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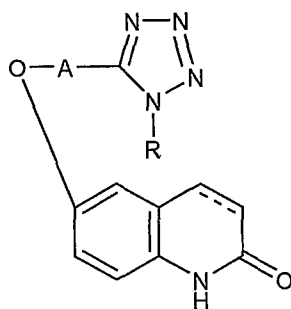
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(54) Title: COMBINATION DRUG CONTAINING PROBUCOL AND A TETRAZOLYLALKOXY-DIHYDROCAR-
BOSTYRIL DERIVATIVE WITH SUPEROXIDE SUPPRESSANT EFFECTS



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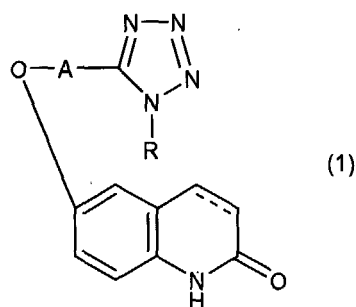
(57) Abstract: This invention relates to a combination drug comprising a combina-
tion of a tetrazolylalkoxy-dihydrocarbostyril derivative of the formula: wherein R is
cycloalkyl, A is lower alkylene, and the bond between 3-and 4-positions of carbostyril
nucleus is single bond or double bond, or a salt thereof and Probucol, which is useful
for preventing and treating cerebral infarction including acute cerebral infarction and
chronic cerebral infarction, arteriosclerosis, renal diseases (e.g. diabetic nephropathy,
renal failure, nephritis), and diabetes owing to synergistic superoxide suppressant ef-
fects of the combination.

DESCRIPTION

COMBINATION DRUG CONTAINING PROBUCOL AND A TETRAZOLYLALKOXY-DIHYDROCARBOSTYRIL DERIVATIVE WITH SUPEROXIDE SUPPRESSANT EFFECTS

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to a combination drug for treating and preventing cerebral infarction, arteriosclerosis, renal diseases, or diabetes. More particularly, it relates to a combination drug for treating and preventing cerebral infarction, arteriosclerosis, renal
10 diseases, or diabetes which comprises a combination of at least one of tetrazolylalkoxy-dihydrocarbostyril derivatives of the formula:



wherein R is a cycloalkyl group, A is a lower alkylene group, and the bond between 3- and 4-positions of the carbostyril nucleus means a
15 single bond or a double bond, or a salt thereof and Probucol.

The combination drug of the present invention is effective on the cerebral infarction, arteriosclerosis, renal diseases, or diabetes owing to the superoxide suppressing activity based on the synergistic effects by combination of the above tetrazolylalkoxy-dihydrocarbostyril derivative
20 (1) and Probucol (= 4,4'-isopropylidenedithiobis[2,6-di-tert-butylphenol]).

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

Cerebral infarction including acute cerebral infarction and chronic cerebral infarction, also known as cerebrovascular accident or
25 also as cerebromalacia, is caused by interruption of the blood supply to a part of the brain due to occlusion or coarctation of cerebral artery and/or vein to result in necrosis of the brain tissue or cells. The most important risk factors thereof are hypertension, heart disease, diabetes, and cigarette smoking. For remedy of the cerebral infarction, it is