WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. A method of inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal in need thereof comprising administering to the animal a vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount of a danazol compound.

2. The method of Claim 1 wherein the animal is in need of the danazol compound because of the presence of a disease or condition mediated by vascular hyperpermeability.

3. The method of Claim 2 wherein administration of the danazol compound is commenced immediately upon diagnosis of the disease or condition.

4. The method of Claim 2 wherein the disease or condition is diabetes.

5. The method of Claim 2 wherein the disease or condition is atherosclerosis.

6. The method of Claim 2 wherein the disease or condition is hypertension.

7. The method of Claim 2 wherein the disease or condition is an acute lung injury, acute respiratory distress syndrome, age-related macular degeneration, cerebral edema, choroidal edema, choroiditis, coronary microvascular disease, cerebral microvascular disease, Eals disease, edema caused by injury, edema associated with hypertension, glomerular vascular leakage, hemorrhagic shock, Irvine Gass Syndrome, ischemia, macular edema, nephritis, nephropathies, nephrotic edema, nephrotic syndrome, neuropathy, organ failure due to edema, pre-eclampsia, pulmonary edema, pulmonary hypertension, renal failure, retinal edema, retinal hemorrhage, retinal vein occlusion, retinitis, retinopathy, silent cerebral infarction, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, transplant glomerulopathy, uveitis, vascular leakage syndrome, vitreous hemorrhage or Von Hipple Lindau disease.

8. The method of Claim 7 wherein the disease or condition is a macular edema.

9. The method of Claim 7 wherein the disease or condition is a neuropathy.

10. The method of Claim 7 wherein the disease or condition is a retinopathy.

11. The method of Claim 2 wherein the disease or condition is a vascular complication of diabetes.

12. The method of Claim 11 wherein the vascular complication is edema, accumulation of low density lipoproteins in subendothelial space, accelerated atherosclerosis, accelerated aging of vessel walls in the brain, myocardial edema, myocardial fibrosis, diastolic dysfunction, diabetic cardiomyopathy, retardation of lung development in the fetuses of diabetic mothers, alterations of one or more pulmonary

physiological parameters, increased susceptibility to infections, vascular hyperplasy in the mesentery, diabetic neuropathy, diabetic macular edema, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic retinopathy, and redness, discoloration, dryness and ulcerations of the skin.

13. The method of Claim 12 wherein the vascular complication is edema.

14. The method of Claim 12 wherein the vascular complication is diabetic cardiomyopathy.

15. The method of Claim 12 wherein the vascular complication is diabetic neuropathy.

16. The method of Claim 12 wherein the vascular complication is diabetic macular edema.

17. The method of Claim 12 wherein the vascular complication is diabetic retinopathy.

18. The method of Claim 17 wherein the diabetic retinopathy is nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy.

19. The method of Claim 12 wherein the vascular complication is diabetic nephropathy.

20. The method of Claim 1 wherein the animal is in need of the danazol compound because of one or more early signs of, or a predisposition to develop, a disease or condition mediated by vascular hyperpermeability.

21. The method of Claim 20 wherein the disease or condition is diabetes, hypertension or atherosclerosis.

22. The method of Claim 1 wherein the vascular hyperpermeability is vascular hyperpermeability of a continuous endothelium found in, or around, a brain, diaphragm, duodenal musculature, fat, heart, kidney, large blood vessel, lung, mesentery, nerve, retina, skeletal muscle, skin or testis.

23. The method of Claim 22 wherein the continuous endothelium is found in, or around, a brain, heart, lung, nerve or retina.

24. The method of Claim 1 wherein the vascular hyperpermeability is vascular hyperpermeability of a fenestrated endothelium found in, or around, a kidney, a pancreas, an adrenal, an endocrine gland or an intestine.

25. The method of Claim 24 wherein the fenestrated endothelium is found in a kidney.

26. The method of any one of Claims 1-25 wherein the danazol compound is danazol.

27. The method of any one of Claims 1-26 wherein the danazol compound is administered orally.

28. The method of any one of Claims 1-27 wherein the animal is a human.

29. The method of Claim 28 wherein the vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount is from 1 ng to 100 mg of the danazol compound per day.

30. The method of Claim 29 wherein the vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount is from 1 mg to 100 mg of the danazol compound per day.

31. The method of Claim 30 wherein the vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount is from 10 mg to 90 mg of the danazol compound per day.

32. A method of modulating a cytoskeleton of an endothelial cell in an animal comprising administering an effective amount of a danazol compound to the animal.

33. The method of Claim 32 wherein the modulation of the cytoskeleton includes inhibition of actin stress fiber formation.

34. The method of Claim 32 wherein the modulation of the cytoskeleton includes causing, increasing or prolonging the formation of cortical actin rings.

35. The method of Claim 32 wherein the modulation of the cytoskeleton includes inhibition of RhoA.

WHAT IS CLAIMED:

1. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal having macular edema.

2. The use of Claim 1, wherein use of the danazol compound is commenced immediately upon diagnosis of the disease or condition.

3. The use of Claim 1, wherein the macular edema is diabetic macular edema.

4. The use of any one of Claims 1-3, wherein the danazol compound is danazol.

5. The use of any one of Claims 1-4, wherein the danazol compound is for oral administration.

6. The use of any one of Claims 1-5, wherein the animal is a human.

7. The use of Claim 6, wherein the vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount is from 1 ng to 100 mg of the danazol compound per day.

8. The use of Claim 7, wherein the vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount is from 1 mg to 100 mg of the danazol compound per day.

9. The use of Claim 8, wherein the vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount is from 10 mg to 90 mg of the danazol compound per day.

10. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal having diabetes.

11. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal having atherosclerosis.

12. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal having hypertension.

13. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal having acute lung injury, acute respiratory distress syndrome, age-related macular degeneration, cerebral edema, choroidal edema, choroiditis, coronary microvascular disease, cerebral microvascular disease, Eals disease, edema caused by injury, edema associated with hypertension, glomerular vascular leakage, hemorrhagic shock, Irvine Gass Syndrome, ischemia, nephritis, nephropathies, nephrotic edema, nephrotic syndrome, neuropathy, organ failure due to edema, pre-eclampsia, pulmonary edema, pulmonary hypertension, renal failure, retinal edema, retinal hemorrhage, retinal vein occlusion, retinitis, retinopathy, silent cerebral infarction, systemic inflammatory response syndrome, transplant glomerulopathy, uveitis, vascular leakage syndrome, vitreous hemorrhage or Von Hipple Lindau disease.

14. The use of Claim 13, wherein the disease or condition is a neuropathy.

15. The use of Claim 13, wherein the disease or condition is a retinopathy.

16. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal having a vascular complication of diabetes.

17. The use of Claim 16, wherein the vascular complication is edema, accumulation of low density lipoproteins in subendothelial space, accelerated atherosclerosis, accelerated aging of vessel walls in the brain, myocardial edema, myocardial fibrosis, diastolic dysfunction, diabetic cardiomyopathy, retardation of lung development in the fetuses of diabetic mothers, alterations of one or more pulmonary physiological parameters, increased susceptibility to infections, vascular hyperplasy in the mesentery, diabetic neuropathy, diabetic nephropathy, diabetic retinopathy, and redness, discoloration, dryness and ulcerations of the skin.

18. The use of Claim 17, wherein the vascular complication is edema.

19. The use of Claim 17, wherein the vascular complication is diabetic cardiomyopathy.

20. The use of Claim 17, wherein the vascular complication is diabetic neuropathy.

21. The use of Claim 17, wherein the vascular complication is diabetic retinopathy.

22. The use of Claim 21, wherein the diabetic retinopathy is nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy.

23. The use of Claim 17, wherein the vascular complication is diabetic nephropathy.

24. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal having one or more early signs of, or a predisposition to develop, a disease or condition mediated by vascular hyperpermeability and wherein the disease or condition is diabetes, hypertension or atherosclerosis.

25. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal in need thereof, wherein the vascular hyperpermeability is vascular hyperpermeability of a continuous endothelium found in, or around, a brain, diaphragm, duodenal musculature, fat, heart, kidney, large blood vessel, lung, mesentery, nerve, retina, skeletal muscle, skin or testis.

26. The use of Claim 25, wherein the continuous endothelium is found in, or around, a brain, heart, lung, nerve or retina.

27. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for inhibiting vascular hyperpermeability in an animal in need thereof, wherein the vascular hyperpermeability is vascular hyperpermeability of a fenestrated endothelium found in, or around, a kidney, a

pancreas, an adrenal, an endocrine gland or an intestine.

28. The use of Claim 27, wherein the fenestrated endothelium is found in a kidney.

29. The use of any one of Claims 10-28, wherein the danazol compound is danazol.

30. The use of any one of Claims 10-29, wherein the danazol compound is for oral administration.

31. The use of any one of Claims 10-30, wherein the animal is a human.

32. The use of Claim 31, wherein the vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount is from 1 ng to 100 mg of the danazol compound per day.

33. The use of Claim 32, wherein the vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount is from 1 mg to 100 mg of the danazol compound per day.

34. The use of Claim 33, wherein the vascular-hyperpermeability-inhibiting amount is from 10 mg to 90 mg of the danazol compound per day.

35. Use of a danazol compound for the manufacture of a medicament for modulating a cytoskeleton of an endothelial cell in an animal.

36. The use of Claim 35, wherein the modulation of the cytoskeleton includes inhibition of actin stress fiber formation.

37. The use of Claim 35, wherein the modulation of the cytoskeleton includes causing, increasing or prolonging the formation of cortical actin rings.

38. The use of Claim 35, wherein the modulation of the cytoskeleton includes inhibition of RhoA.