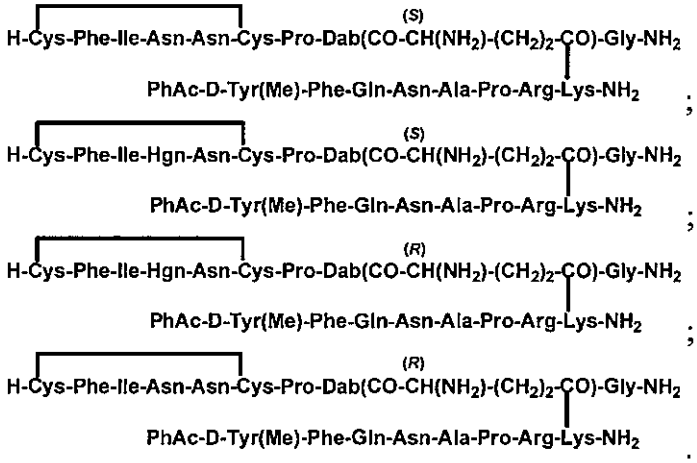


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88. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound according to any one of claims 1-87, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

~~89. A method of treating a complication arising from cirrhosis, comprising administering to an individual in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 87, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.~~

~~90. A method according to claim 89, wherein the complication arising from cirrhosis is a complication wherein increasing blood pressure is therapeutically beneficial.~~

~~91. A method according to claim 89, wherein the complication is spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, type II heptorenal syndrome (HRS2) or refractory ascites.~~

~~92. A method of treatment for increasing blood pressure, comprising administering to an individual in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 87, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.~~

~~93. A method of treatment for a condition selected from hypovolemic shock; vasodilatory shock; bleeding esophageal varices; hepatorenal syndrome; type I hepatorenal syndrome; type II hepatorenal syndrome; anesthesia-induced hypotension; paracentesis-induced circulatory dysfunction; intra-operative blood loss; acute hemorrhage; blood loss associated with burn debridement; blood loss~~

associated with epistaxis; spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; refractory ascites; hypertensive gastropathy bleeding; sepsis; severe sepsis; septic shock; hypotension; cardiac arrest; trauma-related blood loss; vasodilatory shock induced by cardio-pulmonary bypass; milrinone-induced vasodilatory shock in congestive heart failure; anaphylactic shock; cardiovascular instability induced by brain death; acute respiratory distress syndrome; acute lung injury; shock induced by metformin intoxication; shock induced by mitochondrial disease; shock induced by cyanide poisoning; shock induced by vascular leak syndrome induced by interleukin-2, another cytokine, denileukin diftitox or another immunotoxin, or by ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome; hypotension induced by end-stage renal disease; inflammatory bowel disease; reperfusion injury; infant respiratory distress syndrome; severe acute respiratory syndrome; ascites; vasodepressor syncope; vasovagal syncope; toxic shock syndrome; and idiopathic systemic capillary leak syndrome; or treatment for facilitating cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the method comprising administering to an individual in need of such treatment an effective amount of a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 87, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.