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(54) Title: INHIBITION OF THE FORMATION OF VASCULAR HYPERPERMEABILITY

(57) Abstract

Vascular hyperpermeability in individuals is a prelude to a number of physiological events that are often deleterious. Among these events is the formation of edema, diapedesis, aberrant trans-endothelial exchange, extravasation, exudation and effusion, matrix deposition (often with abnormal stromal proliferation) and vascular hypotension. Vascular hyperpermeability and the subsequent events can be inhibited by the administration of a compound that inhibits the enzyme activity of the VEGF tyrosine kinase receptor known as KDR tyrosine kinase. Preferred administered compounds selectively inhibit the function of KDR tyrosine kinase but do not block the activity of Flt-1 tyrosine kinase which is another VEGF tyrosine kinase receptor.