phenobarbital, Puridomin, phenytoin, ethosuximide, zonisamide, nitrazepam, clonazepam, carbamazepine, sodium valproate, acetazolamide, sulthiame and the like.

The N-methyl-D-aspartate antagonist may include, for example, ketamine hydrochloride, amantadine hydrochloride, memantine hydrochloride, dextromethorphan, methadone and the like.

The muscle relaxant may include, for example, succinylcholine, suxamethonium, vecuronium bromide, pancronium bromide, dantrolene sodium and the like.

The antiarrhythmic agent may include, for example, procainamide, disopyramide, cibenzoline, pirmenol, lidocaine, mexiletine, aprindine, pilsicainide, flecainide, propafenone, propranolol, atenolol, bisoprolol, amiodarone, sotalol, verapamil, diltiazem, bepridil and the like.

The steroid may include, for example, as external medicines, clobetasol propionate, diflorasone diacetate, fluocinonide, mometasone furoate, betamethasone dipropionate, betamethasone butyrate propionate, betamethasone valerate, difluprednate, pudesonide, diflucortolone valerate, amcinonide, halcinonide, dexamethasone, dexamethasone propionate, dexamethasone valerate, dexamethasone acetate, hydrocortisone acetate, hydrocortisone butyrate, hydrocortisone butyrate propionate, deprodone propionate, prednisolone valerate acetate, fluocinolone acetonide, peclometasone propionate, triamcinolone acetonide,

TLC : Rf 0.72 (Ethyl Acetate);

^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.32 (s, 3H), 7.11 (dd, 1H), 7.26 (d, 2H), 7.29 (d, 1H), 7.42 (d, 1H), 8.17 (d, 2H), 8.27 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 8.66 (dd, 1H), 8.73 (s, 2H), 8.76 (s, 1H), 9.16 (dd, 1H), 9.31 (s, 1H).

Example 21-20: 1-(3-fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-(2-(4-(pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)phenoxy)pyrimidin-5-yl)urea

TLC : Rf 0.76 (Ethyl Acetate);

^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6) : δ 7.11 (dd, 1H), 7.20-7.30 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.72 (m, 2 H), 8.18 (d, 2H), 8.65-8.76 (m, 4 H), 9.09 (s, 1H), 9.16-9.20 (m, 1H), 9.51 (s, 1H).

Example 21-21: 1-(4-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-(2-(4-(pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)phenoxy)pyrimidin-5-yl)urea

TLC : Rf 0.76 (Ethyl Acetate);

^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.36 (s, 3H), 7.10 (dd, 1H), 7.25 (d, 2H), 7.33 (d, 1H), 7.52 (dd, 1H), 7.88 (d, 1H), 8.17 (d, 2H), 8.65 (dd, 1H), 8.70 (s, 2H), 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 9.15 (d, 1H), 9.17 (d, 1H).

Example 21-22: 1-(2-phenyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-3-yl)-3-(2-(4-(pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)phenoxy)pyrimidin-5-yl)urea

TLC : Rf 0.77 (Ethyl Acetate);

^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6) : δ 7.11 (dd, 1H), 7.25 (d, 2H), 7.52-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.62-769 (m, 2H), 8.17 (d, 2H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.62-8.80 (m, 6H), 9.16 (dd, 1H), 9.45 (d, 1H).

Example 21-23: 1-(3-(difluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-(2-(4-

experiment)

A test substance (the present compound) was dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide to adjust a 100-fold concentration of the test concentration, 3 μM. The solution was further diluted to 25-fold with an assay buffer (20 mM HEPES, 0.01% Triton X-100, 2 mM DTT, pH 7.5) to obtain a test substance solution. In a similar manner a positive control substance solution was prepared with a positive control substance.

A 4-times concentration solution (5 μL) of the test substance adjusted with the assay buffer, 5 μL of a 4-times concentration solution of substrate/ATP/metal (Mg) and 10 μL of a 2-times concentration solution of kinase were mixed in a well of a polypropylene 384-well plate and allowed to react at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction was terminated by adding 60 μL of a Termination Buffer (QuickScout Screening Assist MSA; Carna Biosciences). The substrate peptide and the phosphorylated peptide in the reaction solution were separated and quantified. The kinase reaction was assessed from the product ratio (P/(P+S)) calculated from the height (S) of the peak of the substrate peptide and the height (P) of the peak of the phosphorylated peptide. Other kinases used in the kinase selectivity experiments were, for example, b-Raf and KDR. The following Table 3 indicates substrates, substrate concentrations, ATP concentrations and positive control substances used in respective kinase enzyme inhibition

13. The composition according to claim 11, which is a prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent for Trk-related disease.

14. The composition according to claim 13, wherein the Trk-related disease is pain, pruritus, lower urinary tract dysfunction, asthma, allergic rhinitis, inflammatory bowel disease or Chagas disease.

15. The composition according to claim 14, wherein the pain is pain of osteoarthritis, cancer pain, chronic low back pain, low back pain of osteoporosis, pain of bone fracture, pain of rheumatoid arthritis, neuropathic pain, postherpetic pain, pain of diabetic neuropathy, fibromyalgia, pain of pancreatitis, pain of interstitial cystitis, pain of endometriosis, pain of irritable bowel syndrome, migraine, postoperative pain or pain of pulpitis.

16. A medicament which is a combination of the compound represented by the general formula (I) according to claim 1, a salt thereof, an N-oxide thereof, a solvate thereof or a prodrug thereof and at least one selected from acetaminophen, a nonsteroid antiinflammatory drug, an opioid, an antidepressant, an antiepileptic agent, an N-methyl-D-aspartate antagonist, a muscle relaxant, an antiarrhythmic agent, a steroid and a bisphosphonate.

17. A method for prophylaxis and/or therapy of Trk-related disease, comprising administering, to a patient, an effective amount of the compound represented by the general formula (I) according to claim 1, a salt thereof, an N-oxide

phenobarbital, Puridomin, phenytoin, ethosuximide, zonisamide, nitrazepam, clonazepam, carbamazepine, sodium valproate, acetazolamide, sulthiame and the like.

The N-methyl-D-aspartate antagonist may include, for example, ketamine hydrochloride, amantadine hydrochloride, memantine hydrochloride, dextromethorphan, methadone and the like.

The muscle relaxant may include, for example, succinylcholine, suxamethonium, vecuronium bromide, pancronium bromide, dantrolene sodium and the like.

The antiarrhythmic agent may include, for example, procainamide, disopyramide, cibenzoline, pirmenol, lidocaine, mexiletine, aprindine, pilsicainide, flecainide, propafenone, propranolol, atenolol, bisoprolol, amiodarone, sotalol, verapamil, diltiazem, bepridil and the like.

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TLC : Rf 0.76 (Ethyl Acetate);

^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6) : δ 2.36 (s, 3H), 7.10 (dd, 1H), 7.25 (d, 2H), 7.33 (d, 1H), 7.52 (dd, 1H), 7.88 (d, 1H), 8.17 (d, 2H), 8.65 (dd, 1H), 8.70 (s, 2H), 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.91 (s, 1H), 9.15 (d, 1H), 9.17 (d, 1H).

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TLC : Rf 0.77 (Ethyl Acetate);

^{1}H-NMR (DMSO-d_6) : δ 7.11 (dd, 1H), 7.25 (d, 2H), 7.52-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.62-7.69 (m, 2H), 8.17 (d, 2H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 8.62-8.80 (m, 6H), 9.16 (dd, 1H), 9.45 (d, 1H).

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15. The composition according to claim 14, wherein the pain is pain of osteoarthritis, cancer pain, chronic low back pain, low back pain of osteoporosis, pain of bone fracture, pain of rheumatoid arthritis, neuropathic pain, postherpetic pain, pain of diabetic neuropathy, fibromyalgia, pain of pancreatitis, pain of interstitial cystitis, pain of endometriosis, pain of irritable bowel syndrome, migraine, postoperative pain or pain of pulpitis.

16. A medicament which is a combination of the compound represented by the general formula (I) according to claim 1, a salt thereof, an N-oxide thereof, a solvate thereof or a prodrug thereof and at least one selected from acetaminophen, a nonsteroid antiinflammatory drug, an opioid, an antidepressant, an antiepileptic agent, an N-methyl-D-aspartate antagonist, a muscle relaxant, an antiarrhythmic agent, a steroid and a bisphosphonate.

17. A method for prophylaxis and/or therapy of Trk-related disease, comprising administering, to a patient, an effective amount of the compound represented by the general formula (I) according to claim 1, a salt thereof, an N-oxide