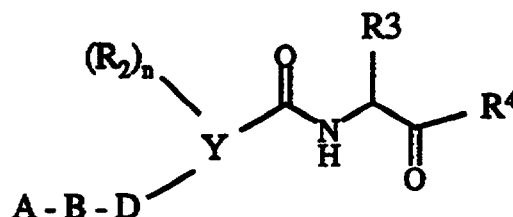


Novel unsubstituted amides, their preparation and use

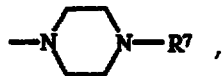
Abstract

An amide of the formula I



and its tautomeric forms, possible enantiomeric and diastereomeric forms, E and Z forms, and possible physiologically tolerated salts, in which the variables have the following meanings:

- A $-(\text{CH}_2)_p-\text{R}^1$, where R^1 can be pyrrolidine [sic], morpholine [sic], piperidine [sic], $-\text{NR}^5\text{R}^6$ and



and R^5 , R^6 and R^7 can, independently of one another, be hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, CH_2Ph , Ph , $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by R^6 , and p can be 1 and 2, and

- B can be phenyl [sic], pyridyl [sic], pyrimidyl [sic] and pyridazyl [sic], it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to 2 R^8 radicals, and

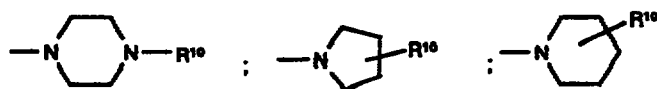
- D can be a bond, $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$, and

- R^2 is chlorine, bromine, fluorine, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, $\text{NHCO}-\text{C}_1$ - C_4 -alkyl, NHSO_2-C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, NO_2 , $-\text{O}-\text{C}_1$ - C_4 -alkyl and NH_2 , and

R^3 is $-C_1-C_6$ -alkyl, branched or unbranched, and which may also carry a phenyl ring, indolyl ring or cyclohexyl ring which is in turn substituted by by [sic] a maximum of two R^8 radicals, where R^8 is hydrogen, C_1-C_4 -alkyl, branched or unbranched, $-O-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, OH, Cl, F, Br, I, CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , CN, COOH, $COO-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, $NHCO-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl, $-NHSO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl and $-SO_2-C_1-C_4$ -alkyl; and

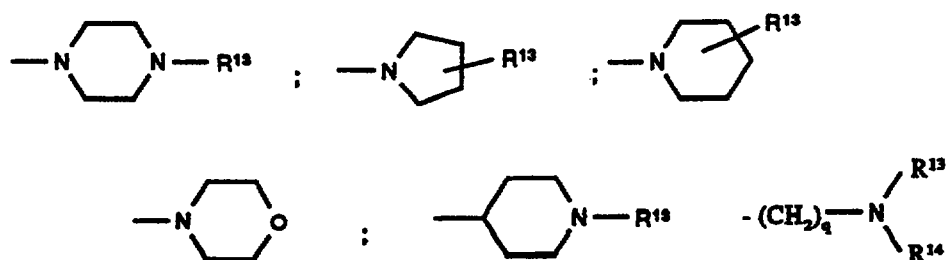
Y is phenyl [sic], pyridine, pyrimidine and pyrazine and

R^4 is hydrogen, $COOR^9$ and $CO-Z$ in which Z is $NR^{10}R^{11}$ and



R^9 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, linear or branched, and which may [lacuna] substituted by a phenyl ring which may itself also be substituted by one or two R^{12} radicals, and

R^{10} is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, linear or branched, and which may [lacuna] substituted by a phenyl ring which itself may also be substituted by one or two R^{12} radicals, and



R^{11} is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, branched or unbranched, which may also be and [sic] substituted by a phenyl ring which may also carry an R^9 radical, and

R^{12} can be hydrogen, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, branched or unbranched, $-O$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, OH, Cl, F, Br, J, CF_3 , NO_2 , NH_2 , CN, COOH, COO - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $-NHCO$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $-NHCO$ -phenyl, $-NHSO_2$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, $NHSO_2$ -phenyl, $-SO_2$ - C_1 - C_4 -alkyl and $-SO_2$ -phenyl,

R^{13} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, linear or branched, and which may [lacuna] substituted by a phenyl ring which may itself also be substituted by one or two R^{12} radicals, and

R^{14} is hydrogen, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, linear or branched, and which may [lacuna] substituted by a phenyl ring which may itself also be substituted by one or two R^{12} radicals, and

n is a number 0, 1 or 2, and

m, q are, independently of one another, a number 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.