amount required to be released therefrom. The amount of the substance used in</p> |

the MDI device may range from 20 to 500 mg, 10 to 200 mg, 9 to 150 mg, 8 to 100 mg, 7 to 50 mg, **5 to 20 mg, 1 to 10 mg**, 10 to 70 mg, 10 to 60 mg, 12 to 50 mg, 12 to 40 mg, 15 to 40 mg, 12 to 30 mg or 12 to 25 mg.”

From [0257] “As further discussed hereinabove, **a metered dose inhaler (MDI) device**, capable of delivering plant-derived active agents...”

From [0555] “In some embodiments, according to personal feedback data obtained from the patient using **MDI device 901** and/or by patient interface 905... One or more actions may be taken in response, for example postponing the next dose, **increasing** or decreasing **the next dose (and/or following doses)**, and/or otherwise altering the regimen.”

From [0261] “As used herein, the terms “therapeutic window” and “**pharmaceutical window**” are interchangeable and **refer to the range of pharmacodynamic effects induced by a range of doses of one or more pharmaceutically active agents**, providing a balance between one or **more desired (positive) effect(s) and one or more adverse (negative) effect(s)**. According to some embodiments, the pharmaceutical/therapeutic window is referred to as a pharmacodynamic profile. The window may relate to a given point in time or **may span a period of time of any length, including for example minutes, hours, days or longer, shorter or to any intermediate period of time...**”

From **figure 1**

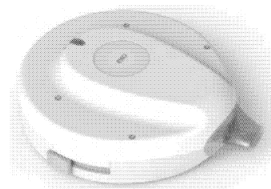


FIG. 1 (Background art)

From **figure 17A-B**

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 17A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 17B</p> <p>From [0248] “FIGS. 17A-D are a schematic diagrams of a configuration of an inhaler device (FIG. 17A), and a cartridge, also referred to herein interchangeably as “dose unit” or “dose cartridge”, of an inhaler device optionally comprising discrete doses (FIG. 17B), and other optional features thereof (FIGS. 17C-D), according to some embodiments of the present disclosure.”</p> <p>From [0184] “the plurality pre-determined vaporized amounts and the pre-determined time intervals comprise a dose, a dosing and/or a regimen, and the input is configured to receive the dose and/or regimen”</p> <p>From [0551] “In some cases, certain functions such as transferring data to the physician, accessing the database to acquire information such as user/patient instructions, and/or other functions are enabled by patient interface”</p> |
| <p>11. The kit of claim 9, wherein said dosage forms include a starting dose and additional increased doses.</p> | <p>4. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2017/0157343A1 “Methods, devices and systems for pulmonary delivery of active agents” (Published June 8, 2017)</p> <p>From [0450] “... Optionally or additionally, the active pharmaceutically active agent is selected from the group comprising: tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), salvinorin A, benzoylmethylecgonine, dimethyltryptamine, psilocybin. Optionally or additionally, the substance is organized with a pre-determined amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent per unit area of the each cartridge in the tape, the daisy or the magazine. ... a sufficient amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent for at least two treatments...”</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>From [0555] “In some embodiments, according to personal feedback data obtained from the patient using MDI device 901 and/or by patient interface 905...One or more actions may be taken in response, for example postponing the next dose, increasing or decreasing the next dose (and/or following doses), and/or otherwise altering the regimen.”</p> <p>From [0588] “...In some embodiments, the MDI device can be configured such that when below a minimal therapeutic effect, input by the patient may increase the dose and/or adjust the regimen in frequency and/or in quantity....”</p> |
| <p>12. The kit of claim 11, wherein said starting dose is in a different color or size from said additional increased doses.</p> | <p>4. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2017/0157343A1 “Methods, devices and systems for pulmonary delivery of active agents” (Published June 8, 2017)</p> <p>From [0588] “...In some embodiments, the MDI device can be configured such that when below a minimal therapeutic effect, input by the patient may increase the dose and/or adjust the regimen in frequency and/or in quantity....”</p> <p>From [0555] “In some embodiments, according to personal feedback data obtained from the patient using MDI device 901 and/or by patient interface 905...One or more actions may be taken in response, for example postponing the next dose, increasing or decreasing the next dose (and/or following doses), and/or otherwise altering the regimen.”</p> |
| <p>13. The kit of claim 11, wherein said additional increased doses are a single dosage form or multiple separate dosage forms.</p> | <p>4. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2017/0157343A1 “Methods, devices and systems for pulmonary delivery of active agents” (Published June 8, 2017)</p> <p>From [0293-295] “According to some embodiments of the present disclosure, a pharmacokinetic profile is achieved by providing a subject with one or more of: A dose—a single amount of a compound or an agent that is being administered thereto; and/or A regimen—a plurality of pre-determined doses that can be different in amounts or similar, given at various time intervals, which can be different or similar in terms of duration. In some embodiments, a regimen also encompasses a time of a delivery period (e.g., agent administration period, or treatment period).”</p> <p>From [0450] “... Optionally or additionally, the active pharmaceutically active agent is selected from the group comprising: tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), salvinorin A, benzoylmethylecgonine, dimethyltryptamine, psilocybin. Optionally or additionally, the substance is organized with a pre-determined</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent per unit area of the each cartridge in the tape, the daisy or the magazine. ... a sufficient amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent for at least two treatments...</p> <p>From [0555] “In some embodiments, according to personal feedback data obtained from the patient using MDI device 901 and/or by patient interface 905...One or more actions may be taken in response, for example postponing the next dose, increasing or decreasing the next dose (and/or following doses), and/or otherwise altering the regimen.”</p> |
| <p>14. The kit of claim 9, wherein said packaging indicates which time period each dose should be taken in.</p> | <p><i>From the application of interest 17/734,098 paragraph [0027] “When administering the compound of the present invention parenterally, it will generally be formulated in a sublingual or buccal dissolving tablet, dissolving film, intranasal powder, intranasal solution, inhaled powder, inhaled solution, transdermal patch, transdermal patch (with microneedles or other permeation enhancers) or as a unit dosage injectable form (solution, suspension, emulsion)... ”</i></p> <p>4. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2017/0157343A1 “Methods, devices and systems for pulmonary delivery of active agents” (Published June 8, 2017)</p> <p>From [0552] “In some embodiments, patient interface 905 and/or MDI device 901 are configured to notify the patient every time a pulmonary delivery (an inhalation) is due.”</p> <p>From [0053] “Optionally, the notice is provided automatically based on a scheduled regimen stored in the memory. Additionally or alternatively, the notice is set by the patient. Additionally or alternatively, the notice is issued by the physician.”</p> <p>From [0450] “... Optionally or additionally, the active pharmaceutically active agent is selected from the group comprising: tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), salvinorin A, benzoylmethylecgonine, dimethyltryptamine, psilocybin. Optionally or additionally, the substance is organized with a pre-determined amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent per unit area of the each cartridge in the tape, the daisy or the magazine. ... a sufficient amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent for at least two treatments...”</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>From [0555] “In some embodiments, according to personal feedback data obtained from the patient using MDI device 901 and/or by patient interface 905...One or more actions may be taken in response, for example postponing the next dose, increasing or decreasing the next dose (and/or following doses), and/or otherwise altering the regimen.”</p> |
| <p>15. The kit of claim 9, wherein said packaging is a blister pack.</p> | <p>5. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2022/0096504A1 “Methods and compositions comprising a 5ht receptor agonist for the treatment of psychological, cognitive, behavioral, and/or mood disorders” (published March 31, 2022)</p> <p>From [0230] “The articles of manufacture provided herein contain packaging materials. Examples of pharmaceutical packaging materials include, but are not limited to, blister packs, bottles, tubes, bags, containers, bottles, and any packaging material suitable for a selected formulation and intended mode of administration and treatment.”</p> <p>From claim 1 “A method of managing a neurological condition or one or more symptoms thereof in a subject in need thereof, comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutical composition comprising: a) a therapeutically effective amount of one or more 5HT receptor agonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, metabolite, derivative, or prodrug thereof; and b) a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the 5HT receptor agonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, metabolite, derivative, or prodrug thereof is provided to the subject in need thereof in an amount insufficient to provide an adverse side effect, such as hallucinogenic experience.”</p> <p>From claim 13 “The method of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the 5HT receptor agonist is psilocybin or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate, metabolite, derivative, or prodrug thereof.”</p> |
| <p>16. A method of treating an individual with psychedelics, including the steps of: administering the psychedelic to the individual having a condition or disease in a titrating dosing regimen; and reducing side effects of hallucinations and perceptual disturbances during treatment.</p> | <p>1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” <i>Elsevier</i>. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858</p> <p>From page 18 “Taking account of the fact that there is cross-tolerance between LSD and certain drugs of the antidepressant-class (which is indicative of a mechanistic overlap), we – engaging the olfactory-bulbectomy rodent model of depression – recently evaluated the antidepressant-like property of repeated LSD treatment. Bulbectomised rats, reminiscent on negatively biased cognitions of depressed patients, exhibit a deficiency to learn negative-stimulus avoidance. LSD (130 µg/kg, subcutaneous), given on eleven days in a</p> |

row, ameliorated this avoidance learning deficiency...Beyond once-in-a-while use, daily short-term application of LSD, as implicated by experimental data in rats, might – if alternated with stimulus-contexts that favour cognitive plasticity – entail therapeutic benefit for defined pathological conditions, such as depression...”

From page 30 “Title of Table 1: **Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1.** Each row (1-18) contains the **LSD regimen employed**, the day(s) when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”

From pages 29-30

| LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample size) |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
| 3 7-8 ds: 90-130 µg → 3 ds: 150 µg → 3 ds: 180 µg p.o. | Daily for mental effects; ds 3, 6, and 10 for somatic effects | Mentally (Ø -81.41% for R, Ø -78.51% for Q), mydriasis (Ø -57.97%), HTN (Ø -63.89%), and PTR (Ø -131.11%)* | n=4-5 |
| 4 7 ds: Ø 1.28 µg/kg → 77 ds: Ø 1.55 µg/kg p.o. | 7 th d: Ø 1.28 µg/kg 14 th d: Ø 1.55 µg/kg 21 st d: Ø 1.55 µg/kg 35 th d: 3 µg/kg 49 th d: 4.5 µg/kg 63 rd d: 6 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally (Ø -73.42% for R, Ø -45.83% for Q) and mydriasis (Ø -55.9%); inconsistent for HTN (Ø -29.9%) and PTR (Ø -7.3%)* | n=7 FOA |
| 5 6-7 ds: 0.25 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 6 th d) | 7-8 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | (Isbell et al., 1961) n=10 n=9 FOA |
| 6 12 ds: 0.15 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 10 th d) | 13 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | |
| 7 14 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 15 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and PTR; not for hyperthermia or TACH | (Wolbach et al., 1962) N=10 FOA |
| 8 13 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis; trend for TACH and PTR; not for HTN or hyperthermia | (Rosenberg et al., 1963) N=10 FOA |
| 9 21 ds: Increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. once daily** | 22 nd d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and TACH (hyperthermia and PTR n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 10 13 ds: Daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 6 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally and mydriasis; not for TACH, HTN, or PTR (hyperthermia n.d.) | (Rosenberg et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 11 10 ds: 0.5 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 11 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, and TACH (HTN, PTR, and hyperthermia n.d.) | (Isbell & Jasinski, 1969) N=10 FOA |
| 12 5 ds: 100 µg daily increasing to 500 µg i.m. (by 5 th d) | Daily | Mentally (estimated by outward gross behavioural change) | (Cholden et al., 1955) n=4 |
| 13 2 weeks: 100 µg i.m. | Daily | | n=4 schizophrenics ...continued |

| | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 14 | 3-6 ds: 100 µg p.o. | Daily | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Abramson et al., 1956) n=2 |
| 15 | 5 ds: 10 µg (1 st d) daily increasing to 75 or 100 µg (by 5 th d) p.o. | Daily | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=2 college graduates |
| 16 | 4-7 ds: 25-50 µg (1 st d) daily increasing to 200 µg p.o.*** | Daily | Mentally; partially for (undefined) autonomic effects | (Balestrieri & Fontanari, 1959) N=5 PNP |
| 17 | 6 ds: 0.25 µg/kg (1 st d) daily increasing to 1.25 µg/kg (by 6 th d) p.o. | 7 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mydriasis, PTR (mental effects n.d.) | (Chessick et al., 1964) N=9 schizophrenics |
| 18 | 1 st d: 300 µg → 6 ds: 100 µg → months: 100 µg [‡] | Daily(?) [#] | Mentally | (Hoffer & Osmond, 1967) [#] |
| <p>*Percent values (averaged across the different challenge days) were calculated on basis of the mean values graphically presented in the original paper. **Exact regimen details not stated. ***Regimens varied between subjects, exact details not stated. *Exact details, application route, and sample (size) not stated. 2x: Twice; → Followed by; O Mean; HTN: Hypertension; FOA: Former opioid addicts; i.m.: Intramuscular; n.d.: Not determined; PNP: Psychiatric and neurological patients; PTR: Patellar hyperreflexia; p.o.: Per os; Q: 47-items self-rating questionnaire; R: Rating by physician; TACH: Tachycardia.</p> | | | | |

From pages 3-4 “LSD’s psychedelic effect is characterised by (visual) illusions and pseudo-hallucinations, formal thought disorders, ambivalence and exaltation of affection, as well as distorted perceptions of time, space and body-self (e.g. Stoll, 1947). Isbell and colleagues quantified these by means of Abramson-et-al.’s 47-items questionnaire, which asked the patients to self-rate their psychophysiological state (e.g. “Are shapes and colours altered?”, “Do you feel as if in a dream?”, or “Do you tremble inside?” (Abramson et al., 1955, p. 34)), as well as of a 4-graded rating system used by a physician to externally estimate the severity of the patients’ perceptual distortions. Except from one regimen, where LSD was given twice a day (Tab. 1: 2), Isbell and colleagues usually applied LSD once per day, per os or intramuscularly (i.m.). In most regimens, they started with a low dose of around 0.3 µg/kg, gradually increased it over four to ten days to a final dose of around 1.4 µg/kg, which then was maintained (Tab. 1: 1-2, 5-11)... On the average (referring to the results of both the questionnaire and the physician’s rating), ... A 1.5-µg/kg dose of LSD, applied in a pretest, induced a strong mental reaction; after two weeks of daily LSD treatment, however, the same dose was virtually inactive...”

From page 26 “Title of Figure 1: Tolerance to the psychedelic effect of LSD in humans
Legend to Figure 1. Mean time course of the psychedelic effect of a 1.5-µg/kg intramuscular dose of LSD (as determined by a self-rating questionnaire) before (control) and after (test) two weeks of daily LSD treatment (N=10). Recreated from: Psychopharmacologia, 5, 1963, p. 11, fig. 2a, Observations on direct and cross tolerance with LSD and d-amphetamine in man, by Rosenberg et al.

| | <table border="1"> <caption>Data from the line graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Hours after drug</th> <th>Control (Number of answers)</th> <th>Test (Number of answers)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>15</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>20</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>20</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>10</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Hours after drug | Control (Number of answers) | Test (Number of answers) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hours after drug | Control (Number of answers) | Test (Number of answers) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 15 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 20 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 20 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>17. The method of claim 16, wherein the condition or disease being treated is chosen from the group consisting of anxiety disorders, depression, headache disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), personality disorders, stress disorders, drug disorders, gambling disorder, eating disorder, body dysmorphic disorder, pain, neurodegenerative disorders, movement disorders, autism spectrum disorder, eating disorders, and neurological disorders.</p> | <p>2. KUYPERS (2020) “The therapeutic potential of microdosing psychedelics in depression” <i>Therapeutic Advances in Psychopharmacology</i>. 10: 1-15</p> <p>From page 2 “Interestingly, Albert Hofmann, the ‘discoverer’ of LSD and its hallucinogenic effects, stated decades ago that ‘very small doses, perhaps 25 micrograms’, could be useful as an antidepressant. 24,25 This seems to be confirmed in the reports of people self-treating with microdoses of psychedelics to combat symptoms of affective disorders such as depression and anxiety disorders.14,26”</p> <p>From page 9 “In total, five studies were identified testing the effects of (low) doses of psilocybin on subjective experience and cognitive performance in healthy volunteers and patients with OCD.”</p> <p>From page 2 “In general, a microdose is considered to be one tenth of a dose normally causing hallucinogenic effects. When taking the doses used in clinical research as a reference,2,4 a microdose then would be 10–20 mcg of LSD and/or 0.3–0.5 g of psilocybin-containing mushrooms.15,16 In a recent survey, users reported taking between 6 and 20 mcg LSD and 0.2–0.5 g of dried psilocybin mushrooms...”</p> <p>From page 7 “The main findings were that (1) LSD produces dose-related effects with the exception of the lowest dose (0.25 mcg/kg), which did not produce differentiating effects from placebo”</p> <p>From page 7 “Isbell and colleagues published the findings of six experiments in which a range of LSD doses (0.25–2 mcg/kg or 10–180 mcg) was administered in several regimens, aiming to investigate the dose response effect, the test-retest value of a series of mental and physiological measures, and tolerance after repeated doses of LSD.41 The latter was assessed in four studies, of which only two also included low doses (10–20 mcg) next to higher, psychedelic, doses of LSD. Of note, these findings were also published 1 year earlier, though less methodological detail was provided.”</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4. U.S. Pat. App. Doc. No. US2017/0157343A1 “Methods, devices and systems for pulmonary delivery of active agents” (Published June 8, 2017)

From [0036] “According to some embodiments, the desired effect corresponds to a symptom that includes **pain, migraine, depression**, cognitive function deficit, attention deficit, hyperactivity, **anxiety disorders**, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, insomnia, delirium, appetite variations, sexual dysfunction, spasticity, increased intra ocular pressure, bladder dysfunction, tics, **Tourette symptoms**, post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) symptoms, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) symptoms, hyper tension, hemorrhagic symptoms, septic and cardiogenic shock, **drug addiction and craving, withdrawal symptoms**, tremors and **other movement disorders.**”

From [0358] “A personally perceived therapeutic effect may be associated with or corresponds to, directly or indirectly, a **symptom of the medical condition which the patient is being treated for. In some cases a patient may perceive a change in the perceived level of the symptom, and when the symptom of the medical condition is alleviated (a diminution in the level of the symptom), the person perceives this change as a therapeutic effect of agent delivered during the treatment.** Hence, according to embodiments, a personally perceived therapeutic effect corresponds to a reduction in a level of a symptom such as, but not limited to, **pain, migraine, depression**, cognitive function deficit, attention deficit, hyperactivity, **anxiety disorders**, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, insomnia, delirium, appetite variations, sexual dysfunction, spasticity, increased intra ocular pressure, bladder dysfunction, tics, Tourette symptoms, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) symptoms, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) symptoms, hyper tension, hemorrhagic symptoms, septic and cardiogenic shock, drug addiction and craving, withdrawal symptoms, tremors and other movement disorders symptoms”

From [0450] “... Optionally or additionally, **the active pharmaceutically active agent is selected from the group** comprising: tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), salvinorin A, benzoylmethylecgonine, **dimethyltryptamine, psilocybin**. Optionally or additionally, the substance is organized with a **pre-determined amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent per unit area of the each cartridge in the tape, the daisy or the magazine. ... a sufficient amount of the active pharmaceutically active agent for at least two treatments...**”

From [0588] “...In some embodiments, the **MDI device can be configured** such that when below a minimal therapeutic effect, input by the **patient may increase the dose and/or adjust the regimen in frequency and/or in quantity....**”

1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” *Elsevier*. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

From **page 18** “Taking account of the fact that there is cross-tolerance between LSD and certain drugs of the antidepressant-class (which is indicative of a mechanistic overlap), we – engaging the olfactory-bulbectomy **rodent model of depression** – recently **evaluated the antidepressant-like property of repeated LSD treatment**. Bulbectomised rats, reminiscent on negatively biased cognitions of depressed patients, exhibit a deficiency to learn negative-stimulus avoidance. **LSD (130 µg/kg, subcutaneous), given on eleven days in a row, ameliorated this avoidance learning deficiency...**Beyond once-in-a-while use, **daily short-term application of LSD**, as implicated by experimental data in rats, might – if alternated with stimulus-contexts that **favour cognitive plasticity – entail therapeutic benefit for defined pathological conditions, such as depression...**”

From **page 30** “Title of Table 1: **Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1**. Each row (1-18) contains the **LSD regimen employed**, the day(s) when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”

From **pages 29-30**

| | LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample size) |
|----|---|---|--|--|
| | | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 | 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 | 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
| 3 | 7-8 ds: 90-130 µg → 3 ds: 150 µg → 3 ds: 180 µg p.o. | Daily for mental effects; ds 3, 6, and 10 for somatic effects | Mentally (O -81.41% for R, O -78.51% for Q), mydriasis (O -57.97%), HTN (O -63.89%), and PTR (O -131.11%)* | n=4-5 |
| 4 | 7 ds: O 1.28 µg/kg → 77 ds: O 1.55 µg/kg p.o. | 7 th d: O 1.28 µg/kg 14 th d: O 1.55 µg/kg 21 st d: O 1.55 µg/kg 35 th d: 3 µg/kg 49 th d: 4.5 µg/kg 63 rd d: 6 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally (O -73.42% for R, O -45.83% for Q) and mydriasis (O -55.9%); inconsistent for HTN (O -29.9%) and PTR (O -7.3%)* | n=7 FOA |
| 5 | 6-7 ds: 0.25 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 6 th d) | 7-8 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | (Isbell et al., 1961) n=10 |
| 6 | 12 ds: 0.15 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 10 th d) | 13 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | n=9 FOA |
| 7 | 14 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 15 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and PTR; not for hyperthermia or TACH | (Wolbach et al., 1962) N=10 FOA |
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| 9 | 21 ds: Increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. once daily** | 22 nd d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and TACH (hyperthermia and PTR n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 10 | 13 ds: Daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 6 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally and mydriasis; not for TACH, HTN, or PTR (hyperthermia n.d.) | (Rosenberg et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 11 | 10 ds: 0.5 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 11 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, and TACH (HTN, PTR, and hyperthermia n.d.) | (Isbell & Jasinski, 1969) N=10 FOA |
| 12 | 5 ds: 100 µg daily increasing to 500 µg i.m. (by 5 th d) | Daily | Mentally (estimated by outward gross behavioural change) | (Cholden et al., 1955) n=4 |
| 13 | 2 weeks: 100 µg i.m. | Daily | | n=4 schizophrenics ...continued |
| 14 | 3-6 ds: 100 µg p.o. | Daily | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Abramson et al., 1956) n=2 |
| 15 | 5 ds: 10 µg (1 st d) daily increasing to 75 or 100 µg (by 5 th d) p.o. | Daily | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=2 college graduates |
| 16 | 4-7 ds: 25-50 µg (1 st d) daily increasing to 200 µg p.o.*** | Daily | Mentally; partially for (undefined) autonomic effects | (Balestrieri & Fontanari, 1959) N=5 PNP |
| 17 | 6 ds: 0.25 µg/kg (1 st d) daily increasing to 1.25 µg/kg (by 6 th d) p.o. | 7 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mydriasis, PTR (mental effects n.d.) | (Chessick et al., 1964) N=9 schizophrenics |
| 18 | 1 st d: 300 µg → 6 ds: 100 µg → months: 100 µg [‡] | Daily(?) [‡] | Mentally | (Hoffer & Osmond, 1967) [‡] |

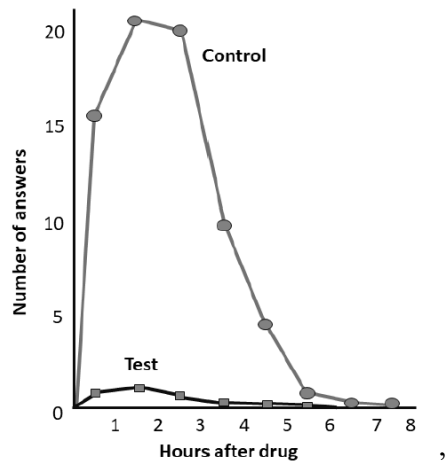
*Percent values (averaged across the different challenge days) were calculated on basis of the mean values graphically presented in the original paper. **Exact regimen details not stated. ***Regimens varied between subjects, exact details not stated. †Exact details, application route, and sample (size) not stated. 2x: Twice, → Followed by; O Mean, HTN: Hypertension, FOA: Former opioid addicts; i.m.: Intramuscular; n.d.: Not determined; PNP: Psychiatric and neurological patients; PTR: Patellar hyperreflexia; p.o.: Per os; Q: 47-items self-rating questionnaire; R: Rating by physician; TACH: Tachycardia.

From pages 3-4 “LSD’s psychedelic effect is characterised by (visual) illusions and pseudo-hallucinations, formal thought disorders, ambivalence and exaltation of affection, as well as distorted

perceptions of time, space and body-self (e.g. Stoll, 1947). Isbell and colleagues quantified these by means of Abramson-et-al.'s 47-items questionnaire, which asked the patients to self-rate their psychophysiological state (e.g. "Are shapes and colours altered?", "Do you feel as if in a dream?", or "Do you tremble inside?" (Abramson et al., 1955, p. 34)), as well as of a 4-graded rating system used by a physician to externally estimate the severity of the patients' perceptual distortions. Except from one regimen, where LSD was given twice a day (Tab. 1: 2), Isbell and colleagues usually applied LSD once per day, per os or intramuscularly (i.m.). In most regimens, they started with a low dose of around 0.3 µg/kg, gradually increased it over four to ten days to a final dose of around 1.4 µg/kg, which then was maintained (Tab. 1: 1-2, 5-11)... On the average (referring to the results of both the questionnaire and the physician's rating), ... A 1.5-µg/kg dose of LSD, applied in a pretest, induced a strong mental reaction; after two weeks of daily LSD treatment, however, the same dose was virtually inactive..."

From page 26 "Title of Figure 1: Tolerance to the psychedelic effect of LSD in humans

Legend to Figure 1. Mean time course of the psychedelic effect of a 1.5-µg/kg intramuscular dose of LSD (as determined by a self-rating questionnaire) before (control) and after (test) two weeks of daily LSD treatment (N=10). Recreated from: Psychopharmacologia, 5, 1963, p. 11, fig. 2a, Observations on direct and cross tolerance with LSD and d-amphetamine in man, by Rosenberg et al.



18. The method of claim 16, wherein said administering step is further defined as: administering a starting dose to the individual; at a set amount of time, increasing the dose a set amount and administering the increased dose to the individual; and

1. BUCHBORN (2016) "Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications" Elsevier. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

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repeating said increasing and administering steps over a period of time that the individual is being treated and until a maximum desired dose is reached.

indicative of a mechanistic overlap), we – engaging the olfactory-bulbectomy **rodent model of depression** – recently **evaluated the antidepressant-like property of repeated LSD treatment**. Bulbectomised rats, reminiscent on negatively biased cognitions of depressed patients, exhibit a deficiency to learn negative-stimulus avoidance. **LSD (130 µg/kg, subcutaneous), given on eleven days in a row, ameliorated this avoidance learning deficiency...**Beyond once-in-a-while use, **daily short-term application of LSD**, as implicated by experimental data in rats, might – if alternated with stimulus-contexts that **favour cognitive plasticity – entail therapeutic benefit for defined pathological conditions, such as depression...**”

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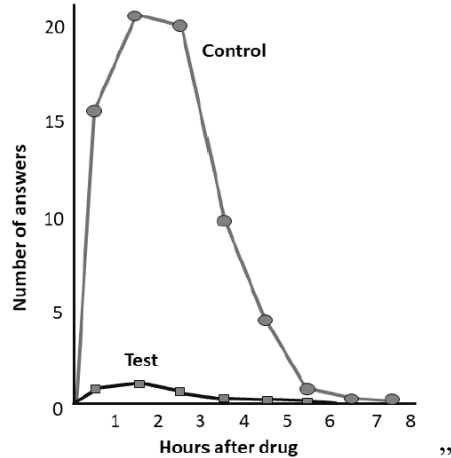
From pages 29-30

| LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
| 3 7-8 ds: 90-130 µg → 3 ds: 150 µg → 3 ds: 180 µg p.o. | Daily for mental effects; ds 3, 6, and 10 for somatic effects | Mentally (Ø -81.41% for R, Ø -78.51% for Q), mydriasis (Ø -57.97%), HTN (Ø -63.89%), and PTR (Ø -131.11%)* | n=4-5 |
| 4 7 ds: Ø 1.28 µg/kg → 77 ds: Ø 1.55 µg/kg p.o. | 7 th d: Ø 1.28 µg/kg 14 th d: Ø 1.55 µg/kg 21 st d: Ø 1.55 µg/kg 35 th d: 3 µg/kg 49 th d: 4.5 µg/kg 63 rd d: 6 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally (Ø -73.42% for R, Ø -45.83% for Q) and mydriasis (Ø -55.9%); inconsistent for HTN (Ø -29.9%) and PTR (Ø -7.3%)* | n=7 FOA |
| 5 6-7 ds: 0.25 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 6 th d) | 7-8 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | (Isbell et al., 1961) n=10 |
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| 7 14 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 15 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and PTR; not for hyperthermia or TACH | (Wolbach et al., 1962) N=10 FOA |
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| 13 2 weeks: 100 µg i.m. | Daily | | n=4 schizophrenics ...continued |

| | | | | |
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| 14 | 3-6 ds: 100 µg p.o. | Daily | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Abramson et al., 1956) n=2 |
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| 18 | 1 st d: 300 µg → 6 ds: 100 µg → months: 100 µg [‡] | Daily(?) [#] | Mentally | (Hoffer & Osmond, 1967) [#] |
| <p>*Percent values (averaged across the different challenge days) were calculated on basis of the mean values graphically presented in the original paper. **Exact regimen details not stated. ***Regimens varied between subjects, exact details not stated. †Exact details, application route, and sample (size) not stated. 2x: Twice; → Followed by; O Mean; HTN: Hypertension; FOA: Former opioid addicts; i.m.: Intramuscular; n.d.: Not determined; PNP: Psychiatric and neurological patients; PTR: Patellar hyperreflexia; p.o.: Per os; Q: 47-items self-rating questionnaire; R: Rating by physician; TACH: Tachycardia.</p> | | | | |

From pages 3-4 “LSD’s psychedelic effect is characterised by (visual) illusions and pseudo-hallucinations, formal thought disorders, ambivalence and exaltation of affection, as well as distorted perceptions of time, space and body-self (e.g. Stoll, 1947). Isbell and colleagues quantified these by means of Abramson-et-al.’s 47-items questionnaire, which asked the patients to self-rate their psychophysiological state (e.g. “Are shapes and colours altered?”, “Do you feel as if in a dream?”, or “Do you tremble inside?” (Abramson et al., 1955, p. 34)), as well as of a 4-graded rating system used by a physician to externally estimate the severity of the patients’ perceptual distortions. Except from one regimen, where LSD was given twice a day (Tab. 1: 2), Isbell and colleagues usually applied LSD once per day, per os or intramuscularly (i.m.). In most regimens, they started with a low dose of around 0.3 µg/kg, gradually increased it over four to ten days to a final dose of around 1.4 µg/kg, which then was maintained (Tab. 1: 1-2, 5-11)... On the average (referring to the results of both the questionnaire and the physician’s rating), ... A 1.5-µg/kg dose of LSD, applied in a pretest, induced a strong mental reaction; after two weeks of daily LSD treatment, however, the same dose was virtually inactive...”

From page 26 “Title of Figure 1: Tolerance to the psychedelic effect of LSD in humans
Legend to Figure 1. Mean time course of the psychedelic effect of a 1.5-µg/kg intramuscular dose of LSD (as determined by a self-rating questionnaire) before (control) and after (test) two weeks of daily LSD treatment (N=10). Recreated from: Psychopharmacologia, 5, 1963, p. 11, fig. 2a, Observations on direct and cross tolerance with LSD and d-amphetamine in man, by Rosenberg et al.



19. The method of claim 18, wherein the starting dose is a sub-perceptual dose.

1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” *Elsevier*. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

From **page 18** “Taking account of the fact that there is cross-tolerance between LSD and certain drugs of the antidepressant-class (which is indicative of a mechanistic overlap), we – engaging the olfactory-bulbectomy **rodent model of depression** – recently **evaluated the antidepressant-like property of repeated LSD treatment**. Bulbectomised rats, reminiscent on negatively biased cognitions of depressed patients, exhibit a deficiency to learn negative-stimulus avoidance. **LSD (130 µg/kg, subcutaneous), given on eleven days in a row, ameliorated this avoidance learning deficiency...**Beyond once-in-a-while use, **daily short-term application of LSD**, as implicated by experimental data in rats, might – if alternated with stimulus-contexts that **favour cognitive plasticity – entail therapeutic benefit for defined pathological conditions, such as depression...**”

From **page 30** “Title of Table 1: **Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1**. Each row (1-18) contains the **LSD regimen employed, the day(s)** when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”

From **pages 29-30**

| | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 17 | 6 ds: 0.25 µg/kg (1st d) daily increasing to 1.25 µg/kg (by 6 th d) p.o. | 7 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mydriasis, PTR (mental effects n.d.) | (Chessick et al., 1964) N=9 schizophrenics |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|

2. KUYPERS (2020) “The therapeutic potential of microdosing psychedelics in depression” *Therapeutic Advances in Psychopharmacology*. 10: 1-15

From **page 2** “In general, **a microdose is considered to be one tenth of a dose normally causing hallucinogenic effects**. When taking the

| | <p>doses used in clinical research as a reference,2,4 a microdose then would be 10–20 mcg of LSD and/or 0.3–0.5 g of psilocybin-containing mushrooms.15,16 In a recent survey, users reported taking between 6 and 20 mcg LSD and 0.2–0.5 g of dried psilocybin mushrooms...”</p> <p>From page 7 “The main findings were that (1) LSD produces dose-related effects with the exception of the lowest dose (0.25 mcg/kg), which did not produce differentiating effects from placebo”</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| <p>20. The method of claim 18, wherein the starting dose is 10 µg and is increased by 10 µg every period of time.</p> | <p>1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” <i>Elsevier</i>. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858</p> <p>From page 18 “Taking account of the fact that there is cross-tolerance between LSD and certain drugs of the antidepressant-class (which is indicative of a mechanistic overlap), we – engaging the olfactory-bulbectomy rodent model of depression – recently evaluated the antidepressant-like property of repeated LSD treatment. Bulbectomised rats, reminiscent on negatively biased cognitions of depressed patients, exhibit a deficiency to learn negative-stimulus avoidance. LSD (130 µg/kg, subcutaneous), given on eleven days in a row, ameliorated this avoidance learning deficiency...Beyond once-in-a-while use, daily short-term application of LSD, as implicated by experimental data in rats, might – if alternated with stimulus-contexts that favour cognitive plasticity – entail therapeutic benefit for defined pathological conditions, such as depression...”</p> <p>From page 30 “Title of Table 1: Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1. Each row (1-18) contains the LSD regimen employed, the day(s) when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”</p> <p>From pages 29-30</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="586 1436 1414 1654"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">LSD regimen</th> <th colspan="2">Tolerance</th> <th rowspan="2">Reference (+ sample [size])</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Challenge</th> <th>Noted for</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7th d)</td> <td>8th d: 75 µg p.o.</td> <td>Mentally (somatic effects n.d.)</td> <td>(Isbell et al., 1956) n=8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 1st d: 2x 10 µg 2nd d: 2x 20 µg 3rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o.</td> <td>4th d: 75 µg p.o.</td> <td>Mentally (somatic effects n.d.)</td> <td>n=11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) | Challenge | Noted for | 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 | 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
| LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Challenge | Noted for | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>21. The method of claim 18, wherein the period of time is chosen from the group consisting of hours, days, weeks, months, and years.</p> | <p>1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” <i>Elsevier</i>. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

From **page 18** “Taking account of the fact that there is cross-tolerance between LSD and certain drugs of the antidepressant-class (which is indicative of a mechanistic overlap), we – engaging the olfactory-bulbectomy **rodent model of depression** – recently **evaluated the antidepressant-like property of repeated LSD treatment**. Bulbectomised rats, reminiscent on negatively biased cognitions of depressed patients, exhibit a deficiency to learn negative-stimulus avoidance. **LSD (130 µg/kg, subcutaneous), given on eleven days in a row, ameliorated this avoidance learning deficiency...**Beyond once-in-a-while use, **daily short-term application of LSD**, as implicated by experimental data in rats, might – if alternated with stimulus-contexts that **favour cognitive plasticity – entail therapeutic benefit for defined pathological conditions, such as depression...**”

From **page 30** “Title of Table 1: **Human studies on tolerance to LSD Legend to Table 1**. Each row (1-18) contains the **LSD regimen employed, the day(s)** when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”

From **pages 29-30**

| LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |

22. The method of claim 18, wherein the dose is increased by an amount chosen from the group consisting of 10, 20, 30, and 50 µg.

1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” *Elsevier*. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

From **page 18** “Taking account of the fact that there is cross-tolerance between LSD and certain drugs of the antidepressant-class (which is indicative of a mechanistic overlap), we – engaging the olfactory-bulbectomy **rodent model of depression** – recently **evaluated the antidepressant-like property of repeated LSD treatment**. Bulbectomised rats, reminiscent on negatively biased cognitions of depressed patients, exhibit a deficiency to learn negative-stimulus avoidance. **LSD (130 µg/kg, subcutaneous), given on eleven days in a row, ameliorated this avoidance learning deficiency...**Beyond once-in-a-while use, **daily short-term application of LSD**, as implicated by experimental data in rats, might – if alternated with stimulus-contexts that **favour cognitive plasticity – entail therapeutic benefit for defined pathological conditions, such as depression...**”

From **page 30** “Title of Table 1: **Human studies on tolerance to LSD**

Legend to Table 1. Each row (1-18) contains the **LSD regimen employed, the day(s)** when tolerance was challenged, the results of challenge, samples and the corresponding reference.”

From pages 29-30

| | LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) |
|---|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| | | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 | 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 | 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
| 3 | 7-8 ds: 90-130 µg → 3 ds: 150 µg → 3 ds: 180 µg p.o. | Daily for mental effects: ds 3, 6, and 10 for somatic effects | Mentally (Ø -81.41% for R, Ø -78.51% for Q), mydriasis (Ø -57.97%), HTN (Ø -63.89%), and PTR (Ø -131.11%)* | n=4-5 |

23. The method of claim 16, wherein said administering step is further defined as administering a starting dose of a loading dose and administering subsequent doses of sub-perceptual doses.

From the application of interest 17/734,098 paragrah [0021] “The starting dose can also be a larger loading dose administered under medical supervision followed by repeat sub-perceptual doses to maintain the treatment benefit while limiting side effects to only the first dose.”

2. KUYPERS (2020) “The therapeutic potential of microdosing psychedelics in depression” Therapeutic Advances in Psychopharmacology. 10: 1-15

From page 2 “In general, a microdose is considered to be one tenth of a dose normally causing hallucinogenic effects. When taking the doses used in clinical research as a reference, 2,4 a microdose then would be 10–20 mcg of LSD and/or 0.3–0.5 g of psilocybin-containing mushrooms. 15,16 In a recent survey, users reported taking between 6 and 20 mcg LSD and 0.2–0.5 g of dried psilocybin mushrooms...”

1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” Elsevier. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

From page 18 “Taking account of the fact that there is cross-tolerance between LSD and certain drugs of the antidepressant-class (which is indicative of a mechanistic overlap), we – engaging the olfactory-bulbectomy rodent model of depression – recently evaluated the antidepressant-like property of repeated LSD treatment. Bulbectomised rats, reminiscent on negatively biased cognitions of depressed patients, exhibit a deficiency to learn negative-stimulus

avoidance. **LSD (130 µg/kg, subcutaneous), given on eleven days in a row, ameliorated this avoidance learning deficiency...Beyond once-in-a-while use, daily short-term application of LSD, as implicated by experimental data in rats, might – if alternated with stimulus-contexts that favour cognitive plasticity – entail therapeutic benefit for defined pathological conditions, such as depression...”**

From pages 29-30

| LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample size) |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=11 |
| 3 7-8 ds: 90-130 µg → 3 ds: 150 µg → 3 ds: 180 µg p.o. | Daily for mental effects; ds 3, 6, and 10 for somatic effects | Mentally (Ø -81.41% for R, Ø -78.51% for Q), mydriasis (Ø -57.97%), HTN (Ø -63.89%), and PTR (Ø -131.11%)* | n=4-5 |
| 4 7 ds: Ø 1.28 µg/kg → 77 ds: Ø 1.55 µg/kg p.o. | 7 th d: Ø 1.28 µg/kg 14 th d: Ø 1.55 µg/kg 21 st d: Ø 1.55 µg/kg 35 th d: 3 µg/kg 49 th d: 4.5 µg/kg 63 rd d: 6 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally (Ø -73.42% for R, Ø -45.83% for Q) and mydriasis (Ø -55.9%); inconsistent for HTN (Ø -29.9%) and PTR (Ø -7.3%)* | n=7 FOA |
| 5 6-7 ds: 0.25 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 6 th d) | 7-8 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | (Isbell et al., 1961) n=10 |
| 6 12 ds: 0.15 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 10 th d) | 13 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | n=9 FOA |
| 7 14 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 15 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and PTR; not for hyperthermia or TACH | (Wolbach et al., 1962) N=10 FOA |
| 8 13 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis; trend for TACH and PTR; not for HTN or hyperthermia | (Rosenberg et al., 1963) N=10 FOA |
| 9 21 ds: Increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. once daily** | 22 nd d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and TACH (hyperthermia and PTR n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 10 13 ds: Daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 6 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally and mydriasis; not for TACH, HTN, or PTR (hyperthermia n.d.) | (Rosenberg et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 11 10 ds: 0.5 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 11 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, and TACH (HTN, PTR, and hyperthermia n.d.) | (Isbell & Jasinski, 1969) N=10 FOA |
| 12 5 ds: 100 µg daily increasing to 500 µg i.m. (by 5 th d) | Daily | Mentally (estimated by outward gross behavioural change) | (Cholden et al., 1955) n=4 |
| 13 2 weeks: 100 µg i.m. | Daily | | n=4 schizophrenics ...continued |

24. The method of claim 16, wherein the psychedelic is chosen from the group consisting of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), psilocybin, mescaline, 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (5-MeO-DMT), dimethyltryptamine

1. BUCHBORN (2016) “Neuropathology of Drug Addictions and Substance Misuse, Volume 2: Stimulants, Club and Dissociative Drugs, Hallucinogens, Steroids, Inhalants and International Aspects Edition: 1 - Chapter 79 Tolerance to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide: Overview, Correlates, and Clinical Implications” Elsevier. ISBN: 9780128002131. Pages. 846-858

(DMT), 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine (DOI), 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine (DOB), salts thereof, tartrates thereof, analogs thereof, and homologues thereof.

From **page 18** “Taking account of the fact that there is cross-tolerance between LSD and certain drugs of the antidepressant-class (which is indicative of a mechanistic overlap), we – engaging the olfactory-bulbectomy **rodent model of depression** – recently **evaluated the antidepressant-like property of repeated LSD treatment**. Bulbectomised rats, reminiscent on negatively biased cognitions of depressed patients, exhibit a deficiency to learn negative-stimulus avoidance. **LSD (130 µg/kg, subcutaneous), given on eleven days in a row, ameliorated this avoidance learning deficiency...**Beyond once-in-a-while use, **daily short-term application of LSD**, as implicated by experimental data in rats, might – if alternated with stimulus-contexts that **favour cognitive plasticity – entail therapeutic benefit for defined pathological conditions, such as depression...**”

From pages 29-30

| LSD regimen | Tolerance | | Reference (+ sample [size]) |
|--|---|--|---|
| | Challenge | Noted for | |
| 1 7 ds: 20 µg daily increasing to 75 µg p.o. (by 7 th d) | 8 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | (Isbell et al., 1956) n=8 n=11 |
| 2 1 st d: 2x 10 µg 2 nd d: 2x 20 µg 3 rd d: 2x 30 µg p.o. | 4 th d: 75 µg p.o. | Mentally (somatic effects n.d.) | n=4-5 |
| 3 7-8 ds: 90-130 µg → 3 ds: 150 µg → 3 ds: 180 µg p.o. | Daily for mental effects: ds 3, 6, and 10 for somatic effects | Mentally (O -81.41% for R, O -78.51% for Q), mydriasis (O -57.97%), HTN (O -63.89%), and PTR (O -131.11%)* | n=7 FOA |
| 4 7 ds: O 1.28 µg/kg → 77 ds: O 1.55 µg/kg p.o. | 7 th d: O 1.28 µg/kg 14 th d: O 1.55 µg/kg 21 st d: O 1.55 µg/kg 35 th d: 3 µg/kg 49 th d: 4.5 µg/kg 63 rd d: 6 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally (O -73.42% for R, O -45.83% for Q) and mydriasis (O -55.9%); inconsistent for HTN (O -29.9%) and PTR (O -7.3%)* | (Isbell et al., 1961) n=10 n=9 FOA |
| 5 6-7 ds: 0.25 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 6 th d) | 7-8 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | (Wolbach et al., 1962) N=10 FOA |
| 6 12 ds: 0.15 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg p.o. (by 10 th d) | 13 th d: 1.5 µg/kg p.o. | Mentally, mydriasis, hyperthermia, HTN, and TACH; not for PTR | (Rosenberg et al., 1963) N=10 FOA |
| 7 14 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 15 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and PTR; not for hyperthermia or TACH | (Isbell et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 8 13 ds: 0.3 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis; trend for TACH and PTR; not for HTN or hyperthermia | (Rosenberg et al., 1964) N=6 FOA |
| 9 21 ds: Increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. once daily** | 22 nd d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, HTN, and TACH (hyperthermia and PTR n.d.) | (Isbell & Jasinski, 1969) N=10 FOA |
| 10 13 ds: Daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 6 th d) | 14 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally and mydriasis; not for TACH, HTN, or PTR (hyperthermia n.d.) | (Cholden et al., 1955) n=4 n=4 schizophrenics |
| 11 10 ds: 0.5 µg/kg daily increasing to 1.5 µg/kg i.m. (by 5 th d) | 11 th d: 1.5 µg/kg i.m. | Mentally, mydriasis, and TACH (HTN, PTR, and hyperthermia n.d.) | ...continued |
| 12 5 ds: 100 µg daily increasing to 500 µg i.m. (by 5 th d) | Daily | Mentally (estimated by outward gross behavioural change) | |
| 13 2 weeks: 100 µg i.m. | Daily | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>From page 1 “Mental tolerance to LSD generalises to psilocybin and mescaline but not to tetrahydrocannabinol or amphetamine.”</p> <p>From page 19 “Mental tolerance to LSD in humans generalises to psilocybin and mescaline (and vice versa) (Isbell et al., 1961; Wolbach et al., 1962), moderately to DMT (dimethyltryptamine) (Rosenberg et al., 1964)...”</p> |
|--|---|

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|-------------------------------|--------|----|----------------------------------|---------|
| Claims_Chart-3P.RELEVANCE.pdf | (1-34) | 34 | Concise Description of Relevance | 1985 KB |
| Claims_Chart-3P.RELEVANCE.pdf | (1-34) | 34 | Concise Description of Relevance | 1985 KB |
| 1_BUCHBORN.pdf | | 35 | - | 3340 KB |
| 1_BUCHBORN-NPL.pdf | (1-35) | 35 | Non Patent Literature | 3321 KB |
| 2_KUYPERS.pdf | | 15 | - | 601 KB |
| 2_KUYPERS-NPL.pdf | (1-15) | 15 | Non Patent Literature | 237 KB |
| 3_ISBELL.pdf | | 13 | - | 1369 KB |
| 3_ISBELL-NPL.pdf | (1-13) | 13 | Non Patent Literature | 1357 KB |

Digest

DOCUMENT

MESSAGE DIGEST(SHA-512)

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| Claims_Chart.pdf | 921513F1F4F66D6D24E5230FA15945523A7CB94EC2A1B9C5EA982E6A40F734B2177580654AE97845A88AF3BF5583E45BB7C93FDFF03AF3DDDD3CE73A06282420 |
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| Claims_Chart- 3P.RELEVANCE.pdf | 0BF915FD347578EE04D84F164F90272BD7F7B886C4CEAFF87 53122959B09EDBCA72B64044A067995AA1D8DCF4C7DA839A 5D71326D44870EC197731AEC2394095 |
| 1_BUCHBORN.pdf | B00F3BEBADCC7660FDD9A38297DBFF047235CD2D005D5541 19B7E41002B10C5352FBD6C447F328312ED151E7019DD0C68 D5D6FE93B1A7EE3BB419127F249E009 |
| 1_BUCHBORN-NPL.pdf | 9FC022014600523F3E1C1C0316C931C9741971A010F91B0509 ACE4B0EF437973695E0E39194BDF943F07518057F733D7654D 9F996A33A8B3FF1EBC0D44ABFFC0 |
| 2_KUYPERS.pdf | E1A4CAD5BF384212234B9DFF0B5B734343DA18323D4C16F87 0F902DB9DF1D08367F07048D7126FDC02BF87B9D377B52556 3599AFCEBE98CB8D32C3B4434039C3 |
| 2_KUYPERS-NPL.pdf | C43789CFB4C5464E89AE005A4F0E0AD418B24048D4E28083E 6D844D15034A5DCA1E0F8214EF7F8FF51D38D192DB650ABC EE3F498F90C6C9D0B3FD9EC656CE571 |
| 3_ISBELL.pdf | 657011D1AE1BDB19DFD89690CFAAA8FA6C3519FE502359F9 93A0463CB0ABB7172A22C7FCBA6E9E1C0E8BDF83D05EA6F3 830D96ED8031691542D58B72219D8D22 |
| 3_ISBELL-NPL.pdf | B320A4EE5FDFFF599EEDECA4F809579A83BAC507EC484559 CC2073C2FD4093C72195B8AB203647D846B064357B3D6366F 1DDCB192CCD5B7E9BDB3B72A14CB023 |

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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application

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| APPLICATION # | RECEIPT DATE / TIME | ATTORNEY DOCKET # |
| 17/734,098 | 02/21/2024 06:01:28 PM Z ET | |

Title of Invention

Application Information

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| APPLICATION TYPE | PATENT # |
| CONFIRMATION # | FILED BY Sisi Li |
| PATENT CENTER # 64401954 | AUTHORIZED BY - |
| CUSTOMER # - | FILING DATE 05/01/2022 |
| CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS - | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR |

Payment Information

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| PAYMENT METHOD | PAYMENT TRANSACTION ID | PAYMENT AUTHORIZED BY |
| CARD / 0642 | E20242KI02349601 | Sisi Li |

| FEE CODE | DESCRIPTION | ITEM PRICE(\$) | QUANTITY | ITEM TOTAL(\$) |
|----------|--|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 2818 | DOCUMENT FEE FOR THIRD-PARTY SUBMISSIONS (SEE 37 CFR 1.290(F)) | 72.00 | 1 | 72.00 |
| | | | TOTAL AMOUNT: | \$72.00 |

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