

## How can my chapter translate fact sheets for the Global Year Against Pain (GYAP) to comply with IASP logo and branding guidelines?

**Step 1.** To translate a GYAP fact sheet, please provide the following information to the IASP Secretariat at [iaspdesk@iasp-pain.org](mailto:iaspdesk@iasp-pain.org):

- a. Chapter name
- b. Chapter contact person
- c. Language

**Step 2.** Submit a translation of the GYAP logo, tagline, and dates in MS Word in the following format:

| Translate from English:              | Translate to: {Insert translation here} |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Global Year Against Neuropathic Pain | Año Global Contra el Dolor Neuropático  |
| 2014 –2015                           | 2014 –2015                              |

**Step 3.** Translate the contents of the fact sheet to your native language. If your language is spoken in more than one country, please contact IASP, and our staff will facilitate a review of the translation to ensure it appropriately covers multiple dialects.

**Step 4.** IASP staff will develop the graphics, compile the materials, upload them to our website, and provide your chapter with a copy of the final materials for your use.

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## Examples:

**GLOBAL YEAR AGAINST NEUROPATHIC PAIN**  
International Association for the Study of Pain  
2014-2015

**What is Neuropathic Pain?**

**Neuropathic Pain**  
Neuropathic pain is defined as pain that arises as a direct consequence of a lesion or diseases affecting the somatosensory system.

- Peripheral neuropathic pain can be caused by nerve injury or disease. Important causes include lumbar radiculopathy ("sciatica"), postherpetic neuralgia (persistent pain after a shingles episode), diabetic neuropathy, HIV-related neuropathy, and chronic postsurgical pain.
- Central neuropathic pain can arise after a stroke or spinal cord injury, in multiple sclerosis, or in other neurological and metabolic conditions.
- Neuropathic pain is characterized by unpleasant symptoms, such as shooting or burning pain, numbness, altered sensation, and sensations that are very difficult to describe. However, many pains can have neuropathic characteristics, including pain arising from classically "non-neuropathic" conditions (e.g., osteoarthritis or cancer pain).
- A clinician can confirm neuropathic pain by finding evidence of a nerve lesion, such as reduced or increased sensitivity and altered sensation, or pain in response to light touch.
- Standard analgesics are relatively ineffective in neuropathic pain. Good evidence-based treatment guidelines specifically address the treatment of neuropathic pain. These guidelines recommend treatment with antiepileptic drugs (e.g., gabapentin or pregabalin), antidepressants (e.g., amitriptyline or duloxetine), and/or topical preparations, along with other drugs and nonpharmacological approaches.
- Despite the availability of many effective drugs and guidelines for the treatment of neuropathic pain, evidence from the United States and Europe suggests that they are not widely used, and many cases remain under- or untreated.
- There is also evidence that many of the effective drugs are not routinely available in many countries around the world.
- An improved awareness of neuropathic pain among patients and health care providers will result in improved management of patients with chronic neuropathic pain.

**References**

1. Attwells M, Treweek RB. Idiopathic oral classification of neuropathic pain. *BMJ Clin Evid* 2012;3(6):17.
2. Treweek RB, Jensen TS, Campbell JN, Cruick G, Ochocka JG, Griffin JW, Memon P, Hughes R, Nurmikko T, Serra J. Neuropathic pain: redifinition and a grading system for clinical and research purposes. *Neurology* 2008;70:2180-5.

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**LOGO HEADER (translated)**

**FACT SHEET TEXT (translated)**

**COPYRIGHT FOOTER (in English)**

Here are two examples of translated logos that appear as fact sheet headers.

### SPANISH



### FRENCH



“Copyright [20XX] International Association for the Study of Pain” is used as the footer for the document beneath a horizontal line, along with the official IASP logo, appearing in color. Here is an example: