Abstract

This diploma thesis is aimed at description characteristics and use of troxerutin in the clinical and the experimental practice.

The first part of this thesis describes flavonoids as original substance. It includes theirs classification, chemical structure, common and potentionally beneficial pharmacodynamics properties.

The main part of this thesis characterizes troxerutin.

Troxerutin is a semisynthetic derivate of rutin. Its pharmacodynamics activities has been used therapeutically in the treatment of chronic venous insufficiency for more 30 years. Its positive is based on its antithrombotic, fibrinolytic, odemaprotective, blood viscosity and leukocyte endothelium-wall adherence decresing properties. Troxerutin directly affects erythrocytic aggregation particullary marked at high doses and it facilitation higher afflux of blood to the microcirculation. Its antioxidative effect is important too. The main indications of troxerutin at the present are chronic venous insufficiency and hemorrhoids. Simultaneously is experimentaly examined in a range of disorder, for example in the therapy of common cold, diabetic retinopathy and lymphoedema. In the Czech republic, troxerutin is available perorally in the form (Cilkanol®, Ginkor fort® and Venoruton®) and locally as gel in Venoruton® gel.