

The invention relates to the noncompetitive AMRA antagonistic combinations of the formula I, in which R^1 and R^2 are independently the hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl groups, C_{1-4} alkoxy-group, nitro-group, tri-fluorine-methyl group, or a formula NR^8R^9 group, in which R^8 and R^9 are independent hydrogen C_{1-4} alkyl group, or a group of formula COR^{10} , in which R^{10} is a hydrogen group, C_{1-6} is an alkyl group, which may be substituted by the C_{6-10} aryl group, C_{1-4} alkoxy-group, C_{3-5} cyclo-alkyl group, C_{2-6} alkenyl-group, C_{3-5} cyclic alkoxy-group, or by a group of formula $NR^{11}R^{12}$, in which R^{11} and R^{12} mean independently the hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl group, C_{3-5} cyclo-alkyl group, or C_{6-10} aryl group, R^3 is a C_{1-4} alkyl group, C_{3-5} cyclic alkyl-group, or by a group of formula $CO-R^{13}$, in which R^{13} has the same determination, as for R^{10} , R^4 and R^5 mean independently the hydrogen or C_{1-3} alkyl groups, R^6 and R^7 are independently hydrogen, chlorine, or bromine with the condition that when one of the R^6 or R^7 is the independently hydrogen, the other is not the hydrogen, as well as their isomers and salts, produced by adding an acid, or the isomers called further the pharmaceutical combinations, made by any of the combinations named. The invention also relates to start combinations of the formula II, in which R^1 , R^2 , R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are the same as pointed for the formula I.