

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
1010 HURLEY WAY, SUITE 300
SACRAMENTO, CA 95825
(916) 263-6000
FAX (916) 263-6042



NOTICE OF MEDICATION COMMITTEE MEETING

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the **California Horse Racing Board's Medication Committee** will be held on, **Tuesday, April 1, 2003**, commencing at **2:00 p.m.**, at the **Kenneth L. Maddy Laboratory, at the University of California, Davis**, West Health Sciences Drive, Davis, California. Non-committee members attending the Board's committee meeting may participate in the public discussion, but shall not participate in any official committee vote or committee executive session.

Agenda Items

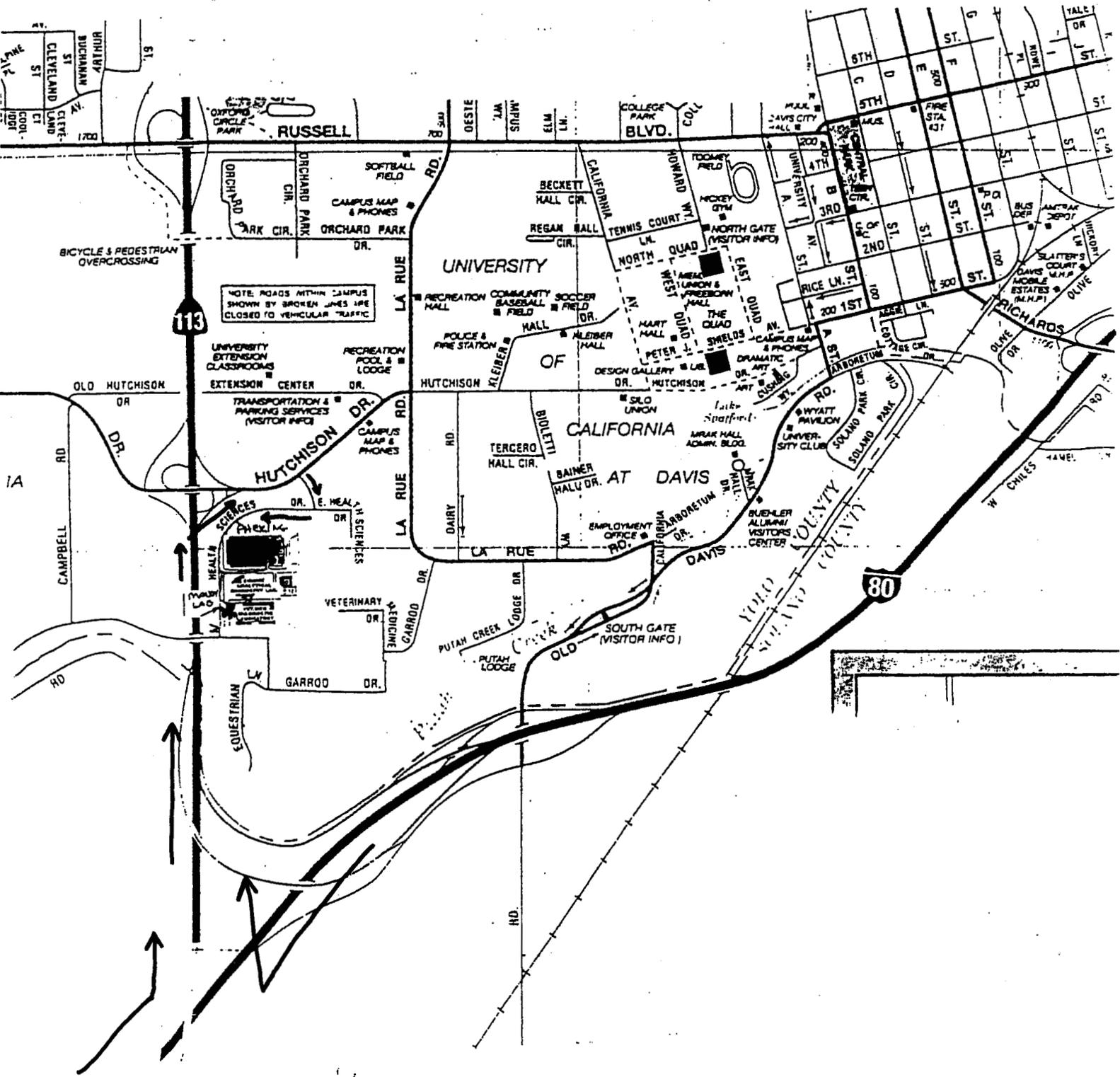
1. Update on the **National Racing Medication and Testing Consortium**.
2. Discussion and action on the **proposed regulatory amendment to Board Rule 1867, Prohibited Veterinary Practices** to add specified nerve-blocking agents to the prohibited practices list.
3. Discussion concerning **increasing penalties for repeat offenders with high NSAID levels**.
4. Discussion on **Out-of-Competition Testing** and update on **Erythropoietin (EPO) Testing**.
5. Update on **West Nile Virus**.
6. Discussion of **research priorities and funding sources**.

Additional information regarding the committee meeting may be obtained from Roy Minami, at the CHRB Administrative Office, 1010 Hurley Way, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95825; telephone (916) 263-6000; fax (916) 263-6042. A copy of this notice can be located on the CHRB website at www.chrb.ca.gov

MEDICATION COMMITTEE

Vice-Chairman John C. Harris, Chairman
Commissioner William A. Bianco, Member

I-80 to Davis
 Exit Hwy. 113 North (towards Woodland)
 Take the 1st exit, Hutchison Dr. off ramp, turn right (East)
 Turn right (South) on Health Sciences Drive
 Immediately turn right on West Health Sciences Drive
 Proceed to parking facility on the left in VP 53
 Kenneth L. Maddy Laboratory is in the Equine Chemistry Building



**STAFF ANALYSIS
UPDATE ON
THE NATIONAL RACING MEDICATION
AND
TESTING CONSORTIUM**

Medication Committee Meeting
April 1, 2003

BACKGROUND

The Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC) is a national organization consisting of several racing organizations that represent owners, trainers, regulatory agencies, and veterinarians.

The purpose of the consortium is to promote the development of uniform medication rules, policies and testing procedures among racing jurisdictions throughout the United States. RMTC proposes to accomplish this by acquiring funds to support scientific research and review of the actions and affects of drugs and medications in the racehorse and then recommend uniform policies and procedures based on the best scientific evidence available.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for discussion.

STAFF ANALYSIS
AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1867
PROHIBITED VETERINARY PRACTICES

Medication Committee Meeting
April 1, 2003

BACKGROUND

Business and Professions (B&P) Code Section provides that the Board shall adopt regulations for the control of horse racing. B&P Code Section 19562 states the Board may prescribe rules and regulations under which all horse races with wagering on their results shall be conducted in California. Section 19580 B&P Code requires the Board to adopt regulations to establish policies, guidelines, and penalties relating to equine medication in order to preserve and enhance the integrity of horse racing in California.

Board Rule 1867, Prohibited Veterinary Practices, states that an act or practice which may endanger the safety and welfare of the horse and rider/driver is a prohibited veterinary practice. The rule also identifies those acts, practices, drugs or substances that fall into the "prohibited practices" category. The proposed amendment to Rule 1867 would add snake and snail venom to the list of prohibited veterinary practices.

ANALYSIS

Certain drugs and substances may be used as local anesthetics by injection directly into a joint or by infiltrating around a nerve. Some of these local anesthetics have a necessary medical use in a race horse, while others do not. Additionally, some substances that do not have a necessary medical use are difficult to detect in a post race analysis. Among the substances that do not have a necessary medical use are snake and snail venom. The potential illicit use of venom as a local anesthetic in a lame horse poses a danger to the horse and the rider or driver of the horse.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for discussion.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15. VETERINARY PRACTICES
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
RULE 1867
PROHIBITED VETERINARY PRACTICES

Medication Committee Meeting
April 1, 2003

Rule 1867. Prohibited Veterinary Practices

For purposes of this division, prohibited veterinary practices means:

(a) the possession and/or use on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the Board of any drug, substance or medication specified below for which a recognized analytical method has not been developed to detect and confirm its administration; or the use of which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse, or the safety of the rider or driver.

(1) Erythropoietin (EPO)

(2) Darbepoietin

(3) Snake venom

(4) Snail venom

(b) the possession and/or use on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the Board of any drug, substance or medication that has not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in the United States. The Board may grant an exception to this subsection if the person or persons seeking the exemption submits written documentation that demonstrates an FDA exemption has been obtained pursuant to Guide 1240.3025 of the FDA Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) Program Policy and Procedures Manual, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Guide 1240.3025 of the FDA CVM Program Policy and Procedures Manual may be obtained at the California Horse Racing Board's headquarters office.

Authority: Sections 19440, 19562, 19580 and 19581,
Business and Professions Code.

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION CONCERNING
INCREASING PENALTIES FOR
REPEAT OFFENDERS WITH
HIGH NSAID LEVELS

Medication Committee Meeting
April 1, 2003

BACKGROUND

CHRB Rule 1844, Authorized Medication provides that not more than one approved non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug substance (NSAID) may be administered to a horse which is entered to race and shall be only one of the following authorized drug substances: phenylbutazone in a dosage amount that that test sample shall contain not more than 5 micrograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum; flunixin in a dosage amount that the test sample shall contain not more than 0.5 micrograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum and ketoprofen in a dosage amount that the test sample shall contain not more than 50 nanograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum.

Under current policy when an official laboratory reports that phenylbutazone is detected at a level above the regulatory limit, the trainer is given a warning on the first offense and then is fined for subsequent violations during a 12-month period. These fines are usually \$300 for a second violation, \$500 for a third violation and \$1000 for a fourth violation.

Detection of flunixin and ketoprofen at levels above the regulatory limit typically result in an automatic \$300 fine for the first violation. Subsequent violations result in increased fine amounts.

Last year 121 high NSAID violations were reported. 112 for high phenylbutazone and nine for flunixin. These violations involved 98 different trainers; nine of whom committed one violation. 19 trainers had more than one violation; of those 16 had two violations; two had three violations and one trainer had four violations within a 12-month period.

In order to help curtail this activity, it has been suggested that the penalties for high NSAIDs be revised to eliminate a warning for the first offense. Fines for the first offense would instead be \$300; second offense: \$500; third offense; \$1000 and \$2000 for a fourth violation.

It is also suggested that the penalties apply to any NSAID detected in at a level that exceeds the regulatory limit.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for discussion.

**STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION ON
OUT-OF-COMPETITION TESTING
AND
UPDATE ON ERYTHROPOIETIN (EPO)**

**Medication Committee Meeting
April 1, 2003**

BACKGROUND

Under the California Horse Racing Board's current testing program, post race urine and blood samples are obtained from the winner of every race, the horse finishing second and third in certain stakes races, and from not more than nine horses selected at random as designated by the stewards. The Board is responsible for the costs associated with the post race-testing program. In addition, to post-race testing, pre race testing is available for some therapeutic medications.

Out-of-competition testing refers to the collecting and testing of samples from horses at times other than when a horse is racing.

The purpose of such testing is for the detection of certain drugs or medications that are prohibited but are not always administered close to race time. Therefore, the horse may receive the benefit of the prohibited medication without the risk of being detected in a post race sample. An example of such medication is erythropoietin. Out of competition testing is currently taking place in some European racing jurisdictions and is being considered by some jurisdictions in the United States.. It has been suggested that this type of testing program might be beneficial to California as it may serve to further deter the use of prohibited medication.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for discussion.

ITEM # 5

**THERE IS NO BOARD PACKAGE MATERIAL FOR
THIS ITEM**

**REPORT TO BE PRESENTED AT THE BOARD
MEETING**

ITEM # 6

**THERE IS NO BOARD PACKAGE MATERIAL FOR
THIS ITEM**

**REPORT TO BE PRESENTED AT THE BOARD
MEETING**