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The invention relates to the heterocyclic substances, namely to the oxadiazolylalkylpurine derivatives of general formula:

$N(CH_3)$-C(O)-NH-C(O)-C=C-N=CH-N-A-C=N-O-CR=N, where A=CH_2-, R_1=C_2H_5; CH_2Cl,-H; C_6H_5, CH_3-$(CH_2)_3$; $CH_3(CH_2)_4$, $(CH_3)_2$-CH; CH_2-NC; - CH_2 - N O - HCl

CH_2- C=CH-C(OCH_3) C C(OCH_3)- CH=CH; $(CH_2)_3$ - C(O)-OH; C_6H_5; C_6H_4 - 2-OH or C_6H_4-2-C(O)-OH or, when A=$(CH_2)_n$, and at à) =1 or 2, R_4 =$(C_2H_5)_2$ N-CH_2 · HCl;

á) n = 2or 4 R_4 = N-$(CH_2)_2$ · HCl; â) n = 3 or 4 R_4 = $(C_2H_5)_2$ N-$(CH_2)_2$ · HCl;

ã) n = 1- 4 R_4 = ÑH_3,

possessing anticough activity, that may be used in medicine. The aim: creation of the new more active materials of the indicated class. The synthesis, e.g. of 3,7-dihydro-3-methyl-7-ő(5-chlormethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methylú -1H-purine-2,6-dione is carried out by acylation of 2-ő3-methylexantive-7-ylú acetamidooxime chloracetylchloride in presence of Na_2Co_3 in the waterless acetone medium. The new compounds have a higher anti-cough activity at the toxicity of $\angle D_{50}$ = 250-700 mg/kg, at the lower dose in comparation with the known compounds and they haven't a breath blocking activity and considerably improve the breathing.