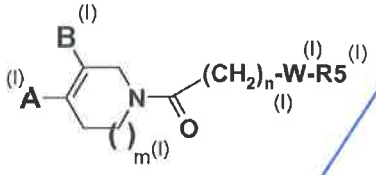
CLAIMS

1. A p75 receptor antagonist for the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment and/or prevention of overactive bladder.

2. A p75 receptor antagonist according to claim 1 selected from:

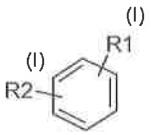
a) Compound of general formula (I):



(I)

in which:

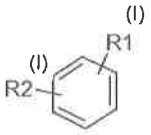
- $m^{(I)}$ represents 0 or 1;
- $A^{(I)}$ represents:



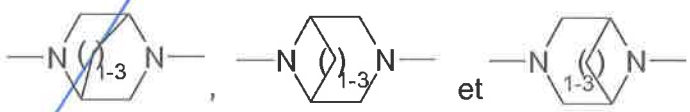
and $B^{(I)}$ represents a hydrogen atom

or

$A^{(I)}$ represents a hydrogen atom and $B^{(I)}$ represents:

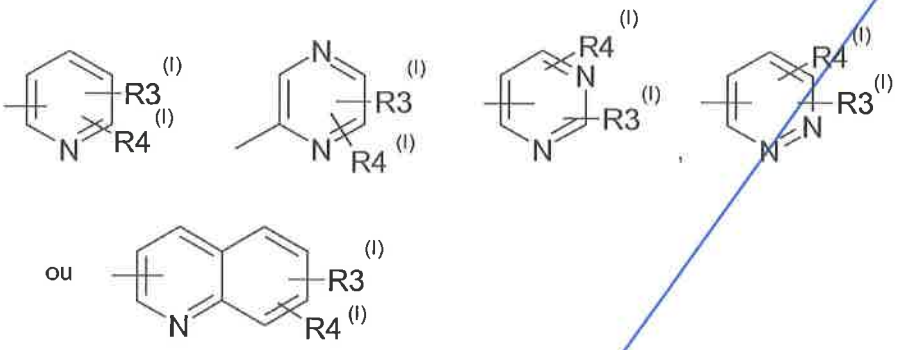


- $W^{(I)}$ - is a nitrogenous heterocycle chosen from:



- 1-3 represents 1, 2 or 3;
- $n^{(I)}$ represents 1 or 2;

- $R1^{(I)}$ represents a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl group, a trifluoromethyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group or a trifluoromethoxy radical;
- $R2^{(I)}$ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl group, a trifluoromethyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group, a trifluoromethoxy radical, a $COOR^{(I)}$ group or a $CONH_2$ group;
- $R5^{(I)}$ represents a group of formula:



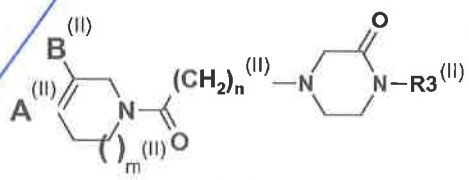
ou

in which $R3^{(I)}$ and $R4^{(I)}$, located on any one of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl or (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group, a trifluoromethyl or trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano, or a COOH, $COO(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $CONH_2$, $CONR6^{(I)}$ $R7^{(I)}$ or $NHCOR^{(I)}$ group;

- $R^{(I)}$, $R6^{(I)}$ and $R7^{(I)}$ represent independently of each other a (C_1-C_6)alkyl group;

in the form of bases or of addition salts with acids;

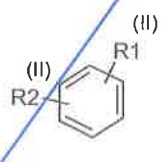
b) Compound of general formula (II):



(II)

in which:

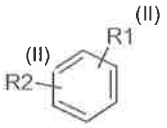
- $m^{(II)}$ is 0 or 1;
- $A^{(II)}$ is:



and $B^{(II)}$ is a hydrogen atom

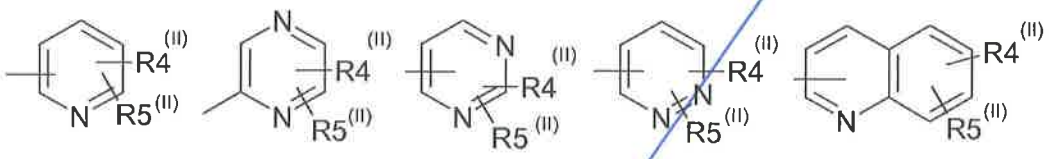
or

$A^{(II)}$ is a hydrogen atom and $B^{(II)}$ is:



;

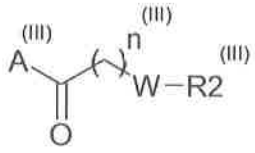
- $R1^{(II)}$ and $R2^{(II)}$, which may be identical or different, are independently a hydrogen or halogen atom, a C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 fluoroalkyl, C_1-C_2 perfluoroalkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy group or a trifluoromethoxy group;
- $n^{(II)}$ is 1 or 2;
- $R3^{(II)}$ is a group of formula:



where $R4^{(II)}$ and $R5^{(II)}$, which may be identical or different, are located on any available positions and are independently a hydrogen or halogen atom, a hydroxyl, a C_1-C_4 alkyl, C_1-C_4 fluoroalkyl, C_1-C_2 perfluoroalkyl or C_1-C_4 alkoxy group, a trifluoromethoxy group, a cyano group, or a COOH, COOalkyl, $CONH_2$, $CONR6^{(III)}$ $R7^{(III)}$ or $NHCOR^{(III)}$ group;
- $R^{(II)}$, $R6^{(II)}$ and $R7^{(II)}$ are a C_1-C_6 alkyl group;

in the form of bases or of addition salts with acids;

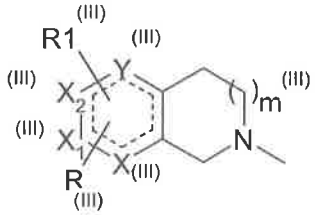
c) Compound of general formula (III):



(III)

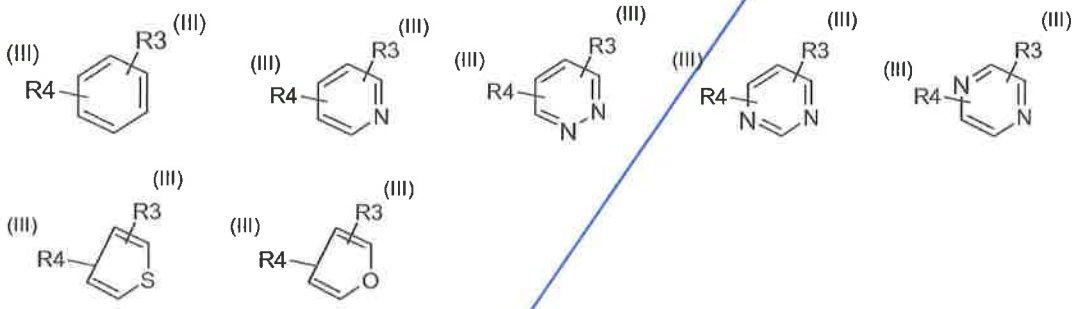
in which:

- $A^{(III)}$ represents a group:

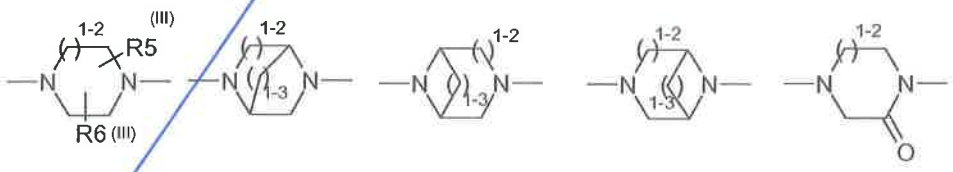


- $n^{(III)}$ represents 1 or 2;
- $m^{(III)}$ represents 0 or 1;

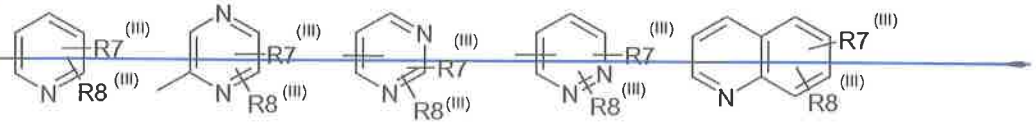
- $Y^{(III)}$ represents a carbon, nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen atom or a single or double bond;
- $X^{(III)}$, $X_1^{(III)}$ and $X_2^{(III)}$ represent a carbon, nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen atom, it being understood that at least one of $X^{(III)}$, $X_1^{(III)}$ and $X_2^{(III)}$ is other than a carbon atom;
- $R^{(III)}$ and $R1^{(III)}$, located on any one of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl group, a $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy group, a perfluoroalkyl radical, a trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano, or a COOH, $COO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $CONR5^{(III)}$ $R6^{(III)}$ or $NHCOR5^{(III)}$ group;
or $R1^{(III)}$ represents a group chosen from:



the definition of $R^{(III)}$ remaining unchanged;
- $R3^{(III)}$ and $R4^{(III)}$, located on any one of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl group, a $(C(C_1\text{-}C_4)\text{-}C4)$alkoxy group, a perfluoroalkyl radical, a trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano, or a COOH, $COO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $CONR5^{(III)}$ $R6^{(III)}$ or $NHCOR5^{(III)}$ group;
- $W^{(III)}$ - is a nitrogenous heterocycle chosen from:

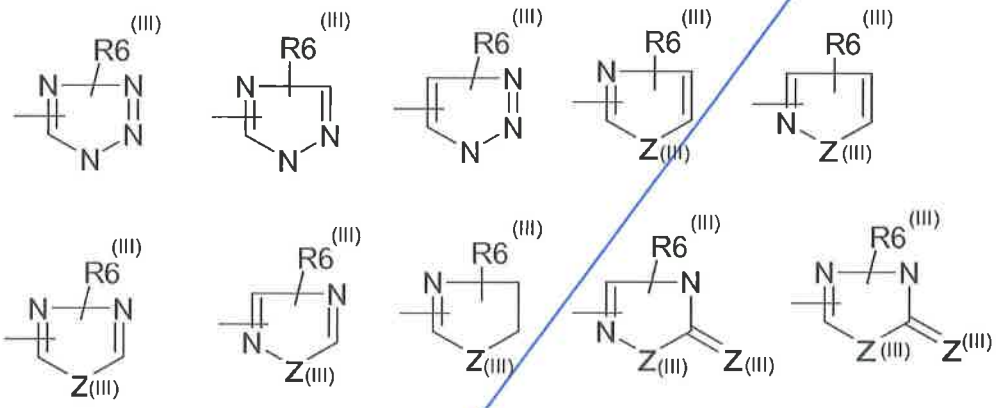


- 1-2 represents 1 or 2;
- 1-3 represents 1, 2 or 3;
- $R2^{(III)}$ represents a group of formula:



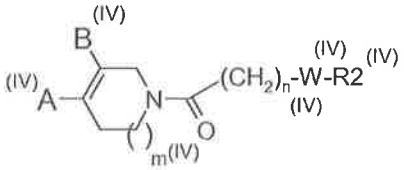
- $R7^{(III)}$ and $R8^{(III)}$, located on any one of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4))alkyl group, a (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group, a trifluoromethyl radical, a trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano, or a COOH, $COO(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $COO(C_1-C_4)$cycloalkyl, $SO(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $SO2(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $CONH_2$, $CONR5^{(III)}$ $R6^{(III)}$ or $NHCOR5^{(III)}$ group;

or one of $R7^{(III)}$ and $R8^{(III)}$ represents a heterocycle chosen from:



- $Z^{(III)}$ represents an oxygen or sulphur atom;
- $R5^{(III)}$ and $R6^{(III)}$ represent a hydrogen or a C1-C6 alkyl group;
- in the form of bases or of addition salts with acids

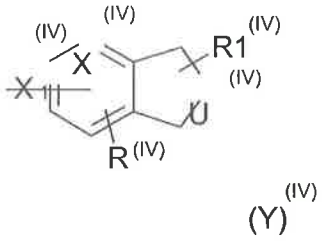
d) Compound of general formula (IV):



(IV)

in which:

- $n^{(IV)}$ represents 1 or 2;
- $m^{(IV)}$ represents 0 or 1;
- $A^{(IV)}$ represents a fused heterocyclic group of formula $(Y^{(IV)})$

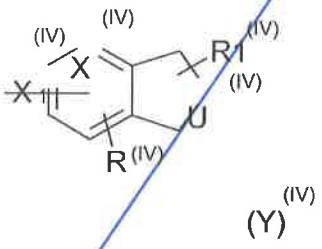


and $B^{(IV)}$ represents a hydrogen atom;

or

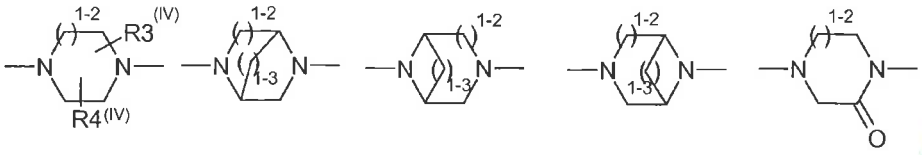
$A^{(IV)}$ represents a hydrogen atom; and

$B^{(IV)}$ represents a fused heterocyclic group of formula $(Y^{(IV)})$

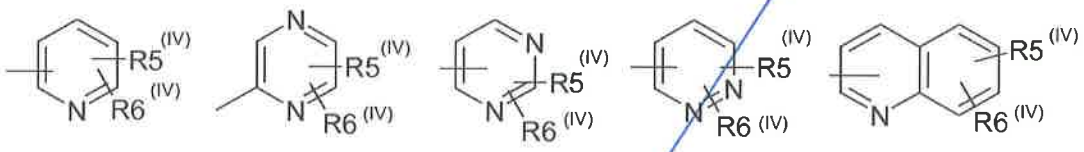


The fused heterocycle of formula $Y^{(IV)}$ may be attached to the rest of the molecule via any of the available carbon atoms, and in which:

- $U^{(IV)}$ completes:
  - either an aromatic or saturated 6-atom nucleus, containing one or two nitrogen atoms, the nucleus possibly being substituted with one or two halogen atoms, one or two (C1-C4)alkyl or (C1-C4)alkoxy groups, or one or two perfluoroalkyl radicals;
  - or an aromatic or saturated 5-atom nucleus, containing a nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom, the nucleus possibly being substituted with one or two (C1-C4)alkyl groups;
- $X^{(IV)}$ and $X1^{(IV)}$ represent independently of each other CH or N;
- $R^{(IV)}$ and $R1^{(IV)}$ located on any of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl group, (C_1-C_4)alkoxy, a perfluoroalkyl or trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano or a COOH, $COO(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $CONR3^{(IV)}R4^{(IV)}$ or $NHCOR3^{(IV)}$ group;
- $W^{(IV)}$ is a nitrogenous heterocycle chosen from:

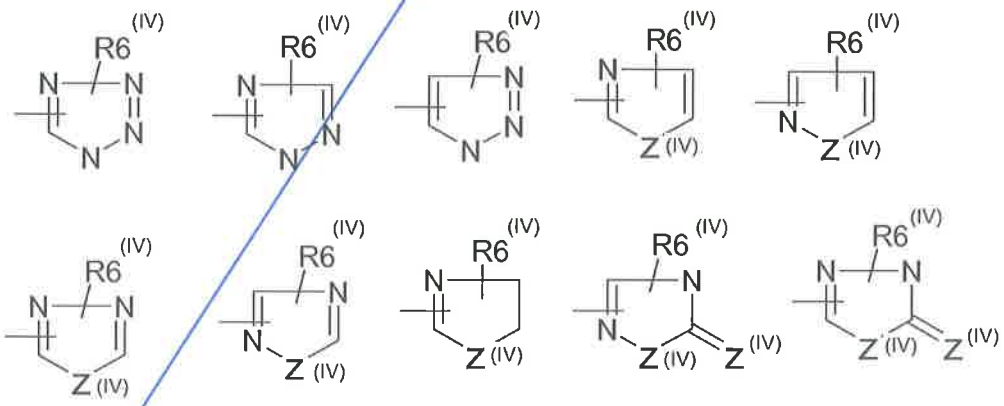


- 1-2 represents 1 or 2;
- 1-3 represents 1, 2 or 3;
- $R2^{(IV)}$ represents a group of formula:



- in which $R5^{(IV)}$ and $R6^{(IV)}$, located on any of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl or $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy group, a trifluoromethyl or trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano or a group COOH, $COO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $COO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$cycloalkyl, $SO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $SO2(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $CONR3^{(IV)}R4^{(IV)}$, $NR3^{(IV)}R4^{(IV)}$ or $NHCOR3^{(IV)}$;

or one of the groups $R5^{(IV)}$ and $R6^{(IV)}$ may also represent a heterocycle chosen from:



- $Z^{(IV)}$ represents an oxygen or sulfur atom;
- $R3^{(IV)}$ and $R4^{(IV)}$ represent a hydrogen or a $C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkyl group,

in the form of bases or of addition salts with acids.

3. A p75 receptor antagonist according to claim 1 or 2 selected from:

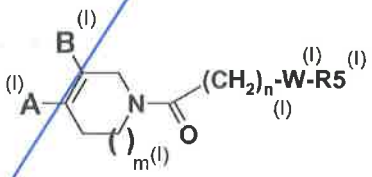
- compound n°1: 1-[4-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-2-[8-(5-fluoro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]-ethanone ;
- compound n°2: 6-{(3S,5R)-3,5-Dimethyl-4-[2-oxo-2-(2-phenyl-2,4,6,7-tetrahydropyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-5-yl)ethyl]piperazin-1-yl}nicotinic acid hydrochloride;
- compound n°3: 6-{(3S,5R)-4-[2-(4-benzofuran-7-yl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-1-yl)-2-oxoethyl]-3,5-dimethylpiperazin-1-yl}nicotinic acid;
- compound n°4: 1-(2-phenyl-2,4,6,7-tetrahydropyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-5-yl)-2-(8-pyridin-3-yl-3,8-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)ethanone;

in the form of a base or of an addition salt with an acid.

4. Use of a p75 receptor antagonist in the preparation of medicaments for use in the treatment and/or prevention of overactive bladder.

5. Use according to claim 4, wherein said p75 receptor antagonist is selected from:

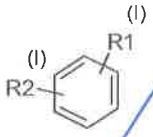
a) Compound of general formula (I):



(I)

in which:

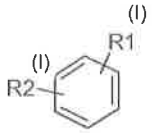
- $m^{(I)}$ represents 0 or 1;
- $A^{(I)}$ represents:



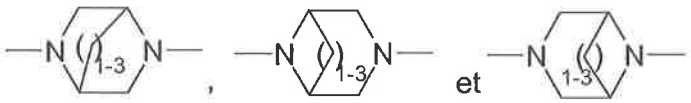
and $B^{(I)}$ represents a hydrogen atom

or

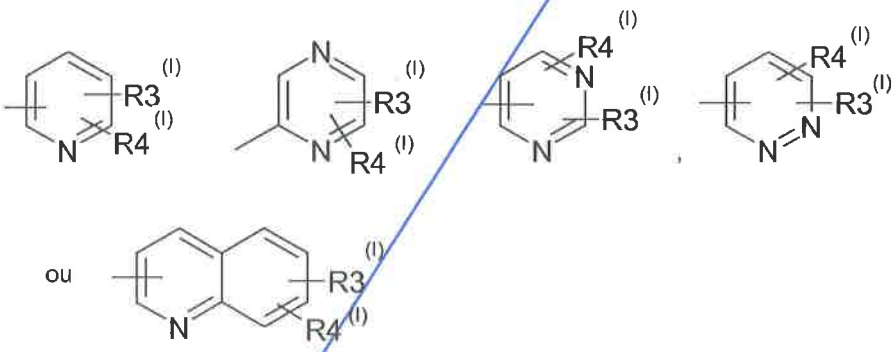
$A^{(I)}$ represents a hydrogen atom and $B^{(I)}$ represents:



- $W^{(I)}$ - is a nitrogenous heterocycle chosen from:



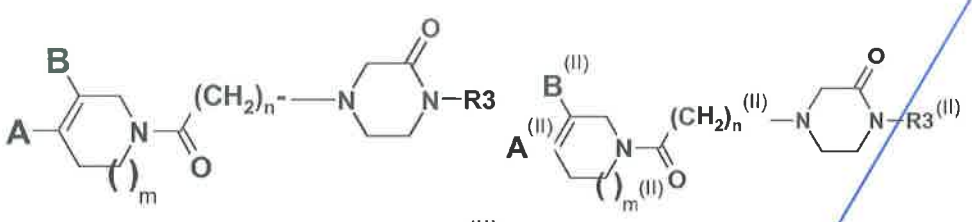
- 1-3 represents 1, 2 or 3;
- $n^{(I)}$ represents 1 or 2;
- $R1^{(I)}$ represents a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl group, a trifluoromethyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group or a trifluoromethoxy radical;
- $R2^{(I)}$ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl group, a trifluoromethyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group, a trifluoromethoxy radical, a $COOR^{(I)}$ group or a $CONH_2$ group;
- $R5^{(I)}$ represents a group of formula:



in which $R3^{(I)}$ and $R4^{(I)}$, located on any one of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl or (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group, a trifluoromethyl or trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano, or a COOH, $COO(C_1$-$C_4)$alkyl, $CONH_2$, $CONR6^{(I)}$ $R7^{(I)}$ or $NHCOR^{(I)}$ group;

- $R^{(I)}$, $R6^{(I)}$ and $R7^{(I)}$ represent independently of each other a (C_1-C_6)alkyl group;
- in the form of bases or of addition salts with acids

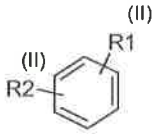
b) Compound of general formula (II):



(II)

in which:

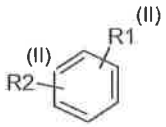
- $m^{(II)}$ is 0 or 1;
- $A^{(II)}$ is:



and $B^{(II)}$ is a hydrogen atom

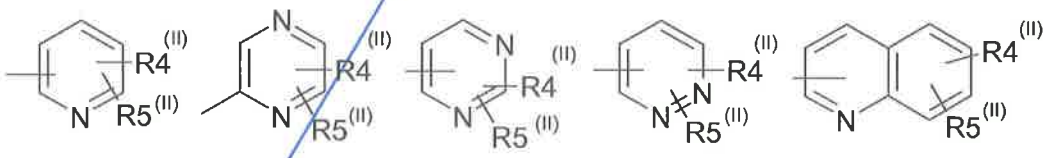
or

$A^{(II)}$ is a hydrogen atom and $B^{(II)}$ is:



;

- $R1^{(II)}$ and $R2^{(II)}$, which may be identical or different, are independently a hydrogen or halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl, (C_1-C_4) fluoroalkyl, (C_1-C_2) perfluoroalkyl or (C_1-C_4) alkoxy group or a trifluoromethoxy group;
- $n^{(II)}$ is 1 or 2;
- $R3^{(II)}$ is a group of formula:

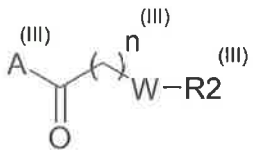


where $R4^{(II)}$ and $R5^{(II)}$, which may be identical or different, are located on any available positions and are independently a hydrogen or halogen atom, a hydroxyl, a (C_1-C_4) alkyl, (C_1-C_4) fluoroalkyl, (C_1-C_2) perfluoroalkyl or (C_1-C_4) alkoxy group, a trifluoromethoxy group, a cyano group, or a COOH, COO(C_1-C_4)alkyl, $CONH_2$, $CONR6^{(III)}$ $R7^{(III)}$ or $NHCOR^{(III)}$ group;

- $R^{(II)}$, $R6^{(II)}$ and $R7^{(II)}$ are independently of each other a (C_1-C_6) alkyl group;

in the form of bases or of addition salts with acids;

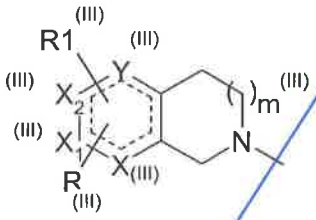
~~c) Compound of general formula (III):~~



(III)

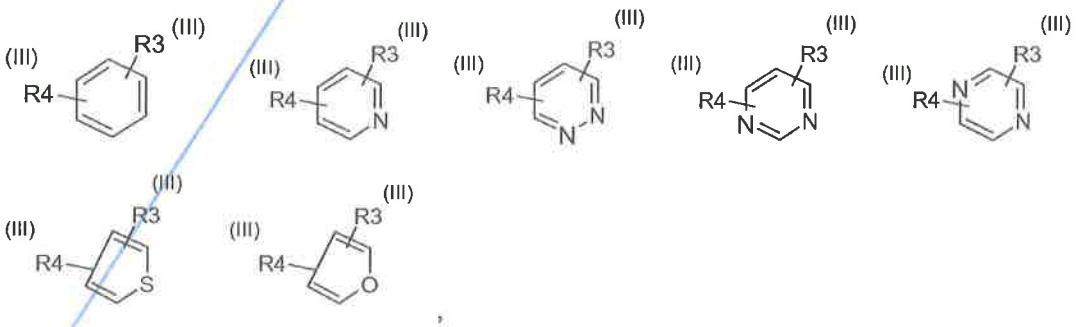
in which:

- $A^{(III)}$ represents a group:



- $n^{(III)}$ represents 1 or 2;
- $m^{(III)}$ represents 0 or 1;
- $Y^{(III)}$ represents a carbon, nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen atom or a single or double bond;
- $X^{(III)}$, $X_1^{(III)}$ and $X_2^{(III)}$ represent a carbon, nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen atom, it being understood that at least one of $X^{(III)}$, $X_1^{(III)}$ and $X_2^{(III)}$ is other than a carbon atom;
- $R^{(III)}$ and $R1^{(III)}$, located on any one of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl group, a $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy group, a perfluoroalkyl radical, a trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano, or a COOH, $COO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $CONR5^{(III)}$ $R6^{(III)}$ or $NHCOR5^{(III)}$ group;

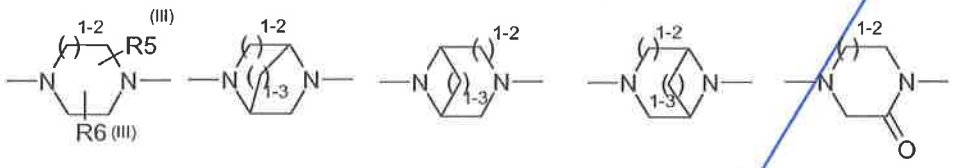
or $R1^{(III)}$ represents a group chosen from:



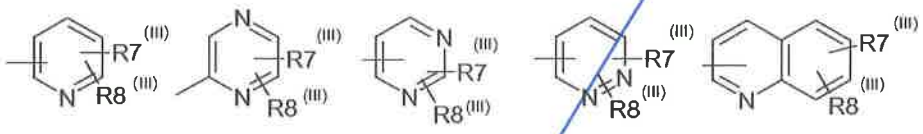
,

~~the definition of $R^{(III)}$ remaining unchanged;~~

- $R3^{(III)}$ and $R4^{(III)}$, located on any one of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl group, a $(C(C_1-C_4)$-C4)alkoxy group, a perfluoroalkyl radical, a trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano, or a COOH, $COO(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $CONR5^{(III)}$ $R6^{(III)}$ or $NHCOR5^{(III)}$ group;
- $W^{(III)}$ - is a nitrogenous heterocycle chosen from:

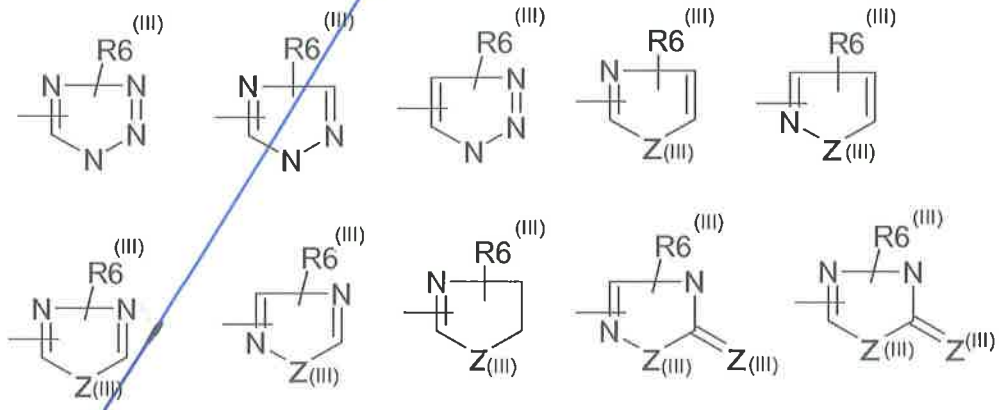


- 1-2 represents 1 or 2;
- 1-3 represents 1, 2 or 3;
- $R2^{(III)}$ represents a group of formula:



- $R7^{(III)}$ and $R8^{(III)}$, located on any one of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a $(C_1-C_4))$alkyl group, a (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group, a trifluoromethyl radical, a trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano, or a COOH, $COO(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $COO(C_1-C_4)$cycloalkyl, $SO(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $SO2(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $CONH_2$, $CONR5^{(III)}$ $R6^{(III)}$ or $NHCOR5^{(III)}$ group;

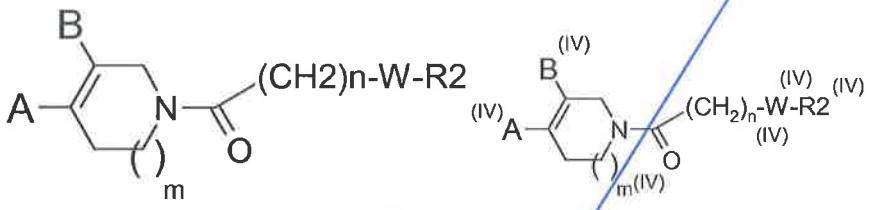
or one of $R7^{(III)}$ and $R8^{(III)}$ represents a heterocycle chosen from:



- $Z^{(III)}$ represents an oxygen or sulphur atom;
- $R5^{(III)}$ and $R6^{(III)}$ represent a hydrogen or a C1-C6 alkyl group;

- in the form of bases or of addition salts with acids

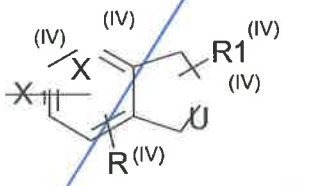
d) Compound of general formula (IV):



(IV)

in which:

- $n^{(IV)}$ represents 1 or 2;
- $m^{(IV)}$ represents 0 or 1;
- $A^{(IV)}$ represents a fused heterocyclic group of formula $(Y^{(IV)})$



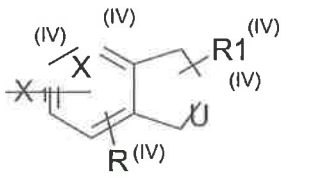
$(Y)^{(IV)}$

and $B^{(IV)}$ represents a hydrogen atom;

or

$A^{(IV)}$ represents a hydrogen atom; and

$B^{(IV)}$ represents a fused heterocyclic group of formula $(Y^{(IV)})$



$(Y)^{(IV)}$

The fused heterocycle of formula $Y^{(IV)}$ may be attached to the rest of the molecule via any of the available carbon atoms, and in which:

- $U^{(IV)}$ completes:

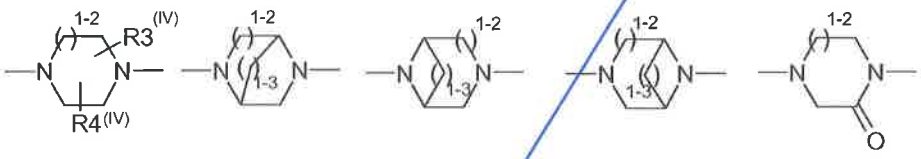
- either an aromatic or saturated 6-atom nucleus, containing one or two nitrogen atoms, the nucleus possibly being substituted with one or two halogen atoms, one or two (C1-C4)alkyl or (C1-C4)alkoxy groups, or one or two perfluoroalkyl radicals;

- or an aromatic or saturated 5-atom nucleus, containing a nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur atom, the nucleus possibly being substituted with one or two groups (C1-C4)alkyl groups;

- $X^{(IV)}$ and $X1^{(IV)}$ represent independently of each other CH or N;

- $R^{(IV)}$ and $R1^{(IV)}$ located on any of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a group $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl group, $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy, a perfluoroalkyl or trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano or a group COOH, $COO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $CONR3^{(IV)}R4^{(IV)}$ or $NHCOR3^{(IV)}$; group;

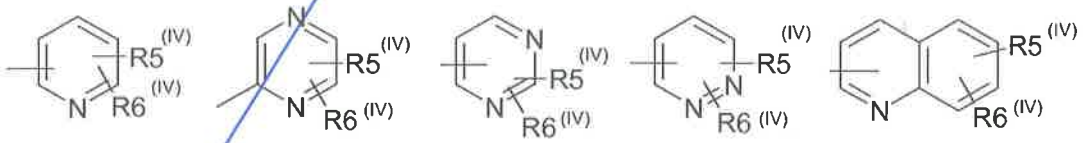
- $-W^{(IV)}-$ is a nitrogenous heterocycle chosen from:



- 1-2 represents 1 or 2;

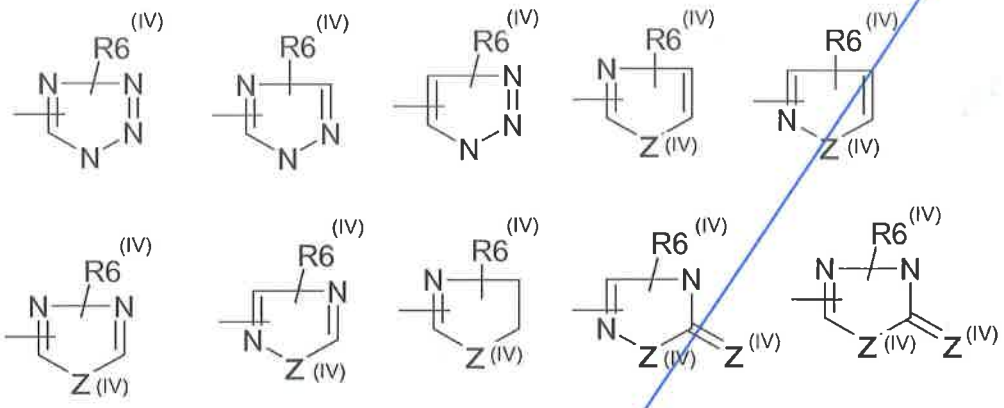
- 1-3 represents 1, 2 or 3;

- $R2^{(IV)}$ represents a group of formula:



- in which $R5^{(IV)}$ and $R6^{(IV)}$, located on any of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a group $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl or $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkoxy group, a trifluoromethyl or trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano or a group COOH, $COO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $COO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$cycloalkyl, $SO(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $SO2(C_1\text{-}C_4)$alkyl, $CONR3^{(IV)}R4^{(IV)}$, $NR3^{(IV)}R4^{(IV)}$ or $NHCOR3^{(IV)}$;

or one of the groups $R5^{(IV)}$ and $R6^{(IV)}$ may also represent a heterocycle chosen from:



- $Z^{(IV)}$ represents an oxygen or sulfur atom;
- $R3^{(IV)}$ and $R4^{(IV)}$ represent a hydrogen or a group C_1-C_6 alkyl group,

in the form of bases or of addition salts with acids.

6. Use according to claim 4 or 5, wherein said p75 receptor antagonist is selected from:

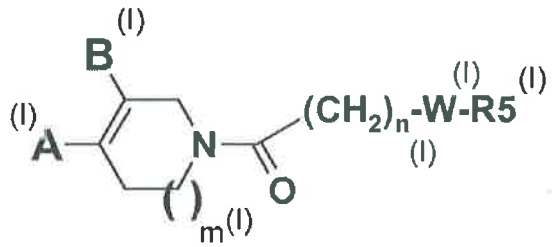
- compound n°1: 1-[4-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-2-[8-(5-fluoro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]-ethanone ;
- compound n°2: 6-{(3S,5R)-3,5-Dimethyl-4-[2-oxo-2-(2-phenyl-2,4,6,7-tetrahydropyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-5-yl)ethyl]piperazin-1-yl}nicotinic acid hydrochloride;
- compound n°3: 6-{(3S,5R)-4-[2-(4-benzofuran-7-yl-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-1-yl)-2-oxoethyl]-3,5-dimethylpiperazin-1-yl}nicotinic acid;
- compound n°4: 1-(2-phenyl-2,4,6,7-tetrahydropyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-5-yl)-2-(8-pyridin-3-yl-3,8-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl)ethanone;

in the form of a base or of an addition salt with an acid.

CLAIMS

1. Use of a p75 receptor antagonist in the preparation of medicament for use in the treatment and/or prevention of overactive bladder.

2. Use according to claim 1, wherein said p75 receptor antagonist is a compound of general formula (I):

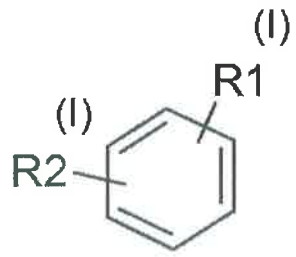


(I)

in which:

- $m^{(I)}$ represents 0 or 1;

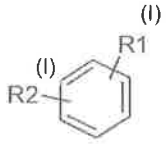
- $A^{(I)}$ represents:



and $B^{(I)}$ represents a hydrogen atom

Or

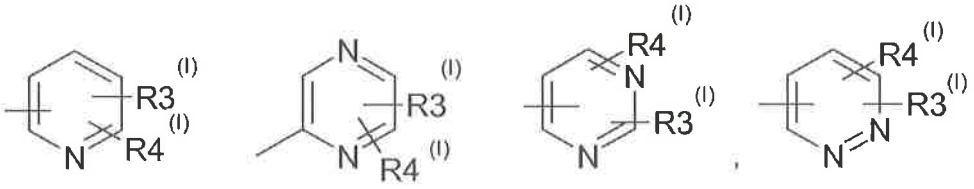
$A^{(I)}$ represents a hydrogen atom and $B^{(I)}$ represents:



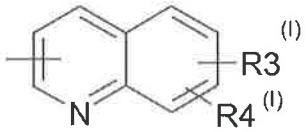
- $W^{(I)}$ - is a nitrogenous heterocycle chosen from:



- 1-3 represents 1, 2 or 3;
- $n^{(I)}$ represents 1 or 2;
- $R1^{(I)}$ represents a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl group, a trifluoromethyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group or a trifluoromethoxy radical;
- $R2^{(I)}$ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl group, a trifluoromethyl radical, a (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group, a trifluoromethoxy radical, a $COOR^{(I)}$ group or a $CONH_2$ group;
- $R5^{(I)}$ represents a group of formula:



ou



in which $R3^{(I)}$ and $R4^{(I)}$, located on any one of the available positions, independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a (C_1-C_4)alkyl or (C_1-C_4)alkoxy group, a trifluoromethyl or trifluoromethoxy radical, a cyano, or a COOH, $COO(C_1-C_4)$alkyl, $CONH_2$, $CONR6^{(I)}$ $R7^{(I)}$ or $NHCOR^{(I)}$ group;

- $R^{(I)}$, $R6^{(I)}$ and $R7^{(I)}$ represent independently of each other a (C_1-C_6)alkyl group;
- in the form of bases or addition salts with acids.

3. Use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said p75 receptor antagonist is:

- compound n°1: 1-[4-(4-chloro-3-trifluoromethyl-phenyl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridin-1-yl]-2-[8-(5-fluoro-pyrimidin-2-yl)-3,8-diaza-bicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-yl]-ethanone ;

in the form of a base or of an addition salt with an acid.