1. Use of a positive-tetravalent vanadium compound or a positive-pentavalent vanadium compound comprising a vanadium-oxygen bond in the preparation of a medicament for treating pain~~A method for treating pain, wherein a positive-tetravalent vanadium compound or a positive-pentavalent vanadium compound comprising a vanadium-oxygen bond is administered in a therapeutically effective amount to a patient suffering from pain~~, wherein the positive-tetravalent vanadium compound or the positive-pentavalent vanadium compound is used in an amount of 0.00001 mg/kg body weight to 5 mg/kg body weight, based on the mass of vanadium.
2. The ~~method~~ use of claim 1, wherein the positive-tetravalent vanadium compound is selected from the group consisting of an inorganic salt, an inorganic acid salt, an organic acid salt, and a complex formed thereby together with an organic ligand or ligands.
3. The use~~method~~ of claim 2, wherein the positive-tetravalent vanadium compound is selected from the group consisting of VCl_4, $VOCl_2$, $VOSO_4$, $(VO)_3(PO_4)_2$, $VOHPO_4$, and $VO(H_2PO_4)_2$.
4. The use~~method~~ of claim 1, wherein the pentavalent vanadium compound is an alkali metal salt, an alkaline earth metal salt or a transition metal salt of orthovanadic acid or metavanadic acid.
5. The use~~method~~ of claim 4, wherein the pentavalent vanadium compound is sodium orthovanadate or potassium orthovanadate.
6. The use~~method~~ of claim 4, wherein the pentavalent vanadium compound is sodium metavanadate or potassium metavanadate.
7. The use~~method~~ of claim 1, wherein the tetravalent vanadium compound is a compound formed between a tetravalent vanadium moiety and a polycarboxylic acid or an organic ligand or ligands, or the pentavalent vanadium compound is a compound formed between a pentavalent vanadium moiety and a polycarboxylic acid or an organic ligand or ligands.
8. The use~~method~~ of claim 7, wherein the compound is formed between a pentavalent vanadium moiety and citric acid.
9. The use~~method~~ of claim 7, wherein the compound formed between an organic ligand is cis-bis(maltolato)methoxyoxovanadium, bis(acetylacetonato)oxovanadium, vanadyl oxalate, or vanadyl picolinate.
10. The use of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of lithium orthovanadate, sodium orthovanadate, potassium orthovanadate, lithium polyvanadate, sodium polyvanadate, potassium polyvanadate, lithium metavanadate, sodium metavanadate, potassium metavanadate, a quaternary ammonium salt of metavanadate, vanadyl sulfate, vanadyl dichloride, and a compound thereof containing a crystal solvent.
11. The use of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of bis(maltolato)oxovanadium (BMOV), bis(ethylmaltolato)oxovanadium (BEOV), vanadyl kojate, vanadyl sulfate, sodium orthovanadate, potassium orthovanadate, sodium metavanadate, potassium metavanadate, and their vanadium compound prepared with citric acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, glycolic acid, ethylene glycol, glycerol, or triethanolamine [tris(2-hydroxyethyl)amine] at a molar ratio of 1:0.5 to 1:1000, and a citrate complex $K[VO_2(C_6H_6O_7)]\cdot H_2O$.

~~10~~12. The use~~method~~ of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the compound is administered orally, intravenously, subcutaneously, transdermally, sublingually, and by inhalation.

~~11~~13. The ~~method~~use of claim 10, wherein a dosage form of the medicament is a tablet, an injection, a capsule, a patch, an ointment, or an inhalant.

~~12. Use of a positive-tetravalent vanadium compound or a positive-pentavalent vanadium compound comprising a vanadium-oxygen bond in the preparation of a medicament for treating pain.~~

~~13~~14. A positive-tetravalent vanadium compound or a positive-pentavalent vanadium compound, wherein the compound is used for treating pain.