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METHOD OF PROMOTING WOUND-HEALING

Background of the Invention:

A rapid and smooth healing of wounds of various nature is generally considered an important goal to achieve. This is mainly due to the fact that the risk of infections and of concomittant complications tends to increase with the duration and complexity of the healing process.

Up until now, quite a number of preparations have been developed to improve the wound-healing process, said preparations containing various active ingredients such as, for example, disinfectants, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory agents, etc..

Quite unexpectedly, it now has been found that the topical treatment of wounds with agents having serotonin-antagonistic properties enhances and improves the wound-healing process.

Description of the Invention:

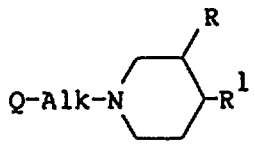
The present invention is concerned with the use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds in order to promote the healing process. Said treatment of wounds comprises the topical application to said wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties.

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As serotonin-antagonists there may be mentioned the compounds described in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,272,826 (e.g. pizotifen), 3,014,911 (e.g. cyproheptadine), 3,534,041 (e.g. mianserin), 3,238,211 (e.g. metergolide), 3,218,324 (e.g. methysergide), 3,201,401 (e.g. cinanserin), 3,041,344 (e.g. pipamperone), 3,238,216 (e.g. spiperone), all incorporated herewith by reference, and the like serotonin-antagonists.

In particular, said compound is selected among the serotonin-antagonistic compounds described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,335,127, 4,342,870, 4,443,451, 4,485,107 and in the Published Eur. Pat. Appl. No. 0,184,258, all incorporated herewith by reference, and is more preferably selected from the group consisting of those compounds being represented by the general formula



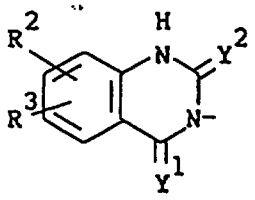
(I),

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salts thereof and the possible stereoisomeric forms thereof; wherein

R is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

Alk is C_{1-4}alkanediyl;

Q is a radical of formula



(a),

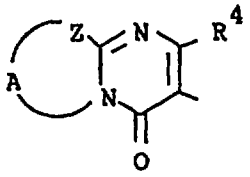
wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are each independently O or S;

R^2 is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, CF_3, NO_2, cyano, hydroxy, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)oxy, amino, mono- and di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)amino, phenylmethoxy or azido;

R^3 is hydrogen or halo; or

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Q is a radical of formula



(b),

wherein R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

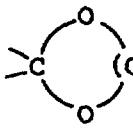
Z is -S-, $-CH_2-$ or $-CR^5=CR^6-$; said R^5 and R^6 being each independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; and A is a bivalent radical $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ or $-CR^7=CR^8-$, said R^7 and R^8 being each independently hydrogen, halo, amino or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^1 is a radical of formula

$-X-Ar$ (c),

wherein Ar is phenyl or substituted phenyl, said substituted phenyl bearing an amino group and/or 1, 2 or 3 halo atoms; and

wherein X is $=C=O$, $=CH-OH$, $=CH-O-C(O)-R^9$, $=CH_2$, $=C(OC_{1-6}alkyl)_2$,

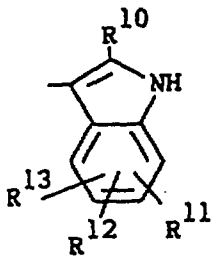


, $=C=N-OH$ or $=C=N-NH_2$;

said R^9 being hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl and

said q being the integer 2 or 3; or

R^1 is a radical of formula



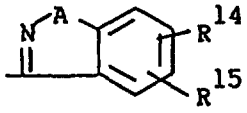
(d),

wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; R^{11}, R^{12} and R^{13} are

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each independently hydrogen or halo;

or R^1 is a radical of formula



(e),

wherein A is O or S; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyl.

As used in the foregoing definitions the term halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo; the term "C_{1-6}alkyl" is meant to include straight and branch chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, 1-methylethyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, propyl, 2-methylpropyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl and the like; "C_{1-10}alkyl" is meant to include C_{1-6}alkyl radicals, as defined hereinabove, and the higher homologs thereof having from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and "C_{1-4}alkanediyl" is meant to include bivalent straight or branch chained alkanediyl radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Preferred compounds of formula (I) for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are those wherein R^1 is a radical of formula (c).

Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I) for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are those preferred compounds of formula (I) wherein Q is a radical of formula (a) wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are both oxygen atoms and R^2 and R^3 are both hydrogen; or wherein Q is a radical of formula (b), wherein R^4 is methyl, Z is $-CR^5=CR^6-$ wherein R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or methyl, A is $-CR^7=CR^8-$ wherein R^7 and R^8 are independently hydrogen or methyl; and wherein in the radical (c) X is $>C=O$ and Ar is halo substituted phenyl.

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The most preferred compounds for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are selected from the group consisting of 3-[2-[4-(4-fluoro-benzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione which compound is generically designated as ketanserin, and 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid- addition salts thereof.

The compounds of formula (I) can be used as such or in their acid-addition salt form. The latter can conveniently be obtained by treating the base-form with appropriate acids, such as, for example, inorganic acids, such as hydrohalic acid, e.g. hydrochloric, hydrobromic and the like, and sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like; or organic acids, such as, for example, acetic, propanoic, hydroxyacetic, 2-hydroxypropanoic, 2-oxopropanoic, ethanedioic, propanedioic, butanedioic, (Z)-2-butenedioic, (E)-2-butenedioic, 2-hydroxybutanedioic, 2,3-dihydroxybutanedioic, 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, 4-methylbenzenesulfonic, cyclohexanesulfamic, 2-hydroxybenzoic, 4-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic and the like acids.

The compounds of formula (I) preferably used in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are known serotonin antagonists and their preparation as well as their pharmacological properties have been described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,335,127, 4,342,870, 4,443,451 and in the Published Eur. Pat. Appl. No. 0,184,258.

The serotonin antagonistic compounds for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are most preferably applied in the form of appropriate compositions, in particular compositions usually employed for topically administering drugs. Said compositions may take a wide variety of forms such as, for example, solid forms, e.g. powders; liquid forms, e.g. solutions or suspensions in aqueous or oily mediums; semi-liquid formulations, e.g. creams, gellies, pastes, ointments, salves. Said compositions contain the active ingredient and a wound-acceptable carrier. If desired, further ingredients may be incorporated in the

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compositions, e.g. anti-inflammatory agents, disinfectants, antibiotics, etc... Moreover, use may be made of wound-covers, e.g. plasters, bandages, dressings, gauze pads and the like, containing an appropriate wound healing composition. In particular use may be made of plasters, bandages, dressings, gauze pads and the like which have been impregnated or sprinkled with a liquid formulation containing the wound healing agent, e.g. with an aseptic aqueous solution, and used as such or, after evaporation of the liquid carrier, in dry form. Or said plasters, bandages, dressings, aseptic gauzes and the like may have been strewn with a powdery solid composition or smeared, covered or coated with a semi-liquid composition. Preferred compositions are creams.

The medicaments of the present invention are applicable to either humans or animals. As wounds which can be treated with the present wound healing medicaments, there may be mentioned all kinds of wounds caused intentionally or not intentionally, the latter being wounds caused, for example, by accidents of various kind, e.g. burning wounds, cutting wounds, puncture wounds, etc..., the former being wounds caused by surgical operations, either by major or minor, human or veterinary surgery, also including transplantation wounds, e.g. wounds originating from skin transplantation. In particular, the medicaments according to the present invention are useful in the treatment of burning wounds and bedsore wounds

An advantage of the medicaments of the present invention resides in the fact that, besides of having a beneficial effect on the healing process, there is also an effect on the infections often occuring during the healing process. Wounds treated as with the medicaments of this invention will be less subject or show an increased resistance to infections. Also, if they occur, infections will be less intense and can be overcome or healed more rapidly.

The medicaments according to the present invention may be advantageously used in the treatment of ulcerating wounds and are particularly applicable in the treatment of chronic ulcerating wounds. The latter renders the present invention even more useful since up until now, there is no completely satisfying treatment of such wounds.

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In a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a wound-healing composition containing as active ingredient a serotonin-antagonistic compound, which preferably is a compound of formula (I) as defined hereinabove, and a wound-acceptable carrier, and, if desired one or more further active ingredients such as disinfectants, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory agents and the like. Said wound-healing compositions can be prepared following methods generally employed in the art of pharmaceutical formulation, e.g., for preparing powders by thoroughly grinding and mixing the components; for solutions by dissolving the active ingredient in the liquid medium by shaking, stirring, if desirable, at higher temperatures; for semi-liquid formulations by dispersing the active ingredient in the semi-liquid carrier; and the like methods.

The following examples are intented to illustrate the scope of the present invention in all its aspects and not to delimit it thereto. As used in the following examples Pluronic L 35® is a trademark for a block-copolymer containing polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene blocks.

A. Composition examples

Example 1

Placebo (formulation 1):

propyleneglycol	100.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.5 mg
water	884.5 mg

The ingredients are mixed under intense stirring.

Example 2

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione (ketanserin) 0.25% (formulation 2):

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione tartrate	3.46 mg
propyleneglycol	99.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.6 mg
water	881.9 mg

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The active ingredient ketanserin tartrate is added to the water under vigorous stirring, whereupon the other ingredients are added.

Example 3

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one 0.25% (formulation 3):

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl 4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one	2.5 mg
propyleneglycol	99.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.6 mg
water	881.9 mg

Example 4

Ketanserin microfine	2%
Pluronic L 35®	90.5%
Glycerol monostearate	7.5%

Method of Preparation

Glycerol monostearate and Pluronic L 35® are introduced into a doublewall jacketed vessel and are heated to approximately 65°C. Stirring is applied until a homogeneous, clear liquid is obtained. This clear liquid is cooled to approximately 40°C, while gently stirring. Hereupon a slightly viscous, unctuous mass is formed. Subsequently, while homogenizing the mixture, ketanserin is sucked into the ointment by evacuating the vessel. Homogenizing is applied until ketanserin is evenly distributed in the ointment. The ointment is further cooled to 20-25°C while gently stirring.

Example 5

Ketanserin microfine	2%
Polyethyleneglycol 400	78%
Polyethyleneglycol 4000	20%

Method of Preparation

Polyethyleneglycol 4000 and polyethyleneglycol 400 are introduced into a doublewall jacketed vessel and are heated to approximately 65°C. Stirring is applied until a homogeneous, clear liquid is obtained. This clear liquid is cooled to approximately 40°C, while gently stirring. Hereupon a slightly viscous, unctuous mass is formed. Subsequently,

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while homogenizing the mixture, ketanserin powder is sucked into the ointment by evacuating the vessel. Homogenizing is applied until ketanserin is evenly distributed in the ointment. The ointment is further cooled to 20-25°C, while gently stirring.

B. Pharmacological Examples

The useful wound-healing properties of the serotonin-antagonistic compounds to be used in the method of the present invention can be demonstrated by the following experiments.

Example 6

Materials and Methods

40 Male Wistar rats (mean body weight 150 g) were used. They were divided into four groups each consisting of 10 animals: control group, placebo group, formulation 2 group, and formulation 3 group. After ether anaesthesia, the flanks of the animals were clipped and disinfected. Wounds were made as follows: through a skinfold of the thoracic skin two circular skin flaps (1 cm diameter) were excised using a punch.

A once daily treatment was started one day after surgery. In all groups, wounds were dipped with a gauze pad soaked with a disinfectant. Thereafter either a dry gauze pad (control group) or a gauze pad dipped in the test formulation (formulations 1(placebo), 2 or 3) was then wrapped around the body and fixed with an adhesive tape. Blind scoring consisted of the recording of the presence or absence of complete healing of wounds 10 days after the start of the experiment.

Results

Table 1: Wound healing after 10 days

Treatment group	No. of animals	No. of healed wounds vs. total
control	10	5/20
formulation 1	10	10/20
formulation 2	10	15/20
formulation 3	10	14/20

Significantly faster wound-healing was found for wounds treated with formulations 2 and 3 compared to control wounds and two placebo-treated wounds (formulation 1).

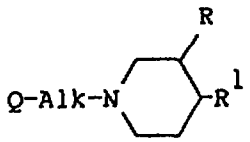
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CLAIMS

1. The use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties.

2. The use according to claim 1 wherein the compound is selected from the group of compounds having the formula



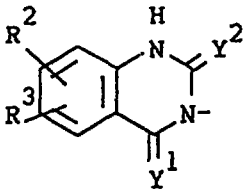
(I),

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salts thereof and the possible stereoisomeric forms thereof; wherein

R is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

Alk is C_{1-4}alkanediyl;

Q is a radical of formula



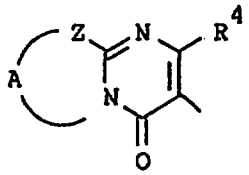
(a),

wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are each independently O or S;

R^2 is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, CF_3, NO_2, cyano, hydroxy, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)oxy, amino, mono- and di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)amino, phenylmethoxy or azido;

R^3 is hydrogen or halo; or

Q is a radical of formula



(b),

wherein R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

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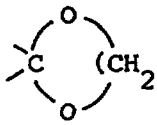
Z is -S-, $-CH_2-$ or $-CR^5=CR^6-$; said R^5 and R^6 being each independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; and A is a bivalent radical $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ or $-CR^7=CR^8-$, said R^7 and R^8 being each independently hydrogen, halo, amino or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^1 is a radical of formula

$-X-Ar$ (c),

wherein Ar is phenyl or substituted phenyl, said substituted phenyl bearing an amino group and/or 1, 2 or 3 halo atoms; and

wherein X is $>C=O$, $>CH-OH$, $>CH-O-C(O)-R^9$, $>CH_2$, $>C(OC_{1-6}alkyl)_2$,

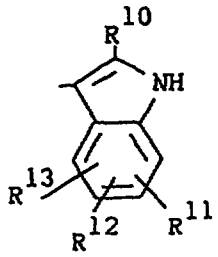


$>C=N-OH$ or $>C=N-NH_2$;

said R^9 being hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl and

said q being the integer 2 or 3; or

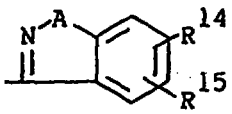
R^1 is a radical of formula



(d),

wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; R^{11}, R^{12} and R^{13} are each independently hydrogen or halo;

or R^1 is a radical of formula



(e),

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wherein A is O or S; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyl.

3. The use according to claim 2 wherein R^1 is a radical of formula (c).

4. The use according to claim 3 wherein Q is a radical of formula (a) wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are both oxygen atoms and R^2 and R^3 are both hydrogen; or wherein Q is a radical of formula (b), wherein R^4 is methyl, Z is $-CR^5=CR^6-$ wherein R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or methyl, A is $-CR^7=CR^8-$ wherein R^7 and R^8 are independently hydrogen or methyl; and wherein in the radical (c) X is >C=O and Ar is halo substituted phenyl.

5. The use according to claim 1 wherein the compound is 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione or 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one.

6. A wound-healing composition comprising a wound-acceptable carrier and as active ingredient a serotonin-antagonistic compound.

7. A composition according to claim 6 wherein the serotonin antagonistic compound is selected from the group of compounds having the formula (I) as defined in any of claims 2 to 5.

8. A composition according to any of claims 6 or 7 which is topically applicable.

9. A composition according to claim 8 which is a powder, an aqueous or oily solution or suspension or a semi-liquid formulation.

10. A composition according to claim 9 which is a cream, a gelly, a paste, an ointment or a salve.

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11. A wound-cover containing a wound healing composition as claimed in any of claims 6 to 10.

12. A wound-cover according to claim 11 which is a plaster, bandage, dressing or gauze pad impregnated or sprinkled with a liquid wound-healing composition or strewn with a powdery solid wound-healing composition or smeared, covered or coated with a semi-liquid wound-healing composition.

13. A process for preparing a composition as claimed in any of claims 6 or 10 characterized in that the active ingredient is intimately mixed with the carrier, and if desired, with other active ingredients.

14. A process for preparing a wound-cover according to any of claims 12 or 13 characterized in that a wound healing composition as claimed in any of claims 6 to 10 is contacted with the wound-cover.

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ABSTRACT

METHOD OF PROMOTING WOUND-HEALING

The use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties. Wound-healing compositions containing a serotonin-antagonist as active ingredient and a process for preparing said wound-healing compositions.

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REPLACEMENT SHEET
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SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING WOUNDS

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DATE OF RECEIPT - 2 DEC 1996

Background of the Invention:

A rapid and smooth healing of wounds of various nature is generally considered an important goal to achieve. This is mainly due to the fact that the risk of infections and of concomittant complications tends to increase with the duration and complexity of the healing process.

Up until now, quite a number of preparations have been developed to improve the wound-healing process, said preparations containing various active ingredients such as, for example, disinfectants, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory agents, etc..

Quite unexpectedly, it now has been found that the topical treatment of wounds with agents having serotonin-antagonistic properties enhances and improves the wound-healing process.

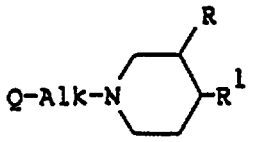
Description of the Invention:

The present invention is concerned with the use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds in order to promote the healing process. Said treatment of wounds comprises the topical application to said wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties.

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As serotonin-antagonists there may be mentioned the compounds described in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,272,826 (e.g. pizotifen), 3,014,911 (e.g. cyproheptadine), 3,534,041 (e.g. mianserin), 3,238,211 (e.g. metergolide), 3,218,324 (e.g. methysergide), 3,201,401 (e.g. cinanserin), 3,041,344 (e.g. pipamperone), 3,238,216 (e.g. spiperone), all incorporated herewith by reference, and the like serotonin-antagonists.

In particular, said compound is selected among the serotonin-antagonistic compounds described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,335,127, 4,342,870, 4,443,451, 4,485,107 and in the Published Eur. Pat. Appl. No. 0,184,258, all incorporated herewith by reference, and is more preferably selected from the group consisting of those compounds being represented by the general formula



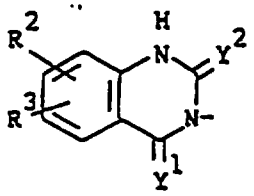
(I),

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salts thereof and the possible stereoisomeric forms thereof; wherein

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Alk is C_{1-4}alkanediyl;

Q is a radical of formula



(a),

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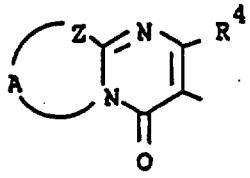
R^2 is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, CF_3, NO_2, cyano, hydroxy, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)oxy, amino, mono- and di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)amino, phenylmethoxy or azido;

R^3 is hydrogen or halo; or

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Q is a radical of formula



(b),

wherein R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

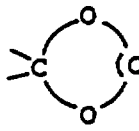
Z is -S-, $-CH_2-$ or $-CR^5=CR^6-$; said R^5 and R^6 being each independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; and A is a bivalent radical $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ or $-CR^7=CR^8-$, said R^7 and R^8 being each independently hydrogen, halo, amino or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^1 is a radical of formula

-X-Ar (c),

wherein Ar is phenyl or substituted phenyl, said substituted phenyl bearing an amino group and/or 1, 2 or 3 halo atoms; and

wherein X is $=C=O$, $=CH-OH$, $=CH-O-C(O)-R^9$, $=CH_2$, $=C(OC_{1-6}alkyl)_2$,

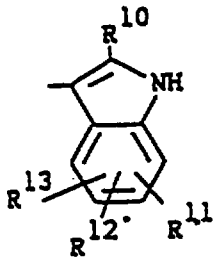


, $=C=N-OH$ or $=C=N-NH_2$;

said R^9 being hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl and

said q being the integer 2 or 3; or

R^1 is a radical of formula



(d),

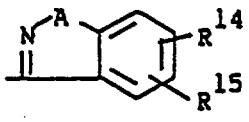
wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; R^{11}, R^{12} and R^{13} are

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each independently hydrogen or halo;

or R^1 is a radical of formula


(e),

wherein A is O or S; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyl.

As used in the foregoing definitions the term halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo; the term "C_{1-6}alkyl" is meant to include straight and branch chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, 1-methylethyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, propyl, 2-methylpropyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl and the like; "C_{1-10}alkyl" is meant to include C_{1-6}alkyl radicals, as defined hereinabove, and the higher homologs thereof having from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and "C_{1-4}alkanediyl" is meant to include bivalent straight or branch chained alkanediyl radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Preferred compounds of formula (I) for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are those wherein R^1 is a radical of formula (c).

Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I) for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are those preferred compounds of formula (I) wherein Q is a radical of formula (a) wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are both oxygen atoms and R^2 and R^3 are both hydrogen; or wherein Q is a radical of formula (b), wherein R^4 is methyl, Z is $-CR^5=CR^6-$ wherein R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or methyl, A is $-CR^7=CR^8-$ wherein R^7 and R^8 are independently hydrogen or methyl; and wherein in the radical (c) X is $>C=O$ and Ar is halo substituted phenyl.

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The most preferred compounds for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are selected from the group consisting of 3-[2-[4-(4-fluoro-benzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione which compound is generically designated as ketanserin, and 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid- addition salts thereof.

The compounds of formula (I) can be used as such or in their acid-addition salt form. The latter can conveniently be obtained by treating the base-form with appropriate acids, such as, for example, inorganic acids, such as hydrohalic acid, e.g. hydrochloric, hydrobromic and the like, and sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like; or organic acids, such as, for example, acetic, propanoic, hydroxyacetic, 2-hydroxypropanoic, 2-oxopropanoic, ethanedioic, propanedioic, butanedioic, (Z)-2-butenedioic, (E)-2-butenedioic, 2-hydroxybutanedioic, 2,3-dihydroxybutanedioic, 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, 4-methylbenzenesulfonic, cyclohexanesulfamic, 2-hydroxybenzoic, 4-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic and the like acids.

The compounds of formula (I) preferably used in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are known serotonin antagonists and their preparation as well as their pharmacological properties have been described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,335,127, 4,342,870, 4,443,451 and in the Published Eur. Pat. Appl. No. 0,184,258.

The serotonin antagonistic compounds for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are most preferably applied in the form of appropriate compositions, in particular compositions usually employed for topically administering drugs. Said compositions may take a wide variety of forms such as, for example, solid forms, e.g. powders; liquid forms, e.g. solutions or suspensions in aqueous or oily mediums; semi-liquid formulations, e.g. creams, gellies, pastes, ointments, salves. Said compositions contain the active ingredient and a wound-acceptable carrier. If desired, further ingredients may be incorporated in the

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compositions, e.g. anti-inflammatory agents, disinfectants, antibiotics, etc... Moreover, use may be made of wound-covers, e.g. plasters, bandages, dressings, gauze pads and the like, containing an appropriate wound healing composition. In particular use may be made of plasters, bandages, dressings, gauze pads and the like which have been impregnated or sprinkled with a liquid formulation containing the wound healing agent, e.g. with an aseptic aqueous solution, and used as such or, after evaporation of the liquid carrier, in dry form. Or said plasters, bandages, dressings, aseptic gauzes and the like may have been strewn with a powdery solid composition or smeared, covered or coated with a semi-liquid composition. Preferred compositions are creams.

The medicaments of the present invention are applicable to either humans or animals. As wounds which can be treated with the present wound healing medicaments, there may be mentioned all kinds of wounds caused intentionally or not intentionally, the latter being wounds caused, for example, by accidents of various kind, e.g. burning wounds, cutting wounds, puncture wounds, etc..., the former being wounds caused by surgical operations, either by major or minor, human or veterinary surgery, also including transplantation wounds, e.g. wounds originating from skin transplantation. In particular, the medicaments according to the present invention are useful in the treatment of burning wounds and bedsore wounds

An advantage of the medicaments of the present invention resides in the fact that, besides of having a beneficial effect on the healing process, there is also an effect on the infections often occuring during the healing process. Wounds treated as with the medicaments of this invention will be less subject or show an increased resistance to infections. Also, if they occur, infections will be less intense and can be overcome or healed more rapidly.

The medicaments according to the present invention may be advantageously used in the treatment of ulcerating wounds and are particularly applicable in the treatment of chronic ulcerating wounds. The latter renders the present invention even more useful since up until now, there is no completely satisfying treatment of such wounds.

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In a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a wound-healing composition containing as active ingredient a serotonin-antagonistic compound, which preferably is a compound of formula (I) as defined hereinabove, and a wound-acceptable carrier, and, if desired one or more further active ingredients such as disinfectants, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory agents and the like. Said wound-healing compositions can be prepared following methods generally employed in the art of pharmaceutical formulation, e.g., for preparing powders by thoroughly grinding and mixing the components; for solutions by dissolving the active ingredient in the liquid medium by shaking, stirring, if desirable, at higher temperatures; for semi-liquid formulations by dispersing the active ingredient in the semi-liquid carrier; and the like methods.

The following examples are intented to illustrate the scope of the present invention in all its aspects and not to delimit it thereto. As used in the following examples Pluronic L 35® is a trademark for a block-copolymer containing polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene blocks.

A. Composition examples

Example 1

Placebo (formulation 1):

propyleneglycol	100.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.5 mg
water	884.5 mg

The ingredients are mixed under intense stirring.

Example 2

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione (ketanserin) 0.25% (formulation 2):

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione tartrate	3.46 mg
propyleneglycol	99.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.6 mg
water	881.9 mg

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The active ingredient ketanserin tartrate is added to the water under vigorous stirring, whereupon the other ingredients are added.

Example 3

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one 0.25% (formulation 3):

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl 4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one	2.5 mg
propyleneglycol	99.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.6 mg
water	881.9 mg

Example 4

Ketanserin microfine	2%
Pluronic L 35®	90.5%
Glycerol monostearate	7.5%

Method of Preparation

Glycerol monostearate and Pluronic L 35® are introduced into a doublewall jacketed vessel and are heated to approximately 65°C. Stirring is applied until a homogeneous, clear liquid is obtained. This clear liquid is cooled to approximately 40°C, while gently stirring. Hereupon a slightly viscous, unctuous mass is formed. Subsequently, while homogenizing the mixture, ketanserin is sucked into the ointment by evacuating the vessel. Homogenizing is applied until ketanserin is evenly distributed in the ointment. The ointment is further cooled to 20-25°C while gently stirring.

Example 5

Ketanserin microfine	2%
Polyethyleneglycol 400	78%
Polyethyleneglycol 4000	20%

Method of Preparation

Polyethyleneglycol 4000 and polyethyleneglycol 400 are introduced into a doublewall jacketed vessel and are heated to approximately 65°C. Stirring is applied until a homogeneous, clear liquid is obtained. This clear liquid is cooled to approximately 40°C, while gently stirring. Hereupon a slightly viscous, unctuous mass is formed. Subsequently,

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while homogenizing the mixture, ketanserin powder is sucked into the ointment by evacuating the vessel. Homogenizing is applied until ketanserin is evenly distributed in the ointment. The ointment is further cooled to 20-25°C, while gently stirring.

B. Pharmacological Examples

The useful wound-healing properties of the serotonin-antagonistic compounds to be used in the method of the present invention can be demonstrated by the following experiments.

Example 6

Materials and Methods

40 Male Wistar rats (mean body weight 150 g) were used. They were divided into four groups each consisting of 10 animals: control group, placebo group, formulation 2 group, and formulation 3 group. After ether anaesthesia, the flanks of the animals were clipped and disinfected. Wounds were made as follows: through a skinfold of the thoracic skin two circular skin flaps (1 cm diameter) were excised using a punch.

A once daily treatment was started one day after surgery. In all groups, wounds were dipped with a gauze pad soaked with a disinfectant. Thereafter either a dry gauze pad (control group) or a gauze pad dipped in the test formulation (formulations 1(placebo), 2 or 3) was then wrapped around the body and fixed with an adhesive tape. Blind scoring consisted of the recording of the presence or absence of complete healing of wounds 10 days after the start of the experiment.

Results

Table 1: Wound healing after 10 days

Treatment group	No. of animals	No. of healed wounds vs. total
control	10	5/20
formulation.1	10	10/20
formulation 2	10	15/20
formulation 3	10	14/20

Significantly faster wound-healing was found for wounds treated with formulations 2 and 3 compared to control wounds and two placebo-treated wounds (formulation 1).

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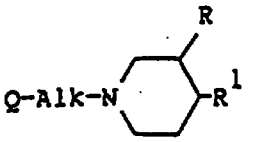
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CLAIMS

1. The use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties.

2. The use according to claim 1 wherein the compound is selected from the group of compounds having the formula



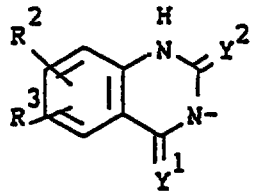
(I),

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salts thereof and the possible stereoisomeric forms thereof; wherein

R is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

Alk is C_{1-4}alkanediyl;

Q is a radical of formula



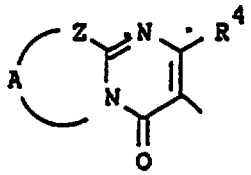
(a),

wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are each independently O or S;

R^2 is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, CF_3, NO_2, cyano, hydroxy, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)oxy, amino, mono- and di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)amino, phenylmethoxy or azido;

R^3 is hydrogen or halo; or

Q is a radical of formula



(b),

wherein R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

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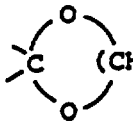
Z is -S-, $-CH_2-$ or $-CR^5=CR^6-$; said R^5 and R^6 being each independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; and A is a bivalent radical $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ or $-CR^7=CR^8-$, said R^7 and R^8 being each independently hydrogen, halo, amino or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^1 is a radical of formula

$-X-Ar$ (c),

wherein Ar is phenyl or substituted phenyl, said substituted phenyl bearing an amino group and/or 1, 2 or 3 halo atoms; and

wherein X is $>C=O$, $>CH-OH$, $>CH-O-C(O)-R^9$, $>CH_2$, $>C(OC_{1-6}alkyl)_2$,

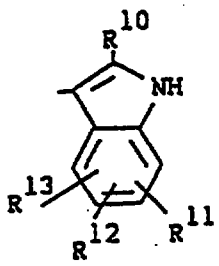


$>C=N-OH$ or $>C=N-NH_2$;

said R^9 being hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl and

said q being the integer 2 or 3; or

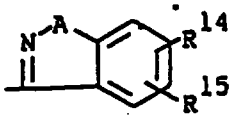
R^1 is a radical of formula



(d),

wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; R^{11}, R^{12} and R^{13} are each independently hydrogen or halo;

or R^1 is a radical of formula



(e),

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wherein A is O or S; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyl.

3. The use according to claim 2 wherein R^1 is a radical of formula (c).

4. The use according to claim 3 wherein Q is a radical of formula (a) wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are both oxygen atoms and R^2 and R^3 are both hydrogen; or wherein Q is a radical of formula (b), wherein R^4 is methyl, Z is $-CR^5=CR^6-$ wherein R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or methyl, A is $-CR^7=CR^8-$ wherein R^7 and R^8 are independently hydrogen or methyl; and wherein in the radical (c) X is >C=O and Ar is halo substituted phenyl.

5. The use according to claim 1 wherein the compound is 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione or 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one.

6. A wound-healing composition comprising a wound-acceptable carrier and as active ingredient a serotonin-antagonistic compound.

7. A composition according to claim 6 wherein the serotonin antagonistic compound is selected from the group of compounds having the formula (I) as defined in any of claims 2 to 5.

8. A composition according to any of claims 6 or 7 which is topically applicable.

9. A composition according to claim 8 which is a powder, an aqueous or oily solution or suspension or a semi-liquid formulation.

10. A composition according to claim 9 which is a cream, a gelly, a paste, an ointment or a salve.

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11. A wound-cover containing a wound healing composition as claimed in any of claims 6 to 10.

12. A wound-cover according to claim 11 which is a plaster, bandage, dressing or gauze pad impregnated or sprinkled with a liquid wound-healing composition or strewn with a powdery solid wound-healing composition or smeared, covered or coated with a semi-liquid wound-healing composition.

13. A process for preparing a composition as claimed in any of claims 6 or 10 characterized in that the active ingredient is intimately mixed with the carrier, and if desired, with other active ingredients.

14. A process for preparing a wound-cover according to any of claims 12 or 13 characterized in that a wound healing composition as claimed in any of claims 6 to 10 is contacted with the wound-cover.

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ABSTRACT

SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING WOUNDS

The use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties. Wound-healing compositions containing a serotonin-antagonist as active ingredient and a process for preparing said wound-healing compositions.

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SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING WOUNDS

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☑ Claim(s) : paged ...10... to paged ...13...
☐ Drawing(s) : paged ...—... to paged ...—...
☑ Abstract : paged ...14... to paged ...14...

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☑ Description : paged ...1. to paged ...9...
☑ Claim(s) : paged ...10 to paged ...13...
☐ Drawing(s) : paged ...— to paged ...—...
☑ Abstract : paged ...14... to paged ...14...
DATE OF RECEIPT - 8 JAN 1997

Background of the Invention:

A rapid and smooth healing of wounds of various nature is generally considered an important goal to achieve. This is mainly due to the fact that the risk of infections and of concomittant complications tends to increase with the duration and complexity of the healing process.

Up until now, quite a number of preparations have been developed to improve the wound-healing process, said preparations containing various active ingredients such as, for example, disinfectants, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory agents, etc..

Quite unexpectedly, it now has been found that the topical treatment of wounds with agents having serotonin-antagonistic properties enhances and improves the wound-healing process.

Description of the Invention:

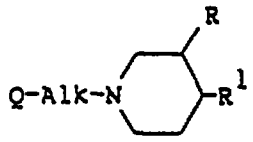
The present invention is concerned with the use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds in order to promote the healing process. Said treatment of wounds comprises the topical application to said wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties.

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As serotonin-antagonists there may be mentioned the compounds described in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,272,826 (e.g. pizotifen), 3,014,911 (e.g. cyproheptadine), 3,534,041 (e.g. mianserin), 3,238,211 (e.g. metergolide), 3,218,324 (e.g. methysergide), 3,201,401 (e.g. cinanserin), 3,041,344 (e.g. pipamperone), 3,238,216 (e.g. spiperone), all incorporated herewith by reference, and the like serotonin-antagonists.

In particular, said compound is selected among the serotonin-antagonistic compounds described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,335,127, 4,342,870, 4,443,451, 4,485,107 and in the Published Eur. Pat. Appl. No. 0,184,258, all incorporated herewith by reference, and is more preferably selected from the group consisting of those compounds being represented by the general formula



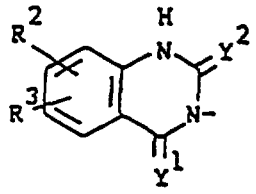
(I),

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salts thereof and the possible stereoisomeric forms thereof; wherein

R is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

Alk is C_{1-4}alkanediyl;

Q is a radical of formula



(a),

wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are each independently O or S;

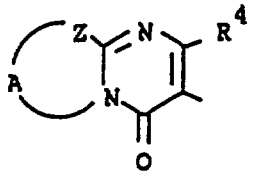
R^2 is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, CF_3, NO_2, cyano, hydroxy, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)oxy, amino, mono- and di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)amino, phenylmethoxy or azido;

R^3 is hydrogen or halo; or

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Q is a radical of formula



(b),

wherein R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

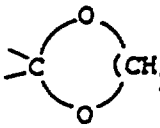
Z is -S-, $-CH_2-$ or $-CR^5=CR^6-$; said R^5 and R^6 being each independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; and A is a bivalent radical $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ or $-CR^7=CR^8-$, said R^7 and R^8 being each independently hydrogen, halo, amino or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^1 is a radical of formula

$-X-Ar$ (c),

wherein Ar is phenyl or substituted phenyl, said substituted phenyl bearing an amino group and/or 1, 2 or 3 halo atoms; and

wherein X is $\geq C=O$, $\geq CH-OH$, $\geq CH-O-C(O)-R^9$, $\geq CH_2$, $\geq C(\propto C_{1-6}alkyl)_2$,

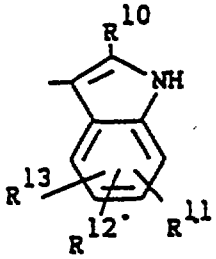


$\geq C=N-OH$ or $\geq C=N-NH_2$;

said R^9 being hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl and

said q being the integer 2 or 3; or

R^1 is a radical of formula



(d),

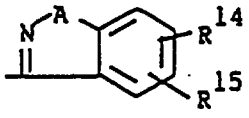
wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; R^{11}, R^{12} and R^{13} are

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each independently hydrogen or halo;

or R^1 is a radical of formula


(e),

wherein A is O or S; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyl.

As used in the foregoing definitions the term halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo; the term "C_{1-6}alkyl" is meant to include straight and branch chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, 1-methylethyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, propyl, 2-methylpropyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl and the like; "C_{1-10}alkyl" is meant to include C_{1-6}alkyl radicals, as defined hereinabove, and the higher homologs thereof having from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and "C_{1-4}alkanediyl" is meant to include bivalent straight or branch chained alkanediyl radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Preferred compounds of formula (I) for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are those wherein R^1 is a radical of formula (c).

Particularly preferred compounds of formula (I) for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are those preferred compounds of formula (I) wherein Q is a radical of formula (a) wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are both oxygen atoms and R^2 and R^3 are both hydrogen; or wherein Q is a radical of formula (b), wherein R^4 is methyl, Z is $-CR^5=CR^6-$ wherein R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or methyl, A is $-CR^7=CR^8-$ wherein R^7 and R^8 are independently hydrogen or methyl; and wherein in the radical (c) X is $>C=O$ and Ar is halo substituted phenyl.

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The most preferred compounds for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are selected from the group consisting of 3-[2-[4-(4-fluoro-benzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione which compound is generically designated as ketanserin, and 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid- addition salts thereof.

The compounds of formula (I) can be used as such or in their acid-addition salt form. The latter can conveniently be obtained by treating the base-form with appropriate acids, such as, for example, inorganic acids, such as hydrohalic acid, e.g. hydrochloric, hydrobromic and the like, and sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid and the like; or organic acids, such as, for example, acetic, propanoic, hydroxyacetic, 2-hydroxypropanoic, 2-oxopropanoic, ethanedioic, propanedioic, butanedioic, (Z)-2-butenedioic, (E)-2-butenedioic, 2-hydroxybutanedioic, 2,3-dihydroxybutanedioic, 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, 4-methylbenzenesulfonic, cyclohexanesulfamic, 2-hydroxybenzoic, 4-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic and the like acids.

The compounds of formula (I) preferably used in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are known serotonin antagonists and their preparation as well as their pharmacological properties have been described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,335,127, 4,342,870, 4,443,451 and in the Published Eur. Pat. Appl. No. 0,184,258.

The serotonin antagonistic compounds for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are most preferably applied in the form of appropriate compositions, in particular compositions usually employed for topically administering drugs. Said compositions may take a wide variety of forms such as, for example, solid forms, e.g. powders; liquid forms, e.g. solutions or suspensions in aqueous or oily mediums; semi-liquid formulations, e.g. creams, gellies, pastes, ointments, salves. Said compositions contain the active ingredient and a wound-acceptable carrier. If desired, further ingredients may be incorporated in the

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compositions, e.g. anti-inflammatory agents, disinfectants, antibiotics, etc... Moreover, use may be made of wound-covers, e.g. plasters, bandages, dressings, gauze pads and the like, containing an appropriate wound healing composition. In particular use may be made of plasters, bandages, dressings, gauze pads and the like which have been impregnated or sprinkled with a liquid formulation containing the wound healing agent, e.g. with an aseptic aqueous solution, and used as such or, after evaporation of the liquid carrier, in dry form. Or said plasters, bandages, dressings, aseptic gauzes and the like may have been strewn with a powdery solid composition or smeared, covered or coated with a semi-liquid composition. Preferred compositions are creams.

The medicaments of the present invention are applicable to either humans or animals. As wounds which can be treated with the present wound healing medicaments, there may be mentioned all kinds of wounds caused intentionally or not intentionally, the latter being wounds caused, for example, by accidents of various kind, e.g. burning wounds, cutting wounds, puncture wounds, etc..., the former being wounds caused by surgical operations, either by major or minor, human or veterinary surgery, also including transplantation wounds, e.g. wounds originating from skin transplantation. In particular, the medicaments according to the present invention are useful in the treatment of burning wounds and bedsore wounds

An advantage of the medicaments of the present invention resides in the fact that, besides of having a beneficial effect on the healing process, there is also an effect on the infections often occuring during the healing process. Wounds treated as with the medicaments of this invention will be less subject or show an increased resistance to infections. Also, if they occur, infections will be less intense and can be overcome or healed more rapidly.

The medicaments according to the present invention may be advantageously used in the treatment of ulcerating wounds and are particularly applicable in the treatment of chronic ulcerating wounds. The latter renders the present invention even more useful since up until now, there is no completely satisfying treatment of such wounds.

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In a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a wound-healing composition containing as active ingredient a serotonin-antagonistic compound, which preferably is a compound of formula (I) as defined hereinabove, and a wound-acceptable carrier, and, if desired one or more further active ingredients such as disinfectants, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory agents and the like. Said wound-healing compositions can be prepared following methods generally employed in the art of pharmaceutical formulation, e.g., for preparing powders by thoroughly grinding and mixing the components; for solutions by dissolving the active ingredient in the liquid medium by shaking, stirring, if desirable, at higher temperatures; for semi-liquid formulations by dispersing the active ingredient in the semi-liquid carrier; and the like methods.

The following examples are intented to illustrate the scope of the present invention in all its aspects and not to delimit it thereto. As used in the following examples Pluronic L 35® is a trademark for a block-copolymer containing polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene blocks.

A. Composition examples

Example 1

Placebo (formulation 1):

propyleneglycol	100.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.5 mg
water	884.5 mg

The ingredients are mixed under intense stirring.

Example 2

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione (ketanserin) 0.25% (formulation 2):

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione tartrate	3.46 mg
propyleneglycol	99.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.6 mg
water	881.9 mg

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The active ingredient ketanserin tartrate is added to the water under vigorous stirring, whereupon the other ingredients are added.

Example 3

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one 0.25% (formulation 3):

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl 4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one	2.5 mg
propyleneglycol	99.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.6 mg
water	881.9 mg

Example 4

Ketanserin microfine	2%
Pluronic L 35®	90.5%
Glycerol monostearate	7.5%

Method of Preparation

Glycerol monostearate and Pluronic L 35® are introduced into a doublewall jacketed vessel and are heated to approximately 65°C. Stirring is applied until a homogeneous, clear liquid is obtained. This clear liquid is cooled to approximately 40°C, while gently stirring. Hereupon a slightly viscous, unctuous mass is formed. Subsequently, while homogenizing the mixture, ketanserin is sucked into the ointment by evacuating the vessel. Homogenizing is applied until ketanserin is evenly distributed in the ointment. The ointment is further cooled to 20-25°C while gently stirring.

Example 5

Ketanserin microfine	2%
Polyethyleneglycol 400	78%
Polyethyleneglycol 4000	20%

Method of Preparation

Polyethyleneglycol 4000 and polyethyleneglycol 400 are introduced into a doublewall jacketed vessel and are heated to approximately 65°C. Stirring is applied until a homogeneous, clear liquid is obtained. This clear liquid is cooled to approximately 40°C, while gently stirring. Hereupon a slightly viscous, unctuous mass is formed. Subsequently,

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while homogenizing the mixture, ketanserin powder is sucked into the ointment by evacuating the vessel. Homogenizing is applied until ketanserin is eyenly distributed in the ointment. The ointment is further cooled to 20-25°C, while gently stirring.

B. Pharmacological Examples

The useful wound-healing properties of the serotonin-antagonistic compounds to be used in the method of the present invention can be demonstrated by the following experiments.

Example 6

Materials and Methods

40 Male Wistar rats (mean body weight 150 g) were used. They were divided into four groups each consisting of 10 animals: control group, placebo group, formulation 2 group, and formulation 3 group. After ether anaesthesia, the flanks of the animals were clipped and disinfected. Wounds were made as follows: through a skinfold of the thoracic skin two circular skin flaps (1 cm diameter) were excised using a punch.

A once daily treatment was started one day after surgery. In all groups, wounds were dipped with a gauze pad soaked with a disinfectant. Thereafter either a dry gauze pad (control group) or a gauze pad dipped in the test formulation (formulations 1(placebo), 2 or 3) was then wrapped around the body and fixed with an adhesive tape. Blind scoring consisted of the recording of the presence or absence of complete healing of wounds 10 days after the start of the experiment.

Results

Table 1: Wound healing after 10 days

Treatment group	No. of animals	No. of healed wounds vs. total
control	10	5/20
formulation.1	10	10/20
formulation 2	10	15/20
formulation 3	10	14/20

Significantly faster wound-healing was found for wounds treated with formulations 2 and 3 compared to control wounds and two placebo-treated wounds (formulation 1).

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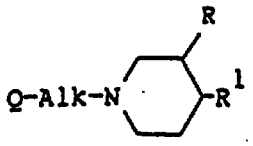
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CLAIMS

1. The use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties.

2. The use according to claim 1 wherein the compound is selected from the group of compounds having the formula



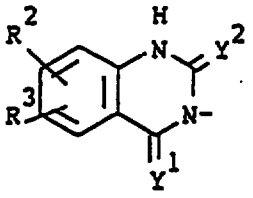
(I),

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salts thereof and the possible stereoisomeric forms thereof; wherein

R is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

Alk is C_{1-4}alkanediyl;

Q is a radical of formula



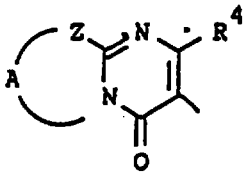
(a),

wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are each independently O or S;

R^2 is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, CF_3, NO_2, cyano, hydroxy, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)oxy, amino, mono- and di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)amino, phenylmethoxy or azido;

R^3 is hydrogen or halo; or

Q is a radical of formula



(b),

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wherein R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

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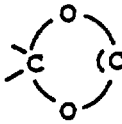
Z is -S-, $-CH_2-$ or $-CR^5=CR^6-$; said R^5 and R^6 being each independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; and A is a bivalent radical $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ or $-CR^7=CR^8-$, said R^7 and R^8 being each independently hydrogen, halo, amino or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^1 is a radical of formula

-X-Ar (c),

wherein Ar is phenyl or substituted phenyl, said substituted phenyl bearing an amino group and/or 1, 2 or 3 halo atoms; and

wherein X is $>C=O$, $>CH-OH$, $>CH-O-C(O)-R^9$, $>CH_2$, $>C(OC_{1-6}alkyl)_2$,

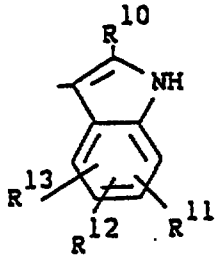


$>C=N-OH$ or $>C=N-NH_2$;

said R^9 being hydrogen or C_{1-6} alkyl and

said q being the integer 2 or 3; or

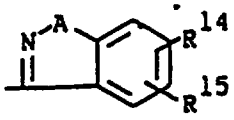
R^1 is a radical of formula



(d),

wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; R^{11}, R^{12} and R^{13} are each independently hydrogen or halo;

or R^1 is a radical of formula



(e),

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wherein A is O or S; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyl.

3. The use according to claim 2 wherein R^1 is a radical of formula (c).

4. The use according to claim 3 wherein Q is a radical of formula (a) wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are both oxygen atoms and R^2 and R^3 are both hydrogen; or wherein Q is a radical of formula (b), wherein R^4 is methyl, Z is $-CR^5=CR^6-$ wherein R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or methyl, A is $-CR^7=CR^8-$ wherein R^7 and R^8 are independently hydrogen or methyl; and wherein in the radical (c) X is >C=O and Ar is halo substituted phenyl.

5. The use according to claim 1 wherein the compound is 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione or 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one.

6. A wound-healing composition comprising a wound-acceptable carrier and as active ingredient a serotonin-antagonistic compound.

7. A composition according to claim 6 wherein the serotonin antagonistic compound is selected from the group of compounds having the formula (I) as defined in any of claims 2 to 5.

8. A composition according to any of claims 6 or 7 which is topically applicable.

9. A composition according to claim 8 which is a powder, an aqueous or oily solution or suspension or a semi-liquid formulation.

10. A composition according to claim 9 which is a cream, a gelly, a paste, an ointment or a salve.

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11. A wound-cover containing a wound healing composition as claimed in any of claims 6 to 10.

12. A wound-cover according to claim 11 which is a plaster, bandage, dressing or gauze pad impregnated or sprinkled with a liquid wound-healing composition or strewn with a powdery solid wound-healing composition or smeared, covered or coated with a semi-liquid wound-healing composition.

13. A process for preparing a composition as claimed in any of claims 6 or 10 characterized in that the active ingredient is intimately mixed with the carrier, and if desired, with other active ingredients.

14. A process for preparing a wound-cover according to any of claims 12 or 13 characterized in that a wound healing composition as claimed in any of claims 6 to 10 is contacted with the wound-cover.

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ABSTRACT

SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING WOUNDS

The use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties. Wound-healing compositions containing a serotonin-antagonist as active ingredient and a process for preparing said wound-healing compositions.

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☒ Claim(s) : paged 12 to paged 15
☐ Drawing(s) : paged — to paged —
☒ Abstract : paged 16 to paged 16
DATE OF RECEIPT 24 APR 1998

SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING WOUNDS

Description

Background of the Invention:

A rapid and smooth healing of wounds of various nature is generally considered an important goal to achieve. This is mainly due to the fact that the risk of infections and of concomittant complications tends to increase with the duration and complexity of the healing process.

Up until now, quite a number of preparations have been developed to improve the wound-healing process, said preparations containing various active ingredients such as, for example, disinfectants, antibiotics, anti-inflammatory agents, etc..

Quite unexpectedly, it now has been found that the topical treatment of wounds with agents having serotonin-antagonistic properties enhances and improves the wound-healing process.

Praxis, Vol.58, No.11, 18th March 1969, pp.337-342, by H. Helmig, discusses the effect of the serotonin antagonist benzpiperylon on the course of wound-healing. The only significant effect ascertained is a slight reduction or retardation in collagen formation. No apparent effects are noted as regards leukocyte infiltration, fibroblast proliferation or epidermal regeneration. Wound-healing is reportedly not inhibited.

In Br. J. Pharmac., Vol.59, No. 4, pp.591-597, 1977 by E. Law and A.J. Lewis discloses that antagonists of 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) reduces erythema of the skin of rats exposed to U.V. light. The reported results indicate that in the mediation of the erythema reaction 5-HT may perhaps play a minor role.

Neuropharmacology, Vol.23, No. 12B, pp. 1503-1510, 1984 corresponds to a critical review of peripheral 5-hydroxytryptamine receptors and their classification.

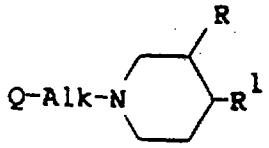
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Progress in Drug Research, Vol. 30, pp. 365-389, pp. 446-471, 1986 describes recent advances in central 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor agonists and antagonists. This review offers a discussion of CNS applications of said compounds.

GB-2,125,398 describes bridged piperidyl esters and amides as serotonin M antagonists, i.e. 5-HT3 antagonists, with utility in treatment of analgesia, headaches and arrhythmias.

Description of the Invention

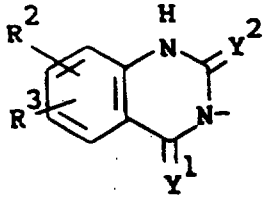
The present invention is concerned with the use for the manuafacture of a medicament for treating wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties, said compound being represented by the general formula



(I)

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salts thereof and the stereoisomeric forms thereof; wherein

R is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;
Alk is C_{1-4}alkanediyl;
Q is a radical of formula



(a),

wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are each independently O or S;

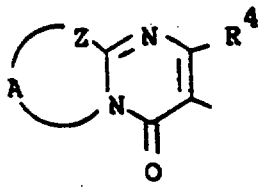
R^2 is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, CF_3, NO_2, cyano, hydroxy, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)oxy, amino, mono- and di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)amino, phenylmethoxy or azido;

R^3 is hydrogen or halo; or

Q is a radical of formula

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(b)

wherein R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

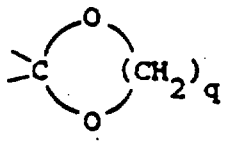
Z is -S-, $-CH_2-$ or $-CH^5=CR^6-$; said R^5 and R^6 being each independently hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; and A is a bivalent radical $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ or $-CR^7=CR^8-$, said R^7 and R^8 being each independently hydrogen, halo, amino or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^1 is a radical of formula

-X-Ar (c),

wherein Ar is phenyl or substituted phenyl, said substituted phenyl bearing an amino group and/or 1,2 or 3 halo atoms; and

wherein X is >C=O, >CH-OH, $>CH-O-C(O)-R^9$, $>CH_2$,$>C(OC_{1-6}allkyl)_2$,

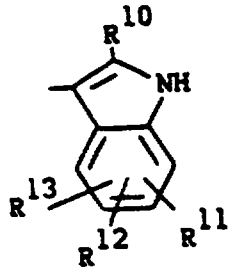


>C=N-OH or $>C=N-NH_2$;

said R^9 being hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl and

said q being the integer 2 or 3; or

R^1 is a radical of formula

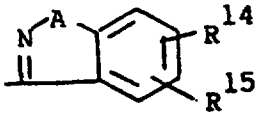


(d),

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wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; R^{11}, R^{12} and R^{13} are each independently hydrogen or halo;

or R^1 is a radical of formula



(e),

wherein A is O or S; R^{14} and R^{15} are each independently hydrogen, holo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyl.

As used in the foregoing definitions the term halo is generic to fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo; the term "C_{1-6}alkyl" is meant to include straight and branch chained saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, 1-methylethyl, 1,1-methylethyl, propyl, 2-methylpropyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl; "C_{1-10}alkyl" is meant to include C_{1-6}alkyl radicals, as defined hereinabove, and the higher homologs thereof having from 7 to 10 carbon atoms; and "C_{1-4}alkanediyl" is meant to include bivalent straight or branch chained alkanediyl radicals having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Preferred compounds of formula (l) for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are those wherein R^1 is radical of formula (c).

Particularly preferred compounds of formula (l) for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are those preferred compounds of formula (l) wherein Q is a radical of formula (a) wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are both oxygen atoms and R^2 and R^3 are both hydrogen; or wherein Q is a radical of formula (b), wherein R^4 is methyl, Z is $-CR^5=CR^6-$ wherein R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or methyl, A is $-CR^7=CR^8-$ wherein R^7 and R^8 are independently hydrogen or methyl; and wherein in the radical (c) X is >C=O and Ar is halo substituted phenyl.

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The most preferred compounds for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are selected from the group consisting of 3-[2-[4-(4-fluoro-benzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1-H,3H-quinazolinedione which compound is generically designated as ketanserin, and 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenxoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl)-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one and the pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salts thereof.

The compounds of formula (I) can be used as such or in their acid-addition salt form. The latter can conveniently be obtained by treating the base-form with appropriate acids, such as, for example, inorganic acids, such as hydrohalic acid, e.g. hydrochloric, hydrobromic, and sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid; or organic acids, such as, for example, acetic, propanoic, hydroxyacetic, 2-hydroxypropanoic, 2-oxopropanoic, ethanedioic, propanedioic, butanedioic, (Z)-2-butenedioic, (E)-2-butenedioic, 2-hydroxybutanedioic, 2,3-dihydroxybutanedioic, 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic, 4-methylbenzenesulfonic, cyclohexanesulfamic, 2-hydroxybenzoic, 4-amino-2-hydroxybenzoic.

The compounds of formula (I) preferably used in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are known serotonin antagonists and their preparation as well as their pharmacological properties have been described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,335,127, 4,342,870, 4,443,451 and in the Published Eur. Pat. Appl. No. 0,184,258.

The serotonin antagonistic compounds for use in the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds are most preferably applied in the form of appropriate compositions, in particular compositions usually employed for topically administering drugs. Said compositions may take a wide variety of forms such as, for example, solid forms, e.g. powders; liquid forms, e.g. solutions or suspensions in aqueous or oily mediums; semi-liquid formulations, e.g. creams, jellies, pastes, ointments, salves. Said compositions contain the active ingredient and a wound-acceptable carrier. If desired, further ingredients may be incorporated in the compositions, e.g. anti-inflammatory

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agents, disinfectants, antibiotics, etc... Moreover, use may be made of wound-covers, e.g. plasters, bandages, dressings, gauze pads, containing an appropriate wound healing composition. In particular use may be made of plasters, bandages, dressings, gauze pads which have been impregnated or sprinkled with a liquid formulation containing the wound healing agent, e.g. with an aseptic aqueous solution, and used as such or, after evaporation of the liquid carrier, in dry form. Or said plasters, bandages, dressings, aseptic gauzes may have been strewn with a powder solid composition or smeared, covered or coated with a semi-liquid composition. Preferred compositions are creams.

The medicaments of the present invention are applicable to either humans or animals. As wounds which can be treated with the present wound healing medicaments, there may be mentioned all kinds of wounds caused intentionally or not intentionally, the latter being wounds caused, for example, by accidents of various kind, e.g. burning wounds, cutting wounds, puncture wounds, etc..., the former being wounds caused by surgical operations, either by major or minor, human or veterinary surgery, also including transplantation wounds, e.g. wounds originating from skin transplantation. In particular, the medicaments according to the present invention are useful in the treatment of burning wounds and bedsore wounds

An advantage of the medicaments of the present invention resides in the fact that, besides having a beneficial effect on the healing process, there is also an effect on the infections often occuring during the healing process. Wounds treated with the medicaments of this invention will be less subject or show an increased resistance to infections. Also, if they occur, infections will be less intense and can be overcome or healed more rapidly.

The medicaments according to the present invention may be advantageously used in the treatment of ulcerating wounds and are particularly applicable in the treatment of chronic ulcerating wounds. The latter renders the present invention even more useful since up until now, there is no completely satisfying treatment of such wounds.

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In a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a wound-healing composition containing as active ingredient a compound of formula (I) as defined hereinabove, and a wound-acceptable carrier, and, if desired one or more further active ingredients such as disinfectants, antibiotics and anti-inflammatory agents. Said wound-healing compositions can be prepared following methods generally employed in the art of pharmaceutical formulation, e.g., for preparing powders by thoroughly grinding and mixing the components; for solutions by dissolving the active ingredient in the liquid medium by shaking, stirring, if desirable, at higher temperatures; for semi-liquid formulations by dispersing the active ingredient in the semi-liquid carrier.

The following examples are intented to illustrate the scope of the present invention in all its aspects. As used in the following examples Pluronic L35® is a trademark for a block-copolymer containing polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene blocks.

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A. Composition examples

Example 1

Placebo (formulation 1):	
propyleneglycol	100.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.5 mg
water	884.5 mg

The ingredients are mixed under intense stirring.

Example 2

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione (ketanserin) 0.25% (formulation 2):	
3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoly)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione tartrate	3.46 mg
propyleneglycol	99.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.6 mg
water	881.9 mg

The active ingredient ketanserin tartrate is added to the water under vigorous stirring, whereupon the other ingredients are added.

Example 3

3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one 0.25% (formulation 3):	
3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl 4H-pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one	2.5 mg
propyleneglycol	99.0 mg
hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	15.6 mg
water	881.9 mg

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Example 4

Ketanserin microfine	2%
Pluronic L 35®	90.5%
Glycerol monostearate	7.5%

Method of Preparation

Glycerol monostearate and Pluronic L 35® are introduced into a doublewall jacketed vessel and are heated to approximately 65°C. Stirring is applied until a homogeneous, clear liquid is obtained. This clear liquid is cooled to approximately 40°C, while gently stirring. Hereupon a slightly viscous, unctuous mass is formed. Subsequently, while homogenizing the mixture, ketanserin is sucked into the ointment by evacuating the vessel. Homogenizing is applied until ketanserin is evenly distributed in the ointment. The ointment is further cooled to 20-25°C while gently stirring.

Example 5

Ketanserin microfine	2%
Polyethyleneglycol 400	78%
Polyethyleneglycol 4000	20%

Method of Preparation

Polyethyleneglycol 4000 and polyethyleneglycol 400 are introduced into a doublewall jacketed vessel and are heated to approximately 65°C. Stirring is applied until a homogeneous, clear liquid is obtained. This clear liquid is cooled to approximately 40°C, while gently stirring. Hereupon a slightly viscous, unctuous mas is formed. Subsequently, while homogenizing the mixture, ketanserin powder is sucked into the ointment by evacuating the vessel. Homogenizing is applied until ketanserin is evenly distributed in the ointment. The ointment is further cooled to 20-25°C, while gently stirring.

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B. Pharmacological Examples

The useful wound-healing properties of the compounds of formula (I) can be demonstrated by the following experiments.

Example 6

Materials and Methods

40 Male Wistar rats (mean body weight 150g) were used. They were divided into four groups each consisting of 10 animals: control group, placebo group, formulation 2 group, and formulation 3 group. After ether anaesthesia, the flanks of the animals were clipped and disinfected. Wounds were made as follows: through a skinfold of the thoracic skin two circular skin flaps (1 cm diameter) were excised using a punch.

A once daily treatment was started one day after surgery. In all groups, wounds were dipped with a gauze pad soaked with a disinfectant. Thereafter either a dry gauze pad (control group) or a gauze pad dipped in the test formulation (formulation 1(placebo), 2 or 3) was then wrapped around the body and fixed with an adhesive tape. Blind scoring consisted of the recording of the presence or absence of complete healing of wounds 10 days after the start of the experiment.

Results

Table 1

Wound healing after 10 days		
Treatment group	No. of animals	No. of healed wounds vs. total
control	10	5/20
formulation 1	10	10/20
formulation 2	10	15/20
formulation 3	10	14/20

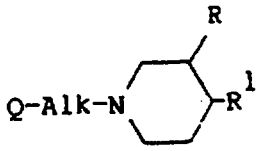
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Significantly faster wound-healing was found for wounds treated with formulations 2 and 3 compared to control wounds and two placebo-treated wounds (formulation 1).

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Claims

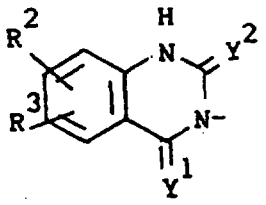
1. The use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds of a compound having the formula



(I),

a pharmaceutically acceptable acid-addition salt thereof or a stereoisomeric form thereof; wherein

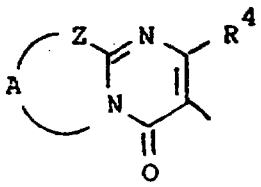
R is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;
Alk is C_{1-4}alkanediyl;
Q is a radical of formula



(a),

wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are each independently O or S;
R^2 is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, CF_3, NO_2, cyano, hydroxy, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)oxy, amino, mono- and di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, (C_{1-10}alkylcarbonyl)amino, phenylmethoxy or azido;
R^3 is hydrogen or halo; or

Q is a radical of formula



(b),

wherein R^4 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;
Z is -S-, $-CH_2-$ or $-CR^5=CR^6-$; said R^5 and R^6 being each independently

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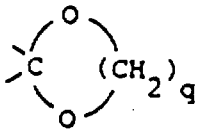
hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; and A is a bivalent radical $-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ or $-CH^7=CR^8-$, said R^7 and R^8 being each independently hydrogen, halo, amino or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^1 is a radical of formula

-X-Ar (c),

wherein Ar is phenyl or substituted phenyl, said substituted phenyl bearing an amino group and/or 1, 2 or 3 halo atoms; and

wherein X is >C=O, >CH-OH, >CH-O-C(O)-R^9, $>CH_2$, $>C(OC_{1-6}alkyl)_2$,

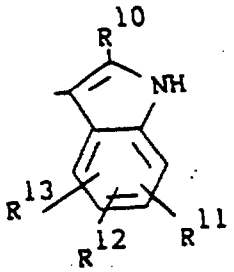


>C=N-OH or $>C=N-NH_2$;

said R^9 being hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl and

said q being the integer 2 or 3; or

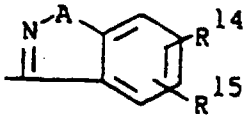
R^1 is a radical of formula



(d),

wherein R^{10} is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl; R^{11}, R^{12} and R^{13} are each independently hydrogen or halo;

or R^1 is a radical formula



(e),

wherein A is O or S; R^{14} R^{15} are each independently hydrogen, halo, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyl.

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2. The use according to claim **1** wherein R^1 is a radical of formula (c).

3. The use according to claim **2** wherein Q is a radical of formula (a) wherein Y^1 and Y^2 are both oxygen atoms and R^2 and R^3 are both hydrogen; or wherein Q is a radical of formula (b), wherein R^4 is methyl, Z is $-CR^5=CR^6-$ wherein R^5 and R^6 are independently hydrogen or methyl, A is $-CR^7=CR^8-$ wherein R^7 and R^8 are independently hydrogen or methyl; and wherein in the radical (c) X is >C=O and Ar is halo substituted phenyl.

4. The use according to claim **1** wherein the compound is 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,4(1H,3H-quinazolinedione or 3-[2-[4-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-2,7-dimethyl-4H-pyrido-[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-one.

5. A wound-healig composition comprising a wound-acceptable carrier and as active ingredient a compound selected from the group of compounds having the formula (I) as defined by any of claims **1** to **4**.

6. A composition according to claim **5** which is topically applicable.

7. A composition according to claim **6** which is a powder, an aqueous or oily solution or suspension or a semi-liquid formulation.

8. A composition according to claim **7** which is a cream, a jelly, a paste, an ointment or a salve.

9. A wound-cover containing a wound healing composition as claimed in any of claims **5** to **8**.

10. A wound-cover according to claim **9** which is a plaster, bandage, dressing or

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gauze pad impregnated or sprinkled with a liquid wound-healing composition or strewn with a powdery solid wound-healing composition or smeared, covered or coated with a semi-liquid wound-healing composition.

11. A process for preparing a composition as claimed in any of claims **5** to **8** characterized in that the active ingredient is intimately mixed with the carrier, and if desired, with other active ingredients.

12. A process for preparing a wound-cover according to any of claims **10** to **11** characterized in that a wound healing composition as claimed in any of claims **5** to **8** is contacted with the wound-cover.

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SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTS FOR TREATING WOUNDS

ABSTRACT

The use for the manufacture of a medicament for treating wounds of a compound having serotonin antagonistic properties. Wound-healing compositions containing a serotonin-antagonist as active ingredient and a process for preparing said wound-healing compositions.