

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
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MEDICATION COMMITTEE MEETING

of the California Horse Racing Board Medication Committee will be held on, Wednesday, November 2, 2005, commencing at **1:30 p.m.**, in the Baldwin Terrace Room at the Santa Anita Race Track, 285 West Huntington Drive, Arcadia, California.

AGENDA

1. Discussion and action on the RMTTC penalty guidelines and the following **proposed addition of and amendment to:**
 - a. **CHRB Rule 1843.3 – Penalties for Medication Violations**
 - b. **CHRB Rule 1843.2 - Classification of Drug Substances**
2. Update on the implementation of the **CHRB TC02 testing procedures.**
3. Update on the **microchip identification of horses pilot project and discussion on the implementation of the program.**

Additional information regarding this 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. *Information for requesting disability related accommodation for persons with a disability who requires aids or services in order to participate in this public meeting, should contact Roy Minami.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD

Chairman John C. Harris, Chairman
Vice Chairman William A. Bianco, Member
Commissioner Richard B. Shapiro, Member
Ingrid Fermin, Executive Director

STAFF ANALYSIS
DISCUSSION AND ACTION ON THE
RMTC PENALTY GUIDELINES
AND
THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF
CHRB RULE 1843.2,
CLASSIFICATION OF DRUG SUBSTANCES
AND
PROPOSED ADDITION OF
CHRB RULE 1843.3
PENALTIES FOR MEDICATION VIOLATIONS
Medication Committee Meeting
November 2, 2005

BACKGROUND

Business and Professions Code (B&P Code) Section 19440 specifies, in part, that the Board shall have all powers, including but not limited to adopting rules and regulations for the protection of the public and the control of horseracing and pari-mutuel wagering. B&P Code 19580 states in part that the Board shall adopt regulations to establish policies, guidelines and penalties relating to equine medication in order to preserve and enhance the integrity of horseracing in this State. Section 19581 of the B&P Code specifies that no substance of any kind shall be administered by any means to a horse after it has been entered to race in a horse race, unless the Board has, by regulation, specifically authorized the use of the substance and the quantity and composition thereof. B&P Code Section 19582 provides that violations of Section 19581, as determined by the Board, are punishable in regulations adopted by the Board. It provides further that the Board may classify violations based upon each class of prohibited drug substances, prior violations within the previous three years and prior violations within the violator's lifetime. The Board may provide for suspensions of not more than 3 years, monetary penalties of not more than \$50,000 dollars, and disqualification from purses, except for a third violation during the lifetime of the licensee, for a drug substance determined to be class 1 or class 2, which shall result in the permanent revocation of the person's license. The punishment for second and subsequent violations of Section 19581 shall be greater than for first violations for violations of each class of prohibited drug substance.

At the July 2005 Medication committee meeting, the issue of establishing penalties for medication violations was discussed. It was suggested that the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC) penalty guidelines be reviewed to determine how they could be incorporated into the CHRB rules.

ANALYSIS

The RMTC Board of Directors has developed uniform penalty guidelines for medication violations. These guidelines have been presented to the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) and the National Association of Professional Racing Administrators (NAPRA) Joint Model Rules Committee for their consideration.

At the July meeting of the California Medication Advisory Group the members were in reasonable agreement with the penalties proposed drug substances classified as warranting a Category A and B penalty. However, the group was not in consensus with the Category C penalty guidelines. In response a working group, comprised of advisory group members, was formed and are working on formulating recommendations for Category C violations.

The proposed addition of Rule 1843.3, Penalties for Medication Violations, incorporates the RMTC recommendations. A copy of the proposed rule is attached for review. The penalty chart and sections (d) - (i) reflect the RMTC's June 28, 2005 recommendations. The ~~strikeout~~ and underlined text represents amendments and/or additions that correspond to California law and the Boards regulations.

It should be noted that the RMTC proposed penalty for a Category A second offense is inconsistent with Board Rule 1495, Re-Hearing After Denial of License. The RMTC proposal provides for a maximum penalty of license revocation with no reapplication for a three-year period. Rule 1495 allows for reapplication for a license after one-year from the effective date of the decision to deny a license. In addition, Category A third offense provides for a five-year suspension, which is inconsistent with B&P Code 19582 (b), which provides for a maximum three-year suspension. The three-year suspension coincides with the CHRB's term of license.

Should the committee approve the proposal to add Rule 1843.3 to the Board's rules, it will be necessary to amend 1843.2, Classification of Drug Substances.

Presently Rule 1843.2, Classification of Drug Substances, classifies drug substances into seven classifications. The RMTC penalty guideline recommendations rely on the five drug classifications established by the Association of Racing Commissioners International Uniform Classification.

The proposal to amend 1843.2 will delete the seven drug classifications and reference the ARCI's drug classifications.

RECOMMENDATION

The proposed amendment to Rule 1843.2, Drug Classifications and the proposed addition of Rule 1843.3, Penalty for Medication Violations are attached for your review and discussion.

In addition, Rules 1843.1, Prohibited Drug Substances; 1843.6, Total Carbon Dioxide Testing; 1844, Authorized Medication; 1845 Authorized Bleeder Medication and 1846, Racing Soundness Examination are attached. These rules are referenced in the proposed Rule 1843.3

This item is presented for discussion.

Index to Attachments

Attachments:

- A. Text - Proposed Rule 1843.3 Penalties for Medication Violations
- B. Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC) Penalty Categories (DRAFT)
- C. Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc. (ARCI) Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances
- D. Text - CHRB Rules Referenced In Proposed Rule 1843.3, Penalties for Medication Violations
 - 1. 1843.1 Prohibited Drug Substances
 - 2. 1843.6 Total Carbon Dioxide Testing
 - 3. 1844 Authorized Medication
 - 4. 1845 Authorized Bleeder Medication
 - 5. 1846 Racing Soundness Examination
- E. Text - Proposed Amendment to Rule 1843.2, Classification of Drug Substances.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15, VETERINARY PRACTICES

Proposed addition of
Rule 1843.3
Penalties for Medication Violations

November 2, 2005

1843.3. Penalties for Medication Violations.

(a) In reaching a decision on a penalty for violation of Business and Profession Code 19581, the Board shall consider the penalty guidelines set forth in subsections (d) and (e). Deviation from these penalty guideline is appropriate where the board in its sole discretion determines by adoption of a proposed decision or stipulation that the facts of the particular case warrant such a deviation, for example: the presence of mitigating factors; evidentiary problems.

(b) For purposes of this regulation, the Board shall, upon determination that an official pre-or post-race test sample from a horse participating in any race contained any drug substance, medication, metabolites or analogues thereof foreign to the horse, whose use is not expressly authorized in this division, or any drug substance, medication or chemical authorized by this article in excess of the authorized level or other restrictions as set forth in this article, consider the classification of drug substances as classified in the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances, dated 4/04 and the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC) penalty categories, dated 6/05, which are hereby incorporated by reference.

(c) If a penalty is administrated it shall be greater than the last penalty administered to the licensee for a violation concerning the same class of drug substance.

(d) Penalties for violation of each classification level are as follows:

CATEGORY "A" PENALITIES

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a Category "A" drug substance in an official pre- or post-race samples, whose ARCI drug classification is categorized as warranting a Category A penalty and for violations of Section V: Prohibited Practices

1 st offense	2 nd LIFETIME offense	3 rd LIFETIME offense
<p>◦ Minimum one - year suspension. absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a three-year suspension.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ Minimum fine of \$10,000 or 10% of advertised gross purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$25,000 or 25% of purse (greater of the two) fine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ May be referred to the <u>Commission Board</u> for any further action deemed necessary by the <u>Commission Board</u>.</p>	<p>◦ Minimum three-year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of license revocation with no reapplication for a three-year period.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ Minimum fine of \$25,000 or 25% of advertised gross purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$50,000 or 50% of purse (greater of the two).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ May be referred to the <u>Commission Board</u> for any further action deemed necessary by the <u>Commission Board</u>.</p>	<p>◦ Minimum five <u>three</u> -year suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of permanent license revocation. with no reapplication for a five-year period.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ Minimum fine of \$50,000 or 50% of advertised gross purse (greater of the two) absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$100,000 or 100% of purse (greater of the two).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ May be referred to the <u>Commission Board</u> for any further action deemed necessary by the <u>Commission Board</u>.</p>
1 st offense	2 nd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable	3 rd LIFETIME offense in owner's stable
<p>◦ Disqualification and loss of purse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for 90 days and must pass a <u>commission Board</u> - approved examination pursuant to <u>Rule 1846</u> before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p><u>Be subject to drug testing and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1</u></p>	<p>◦ Disqualification and loss of purse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for 120 days and must pass a <u>commission Board</u> - approved examination pursuant to <u>Rule 1846</u> before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p><u>Be subject to drug testing and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1</u></p>	<p>◦ Disqualification, loss of purse and \$50,000 fine.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for 180 days and must pass a <u>commission Board</u>- approved examination pursuant to <u>Rule 1846</u> before becoming eligible to be entered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p><u>Be subject to drug testing and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>◦ Referral to the <u>Commission Board</u> with a recommendation of a suspension for a minimum of 90 days.</p>

CATEGORY "B" PENALITIES

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a Category "B" drug substance in an official pre- or post-race samples, whose ARCI drug classification is categorized as warranting a Category B penalty and for the presence of more than one non-steroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) in a plasma/serum sample, as defined in Board Rule 1844, subject to the provisions set forth in Section II and for violations of the established levels for total carbon dioxide as defined in Board Rule 1843.6:

1 st offense	2 nd offense (365-day period)	3 rd offense (365-day period)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 15-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 60-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$1,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a 180-day suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$1,000 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$2,500. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum 60-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of a one-year suspension. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimum fine of \$2,500 absent mitigating circumstances. The presence of aggravating factors could be used to impose a maximum of \$5,000 or 5% of purse (greater of the two). <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ May be referred to the <u>Commission Board</u> for any further action deemed necessary by the <u>Commission Board</u>.
1 st offense	2 nd offense in stable (365-day period)	3 rd offense in stable (365-day period)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification and loss of purse. in the absence of mitigating circumstances. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Horse must pass a <u>commission Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846</u> before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p><u>Be subject to drug testing and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification and loss of purse. in the absence of mitigating circumstances. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Horse must pass a <u>commission Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846</u> before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p><u>Be subject to drug testing and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Disqualification, loss of purse and \$5,000 fine in the absence of mitigating circumstances. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list for 45 days and must pass a <u>commission Board-approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846</u> before becoming eligible to be entered. <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p><u>Be subject to drug testing and be negative for prohibited drug substances as defined in Rule 1843.1</u></p>

CATEGORY "C" PENALTIES

The following are recommended penalties for violations due to the presence of a Category "C" drug substance in an official pre-or post race sample, whose ARCI drug classification is categorized as warranting a Category C penalty and overages for permitted NSAIDs as defined in Board Rule 1844 and furosemide as defined in Board Rule 1845 in an official pre- or post-race samples. All concentrations are for measurements in serum or plasma.

LICENSED TRAINER	Phenylbutazone (5.1-9.9 mcg/ml) Flunixin (21-99 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (11-49 ng/ml) Furosemide (>100 ng/ml) and no furosemide when identified as administered**	Phenylbutazone (≥10.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (≥100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (≥50 ng/ml) and CLASS C Violations
1 st Offense (365-day period)	Minimum fine of \$250 absent mitigating circumstances	Minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances
2 nd Offense (365-day period)	Minimum fine of \$500 absent mitigating circumstances	Minimum fine of \$1,000 and 15-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances
3 rd Offense (365-day period)	Minimum fine of \$1,000 and 15 day suspension absent mitigating circumstances	Minimum fine of \$2,500 and 30-day suspension absent mitigating circumstances
LICENSED OWNER	Phenylbutazone (5.1-9.9 mcg/ml) Flunixin (21-99 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (11-50 ng/ml) Furosemide (>100 ng/ml) and no furosemide when identified as administered**	Phenylbutazone (≥10.0 mcg/ml) Flunixin (≥100 ng/ml) Ketoprofen (≥50 ng/ml) AND CLASS C VIOLATIONS
1 st Offense (365-day period)		Loss of purse. Horse must pass <u>commission Board</u> -approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before being eligible to run
2 nd Offense (365-day period)		Loss of purse. If same horse, placed on veterinarian's list for 45 days, must pass <u>commission Board</u> -approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before being eligible to run
3 rd Offense (365-day period)		Loss of purse. Minimum \$5,000 fine. If same horse, placed on veterinarian's list for 60 days, must pass <u>commission Board</u> -approved examination pursuant to Rule 1846 before being eligible to run

(e) Penalties for violations due to the presence of a Any Category "D" drug substance found to be present in a an official pre- or post-race sample, whose ARCI drug classification is categorized as warranting a Category D penalty may result in a written warning to the licensed trainer and owner.

(f) Any drug or metabolite thereof found to be present in a an official pre- or post-race sample that is not classified in the most current ARCI Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances hereby incorporated by reference shall be classified by the California Horse Racing Board (CHRB), ~~regulatory body, which may seek the assistance of the Racing Commissioners International Drug Testing Standards and Practices Committee and/or the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium.~~

(g) The administration of a drug substance to a racing horse must be documented by the treating veterinarian through the filing of a Medication-Veterinarian Report Form as described in Rule 1842 of this article, ~~prescribed by the regulatory agency and filed with the regulatory agency designee at the racetrack where the horse is entered to run or as otherwise specified by the regulatory agency. The Medication Report Form must be filed not later than post time of the race for which the horse is entered. A timely and accurate filing of the Medication Report Form that is consistent with the analytical results of a positive test may be a mitigating factor in determining the nature and extent, if any, of a rules violation.~~

(h) Any veterinarian or owner licensed by the ~~regulatory agency~~ CHRB or other licensee found to be responsible for the administration of any drug resulting in a positive test may be subject to the same penalties set forth for the licensed trainer and their presence may be required at any and all hearings relative to the case.

(1) ~~In addition, a~~Any veterinarian found to be involved in the administration of any drug in Penalty Schedule Category A shall be referred to the ~~State Licensing Board of Veterinary Medicine~~ California Veterinary Medical Board for consideration of further disciplinary action, ~~and/or license revocation.~~

~~The licensed owner, veterinarian or any other licensed party involved in a positive laboratory finding shall be notified in writing of any action and their presence may be required at any and all hearings relative to the case. Administrative action may be taken against any licensed person found to be responsible or party to the improper administration of a drug or the intentional administration of a drug resulting in a positive test.~~

(i.) Any licensee found to be in violation of state criminal statutes may be referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

~~Administrative action taken by the regulatory body in no way prohibits a prosecution for criminal acts committed.~~

(i) ~~Procedures shall be established to ensure that a~~ A licensed trainer who is suspended because of a medication violation is should not able to benefit financially during the period for which the individual has been suspended. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring that horses are not transferred to licensed family members.

Authority: Sections 19461, 19580, 19581 & 19582,
 Business and Professions Code.

Sections 19461, 19580, 19581 & 19582,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Section 11425.50,
 Government Code.

RACING MEDICATION AND TEST CONSORTIUM
SECTION VII: PENALTIES
DRAFT
JUNE 28, 2005

~~A regulatory distinction must be made between the detection of therapeutic medications used routinely to treat racehorses and those drugs that have no reason to be found at any concentration in a test sample on race day.~~

~~Penalties for all medication and drug violations should be investigated and reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Extenuating factors include, but are not limited to:~~

- ~~The past record of the trainer, veterinarian and owner in drug cases;~~
- ~~The potential of the drug(s) to influence a horse's racing performance;~~
- ~~The legal availability of the drug;~~
- ~~Whether there is reason to believe the responsible party knew of the administration of the drug or intentionally administered the drug;~~
- ~~The steps taken by the trainer to safeguard the horse;~~
- ~~The probability of environmental contamination or inadvertent exposure due to human drug use;~~
- ~~The purse of the race;~~
- ~~Whether the drug found was one for which the horse was receiving a treatment as determined by Medication Report Form, and;~~
- ~~Whether there was any suspicious betting pattern in the race.~~
- ~~Whether the licensed trainer was acting under the advice of a licensed veterinarian.~~

~~There may be mitigating circumstances for which a lesser or no penalty is appropriate for the licensee and aggravating factors, which may increase the penalty beyond the minimum. **This concept is found in proposed Rule 1843.3, Penalties for Medication Violations (a).**~~

~~A uniform, reasonable and equitable penalty schedule has been developed for each drug listed in the Association of Racing Commissioners International Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances. Each drug was placed in one of four penalty schedules based upon the following criteria:~~

- ~~Whether the drug is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use in the horse;~~
- ~~Whether the drug is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for use in any species;~~
- ~~Whether the drug has any legitimate therapeutic application in the equine athlete;~~
- ~~Whether the drug was identified as "necessary" by the RMTC Veterinary Advisory Committee~~
- ~~Whether legitimate, recognized therapeutic alternatives exist;~~
- ~~The current RCI Class of the drug.~~

**Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC)
Penalty Categories
Listing By Classification**

DRAFT

Class 1: Stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest potential to affect performance and that have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse. Many of these agents are Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) schedule II substances. These include the following drugs and their metabolites: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids and psychoactive drugs, amphetamines and amphetamine-like drugs as well as related drugs, including but not limited to apomorphine, nikethamide, mazindol, pemoline, and pentylenetetrazol.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Alfentanil	Alfenta	1	A	Metaraminol	Aramine	1	A
Amphetamine		1	A	Methadone	Dolophine	1	A
Anileridine	Leritine	1	A	Methamphetamine	Desoxyn	1	A
Apomorphine		1	A	Methaqualone	Quaalude	1	A
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)		1	A	Methylphenidate	Ritalin	1	A
Carfentanil		1	A	Metopon (methyldihydromorphinone)		1	A
Cocaine		1	B	Morphine		1	B
Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo	1	A	Nikethamide	Coramine	1	A
Diamorphine		1	A	Oxycodone	Percodan	1	A
Endorphins		1	A	Oxymorphone	Numorphan	1	A
Enkephalins		1	A	Pemoline	Cylert	1	A
Ethylmorphine	Dionin	1	A	Pentylenetetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric	1	A
Etorphine HCl	M99	1	A	Phenazocine	Narphen	1	A
Fentanyl	Sublimaze	1	A	Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan	1	A
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	1	A	Phendimetrazine	Bontril, etc.	1	A
Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine	1	A	Phenmetrazine	Preludin	1	A
Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran	1	A	Picrotoxin		1	A
Lofentanil		1	A	Piritramide		1	A
Mazindol	Sanorex	1	A	Remifentanil	Ultiva	1	A
Meperidine	Demerol	1	A	Strychnine		1	B
Mephentermine		1	A	Sufentanil	Sufenta	1	A

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Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Acecarbromal		2	A	Benzazepam	Tiadipona	2	A
Acetophenazine	Tindal	2	A	Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodilotten	2	A
Adinazolam		2	A	Benzocetamine		2	A
Alcuronium	Alloferin	2	A	Benzodiazepines		2	A
Alphaprodine	Nisentil	2	A	Benzphetamine	Didrex	2	A
Alpidem	Anaxyl	2	A	Benztropine	Cogentin	2	A
Alprazolam	Xanax	2	A	Biriperone		2	A
Althesin	Saffan	2	A	Bromazepam	Lexotan, Lectopam	2	A
Amisulpride	Solian	2	A	Bromisovalum	Diffucord, etc.	2	A
Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep	2	A	Bromocriptine	Parlodel	2	A
Amobarbital	Amytal	2	A	Bromperidol	Bromidol	2	A
Amoxapine	Asendin	2	A	Brotizolam	Brotocol	2	A
Amperozide		2	A	Bupivacaine	Marcaine	2	A
Anilopam	Anisine	2	A	Buprenorphine	Temgesic	2	A
Aprobarbital	Alurate	2	A	Buspirone	Buspar	2	A
Azacylonol	Frenque	2	A	Buspropion	Wellbutrin	2	A
Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)	2	A	Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	Butacaps, Butasol, etc.	2	A
Barbital	Veronal	2	A	Butalbital (Talbutal)	Fiorinal	2	A
Barbiturates		2	A	Butanilcaine	Hostacain	2	A
Bemegrade	Megimide, Mikedimide	2	A	Butaperazine	Repoise	2	A
Benperidol		2	A	Butoctamide	Listomin	2	A

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Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Caffeine		2	B	Clocapramine		2	A
Camazepam	Paxor	2	A	Clomethiazole		2	A
Captodiame	Covatine	2	A	Clomipramine	Anafranil	2	A
Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet	2	A	Clonazepam	Klonopin	2	A
Carbromol	Mifudorm	2	A	Clorazepate	Tranxene	2	A
Carphenazine	Proketazine	2	A	Clothiapine	Entermin	2	A
Carpipramine	Prazinil	2	A	Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize	2	A
Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)		2	A	Cloxazolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan	2	A
Chloral betaine	Beta-Chlor	2	A	Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex	2	A
Chloral hydrate	Nactec, Oridrate, etc.	2	A	Codeine		2	A
Chloraldehyde (chloral)		2	A	Conorphone		2	A
Chlordiazepoxide	Librium	2	A	Corticaïne	Ultracain	2	A
Chlormezanone	Trancopal	2	A	Crotetamide		2	A
Chloroform		2	A	Cyamemazine	Tercian	2	A
Chlorhexidol		2	A	Cyclobarbital	Phanodorm	2	A
Chloroprocaine	Nesacaine	2	A	Decamethonium	Syncurine	2	A
Chlorproethazine	Newiplege	2	A	Demoxepam		2	A
Chlorpromazine	Thorazine, Largactil	2	A	Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane	2	A
Chlorprothixene	Taractan	2	A	Dezocine	Dalgan®	2	A
Citalopram	Celex	2	A	Diazepam	Valium	2	B
Clobazam	Urbanyl	2	A	Dichloralphenazone	Febenol, Isocom	2	A

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Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Diethylpropion	Tepanil, etc.	2	A	Etidocaine	Duranest	2	A
Diethylthiambutene	Themalon	2	A	Etifoxin	Stresam	2	A
Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin	2	A	Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden	2	A
Dilorazepam	Briantum	2	A	Etodroxizine	Indunox	2	A
Diprenorphine	M50/50	2	A	Etomidate		2	A
Dixyrazine	Esucos	2	A	Fenarbamate	Tymium	2	A
Dopamine	Intropin	2	A	Fenfluramine	Pondimin	2	A
Doxapram	Dopram	2	A	Fluanisone	Sedalande	2	A
Doxefazepam	Doxans	2	A	Fludiazepam	Erispam	2	A
Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan	2	A	Flunitrazepam	Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm	2	A
Droperidol	Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl)	2	A	Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil	2	A
Enciprazine		2	A	Fluoresone	Caducid	2	A
Ephedrine		2	A	Fluoxetine	Prozac	2	A
Epinephrine		2	A	Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluanxol	2	A
Erythropoietin (EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, etc.	2	A	Fluphenazine	Prolixin, Permitil, Anatensol	2	A
Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon	2	A	Flurazepam	Dalmane	2	A
Ethamivan		2	A	Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin	2	A
Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl	2	A	Flutoprazepam	Restas	2	A
Ethinamate	Valmid	2	A	Fluvoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.	2	A
Ethopropazine	Parsidol	2	A	Gallamine	Flaxedil	2	A
Ethylisobutrazine	Diquel	2	A	Gepirone		2	A

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Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Glutethimide	Doriden	2	A	Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.	2	A
Halazepam	Paxipam	2	A	Lobeline		2	A
Haloperidol	Haldol	2	A	Loflazepate, Ethyl	Victan	2	A
Haloxazolam	Somelin	2	A	Loprazolam	Dormonort, Havlane	2	A
Hemoglobin glutamers	Oxyglobin, Hemopure	2	A	Lorazepam	Ativan	2	A
Hexafluorenium	Myalexen	2	A	Lormetazepam	Noctamid	2	A
Hexobarbital	Evipal	2	A	Loxapine	Laxitane	2	A
Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	2	A	Maprotiline	Ludiomil	2	A
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone)	Hycodan	2	A	Mebutamate	Axiten, Dormate, Capla	2	A
Hydroxyzine	Atarax	2	B	Meclofenoxate	Lucidril, etc.	2	A
Ibomal	Noctal	2	A	Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.	2	A
Imipramine	Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil	2	A	Melperone	Eunerpan	2	A
Isapirone		2	A	Meparfynol	Oblivon	2	A
Isocarboxazid	Marplan	2	A	Mepazine	Pacatal	2	A
Isomethadone		2	A	Mephenoalone	Control, etc.	2	A
Isoproterenol	Isoprel	2	A	Mephénytoin	Mesantoin	2	A
Ketamine	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar	2	B	Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	Mebaral	2	A
Ketazolam	Anxon, Lafram, Solatran, Loftran	2	A	Mepivacaine	Carbocaine	2	B
Lenperone	Elanone-V	2	A	Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown	2	A
Levomethorphan		2	A	Mesoridazine	Serentil	2	A
Lidocaine	Xylocaine	2	B	Metaclazepam	Talis	2	A

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Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Metazocine		2	A	Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	2	A
Metharbital	Gemonil	2	A	Olanzapine	Zyprexa	2	A
Methohexital	Brevital	2	A	Oxazepam	Serax	2	A
Methotrimeprazine	Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.	2	A	Oxazolam	Serenal	2	A
Methypylon	Noludar	2	A	Oxyperitine	Forit, Integrin	2	A
Metocurine	Metubine	2	A	Pancuronium	Pavulon	2	A
Metomidate	Hypnodil	2	A	Paraldehyde	Paral	2	A
Mexazolam	Melex	2	A	Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat	2	A
Midazolam	Versed	2	A	Penfluridol	Cyperon	2	A
Mirtazepine	Remeron	2	A	Pentobarbital	Nembutal	2	A
Modafinil	Provigil	2	A	Perazine	Taxilan	2	A
Molindone	Moban	2	A	Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	2	A
Moperone	Luvatren	2	A	Perlazine	Hypnodin	2	A
Mosaprimine		2	A	Perphenazine	Trilafon	2	A
Nalbuphine	Nubain	2	A	Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.	2	A
Nalorphine	Nalline, Lethidrone	2	A	Phenelzine	Nardelzine, Nardil	2	A
Nefazodone	Serzone	2	A	Phenobarbital	Luminal	2	A
Nimetazepam	Erimin	2	A	Phentermine	Iomamin	2	A
Nitrazepam	Mogadon	2	A	Pimindine	Alvodine, Cimadon	2	A
Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	2	A	Pimozide	Orap	2	A
Norepinephrine		2	A	Pinazepam	Domar	2	A

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Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Pipamperone	Dipiperon	2	A	Quetiapine	Seroquel	2	A
Pipequaline		2	A	Racemethorphan		2	A
Piperacetazine	Psymod, Quide	2	A	Racemorphan		2	A
Piperocaine	Metycaine	2	A	Raclopride		2	A
Pipotiazine	Lonseren, Piportil	2	A	Remoxipride	Roxiam	2	A
Pipradrol	Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.	2	A	Reserpine	Serpasil	2	A
Piquindone		2	A	Rilmazafone		2	A
Prazepam	Verstran, Centrax	2	A	Risperidone		2	A
Prilocaine	Citanest	2	A	Ritanserlin		2	A
Prochlorperazine	Darbazine, Compazine	2	A	Rivastigmine	Exelon	2	A
Propanidid		2	A	Romifidine	Sedivet	2	B
Propiomazine	Largon	2	A	Ropivacaine	Naropin	2	A
Propionylpromazine	Tranvet	2	A	Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	Seconal	2	A
Propiram		2	A	Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex	2	A
Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan	2	A	Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft	2	A
Propoxycaine	Ravocaine	2	A	Snake Venoms		2	A
Prothipendyl	Dominal	2	A	Spiclomazine		2	A
Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil	2	A	Spiperone		2	A
Proxibarbital	Axeen, Centralgol	2	A	Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.	2	A
Pyrithyldione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor	2	A	Sulfondiethylmethane		2	A
Quazipam	Doral	2	A	Sulfonmethane		2	A

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Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Sulforidazine	Inofal	2	A	Tribromethanol		2	A
Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitol	2	A	Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel	2	A
Sultopride	Barnetil	2	A	Trichloroethanol		2	A
Talbutal	Lotusate	2	A	Trichloroethylene	Trilene, Trimar	2	A
Tandospirone		2	A	Triclofos	Triclos	2	A
Temazepam	Restoril	2	A	Trifluomeprazine	Nortran	2	A
Tetrabenazine	Nitoman	2	A	Trifluoperazine	Stelazine	2	A
Tetracaine	Pontocaine	2	A	Trifluperidol	Triperidol	2	A
Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin	2	A	Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin	2	A
Thebaine		2	A	Trimipramine	Surmontil	2	A
Thialbarbital	Kemithal	2	A	Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	2	A
Thiamylal	Surital	2	A	Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	2	A
Thiethylperazine	Torecan	2	A	Urethane		2	A
Thiopental	Pentothal	2	A	Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl	2	A
Thiopropazate	Dartal	2	A	Venlafaxine	Efflexor	2	A
Thiopropazine	Majeptil	2	A	Veralipride	Accional, Veralipril	2	A
Thioridazine	Mellaril	2	A	Vercuronium	Norcuron	2	A
Thiothixene	Navane	2	A	Viloxazine	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.	2	A
Tiapride	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.	2	A	Vinbarbital	Delvinol	2	A
Tiletamine	Component of Telazol	2	A	Vinybital	Optanox, Speda	2	A
Timiperone	Tolopelon	2	A	Yohimbine		2	A
Tofisopam	Grandaxain, Seriel	2	A	Zolazepam		2	A
Topirimate	Topamax	2	A	Zolpidem	Ambien, Stilnox	2	A
Tramadol	Ultram	2	A	Zopiclone	Imovan	2	A
Tranylcypromine	Parnate	2	A	Zotepine	Lodopin	2	A

Trazodone	Desyrel	2	A	Zuclopendithoxol	Ciatyl, Cesordinol	2	A
Triazolam	Halcion	2	A				

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Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Acebutolol	Sectral	3	B	Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic	3	B
Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®	3	B	Candesartan	Atacand	3	B
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin	3	B	Captopril	Capolen	3	B
Alprenolol		3	A	Carazolol	Carbacel, Conducton	3	A
Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran	3	B	Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl	3	B
Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	3	B	Carbamezapine	Tegretol	3	B
Amlodipine	Norvasc	3	A	Carbinoxamine	Clistin	3	B
Amyl nitrite		3	A	Carteolol	Cartrol	3	B
Arecoline		3	A	Carvedilol	Coreg	3	B
Atenolol	Tenormin	3	B	Cimetamol		3	A
Atropine		3	B	Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	3	B
Betaxolol	Kerlone	3	B	Clonidine	Catapres	3	B
Bethanidine	Esbatal	3	A	Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol	3	A
Biperiden	Akineton	3	A	Cycrimine	Pagitane	3	B
Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	3	B	Detomidine	Dormosedan	3	B
Bitolterol	Effectin	3	A	Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon	3	B
Bretylium	Bretylol	3	B	Diazoxide	Proglycem	3	B
Brimonidine	Alphagan	3	B	Dimeflin		3	A
Bromfenac	Duract	3	A	Diphenhydramine	Benadryl	3	B
Bromodiphenhydramine		3	B	Dipyridamole	Persantine	3	B
Bumetanide	Bumex	3	B	Dobutamine	Dobutrex	3	B

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Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Doxylamine	Decapryn	3	B	Hydralazine	Apresoline	3	B
Dyphylline		3	B	Ipratropium		3	B
Edrophonium	Tensilon	3	B	Irbesarten	Avapro	3	A
Enalapril (metabolite enalaprilat)	Vasotec	3	B	Isoetharine	Bronkosol	3	B
Erthryl tetranitrate	Cardilate	3	A	Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil	3	B
Esmolol	Brevibloc	3	B	Ketorolac	Toradol	3	A
Etamiphylline		3	B	Labetalol	Normodyne	3	B
Ethacrynic acid	Edecrin	3	B	Losartan	Hyzaar	3	B
Ethylnorepinephrine	Bronkephrine	3	A	Mabuterol		3	A
Fenoldopam	Corlopam	3	B	Mecamylamine	Inversine	3	B
Fenoterol	Berotec	3	B	Medetomidine	Domitor	3	B
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc	3	B	Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel	3	B
Flupirtine	Katadolone	3	A	Methacholine		3	A
Formoterol	Altram	3	B	Methixene	Trest	3	A
Gabapentin	Neurontin	3	A	Methoxamine	Vasoxyl	3	A
Glycopyrrolate	Robinul	3	B	Methoxyphenamine	Orthoxide	3	A
Guanadrel	Hylorel	3	A	Methylatropine		3	B
Guanethidine	Ismelin	3	A	Methylidopa	Aldomet	3	A
Guanabenz	Wytensin	3	B	Metolazone		3	B
Heptaminol	Corofundol	3	B	Metoprolol	Lopressor	3	B
Homatropine	Homapin	3	B	Mibefradil	Posicor	3	B

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Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Midodrine	Pro-Amiline	3	B	Pindolol	Viskin	3	B
Minoxidil	Loniten	3	B	Pirbuterol	Maxair	3	B
Moexipril (metabolite moexiprilat)	Uniretic	3	B	Piretanide	Arelix, Tauliz	3	B
Muscarine		3	A	Prazosin	Minipress	3	B
Nadolol	Corgard	3	B	Primidone	Mysoline	3	B
Naratriptan	Amerge	3	B	Procaine		3	B
Nefopam		3	A	Procaterol	Pro Air	3	A
Neostigmine	Prostigmine	3	B	Procyclidine	Kemadrin	3	B
Nitroglycerin		3	B	Promazine	Sparine	3	B
Oxprenolol	Trasicor	3	B	Promethazine	Phenergan	3	B
Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.	3	A	Propentophylline	Karsivan	3	B
Paramethadione	Paradione	3	A	Propranolol	Inderal	3	B
Pargyline	Eutonyl	3	A	Protokylol	Ventaire	3	A
Penbutolol	Levitol	3	B	Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed	3	B
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate	3	A	Pyridostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol	3	B
Pentazocine	Talwin	3	B	Pyrilamine	Neoantergan, Equihist	3	B
Phenoxybenzamine	Dibenzyline	3	B	Ractopamine	Raylean	3	B
Phentolamine	Regitine	3	B	Ritodrine	Yutopar	3	B
Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine	3	B	Rizatriptan	Maxalt	3	B
Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine	3	B	Salmeterol		3	B
Physostigmine	Eserine	3	A	Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone	3	B

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Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Sibutramine	Meridia	3	B
Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor	3	B
Sumatriptan	Imitrex	3	B
Telmisartan	Micardis	3	B
Terbutaline	Brethine, Bricanyl	3	B
Testolactone	Teslac	3	B
Theophylline	Aquaephyllin, etc.	3	B
Timolol	Blocardrin	3	B
Tolazoline	Priscoline	3	B
Torsemide (Torasemide)	Demadex	3	A
Trandolapril (and metabolite, Trandolaprilat)	Tarka	3	B
Trihexylphenidyl	Artane	3	A
Trimethadione	Tridione	3	B
Trimethaphan	Arfonad	3	A
Tripelennamine	PBZ	3	B
Valsartan	Diovan	3	B
Xylazine	Rompun, Bay Va 1470	3	B
Zolmitriptan	Zomig	3	B
Zonisamide	Zonegran	3	B

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Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Tempra, etc.	4	C	Baclofen	Lioresal	4	B
Acetanilid		4	B	Beclomethasone	Propaderm	4	C
Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamox	4	B	Benazepril	Lotrel	4	B
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		4	B	Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin	4	B
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	C	Benoxaprofen		4	B
Alclofenac		4	B	Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	4	C
Aclomethasone	Aclovate	4	C	Benzocaine		4	B
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electro cortin	4	B	Benzthiazide		4	B
Ambroxol	Ambriol, etc.	4	B	Bepidil	Bepadin	4	B
Amcinonide	Cyclocort	4	C	Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	4	C
Aminocaproic acid	Amicar, Caprocid	4	C	Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid	4	C
Aminodarone		4	B	Boldenone	Equipoise	4	C
2-Aminoheptaine	Tuamine	4	B	Bromhexine	Oletor, etc.	4	B
Aminopyrine		4	B	Brompheniramine	Dimetane, Disomer	4	B
Amisometradine	Rolictron	4	B	Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort	4	C
Amlopidine	Norvasc, Ammivin	4	B	Butacaine	Butyn	4	B
Amrinone		4	B	Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin	4	C
Anisotropine	Valpin	4	B	Butoxycaine	Stadacain	4	B
Antipyrine		4	B	Calusterone	Methosorb	4	C
Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox	4	B	Camphor		4	C
Aprindine		4	B	Carisoprodol	Relo, Soma	4	B

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Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Celecoxib	Celebrex	4	B	Cyproheptadine	Periactin	4	C
Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin	4	B	Danazol	Danocrine	4	C
Chlorophenesin	Maolate	4	C	Dantrolene	Dantrium	4	C
Chloroquine	Avloclor	4	C	Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Sputolysin	4	C
Chlorothiazide	Diuril	4	B	Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin	4	C
Chlorpheniramine	Chlortriemton, etc.	4	B	Desonite	Des Owen	4	C
Chlorthalidone	Hydroton	4	B	Desoximetasone	Topicort	4	C
Chlorzoxazone	Paraflex	4	B	Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.	4	C
Cinchocaine	Nupercaine	4	C	Dextromethorphan		4	B
Clibucaine	Batrax	4	C	Dibucaine	Nupercainal, Cinchocaine	4	C
Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.	4	B	Dichlorphenamide	Daramide	4	C
Clobetasol	Temovate	4	C	Diclofenac	Voltaren, Voltarol	4	C
Clocortolone	Cloderm	4	C	Diflorasone	Florone, Maxiflor	4	C
Clofenamide		4	B	Diflucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.	4	C
Clormecaine	Placacid	4	C	Diffunisal		4	B
Colchicine		4	B	Digitoxin	Crystodigin	4	B
Cortisone	Cortone, etc.	4	C	Digoxin	Lanoxin	4	B
Cyclizine	Merazine	4	B	Dihydroergotamine		4	B
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	4	B	Diltiazem	Cardizem	4	B
Cyclomethylcaine	Surfacaine	4	C	Dimethisoquin	Quotane	4	B
Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide	4	B	Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil	4	B

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Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Dipyrone	Novin, Methampyrone	4	C	Floctafenine	Idalon, Idarac	4	B
Disopyramide	Norpace	4	B	Flucinolone	Synalar, etc.	4	C
Dromostanolone	Drolban	4	C	Fludrocortisone	Alforone, etc.	4	C
Dyclonine	Dyclone	4	C	Flufenamic acid		4	B
Eltenac		4	C	Flumethasone	Flucort, etc.	4	C
Ergonovine	Ergotrate	4	C	Flumethiazide	Ademol	4	B
Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.	4	B	Flunarizine	Sibelium	4	B
Etanercept	Enbrel	4	B	Flunisolide	Bronilide, etc.	4	C
Ethoheptazine	Zactane	4	B	Flunixin	Banamine	4	C
Ethosuximide	Zarontin	4	B	Fluocinolone	Synalar	4	C
Ethotoin	Peganone	4	B	Fluocinonide	Licon, Lidex	4	C
Ethoxzolamide	Cardrase, Ethamide	4	C	Fluoroprednisolone	Predef-2X	4	C
Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Semets, etc.	4	C	Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin	4	C
Ethylestrenol	Maxibolin, Organon	4	C	Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol	4	C
Etodolac	Lodine	4	C	Flurandrenolide	Cordran	4	C
Felodipine	Plendil	4	B	Flurbiprofen	Froben	4	B
Fenbufen	Cincopal	4	B	Fluticasone	Flixonase, Flutide	4	C
Fenclozic acid	Myalex	4	B	Guaifenesin (glycerol guaiacolate)	Gecolate	4	C
Fenoprofen	Nalfon	4	B	Halcinonide	Halog	4	C
Fexofenadine	Allegra	4	C	Halobetasol	Ultravate	4	C
Flecainide	Idalon	4	B	Hexocyclium	Tral	4	B

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Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Hexylcaine	Cyclaine	4	C	Meloxicam	Mobic	4	B
Hydrochlorothiazide	Hydrodiuril	4	B	Mepenzolate	Cantil	4	B
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef, etc.	4	C	Mephenesin	Tolserol	4	B
Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron	4	B	Meralluride	Mercurhydrin	4	B
Ibuprofen	Motrin, Advil, Nurpin, etc.	4	C	Merbaphen	Novasural	4	B
Indomethacin	Indocin	4	B	Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	4	B
Infliximab	Remicade	4	B	Mercumalilin	Cumertilin	4	B
Isoflupredone	Predef	4	C	Mersalyl	Salyrgan	4	B
Isometheptene	Octin, Octon	4	B	Metaxalone	Skelaxin	4	B
Isopropamide	Darbid	4	B	Methandriol	Probolin	4	C
Isoxicam	Maxicam	4	B	Methandrostenolone	Dianabol	4	C
Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan	4	C	Methantheline	Banthine	4	B
Isradipine	DynaCirc	4	B	Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.	4	B
Ketoprofen	Orudis	4	C	Methazolamide	Naptazane	4	C
Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	4	C	Methdilazine	Tacaryl	4	B
Loperamide	Imodium	4	B	Methocarbamol	Robaxin	4	B
Loratidine	Claritin	4	B	Methotrexate	Folex, Nexate, etc.	4	B
Meclizine	Antivert, Bonine	4	B	Methscopolamine	Pamine	4	B
Meclofenamic acid	Arquel	4	C	Methsuximide	Celontin	4	B
Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.	4	C	Methylchlorothiazide	Enduron	4	B
Mefenamic acid	Ponstel	4	B	Methandrostenolone	Dianabol	4	C

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Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Methylergonovine	Methergine	4	C	Nortestosterone		4	C
Methylprednisolone	Medrol	4	C	Orphenadrine	Norflex	4	B
Methyltestosterone	Metandren	4	C	Oxandrolone	Anavar	4	C
Methysergide	Sansert	4	B	Oxaprozin	Daypro, Deflam	4	C
Metiamide		4	B	Oxymetazoline	Afrin	4	B
Metoclopramide	Reglan	4	C	Oxymetholone	Adroyd, Anadrol	4	C
Mexilitine	Mexilil	4	B	Oxyphenbutazone	Tandearil	4	C
Milrinone		4	B	Oxyphencyclimine	Daricon	4	B
Mometasone	Elocon	4	C	Oxyphenonium	Antrenyl	4	B
Montelukast	Singulair	4	C	Paramethasone	Haldrone	4	C
Nabumetone	Anthraxan, Relafen, Reliflex	4	B	Pentoxifylline	Trental, Vazofirin	4	C
Naepaine	Amylsine	4	C	Phenacemide	Phenurone	4	B
Nandrolone	Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin	4	C	Phensuximide	Milontin	4	B
Naphazoline	Privine	4	B	Phenytoin	Dilantin	4	B
Naproxen	Equiproxen, Naprosyn	4	C	Piroxicam	Feldene	4	B
Nicardipine	Cardine	4	B	Polythiazide	Renese	4	B
Nifedipine	Procardia	4	B	Pramoxine	Tronothaine	4	C
Niflumic acid	Nifluril	4	B	Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef, etc.	4	C
Nimesulide		4	B	Prednisone	Meticorten, etc.	4	C
Nimodipine	Nemotop	4	B	Probenecid		4	C
Norethandrone		4	C	Procainamide	Pronestyl	4	B

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Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class	Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Propafenone	Rythmol	4	B	Tocainide	Tonocard	4	B
Proprantheline	Pro-Banthine	4	B	Tolmetin	Tolectin	4	B
Proparacaine	Ophthaine	4	C	Tranexamic acid		4	C
Propylhexedrine	Benzedrex	4	B	Trenbolone	Finoplix	4	C
Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinocardine	4	B	Triamcinolone	Vetalog, etc.	4	C
Rofecoxib	Vioxx	4	B	Triamterene	Dyrenium	4	B
Salicylamide		4	C	Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquasone	4	C
Salicylate		4	C	Tolmetin	Tolectin	4	B
Spiroalactone	Aldactone	4	B	Tranexamic acid		4	D
Stanozolol	Winstrol-V	4	C	Tridihexethyl	Pathilon	4	B
Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine, Azaline	4	C	Trimeprazine	Temaril	4	B
Sulindac	Clinoril	4	B	Tripolidine	Actidil	4	B
Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.	4	B	Tuaminoheptane	Tuamine	4	C
Terfenadine	Seldane, Triludan	4	B	Vedaprofen		4	B
Testosterone		4	C	Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin	4	B
Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine	4	B	Xylometazoline	Otrivin	4	B
Theobromine		4	B	Zafirlukast	Accolate	4	C
Thiosalicylate		4	C	Zeranol	Ralgro	4	C
Thiphenamil	Trocinate	4	B	Zileuton	Zyflo	4	C
Tiaprofenic acid	Surgam	4	B	Zomepirac	Zomax	4	B

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Listing by Classification

Class 5: This class includes those therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have been established by the racing jurisdictions as well as certain miscellaneous agents such as DMSO and other medications as determined by the regulatory bodies.

Drug	Trade Name	RCI Class	Penalty Class
Anisindione		5	D
Cilostazol	Pletal	5	D
Cimetidine	Tagamet	5	D
Cromolyn	Intel	5	D
Dicumarol	Dicumarol	5	D
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Domoso	5	D
Dimethylsulphone (MSM)		5	D
Diphenadione		5	D
Famotidine	Gaster, etc.	5	D
Lansoprazole		5	D
Misoprostel	Cytotec	5	D
Nedocromil	Tilade	5	D
Nizatidine	Axid	5	D
Omeprazole	Prilosec, Losec	5	D
Phenindione	Hedulir	5	D
Phenprocoumon	Liquamar	5	D
Pirenzapine	Gastrozepin	5	D
Polyethylene glycol		5	D
Ranitidine	Zantac	5	D
Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin	5	D

**Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc.
Drug Testing Standards and Practices Program
Model Rules Guidelines**



**Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances
and
Recommended Penalties and Model Rule**

Revised April 15, 2004

**Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc.
Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances**

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Preamble to the Uniform Classification Guidelines of Foreign Substances

The Preamble to the Uniform Classification Guidelines was approved by the RCI Drug Testing and Quality Assurance Program Committee (now the Drug Testing Standards and Practices Program Committee) on August 26, 1991. Minor revisions to the Preamble were made by the Drug Classification subcommittee (now the Veterinary Pharmacologists Subcommittee) on September 3, 1991.

"The Uniform Classification Guidelines printed on the following pages are intended to assist stewards, hearing officers and racing commissioners in evaluating the seriousness of alleged violations of medication and prohibited substance rules in racing jurisdictions. Practicing equine veterinarians, state veterinarians, and equine pharmacologists are available and should be consulted to explain the pharmacological effects of the drugs listed in each class prior to any decisions with respect to penalties to be imposed. The ranking of drugs is based on their pharmacology, their ability to influence the outcome of a race, whether or not they have legitimate therapeutic uses in the racing horse, or other evidence that they may be used improperly. These classes of drugs are intended only as guidelines and should be employed only to assist persons adjudicating facts and opinions in understanding the seriousness of the alleged offenses. The facts of each case are always different and there may be mitigating circumstances which should always be considered. These drug classifications will be reviewed frequently and new drugs will be added when appropriate."

Notes Regarding Classification Guidelines

- Where the use of a drug is specifically permitted by a jurisdiction, then the jurisdiction's rule supersedes these penalty guidelines.
- Regulators should be aware that a laboratory report may identify a drug only by the name of its metabolite. The metabolite might not be listed here, but the parent compound may be.
- These classes of drugs are intended only as guidelines and should be employed only to assist persons adjudicating facts and opinions in understanding the seriousness of the alleged offenses.
- The facts of each case are different and there may be mitigating circumstances that should be considered.
- These drug classifications will be reviewed periodically. New drugs will be added or some drugs may be reclassified when appropriate.

Classification Criteria

The RCI Drug Classification Scheme is based on 1) pharmacology, 2) drug use patterns, and 3) the appropriateness of a drug for use in the racing horse. Categorization is decided using the following general guidelines:

- **Pharmacology.** Drugs that are known to be potent stimulants or depressants are placed in higher classes, while those that have (or would be expected to have) little effect on the outcome of a race are placed in lower classes.
- **Drug Use Patterns.** Some consideration is given to placement of drugs based on practical experience with their use and the nature of positive tests. For example, procaine positives have in the past been associated primarily with the administration of procaine penicillin, and this has been taken into consideration in the placement of procaine into Class 3 instead of Class 2 with other injectable local anesthetics.
- **Appropriateness of Drug Use.** Drugs that clearly are intended for use in equine therapeutics are placed in lower classes. Drugs that clearly are not intended for use in the horse are placed in higher classes, particularly if they might affect the outcome of a race. Drugs that are recognized as legitimately useful in equine therapeutics but could affect the outcome of a race are placed in the middle or higher classes.

The list includes most drugs that have been reported as detected by racing authority laboratories in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and other Association of Official Racing Chemists (AORC) laboratories, but does not include those which would seem to have no effect on the performance of the horse or drug detectability. For example, it does not include antibiotics, sulfonamides, vitamins, anthelmintics, or pangamic acid, all of which have been reported.

The list contains many drugs that have never been reported as detected. Usually, these are representatives of chemical classes that have the potential for producing an effect, and in many cases, for which at least one drug in that chemical class has been reported.

Most drugs have numerous effects, and each was judged on an individual basis. There are instances where there is a rather fine distinction between drugs in one category and those in the next. This is a reflection of a nearly continuous spectrum of effects from the most innocuous drug on the list to the drug that is the most offensive.

Classification Definitions

- **Class 1:** Stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest potential to affect performance and that have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse. Many of these agents are Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) schedule II substances. These include the following drugs and their metabolites: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids and psychoactive drugs, amphetamines and amphetamine-like drugs as well as related drugs, including but not limited to apomorphine, nikethamide, mazindol, pemoline, and pentylenetetrazol. Though not used as therapeutic agents, all DEA Schedule 1 agents are included in Class 1 because they are potent stimulant or depressant substances with psychotropic and often habituating actions.
- **Class 2:** Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than drugs in Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse. Drugs in this class include: psychotropic drugs, certain nervous system and cardiovascular system stimulants, depressants, and neuromuscular blocking agents. Injectable local anesthetics are included in this class because of their high potential for abuse as nerve blocking agents.
- **Class 3:** Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2. Drugs in this class include bronchodilators and other drugs with primary effects on the autonomic nervous system, procaine, antihistamines with sedative properties and the high-ceiling diuretics.
- **Class 4:** This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3. Drugs in this class includes less potent diuretics; anabolic steroids; corticosteroids; antihistamines and skeletal muscle relaxants without prominent central nervous system (CNS) effects; expectorants and mucolytics; hemostatics; cardiac glycosides and anti-arrhythmics; topical anesthetics; antidiarrheals and mild analgesics. This class also includes the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), at concentrations greater than established limits.
- **Class 5:** This class includes those therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have been established by the racing jurisdictions as well as certain miscellaneous agents such as dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) and other medications as determined by the regulatory bodies. Included specifically are agents that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain anti-allergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

• **Prohibited Practices:**

- A) The possession and/or use of a drug, substance or medication, specified below, on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the regulatory body for which a recognized analytical method has not been developed to detect and confirm the administration of such substance; or the use of which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the rider or driver; or the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing:
- 1) Erythropoietin
 - 2) Darbepoietin
 - 3) Oxyglobin
 - 4) Hemopure
- B) The possession and/or use of a drug, substance, or medication on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the regulatory body that has not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in the United States.
- C) The practice, administration, or application of a treatment, procedure, therapy or method identified below, which is performed on the premises of a facility under jurisdiction of a regulatory body and which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the rider or driver, or the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing:

Drug Classification Scheme

- **Class 1:** Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, amphetamines, and all DEA Schedule I substances (see <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/scheduling.html>), and many DEA Schedule II drugs. Also found in this class are drugs that are potent stimulants of the CNS. Drugs in this class have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse and their pharmacologic potential for altering the performance of a racing horse is very high.
- **Class 2:** Drugs placed in this category have a high potential for affecting the outcome of a race. Most are not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in the racing horse. Many are products intended to alter consciousness or the psychic state of humans, and have no approved or indicated use in the horse. Some, such as injectable local anesthetics, have legitimate use in equine medicine, but should not be found in a racing horse. The following groups of drugs are placed in this class:
 - A. Opiate partial agonists, or agonist-antagonists.
 - B. Non-opiate psychotropic drugs. These drugs may have stimulant, depressant, analgesic or neuroleptic effects.
 - C. Miscellaneous drugs, which might have a stimulant effect on the CNS.
 - D. Drugs with prominent CNS depressant action.
 - E. Anti-depressant and antipsychotic drugs, with or without prominent CNS stimulatory or depressant effects.
 - F. Muscle blocking drugs - those that have a direct neuromuscular blocking action.
 - G. Local anesthetics that have a reasonable potential for use as nerve-blocking agents (except procaine).
 - H. Snake venoms and other biologic substances that may be used as nerve-blocking agents.
- **Class 3:** Drugs placed in this class may or may not have an accepted therapeutic use in the horse. Many are drugs that affect the cardiovascular, pulmonary and autonomic nervous systems. They all have the potential of affecting the performance of a racing horse. The following groups of drugs are placed in this class:
 - A. Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent CNS effects, but which do have prominent cardiovascular or respiratory system effects. Bronchodilators are included in this class.
 - B. A local anesthetic that has nerve-blocking potential but also has a high potential for producing urine residue levels from a method of use not related to the anesthetic effect of the drug (procaine).
 - C. Miscellaneous drugs with mild sedative action, such as the sleep-inducing antihistamines.
 - D. Primary vasodilating/hypotensive agents.
 - E. Potent diuretics affecting renal function and body fluid composition.

- **Class 4:** Drugs in this category comprise primarily therapeutic medications routinely used in racehorses. These may influence performance, but generally have a more limited ability to do so. Groups of drugs assigned to this category include the following:
 - A. Non-opiate drugs that have a mild central antipyretic effect.
 - B. Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent CNS, cardiovascular, or respiratory effects:
 1. Drugs used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or decongestants.
 2. Drugs used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics.
 3. Drugs used to void the urinary bladder.
 4. Drugs with a major effect on CNS vasculature or smooth muscle of visceral organs.
 - C. Antihistamines that do not have a significant CNS depressant effect. This does not include the H2 blocking agents, which are in Class 5.
 - D. Mineralocorticoid drugs.
 - E. Skeletal muscle relaxants.
 - F. Anti-inflammatory drugs. These drugs may reduce pain as a consequence of their anti-inflammatory action.
 1. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). (Aspirin-like drugs).
 2. Corticosteroids (glucocorticoids).
 3. Miscellaneous anti-inflammatory agents.
 - G. Anabolic and/or androgenic steroids and other drugs.
 - H. Less potent diuretics.
 - I. Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmic agents.
 1. Cardiac glycosides.
 2. Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium, and propranolol).
 3. Miscellaneous cardiotoxic drugs.
 - J. Topical Anesthetics - agents not available in injectable formulations.
 - K. Antidiarrheal drugs.
 - L. Miscellaneous drugs:
 1. Expectorants with little or no other pharmacologic action.
 2. Stomachics.
 3. Mucolytic agents.
- **Class 5:** Drugs in this category are therapeutic medications for that concentration limits have been established by the racing jurisdictions as well as certain miscellaneous agents. Included specifically are agents that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain antiallergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Acebutolol	Sectral	3	2-Aminoheptane	Tuamine	4
Acecarbromal		2	Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	3
Acenocoumarol		5	Aminopyrine		4
Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®	3	Amisometradine	Rolictron	4
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Temptra, etc.	4	Amisulpride	Solian	2
Acetanilid		4	Amitraz	Mitaban	3
Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamox	4	Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep	2
Acetophenazine	Tindal	2	Amlodipine	Ammivin, Norvasc	4
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		4	Amobarbital	Amytal	2
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	Amoxapine	Asendin	2
Adinazolam		2	Amperozide		2
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin	3	Amphetamine		1
Alclofenac		4	Amrinone		4
Aclomethasone	Aclovate	4	Amyl nitrite		3
Alcuronium	Alloferin	2	Anileridine	Leritine	1
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electro cortin	4	Anilopam	Anisine	2
Alfentanil	Alfenta	1	Anisindione		5
Almotriptan	Axert	3	Anisotropine	Valpin	4
Alphaprodine	Nisentil	2	Antipyrine		4
Alpidem	Anaxyl	2	Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox	4
Alprazolam	Xanax	2	Apomorphine		1
Alprenolol		3	Aprindine		4
Althesin	Saffan	2	Aprobarbital	Alurate	2
Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran	3	Arecoline		3
Ambroxol	Ambril, etc.	4	Articaine	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2
Amcinonide	Cyclocort	4	Atenolol	Tenormin	3
Amiloride	Moduretic; Midamor	4	Atomoxetine	Strattera	2
Aminocaproic acid	Amicar, Caprocid	4	Atracurium	Tracrium	2
Amiodarone		4	Atropine		3
			Azacylonol	Frenque	2

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)	2	Bretylium	Bretylol	3
Baclofen	Lioresal	4	Brimonidine	Alphagan	3
Barbital	Veronal	2	Bromazepam	Lexotan, Lectopam	2
Barbiturates		2	Bromfenac	Duract	3
Beclomethasone	Propaderm	4	Bromhexine	Oletor, etc.	4
Bemegride	Megimide, Mikedimide	2	Bromisovalum	Diffucord, etc.	2
Benazeprilat, Benazepril and MC-tab	Lotrel, Lotensin	3	Bromocriptine	Parlodel	2
Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin	4	Bromodiphenhydramine		3
Benoxaprofen		4	Bromperidol	Bromidol	2
Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	4	Brompheniramine	Dimetane, Disomer	4
Benperidol	Anquil	2	Brotizolam	Brotocol	2
Bentazepam	Tiadipona	2	Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort	4
Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodilotten	2	Bumetanide	Bumex	3
Benzocaine		4	Bupivacaine	Marcaine	2
Benzocetamine		2	Buprenorphine	Temgesic	2
Benzodiazepines		2	Bupropion	Wellbutrin	2
Benzphetamine	Didrex	2	Buspirone	Buspar	2
Benzthiazide		4	Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	Butacaps, Butasol, etc.	2
Benztropine	Cogentin	2	Butacaine	Butyn	4
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)		1	Butalbital (Talbutal)	Fiorinal	2
Bepridil	Bepadin	4	Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin	4
Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	4	Butanilicaine	Hostacain	2
Betaxolol	Kerlone	3	Butaperazine	Repoise	2
Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid	4	Butoctamide	Listomin	2
Bethanidine	Esbatal	3	Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic	3
Biperiden	Akineton	3	Butoxycaine	Stadacain	4
Biriperone		2	Caffeine		2
Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	3	Calusterone	Methosorb	4
Bitolterol	Effectin	3	Camazepam	Paxor	2
Boldenone	Equipoise	4	Camphor		4

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Candesartan	Atcand	3	Chloroform		2
Captodiame	Covatine	2	Chlorophenesin	Maolate	4
Captopril	Capolen	3	Chloroprocaine	Nesacaine	2
Carazolol	Carbacef, Conducton	3	Chloroquine	Avioclor	4
Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl	3	Chlorothiazide	Diuril	4
Carbamezapine	Tegretol	3	Chlorpheniramine	Chlortriemton, etc.	4
Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet	2	Chlorproethazine	Newiplege	2
Carbinoxamine	Clistin	3	Chlorpromazine	Thorazine, Largactil	2
Carbromol	Mifudorm	2	Chlorprothixene	Taractan	2
Carfentanil		1	Chlorthalidone	Hydroton	4
Carisoprodol	Rela, Soma	2	Chlorzoxazone	Paraflex	4
Carphenazine	Proketazine	2	Cilostazol	Pletal	5
Carpipramine	Prazinil	2	Cimeterol		3
Carprofen	Rimadyl	4	Cimetidine	Tagamet	5
Carteolol	Cartrol	3	Cinchocaine	Nupercaine	4
Carticaine (see articaine)	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	Citalopram	Celex	2
Carvedilol	Coreg	3	Clemastine	Tavist	3
Cathinone (khat, kat, qat, quat, chat, catha, Abyssinian tea, African tea)		1	Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	3
Celecoxib	Celebrex	4	Clibucaine	Batrax	4
Cetirizine	Zyrtec	4	Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.	4
Chloral betaine	Beta-Chlor	2	Clobazam	Urbanyl	2
Chloral hydrate	Nactec, Oridrate, etc.	2	Clobetasol	Temovate	4
Chloraldehyde (chloral)		2	Clocapramine		2
Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)		2	Clocortolone	Cloderm	4
Chlordiazepoxide	Librium	2	Clofenamide		4
Chlorhexidol		2	Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole)		2
Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin	4	Clomipramine	Anafranil	2
Chlormezanone	Trancopal	2	Clonazepam	Klonopin	2
			Clonidine	Catapres	3
			Clorazepate	Tranxene	2
			Clormecaine	Placacid	4

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Clothiapine	Entermin	2	Desonite	Des Owen	4
Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize	2	Desoximetasone	Topicort	4
Cloxacolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan	2	Detomidine	Dormosedan	3
Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex	2	Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.	4
Cocaine		1	Dextromethorphan		4
Codeine		1	Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo	1
Colchicine		4	Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon	3
Conorphone		2	Dezocine	Dalgan	2
Corticaine	Ultracain	2	Diamorphine		1
Cortisone	Cortone, etc.	4	Diazepam	Valium	2
Cromolyn	Intel	5	Diazoxide	Proglycem	3
Crotetamide		2	Dibucaine	Nupercainal, Cinchocaine	4
Cyamemazine	Tercian	2	Dichloralphenazone	Febenol, Isocom	2
Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol	3	Dichlorphenamide	Daramide	4
Cyclizine	Merazine	4	Diclofenac	Voltaren, Voltarol	4
Cyclobarbitol	Phanodorm	2	Dicumarol	Dicumarol	5
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	4	Diethylpropion	Tepanil, etc.	2
Cyclomethylcaine	Surfacaine	4	Diethylthiambutene	Themalon	2
Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide	4	Diflorasone	Florone, Maxiflor	4
Cycrimine	Pagitane	3	Diflucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.	4
Cyproheptadine	Periactin	4	Diflunisal		4
Danazol	Danocrine	4	Digitoxin	Crystodigin	4
Dantrolene	Dantrium	4	Digoxin	Lanoxin	4
Darbepoetin	Aranesp	2	Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin	2
Decamethonium	Syncurine	2	Dihydroergotamine		4
Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Sputolysin	4	Dilorazepam	Briantum	2
Demoxepam		2	Diltiazem	Cardizem	4
Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin	4	Dimeflin		3
Derecoxib	Deremaxx	4	Dimethisoquin	Quotane	4
Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane	2	Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Domoso	5
			Dimethylsulphone (MSM)		5

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Diphenadione		5	Ephedrine		2
Diphenhydramine	Benadryl	3	Epinephrine		2
Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil	4	Ergonovine	Ergotrate	4
Diprenorphine	M50/50	2	Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.	4
Dipyridamole	Persantine	3	Erthryl tetranitrate	Cardilate	3
Dipyron	Novin, Methampyrone	4	Erythropoietin(EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, etc.	2
Disopyramide	Norpace	4	Esmolol	Brevibloc	3
Divalproex	Depakote	3	Esomeprazole	Nexium	5
Dixyrazine	Esucos	2	Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon	2
Dobutamine	Dobutrex	3	Etamiphylline		3
Dopamine	Intropin	2	Etanercept	Enbrel	4
Donepezil	Aricept	1	Ethacrynic acid	Edecrin	3
Doxacurium	Nuromax	2	Ethamivan		2
Doxapram	Dopram	2	Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl	2
Doxazosin		3	Ethinamate	Valmid	2
Doxefazepam	Doxans	2	Ethoheptazine	Zactane	4
Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan	2	Ethopropazine	Parsidol	2
Doxylamine	Decapryn	3	Ethosuximide	Zarontin	3
Dromostanolone	Drolban	4	Ethotoin	Peganone	4
Droperidol	Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl)	2	Ethoxzolamide	Cardrase, Ethamide	4
Dyclonine	Dyclone	4	Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Semets, etc.	4
Dyphylline		3	Ethylestrenol	Maxibolin, Organon	4
Edrophonium	Tensilon	3	Ethylisobutrazine	Diquel	2
Eletripan	Relpax	3	Ethylmorphine	Dionin	1
Eltenac		4	Ethylnorepinephrine	Bronkephrine	3
Enalapril (metabolite enalaprilat)	Vasotec	3	Etidocaine	Duranest	2
Enciprazine		2	Etifoxin	Stresam	2
Endorphins		1	Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden	2
Enkephalins		1	Etodolac	Lodine	4
			Etodroxizine	Indunox	2

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Etomidate		2	Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil	2
Etorphine HCl	M99	1	Fluoresone	Caducid	2
Famotidine	Gaster, etc.	5	Fluorometholone	FML	4
Felbamate	Felbatol	3	Fluoroprednisolone	Predef-2X	4
Felodipine	Plendil	4	Fluoxetine	Prozac	2
Fenarbamate	Tymium	2	Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin	4
Fenbufen	Cincopal	4	Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluanxol	2
Fenclozic acid	Myalex	4	Fluphenazine	Prolixin, Permitil, Anatsensol, etc.	2
Fenfluramine	Pondimin	2	Flupirtine	Katadolone	3
Fenoldopam	Corlopam	3	Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol	4
Fenopropfen	Nalfon	4	Flurandrenolide	Cordran	4
Fenoterol	Berotec	3	Flurazepam	Dalmane	2
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc	3	Flurbiprofen	Froben	4
Fentanyl	Sublimaze	1	Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin	2
			Fluticasone	Flixonase, Flutide	4
Fexofenadine	Allegra	4	Flutoprazepam	Restas	2
Flecainide	Idalon	4	Fluvoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.	2
Floctafenine	Idalon, Idarac	4	Formoterol	Altram	3
Fluanisone	Sedalande	2	Fosinopril, metabolite, Fosinopriat	Monopril	3
Flucinolone	Synalar, etc.	4	Fosphenytoin	Cerebyx	3
Fludiazepam	Erispam	2	Furosemide	Lasix	N/A
Fludrocortisone	Alforone, etc.	4	Gabapentin	Neurontin	4
Flufenamic acid		4	Galantamine	Reminyl	2
Flumethasone	Flucort, etc.	4	Gallamine	Flaxedil	2
Flumethiazide	Ademol	4	Gepirone		2
Flunarizine	Sibelium	4	Glutethimide	Doriden	2
Flunisolide	Bronilide, etc.	4	Glycopyrrolate	Robinul	3
Flunitrazepam	Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm	2	Guaifenesin (glycerol guaiacolate)	Gecolate	4
Flunixin	Banamine	4	Guanadrel	Hylorel	3
Fluocinolone	Synalar	4	Guanethidine	Ismelin	3
Fluocinonide	Licon, Lidex	4	Guanabenz	Wytensin	3

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Halazepam	Paxipam	2	Irbesarten	Avapro	3
Halcinonide	Halog	4	Isapirone		2
Halobetasol	Ultravate	4	Isocarboxazid	Marplan	2
Haloperidol	Haldol	2	Isoetharine	Bronkosol	3
Haloxazolam	Somelin	2	Isoflupredone	Predef	4
Hemoglobin glutamers	Oxyglobin Hemopure	2	Isomethadone		2
Heptaminol	Corofundol	3	Isometheptene	Octin, Octon	4
Heroin		1	Isopropamide	Darbid	4
Hexafluorenum	Myalexen	2	Isoproterenol	Isoprel	2
Hexobarbital	Evipal	2	Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil	3
Hexocyclium	Tral	4	Isoxicam	Maxicam	4
Hexylcaine	Cyclaine	4	Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan	4
Homatropine	Homapin	3	Isradipine	DynaCirc	4
Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	2			
Hydralazine	Apresoline	3	Ketamine	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar	2
Hydrochlorthiazide	Hydrodiuril	4	Ketazolam	Anxon, Laftram, Solatran, Loftran	2
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodienone)	Hycodan	1	Ketoprofen	Orudis	4
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef, etc.	4	Ketorolac	Toradol	3
Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron	4	Labetalol	Normodyne	3
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	1	Lamotrigine	Lamictal	3
Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine	1	Lansoprazole		5
Hydroxyzine	Atarax	2	Lenperone	Elanone-V	2
Ibomal	Noctal	2	Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	4
Ibuprofen	Motrin, Advil, Nurpin, etc.	4	Levobunolol	Betagan	3
Ibutilide	Corvert	3	Levomethorphan		2
Iloprost	Ventavis	3	Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran	1
Imipramine	Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil	2	Lidocaine	Xylocaine	2
Indomethacin	Indocin	4	Lisinopril	Prinivil, Zestril	3
Infliximab	Remicade	4	Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.	2
Ipratropium		3	Lobeline		2

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Lofentanil		1	Mephentermine	Wyamine	1
Loflazepate, Ethyl	Victan	2	Mephenytoin	Mesantoin	2
Loperamide	Imodium	4	Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	Mebaral	2
Loprazolam	Dormonort, Havlane	2	Mepivacaine	Carbocaine	2
Loratidine	Claritin	4	Meprobamate	Equanil, Miltown	2
Lorazepam	Ativan	2	Meralluride	Mercuryhydrin	4
Lormetazepam	Noctamid	2	Merbaphen	Novasural	4
Losartan	Hyzaar	3	Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	4
Loxapine	Laxitane	2	Mercumalilin	Cumertilin	4
Mabuterol		3	Mersalyl	Salyrgan	4
Maprotiline	Ludiomil	2	Mesalamine	Asacol	5
Mazindol	Sanorex	1	Mesoridazine	Serentil	2
Mebutamate	Axiten, Dormate, Capla	2	Metaclozepam	Talis	2
Mecamylamine	Inversine	3	Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel	3
Meclizine	Antivert, Bonine	4	Metaraminol	Aramine	1
Meclofenamic acid	Arquel	4	Metaxalone	Skelaxin	4
Meclofenoxate	Lucidril, etc.	2	Metazocine		2
Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.	2	Methacholine		3
Medetomidine	Domitor	3	Methadone	Dolophine	1
Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.	4	Methamphetamine	Desoxyn	1
Mefenamic acid	Ponstel	4	Methandriol	Proboloc	4
Meloxicam	Mobic	3	Methandrostenolone	Dianabol	4
Melperone	Eunerpan	2	Methantheline	Banthine	4
Memantine	Namenda	2	Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.	4
Meparfynol	Oblivon	2	Methaqualone	Quaalude	1
Mepazine	Pacatal	2	Metharbital	Gemonil	2
Mepenzolate	Cantil	4	Methazolamide	Naptazane	4
Meperidine	Demerol	1	Methcathinone		1
Mephenesin	Tolserol	4	Methdilazine	Tacaryl	4
Mephenoqualone	Control, etc.	2	Methixene	Trest	3

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Methocarbamol	Robaxin	4	Minoxidil	Loniten	3
Methohexital	Brevital	2	Mirtazepine	Remeron	2
Methotrexate	Folex, Nexate, etc.	4	Misoprostel	Cytotec	5
Methotrimeprazine	Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.	2	Mivacurium	Mivacron	2
Methoxamine	Vasoxyl	3	Modafinil	Provigil	2
Methoxyphenamine	Orthoxide	3	Moexipril (metabolite, moexiprilat)	Uniretic	3
Methscopolamine	Pamine	4	Molindone	Moban	2
Methsuximide	Celontin	3	Mometasone	Elocon	4
Methylatropine		3	Montelukast	Singulair	4
Methylchlorthiazide	Enduron	4	Moperone	Luvatren	2
Methyldopa	Aldomet	3	Morphine		1
Methylergonovine	Methergine	4	Mosaprimine		2
Methylphenidate	Ritalin	1	Muscarine		3
Methylprednisolone	Medrol	4	Nabumetone	Anthraxan, Relafen, Reliflex	4
Methyltestosterone	Metandren	4	Nadol	Corgard	3
Methyprylon	Noludar	2	Naepaine	Amylsine	4
Methysergide	Sansert	4	Nalbuphine	Nubain	2
Metiamide		4	Nalorphine	Nalline, Lethidrone	2
Metoclopramide	Reglan	4	Naloxone	Narcan	3
Metocurine	Metubine	2	Naltrexone	Revia	3
Metolazone		3	Nandrolone	Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin	4
Metomidate	Hypnodil	2	Naphazoline	Privine	4
Metopon (methyldihydromorphinone)		1	Naproxen	Equiproxen, Naprosyn	4
Metoprolol	Lopressor	3	Naratriptan	Amerge	3
Mexazolam	Melex	2	Nedocromil	Tilade	5
Mexilitine	Mexiil	4	Nefazodone	Serzone	2
Mibefradil	Posicor	3	Nefopam		3
Midazolam	Versed	2	Neostigmine	Prostigmine	3
Midodrine	Pro-Amiline	3	Nicardipine	Cardine	4
Milrinone		4	Nifedipine	Procardia	4
			Niflumic acid	Nifluril	4

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Nikethamide	Coramine	1	Pancuronium	Pavulon	2
Nimesulide		4	Pantoprazole	Protonix	5
Nimetazepam	Erimin	2	Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.	3
Nimodipine	Nemotop	4	Paraldehyde	Paral	2
Nitrazepam	Mogadon	2	Paramethadione	Paradione	3
Nitroglycerin		3	Paramethasone	Haldrone	4
Nizatidine	Axid	5	Pargyline	Eutonyl	3
Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	2	Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat	2
Norepinephrine		2	Pemoline	Cylert	1
Norethandrone		4	Penbutolol	Levitol	3
Nortestosterone		4	Penfluridol	Cyperon	2
Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	2	Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate	3
Nylidrine	Arlidin	3	Pentazocine	Talwin	3
Olanzapine	Zyprexa	2	Pentobarbital	Nembutal	2
Olmesartan	Benicar	3	Pentoxyfylline	Trental, Vazofirin	4
Olsalazine	Dipentum	4	Pentylenetetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric	1
Omeprazole	Prilosec, Losec	5	Perazine	Taxilan	2
Orphenadrine	Norflex	4	Perfluorodecolin		2
Oxandrolone	Anavar	4	Perfluorodecahydronophthalene		2
Oxaprozin	Daypro, Deflam	4	Perfluorooctylbromide		2
Oxazepam	Serax	2	Perfluorotripropylamine		2
Oxazolam	Serenal	2	Perfluorocarbons		2
Oxcarbazepine	Trileptal	3	Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	2
Oxprenolol	Trasicor	3	Perindopril	Biprel	3
Oxycodone	Percodan	1	Perlazine	Hypnodin	2
Oxymetazoline	Afrin	4	Perphenazine	Trilafon	2
Oxymetholone	Adroyd, Anadrol	4	Phenacemide	Phenurone	4
Oxymorphone	Numorphan	1	Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.	2
Oxyperitine	Forit, Integrin	2	Phenazocine	Narphen	1
Oxyphenbutazone	Tandearil	4	Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan	1
Oxyphenyclimine	Daricon	4	Phendimetrazine	Bontril, etc.	1
Oxyphenonium	Antrenyl	4	Phenelzine	Nardelzine, Nardil	2

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Phenindione	Hedulin	5	Polythiazide	Renese	4
Phenmetrazine	Preludin	1	Pramoxine	Tronothaine	4
Phenobarbital	Luminal	2	Prazepam	Verstran, Centrax	2
Phenoxybenzamine	Dibenzyline	3	Prazosin	Minipress	3
Phenprocoumon	Liquamar	5	Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef, etc.	4
Phensuximide	Milontin	4	Prednisone	Meticorten, etc.	4
Phentermine	Iomamin	2	Prilocaine	Citanest	2
Phentolamine	Regitine	3	Primidone	Mysoline	3
Phenylbutazone	Butazolidin	N/A	Probenecid		4
Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine	3	Procainamide	Pronestyl	4
Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine	3	Procaine		3
Phenytoin	Dilantin	4	Procaterol	Pro Air	3
Physostigmine	Eserine	3	Prochlorperazine	Darbazine, Compazine	2
Picrotoxin		1	Procyclidine	Kemadrin	3
Piminodine	Alvodine, Cimadon	2	Promazine	Sparine	3
Pimozide	Orap	2	Promethazine	Phenergan	3
Pinazepam	Domar	2	Propafenone	Rythmol	4
Pindolol	Viskin	3	Propanidid		2
Pipamperone	Dipiperon	2	Propantheline	Pro-Banthine	4
Pipecuronium	Arduan	2	Proparacaine	Ophthaine	4
Pipequaline		2	Propentophylline	Karsivan	3
Piperacetazine	Psymod, Quide	2	Propiomazine	Largon	2
Piperocaine	Metycaine	2	Propionylpromazine	Tranvet	2
Pipofiazine	Lonseren, Piportil	2	Propiram		2
Pipradrol	Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.	2	Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan	2
Piquindone		2	Propoxycaine	Ravocaine	2
Pirbuterol	Maxair	3	Propranolol	Inderal	3
Pirenzapine	Gastrozepin	5	Propylhexedrine	Benzedrex	4
Piretanide	Arelix, Tauliz	3	Prothipendyl	Dominal	2
Piritramide		1	Protokylol	Ventaire	3
Piroxicam	Feldene	4	Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil	2
Polyethylene glycol		5	Proxibarbitol	Axeen, Centralgol	2

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed	3	Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	Seconal	2
Pyridostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol	3	Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex, etc.	2
Pyrilamine	Neoantergan, Equihist	3	Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft	2
Pyrithyldione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor	2	Sibutramine	Meridia	3
Quazipam	Doral	2	Sildenafil	Viagra	3
Quetiapine	Seroquel	2	Snake Venoms		2
Quinapril, metabolite Quinaprilat	Accupril	3	Somatropin	Nutropin	2
Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinicardine	4	Somatrem	Protropin	2
Rabeprazole	Aciphex	5	Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor	3
Racemethorphan		2	Spiclomazine		2
Racemorphan		2	Spiroperone		2
Raclopride		2	Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	Renomax	3
Ractopamine	Raylean	2	Spirolactone	Aldactone	4
Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	Altace	3	Stanozolol	Winstrol-V	4
Ranitidine	Zantac	5	Strychnine		1
Remifentanil	Ultiva	1	Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.	2
Remoxipride	Roxiam	2	Sufentanil	Sufenta	1
Reserpine	Serpasil	2	Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine, Azaline	4
Rilmazafone		2	Sulfondiethylmethane		2
Risperidone		2	Sulfonmethane		2
Ritanserlin		2	Sulfuridazine	Inofal	2
Ritodrine	Yutopar	3	Sulindac	Clinoril	4
Rivastigmine	Exelon	3	Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitil	2
RizatRIPTAN	Maxalt	3	Sultopride	Barnetil	2
Rocuronium	Zemuron	2	Sumatriptan	Imitrex	3
Rofecoxib	Vioxx	4	Tadalafil	Cialis	3
Romifidine	Sedivet	2	Talbutal	Lotusate	2
Ropivacaine	Naropin	2	Tandospirone		2
Salicylamide		4	Telmisartin	Micardis	3
Salicylate		4	Temazepam	Restoril	2
Salmeterol		3	Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.	4
Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone	3			

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Terazosin	Hytrin	3	Torsemide (Torasemide)	Demadex	3
Terbutaline	Brethine, Bricanyl	3	Tramadol	Ultram	2
Terfenadine	Seldane, Triludan	4	Trandolapril (and metabolite, trandolaprilat)	Tarka	3
Testolactone	Teslac	3	Tranexamic acid		4
Testosterone		4	Tranylcypromine	Parnate	2
Tetrabenazine	Nitoman	2	Trazodone	Desyrel	2
Tetracaine	Pontocaine	2	Trenbolone	Finoplix	4
Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine	4	Tretoquinol	Inolin	2
Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin	2	Triamcinolone	Vetalog, etc.	4
Thebaine		2	Triamterene	Dyrenium	4
Theobromine		4	Triazolam	Halcion	2
Theophylline	Aquaephyllin, etc.	3	Tribromethanol		2
Thialbarbital	Kemithal	2	Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel	2
Thiamylal	Surital	2	Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquasona	4
Thiethylperazine	Torecan	2	Trichloroethanol		2
Thiopental	Pentothal	2	Trichloroethylene	Trilene, Trimar	2
Thiopropazate	Dartal	2	Triclofos	Triclos	2
Thiopropazine	Majeptil	2	Tridihexethyl	Pathilon	4
Thioridazine	Mellaril	2	Trifluomeprazine	Nortran	2
Thiosalicylate		4	Trifluoperazine	Stelazine	2
Thiothixene	Navane	2	Trifluperidol	Triperidol	2
Thiphenamil	Trocinate	4	Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin	2
Tiapride	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.	2	Trihexylphenidyl	Artane	3
Tiaprofenic acid	Surgam	4	Trimeprazine	Temaril	4
Tiletamine	Component of Telazol	2	Trimethadione	Tridione	3
Timiperone	Tolopelon	2	Trimethaphan	Arfonad	3
Timolol	Blocardrin	3	Trimipramine	Surmontil	2
Tocainide	Tonocard	4	Tripelennamine	PBZ	3
Tofisopam	Grandaxain, Sierel	2	Tripolidine	Actidil	4
Tolazoline	Priscoline	3	Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	2
Tolmetin	Tolectin	4	Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	2
Topirimate	Topamax	2	Urethane		2

Alphabetical List

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl	2			
Valsartan	Diovan	3			
Vardenafil	Levitra	3			
Vedaprofen		4			
Venlafaxine	Efflexor	2			
Veralipride	Accional, Veralipril	2			
Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin	4			
Vercuronium	Norcuron	2			
Viloxazine	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.	2			
Vinbarbital	Delvinol	2			
Vinylbital	Optanox, Speda	2			
Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin	5			
Xylazine	Rompun, Bay Va 1470	3			
Xylometazoline	Otrivin	4			
Yohimbine		2			
Zafirlukast	Accolate	4			
Zaleplon	Sonata	2			
Zeranol	Ralgro	4			
Zileuton	Zyflo	4			
Ziprasidone	Geoden	2			
Zolazepam		2			
Zolmitriptan	Zomig	3			
Zolpidem	Ambien, Stilnox	2			
Zomepirac	Zomax	4			
Zonisamide	Zonegran	3			
Zopiclone	Imovan	2			
Zotepine	Lodopin	2			
Zuclopenthixol	Ciatyl, Cesordinol	2			

Listing By Classification

Class 1: Stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest potential to affect performance and that have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse. Many of these agents are Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Schedule II substances. These include the following drugs and their metabolites: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, all DEA Schedule 1* substances (see <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/scheduling.html>), amphetamines and amphetamine-like drugs as well as related drugs, including but not limited to apomorphine, nikethamide, mazindol, pemoline, and pentylenetetrazol.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Alfentanil	Alfenta	1	Lofentanil		1
Amphetamine		1	Mazindol	Sanorex	1
Anileridine	Leritine	1	Meperidine	Demerol	1
Apomorphine		1	Mephentermine	Wyamine	1
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)		1	Metaraminol	Aramine	1
Carfentanil		1	Methadone	Dolophine	1
Cathinone		1	Methamphetamine	Desoxyn	1
Cocaine		1	Methaqualone	Quaalude	1
Codeine		1	Methcathinone		1
DEA Schedule 1 (all)*			Methylphenidate	Ritalin	1
Dextromoramide	Palfium, Narcolo	1	Metopon (methyldihydromorphinone)		1
Diamorphine		1	Morphine		1
Donepezil	Aricept	1	Nikethamide	Coramine	1
Endorphins		1	Oxycodone	Percodan	1
Enkephalins		1	Oxymorphone	Numorphan	1
Ethylmorphine	Dionin	1	Pemoline	Cylert	1
Etorphine HCl	M99	1	Pentylenetetrazol	Metrazol, Nioric	1
Fentanyl	Sublimaze	1	Phenazocine	Narphen	1
Heroin		1	Phencyclidine (PCP)	Sernylan	1
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodienone)	Hydocane	1	Phendimetrazine	Bontril, etc.	1
Hydromorphone	Dilaudid	1	Phenmetrazine	Preludin	1
Hydroxyamphetamine	Paradrine	1	Picrotoxin		1
Levorphanol	Levo-Dremoran	1			

Listing By Classification

Class 1: Stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest potential to affect performance and that have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse. Many of these agents are Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) Schedule II substances. These include the following drugs and their metabolites: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, all DEA Schedule 1* substances (see <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/scheduling.html>), amphetamines and amphetamine-like drugs as well as related drugs, including but not limited to apomorphine, nikethamide, mazindol, pemoline, and pentylenetetrazol.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Piritramide		1			
Remifentanil	Ultiva	1			
Strychnine		1			
Sufentanil	Sufenta	1			

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Acecarbromal		2	Benzoctamine		2
Acetophenazine	Tindal	2	Benzodiazepines		2
Adinazolam		2	Benzphetamine	Didrex	2
Alcuronium	Alloferin	2	Benztropine	Cogentin	2
Alphaprodine	Nisentil	2	Biriperone		2
Alpidem	Anaxyl	2	Bromazepam	Lexotan, Lectopam	2
Alprazolam	Xanax	2	Bromisovalum	Diffucord, etc.	2
Althesin	Saffan	2	Bromocriptine	Parlodel	2
Amisulpride	Solian	2	Bromperidol	Bromidol	2
Amitriptyline	Elavil, Amitril, Endep	2	Brotizolam	Brotocol	2
Amobarbital	Amytal	2	Bupivacaine	Marcaine	2
Amoxapine	Asendin	2	Buprenorphine	Temgesic	2
Amperozide		2	Buspirone	Buspar	2
Anilopam	Anisine	2	Buspropion	Wellbutrin	2
Aprobarbital	Alurate	2	Butabarbital	Butacaps, Butasol, etc.	2
Articaine	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	Butalbital (Talbutal)	Fiorinal	2
Atomoxetine	Strattera	2	Butanilicaine	Hostacain	2
Atracurium	Tracrium	2	Butaperazine	Repoise	2
Azacylonol	Frenque	2	Butoctamide	Listomin	2
Azaperone	Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz	2	Caffeine		2
Barbital	Veronal	2	Camazepam	Paxor	2
Barbiturates		2	Captodiame	Covatine	2
Bemegrade	Megimide, Mikedimide	2	Carbidopa + levodopa	Sinemet	2
Benperidol	Anquil	2	Carbromol	Mifudorm	2
Benzazepam	Tiadipona	2	Carisoprodol	Soma, Rela	2
Benzactizine	Deprol, Bronchodiletten	2	Carphenazine	Proketazine	2

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Carpipramine	Prazinil	2	Conorphone		2
Carticaine (see articaine)	Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.	2	Corticaine	Ultracain	2
Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)		2	Crotetamide		2
Chloral betaine	Beta-Chlor	2	Cyamemazine	Tercian	2
Chloral hydrate	Nactec, Oridrate, etc.	2	Cyclobarbitol	Phanodorm	2
Chloraldehyde (chloral)		2	Darbepoetin	Aranesp	2
Chlordiazepoxide	Librium	2	Decamethonium	Syncurine	2
Chlormezanone	Trancopal	2	Demoxepam		2
Chloroform		2	Desipramine	Norpromine, Pertofrane	2
Chlorhexidol		2	Dezocine	Dalgan®	2
Chloroprocaine	Nesacaine	2	Diazepam	Valium	2
Chlorproethazine	Newiplege	2	Dichloralphenazone	Febenol, Isocom	2
Chlorpromazine	Thorazine, Largactil	2	Diethylpropion	Tepanil, etc.	2
Chlorprothixene	Taractan	2	Diethylthiambutene	Themalon	2
Citalopram	Celex	2	Dihydrocodeine	Parcodin	2
Clobazam	Urbanyl	2	Dilorazepam	Briantum	2
Clocapramine		2	Diprenorphine	M50/50	2
Clomethiazole		2	Dixyrazine	Esucos	2
Clomipramine	Anafranil	2	Dopamine	Intropin	2
Clonazepam	Klonopin	2	Doxacurium	Nuromax	2
Clorazepate	Tranxene	2	Doxapram	Dopram	2
Clothiapine	Entermin	2	Doxefazepam	Doxans	2
Clotiazepam	Trecalmo, Rize	2	Doxepin	Adapin, Sinequan	2
Cloxazolam	Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan	2	Droperidol	Inapsine, Droleptan,	2
Clozapine	Clozaril, Leponex	2	Enciprazine		2
			Ephedrine		2

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Epinephrine		2	Flutoprazepam	Restas	2
Erythropoietin (EPO)	Epogen, Procrit, etc.	2	Fluvoxamine	Dumirox, Faverin, etc.	2
Estazolam	Domnamid, Eurodin,	2	Galantamine	Reminyl	2
Ethamivan		2	Gallamine	Flaxedil	2
Ethchlorvynol	Placidyl	2	Gepirone		2
Ethinamate	Valmid	2	Glutethimide	Doriden	2
Ethopropazine	Parsidol	2	Halazepam	Paxipam	2
Ethylisobutrazine	Diquel	2	Haloperidol	Haldol	2
Etidocaine	Duranest	2	Haloxazolam	Somelin	2
Etifoxin	Stresam	2	Hemoglobin glutamers	Oxyglobin, Hemopure	2
Etizolam	Depas, Pasaden	2	Hexafluorenum	Myalexen	2
Etodroxizine	Indunox	2	Hexobarbital	Evipal	2
Etomidate		2	Homophenazine	Pelvichthol	2
Fenarbamate	Tymium	2	Hydroxyzine	Atarax	2
Fenfluramine	Pondimin	2	Ibomal	Noctal	2
Fluanisone	Sedalande	2	Imipramine	Imavate, Presamine,	2
Fludiazepam	Erispam	2	Isapirone		2
Flunitrazepam	Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm	2	Isocarboxazid	Marplan	2
Fluopromazine	Psyquil, Siquil	2	Isomethadone		2
Fluoresone	Caducid	2	Isoproterenol	Isoprel	2
Fluoxetine	Prozac	2	Ketamine	Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar	2
Flupenthixol	Depixol, Fluaxol	2	Ketazolam	Anxon, Laftram, Solatran, Loftran	2
Fluphenazine	Prolixin, Permitil, Anatsol,	2	Lenperone	Elanone-V	2
Flurazepam	Dalmane	2	Levomethorphan		2
Fluspirilene	Imap, Redeptin	2	Lidocaine	Xylocaine	2

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Lithium	Lithizine, Duralith, etc.	2	Methypylon	Noludar	2
Lobeline		2	Metocurine	Metubine	2
Loflazepate, Ethyl	Victan	2	Metomidate	Hypnodil	2
Loprazolam	Dormonort, Havlane	2	Mexazolam	Melex	2
Lorazepam	Ativan	2	Midazolam	Versed	2
Lormetazepam	Noctamid	2	Mirtazepine	Remeron	2
Loxapine	Laxitane	2	Mivacurium	Mivacron	2
Maprotiline	Ludiomil	2	Modafinil	Provigil	2
Mebutamate	Axiten, Dormate, Capla	2	Molindone	Moban	2
Meclofenoxate	Lucidril, etc.	2	Moperone	Luvatren	2
Medazepam	Nobrium, etc.	2	Mosaprimine		2
Melperone	Eunerpan	2	Nalbuphine	Nubain	2
Memantine	Namenda	2	Nalorphine	Nalline, Lethidrone	2
Meparfynol	Oblivon	2	Nefazodone	Serzone	2
Mepazine	Pacatal	2	Nimetazepam	Erimin	2
Mephenoqualone	Control, etc.	2	Nitrazepam	Mogadon	2
Mephentytoin	Mesantoin	2	Nordiazepam	Calmday, Nordaz, etc.	2
Mephobarbital	Mebaral	2	Norepinephrine		2
Mepivacaine	Carbocaine	2	Nortriptyline	Aventyl, Pamelor	2
Meproamate	Equanil, Miltown	2	Olanzapine	Zyprexa	2
Mesoridazine	Serentil	2	Oxazepam	Serax	2
Metaciazepam	Talis	2	Oxazolam	Serenal	2
Metazocine		2	Oxyperitine	Forit, Integrin	2
Metharbital	Gemonil	2	Pancuronium	Pavulon	2
Methohexital	Brevital	2	Paraldehyde	Paral	2
Methotrimeprazine	Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.	2	Paroxetine	Paxil, Seroxat	2

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Penfluridol	Cyperon	2	Prazepam	Verstran, Centrax	2
Pentobarbital	Nembutal	2	Prilocaine	Citanest	2
Perazine	Taxilan	2	Prochlorperazine	Darbazine, Compazine	2
Perfluorodecolin		2	Propanidid		2
Perfluorodecahydronophthalene		2	Propiomazine	Largon	2
Perfluorooctylbromide		2	Propionylpromazine	Tranvet	2
Perfluorotripropylamine		2	Propiram		2
Perfluorocarbons		2	Propofol	Diprivan, Disoprivan	2
Periciazine	Alodept, etc.	2	Propoxycaine	Ravocaine	2
Perlapine	Hypnodin	2	Prothipendyl	Dominal	2
Perphenazine	Trilafon	2	Protriptyline	Concordin, Triptil	2
Phenaglycodol	Acalo, Alcamid, etc.	2	Proxibarbital	Axeen, Centralgol	2
Phenelzine	Nardelzine, Nardil	2	Pyrithyldione	Hybersulfan, Sonodor	2
Phenobarbital	Luminal	2	Quazipam	Doral	2
Phentermine	Iomamin	2	Quetiapine	Seroquel	2
Piminodine	Alvodine, Cimadon	2	Racemethorphan		2
Pimozide	Orap	2	Racemorphan		2
Pinazepam	Domar	2	Raclopride		2
Pipamperone	Dipiperon	2	Remoxipride	Roxiam	2
Pipecuronium	Arduan	2	Reserpine	Serpasil	2
Pipequaline		2	Rilmazafone		2
Piperacetazine	Psymod, Quide	2	Risperidone		2
Piperocaine	Metycaine	2	Ritanserlin		2
Pipotiazine	Lonseren, Piportil	2	Rivastigmine	Exelon	2
Pipradrol	Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.	2	Rocuronium	Zemuron	2
Piquindone		2	Romifidine	Sedivet	2

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Ropivacaine	Naropin	2	Thiopropazate	Dartal	2
Secobarbital	Seconal	2	Thiopropazine	Majeptil	2
Selegiline	Eldepryl, Jumex	2	Thioridazine	Mellaril	2
Sertraline	Lustral, Zoloft	2	Thiothixene	Navane	2
Snake Venoms		2	Tiapride	Italprid, Luxoben, etc.	2
Somatrem	Protropin	2	Tiletamine	Component of Telazol	2
Somatropin	Nutropin	2	Timiperone	Tolopelon	2
Spiclomazine		2	Tofisopam	Grandaxain, Seriel	2
Sipiperone		2	Topirimate	Topamax	2
Succinylcholine	Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.	2	Tramadol	Ultram	2
Sulfondiethylmethane		2	Tranlycypromine	Pamate	2
Sulfonmethane		2	Trazodone	Desyrel	2
Sulforidazine	Inofal	2	Tretoquinol	Inolin	2
Sulpiride	Aiglonyl, Sulpitil	2	Triazolam	Halcion	2
Sultopride	Barnetil	2	Tribromethanol		2
Talbutal	Lotusate	2	Tricaine methanesulfonate	Finquel	2
Tandospirone		2	Trichloroethanol		2
Temazepam	Restoril	2	Trichloroethylene	Trilene, Trimar	2
Tetrabenazine	Nitoman	2	Triclofos	Triclos	2
Tetracaine	Pontocaine	2	Trifluomeprazine	Nortran	2
Tetrazepam	Musaril, Myolastin	2	Trifluoperazine	Stelazine	2
Thebaine		2	Trifluoperidol	Triperidol	2
Thialbarbital	Kemithal	2	Triflupromazine	Vetame, Vesprin	2
Thiamylal	Surital	2	Trimipramine	Surmontil	2
Thiethylperazine	Torecan	2	Tubocurarine (Curare)	Metubin	2
Thiopental	Pentothal	2	Tybamate	Benvil, Nospan, etc.	2

Listing by Classification

Class 2: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
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Urethane		2			
Valnoctamide	Nirvanyl	2			
Venlafaxine	Efflexor	2			
Veralipride	Accional, Veralipril	2			
Vercuronium	Norcuron	2			
Viloxazine	Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.	2			
Vinbarbital	Delvinol	2			
Vinylbital	Optanox, Speda	2			
Yohimbine		2			
Zaleplon	Sonata	2			
Ziprasidone	Geodon	2			
Zolazepam		2			
	Ambien, Stilnox	2			
	Imovan	2			
	Lodopin	2			
	Ciatyl, Cesordinol	2			

Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Acebutolol	Sectral	3	Butorphanol	Stadol, Torbugesic	3
Acepromazine	Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®	3	Candesartan	Atacand	3
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	Proventil, Ventolin	3	Captopril	Capolen	3
Almotriptan	Axert	3	Carazolol	Carbacel, Conducton	3
Alprenolol		3	Carbachol	Lentin, Doryl	3
Ambenonium	Mytelase, Myeuran	3	Carbamezapine	Tegretol	3
Aminophylline	Aminophyllin, etc.	3	Carbinoxamine	Clistin	3
Amitraz	Mitaban	3	Carteolol	Cartrol	3
Amlodipine	Norvasc	3	Carvedilol	Coreg	3
Amyl nitrite		3	Cimeterol		3
Arecoline		3	Clemastine	Tavist	3
Atenolol	Tenormin	3	Clenbuterol	Ventipulmin	3
Atropine		3	Clonidine	Catapres	3
Benazeprilat, Benazepril and MC-Tab	Lotensin	3	Cyclandelate	Cyclospasmol	3
Betaxolol	Kerlone	3	Cycrimine	Pagitane	3
Bethanidine	Esbatal	3	Detomidine	Dormosedan	3
Biperiden	Akineton	3	Dextropropoxyphene	Darvon	3
Bisoprolol	Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.	3	Diazoxide	Proglycem	3
Bitolterol	Effectin	3	Dimeflin		3
Bretylium	Bretylol	3	Diphenhydramine	Benadryl	3
Brimonidine	Alphagan	3	Dipyridamole	Persantine	3
Bromfenac	Duract	3	Divalproex	Depakote	3
Bromodiphenhydramine		3	Dobutamine	Dobutrex	3
Bumetanide	Bumex	3	Doxazosin		3

Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Doxylamine	Decapryn	3	Heptaminol	Corofundol	3
Dyphylline		3	Homatropine	Homapin	3
Edrophonium	Tensilon	3	Hydralazine	Apresoline	3
Eletripan	Relpax	3	Ibutilide	Corvert	3
Enalapril (metabolite enalaprilat)	Vasotec	3	Iloprost	Ventavis	3
Erthryl tetranitrate	Cardilate	3	Ipratropium		3
Esmolol	Brevibloc	3	Irbesarten	Avapro	3
Etamiphylline		3	Isoetharine	Bronkosol	3
Ethacrynic acid	Edecrin	3	Isosorbide dinitrate	Isordil	3
Ethosuximide	Zarontin	3	Ketorolac	Toradol	3
Ethylnorepinephrine	Bronkephrine	3	Labetalol	Normodyne	3
Felbamate	Felbatol	3	Lamotrigine	Lamictal	3
Fenoldopam	Corlopam	3	Levobunolol	Betagan	3
Fenoterol	Berotec	3	Lisinopril	Prinivil, Zestril	3
Fenspiride	Respiride, Respan, etc	3	Losartan	Hyzaar	3
Flupirtine	Katadolone	3	Mabuterol		3
Formoterol	Altram	3	Mecamylamine	Inversine	3
Fosinopril, Fosinoprilat	Monopril	3	Medetomidine	Domitor	3
Fosphenytoin	Cerebyx	3			
Gabapentin	Neurontin	3	Metaproterenol	Alupent, Metaprel	3
Glycopyrrolate	Robinul	3	Methacholine		3
Guanadrel	Hylorel	3	Methixene	Trest	3
Guanethidine	Ismelin	3	Methoxamine	Vasoxyl	3
Guanabenz	Wytensin	3	Methoxyphenamine	Orthoxide	3

Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Methsuximide	Celontin	3	Penbutolol	Levatol	3
Methylatropine		3	Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Duotrate	3
Methyldopa	Aldomet	3	Pentazocine	Talwin	3
Metolazone		3	Perindopril	Biprel	3
Metoprolol	Lopressor	3	Phenoxybenzamine	Dibenzyline	3
Mibefradil	Posicor	3	Phentolamine	Regitine	3
Midodrine	Pro-Amiline	3	Phenylephrine	Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine	3
Minoxidil	Loniten	3	Phenylpropanolamine	Propadrine	3
Moexipril (metabolite moexiprilat)	Uniretic	3	Physostigmine	Eserine	3
Muscarine		3	Pindolol	Viskin	3
Nadol	Corgard	3	Pirbuterol	Maxair	3
Naloxone	Narcan	3	Piretanide	Arelix, Tauliz	3
Naltrexone	Revia	3	Prazosin	Minipress	3
Naratriptan	Amerge	3	Primidone	Mysoline	3
Nefopam		3	Procaine		3
Neostigmine	Prostigmine	3	Procaterol	Pro Air	3
Nitroglycerin		3	Procyclidine	Kemadrin	3
Nylidrine	Arlidin	3	Promazine	Sparine	3
Olmesartan	Benicar	3	Promethazine	Phenergan	3
Oxcarbazepine	Trileptal	3	Propentophylline	Karsivan	3
Oxprenolol	Trasicor	3	Propranolol	Inderal	3
Papaverine	Pavagen, etc.	3	Protokylol	Ventaire	3
Paramethadione	Paradione	3	Pseudoephedrine	Cenafed, Novafed	3
Pargyline	Eutonyl	3	Pyridostigmine	Mestinon, Regonol	3

Listing by Classification

Class 3: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Pyrilamine	Neoantergan, Equihist	3	Trihexylphenidyl	Artane	3
Quinapril, Quinaprilat	Accupril	3	Trimethadione	Tridione	3
Ractopamine	Raylean	3	Trimethaphan	Arfonad	3
Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	Altace	3	Tripelennamine	PBZ	3
Ritodrine	Yutopar	3	Valsartan	Diovan	3
Rizatriptan	Maxalt	3	Vardenafil	Levitra	3
Salmeterol		3	Xylazine	Rompun, Bay Va 1470	3
Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	Triptone	3	Zolmitriptan	Zomig	3
Sibutramine	Meridia	3	Zonisamide	Zonegran	3
Sildenafil	Viagra	3			
Sotalol	Betapace, Sotacor	3			
Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	Renomax	3			
Sumatriptan	Imitrex	3			
Tadalafil	Cialis	3			
Telmisartan	Micardis	3			
Terazosin	Hytrin	3			
Terbutaline	Brethine, Bricanyl	3			
Testolactone	Teslac	3			
Theophylline	Aquaephyllin, etc.	3			
Timolol	Biocardrin	3			
Tolazoline	Priscoline	3			
Toremide (Torasemide)	Demadex	3			
Trandolapril (and metabolite, Trandolaprilat)	Tarka	3			

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	Tylenol, Tempra, etc.	4	Bendroflumethiazide	Naturetin	4
Acetanilid		4	Benoxaprofen		4
Acetazolamide	Diamox, Vetamox	4	Benoxinate	Dorsacaine	4
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		4	Benzocaine		4
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	Benzthiazide		4
Alclofenac		4	Bepridil	Bepadin	4
Aclomethasone	Aclovate	4	Betamethasone	Betasone, etc.	4
Aldosterone	Aldocortin, Electro cortin	4	Bethanechol	Urecholine, Duvoid	4
Ambroxol	Ambril, etc.	4	Boldenone	Equipoise	4
Amcinonide	Cyclocort	4	Bromhexine	Oletor, etc.	4
Amiloride	Moduretic; Midamor	4	Brompheniramine	Dimetane, Disomer	4
Aminocaproic acid	Amicar, Caprocid	4	Budesonide	Pulmacort, Rhinocort	4
Aminodarone		4	Butacaine	Butyn	4
2-Aminoheptaine	Tuamine	4	Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	Butesin	4
Aminopyrine		4	Butoxycaine	Stadacain	4
Amisometradine	Rolictron	4	Calusterone	Methosorb	4
Amlopidine	Norvasc, Ammivin	4	Camphor		4
Amrinone		4	Carprofen	Rimadyl	4
Anisotropine	Valpin	4	Celecoxib	Celebrex	4
Antipyrine		4	Cetirizine	Zyrtec	4
Apazone (Azapropazone)	Rheumox	4	Chlormerodrin	Neohydrin	4
Aprindine		4	Chlorophenesin	Maolate	4
Baclofen	Lioresal	4	Chloroquine	Avloclor	4
Beclomethasone	Propaderm	4	Chlorothiazide	Diuril	4
Benazepril	Lotrel	4	Chlorpheniramine	Chlortriemton, etc.	4
			Chlorthalidone	Hydroton	4

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Chlorzoxazone	Paraflex	4	Dichlorphenamide	Daramide	4
Cinchocaine	Nupercaine	4	Diclofenac	Voltaren, Voltarol	4
Clibucaine	Batrax	4	Diflorasone	Florone, Maxiflor	4
Clidinium	Quarezan, Clindex, etc.	4	Diffucortolone	Flu-Cortinest, etc.	4
Clobetasol	Temovate	4	Diflunisal		4
Clocortolone	Cloderm	4	Digitoxin	Crystodigin	4
Clofenamide		4	Digoxin	Lanoxin	4
Clormecaine	Placacid	4	Dihydroergotamine		4
Colchicine		4	Diltiazem	Cardizem	4
Cortisone	Cortone, etc.	4	Dimethisoquin	Quotane	4
Cyclizine	Merazine	4	Diphenoxylate	Difenoxin, Lomotil	4
Cyclobenzaprine	Flexeril	4	Dipyron	Novin, Methampyrone	4
Cyclomethylcaine	Surfacaine	4	Disopyramide	Norpace	4
Cyclothiazide	Anhydron, Renazide	4	Dromostanolone	Drolban	4
Cyproheptadine	Periactin	4	Dyclonine	Dyclone	4
Danazol	Danocrine	4	Eltenac		4
Dantrolene	Dantrium	4	Ergonovine	Ergorate	4
Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	Sputolysin	4	Ergotamine	Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.	4
Deoxycorticosterone	Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin	4	Etanercept	Enbrel	4
Derecoxib	Deremaxx	4	Ethoheptazine	Zactane	4
Desonite	Des Owen	4	Ethosuximide	Zarontin	4
Desoximetasone	Topicort	4	Ethotoin	Peganone	4
Dexamethasone	Azium, etc.	4	Ethoxzolamide	Cardrase, Ethamide	4
Dextromethorphan		4	Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Semets, etc.	4
Dibucaine	Nupercainal, Cinchocaine	4	Ethylestrenol	Maxibolin, Organon	4

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Etodolac	Lodine	4	Halcinonide	Halog	4
Felodipine	Plendil	4	Halobetasol	Ultravate	4
Fenbufen	Cincopal	4	Hexocyclium	Tral	4
Fenclozic acid	Myalex	4	Hexylcaine	Cyclaine	4
Fenopropfen	Naifon	4	Hydrochlorthiazide	Hydrodiuril	4
Fexofenadine	Allegra	4	Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	Cortef, etc.	4
Flecainide	Idalon	4	Hydroflumethiazide	Saluron	4
Floctafenine	Idalon, Idarac	4	Ibuprofen	Motrin, Advil, Nurpin, etc.	4
Flucinolone	Synalar, etc.	4	Indomethacin	Indocin	4
Fludrocortisone	Alforone, etc.	4	Infliximab	Remicade	4
Flufenamic acid		4	Isoflupredone	Predef	4
Flumethasone	Flucort, etc.	4	Isometheptene	Octin, Octon	4
Flumethiazide	Ademol	4	Isopropamide	Darbid	4
Flunarizine	Sibelium	4	Isoxicam	Maxicam	4
Flunisolide	Bronilide, etc.	4	Isoxsuprine	Vasodilan	4
Flunixin	Banamine	4	Isradipine	DynaCirc	4
Fluocinolone	Synalar	4			
Fluocinonide	Licon, Lidex	4	Ketoprofen	Orudis	4
Fluorometholone	FML	4	Letosteine	Viscotiol, Visiotal	4
Fluoroprednisolone	Predef-2X	4	Loperamide	Imodium	4
Fluoxymesterone	Halotestin	4	Loratidine	Claritin	4
Fluprednisolone	Alphadrol	4	Meclizine	Antivert, Bonine	4
Flurandrenolide	Cordran	4	Meclofenamic acid	Arquel	4
Flurbiprofen	Froben	4	Medrysone	Medriusar, etc.	4
Fluticasone	Flixonase, Flutide	4	Mefenamic acid	Ponstel	4
Guaifenesin (glycerol guaiacolate)	Gecolate	4	Meloxicam	Mobic	4

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Mepenzolate	Cantil	4	Mometasone	Elocon	4
Mephenesin	Tolserol	4	Montelukast	Singulair	4
Meralluride	Mercurydrin	4	Nabumetone	Anthraxan, Relafen, Reliflex	4
Merbaphen	Novasural	4	Naepaine	Amylsine	4
Mercaptomerin	Thiomerin	4	Nandrolone	Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin	4
Mercumalilin	Cumertilin	4	Naphazoline	Privine	4
Mersalyl	Salyrgan	4	Naproxen	Equiproxen, Naprosyn	4
Metaxalone	Skelaxin	4	Nicardipine	Cardine	4
Methandriol	Probolic	4	Nifedipine	Procardia	4
Methandrostenolone	Dianabol	4	Niflumic acid	Nifluril	4
Methantheline	Banthine	4	Nimesulide		4
Methapyrilene	Histadyl, etc.	4	Nimodipine	Nemotop	4
Methazolamide	Naptazane	4	Norethandrone		4
Methdilazine	Tacaryl	4	Nortestosterone		4
Methocarbamol	Robaxin	4	Olsalazine	Dipentum	4
Methotrexate	Folex, Nexate, etc.	4	Orphenadrine	Norifex	4
Methscopolamine	Pamine	4	Oxandrolone	Anavar	4
Methylchlorothiazide	Enduron	4	Oxaprozin	Daypro, Deflam	4
Methylergonovine	Methergine	4	Oxymetazoline	Afrin	4
Methylprednisolone	Medrol	4	Oxymetholone	Adroyd, Anadrol	4
Methyltestosterone	Metandren	4	Oxyphenbutazone	Tandearil	4
Methysergide	Sansert	4	Oxyphencyclimine	Daricon	4
Metiamide		4	Oxyphenonium	Antrenyl	4
Metoclopramide	Reglan	4	Paramethasone	Haldrone	4
Mexilitine	Mexilil	4	Pentoxifylline	Trental, Vazofirin	4
Milrinone		4			

Listing by Classification

Class 4: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Phenacetamide	Phenurone	4	Theobromine		4
Phensuximide	Milontin	4	Thiosalicylate		4
Phenytoin	Dilantin	4	Thiphenamil	Trocinate	4
Piroxicam	Feldene	4	Tiaprofenic acid	Surgam	4
Polythiazide	Renese	4	Tocainide	Tonocard	4
Pramoxine	Tronothaine	4	Tolmetin	Tolectin	4
Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef, etc.	4	Tranexamic acid		4
Prednisone	Meticorten, etc.	4	Trenbolone	Finoplax	4
Probenecid		4	Triamcinolone	Vetalog, etc.	4
Procainamide	Pronestyl	4	Triamterene	Dyrenium	4
Propafenone	Rythmol	4	Trichlormethiazide	Naqua, Naquasone	4
Proprantheline	Pro-Banthine	4	Tridihexethyl	Pathilon	4
Proparacaine	Ophthaine	4	Trimeprazine	Temaril	4
Propylhexedrine	Benzedrex	4	Tripolidine	Actidil	4
Quinidine	Quinidex, Quinocardine	4	Tuaminoheptane	Tuamine	4
Rofecoxib	Vioxx	4	Vedaprofen		4
Salicylamide		4	Verapamil	Calan, Isoptin	4
Salicylate		4	Xylometazoline	Otrivin	4
Spirolactone	Aldactone	4	Zafirlukast	Accolate	4
Stanozolol	Winstrol-V	4	Zeranol	Ralgro	4
Sulfasalazine	Azulfidine, Azaline	4	Zileuton	Zyflo	4
Sulindac	Clinoril	4	Zomepirac	Zomax	4
Tenoxicam	Alganex, etc.	4			
Terfenadine	Seldane, Triludan	4			
Testosterone		4			
Tetrahydrozoline	Tyzine	4			

Listing by Classification

Class 5: This class includes those therapeutic medications for which concentration limits have been established by the racing jurisdictions as well as certain miscellaneous agents such as DMSO and other medications as determined by the regulatory bodies.

Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class	Drug	Trade Name(s)	Class
Anisindione		5			
Cilostazol	Pletal	5			
Cimetidine	Tagamet	5			
Cromolyn	Intel	5			
Dicumarol	Dicumarol	5			
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	Domoso	5			
Dimethylsulphone (MSM)		5			
Diphenadione		5			
Esomeprazole	Nexium	5			
Famotidine	Gaster, etc.	5			
Lansoprazole		5			
Mesalamine	Asacol	5			
Misoprostel	Cytotec	5			
Nedocromil	Tilade	5			
Nizatidine	Axid	5			
Omeprazole	Prilosec, Losec	5			
Pantoprazole	Protonix	5			
Phenindione	Hedulin	5			
Phenprocoumon	Liquamar	5			
Pirenzapine	Gastrozepin	5			
Polyethylene glycol		5			
Rabeprazole	Aciphex	5			
Ranitidine	Zantac	5			
Warfarin	Coumadin, Coufarin	5			

Non-Classified Substances

Substances that are considered to have no effect on the physiology of a racing animal except to improve nutrition or treat or prevent infections or parasite infestations, are not classified. These Substances normally include antimicrobials, antiparasitic drugs, and nutrients such as vitamins. Examples of such substances include the following:

Sulfonamides and trimethoprim

Antibiotics:

Penicillins
Cephalosporins
Chloramphenicol
Aminoglycosides
Tetractckubes
Nitrofurans
Metronidazole

Anthelmintics:

Avermectins
Benzimidaziles
Piperazines
Pyrantel
Tetramisole

Antifungals

Vitamins:

A, D, E, K, B vitamins
Vitamin C

Bufotenine

1. It is not commercially available in any form.

2. It is a metabolite of 3-methyl-N-N dimethyltryptamine, found in reed canary grass (and potentially other food source plants). It may be found in the urine of horses eating this grass (and potentially other plant foods), and has been reported as a positive finding.

Findings of bufotenine in equine urine should not be considered for regulatory action.

Recommended Penalties and Model Rule

1. Penalty Recommendations

(in the absence of mitigating circumstances)

Class 1

1-5 years suspension and \$5,000 fine and loss of purse

Class 2

6 months - 1 year suspension and \$1,500 - \$2,500 fine and loss of purse

Class 3

60 days - 6 months suspension and up to \$1,500 fine and loss of purse

Class 4

15-60 days suspension and up to \$1,000 fine and loss of purse

Class 5

0-15 days suspension with possible loss of purse and/or fine

2. Model Rule on Drug Classification and Penalties

"Upon a finding of a violation of these medication and prohibited substances rules, the Stewards (Judges) shall consider the classification level of the violation as currently established by the Uniform Classification Guidelines of Foreign Substances as promulgated by the Association of Racing Commissioners International, Inc., and impose penalties and disciplinary measures consistent with the recommendations contained therein. Provided, however, that in the event a majority of the Stewards (Judges) determine that mitigating circumstances require imposition of a lesser penalty they may impose the lesser penalty. In the event a majority of the Stewards (Judges) wish to impose a greater penalty or a penalty in excess of the authority granted them, then, and in such event, they may impose the maximum penalty authorized and refer the matter to the Commission with specific recommendations for further action."

Recommended Penalties and Model Rule

3. Comments

1. The Recommended Penalties are designed to accompany the Drug Classification System.
2. The Model Rule Supports the Recommended Penalties in that it is flexible and allows the decision-makers to consider mitigating circumstances.
3. The Recommended Penalties are guidelines for Racing Commissions and are not meant to remove any of the discretion used by Stewards (Judges) when confronted with mitigating circumstances.
4. These are recommendations. The lower end of the recommendations may be considered for first offenders, and repeated or multiple offenses may promote consideration of the maximum recommendations for each class.
5. The range in the Recommended Penalties recognizes that even within a group, drugs differ, and that there are mitigating circumstances that may lead regulators to recommend lesser penalties.
6. Where the use of a drug is specifically permitted by a jurisdiction's rules, such rules supersede these guidelines.
7. These Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances, Recommended Penalties, and Model Rule are designed to be part of a National Medication Policy.

**CHRB Rules Referenced In Proposed Rule 1843.3, Penalties for Medication
Violations**

Rule 1843.1. Prohibited Drug Substances.

For purposes of this division, prohibited drug substance means: (a) any drug, substance, medication or chemical foreign to the horse, whether natural or synthetic, or a metabolite or analog thereof, whose use is not expressly authorized in this article. (b) any drug, substance, medication or chemical authorized by this article in excess of the authorized level or other restrictions as set forth in this article.

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

1843.6. Total Carbon Dioxide Testing.

Emergency regulation approved by OAL on September 13, 2005.

(a) At the direction of the official veterinarian, a veterinarian licensed by the Board or a registered veterinary technician licensed by the Board may collect blood sample(s) from a horse for the purpose of testing for total carbon dioxide (TCO₂) concentrations. Such blood sample(s) shall be collected under the provision of Rule 1859 of this article, and may be collected pre-race or post-race.

(1) The owner or trainer of a horse selected for testing may request that a duplicate sample be taken. Such request shall be made prior to the collection of the official sample. The costs related to obtaining, handling, shipping and analyzing the duplicate sample shall be the responsibility of the owner or trainer who requested such sample.

(2) If the Board in its discretion determines the duplicate sample cannot be analyzed within five days after the sample is collected, the findings of the official sample shall be final.

(b) Any horse on a facility under the jurisdiction of the Board may be selected by the stewards or the official veterinarian for TCO₂ testing.

(c) Any owner, trainer, or other person responsible for a horse who refuses or fails to permit the taking of test sample(s) from such horse shall be deemed in violation of Rule 1930 of this division and shall have the horse declared ineligible to race by the stewards.

(d) TCO₂ levels in the blood serum or plasma shall not exceed:

(1) 37.0 millimoles per liter of serum or plasma.

(2) TCO₂ levels in excess of 37.0 millimoles shall be considered a Class three-medication violation for administrative purposes.

(e) The provisions of Rule 1859.25 of this article shall not apply to blood sample(s) collected for TCO₂ testing.

Authority: Sections 19420, 19440, 19580 and 19582.5,
Business and Professions Code.

Reference: Sections 19581 and 19582,
Business and Professions Code.

Rule 1844. Authorized Medication.

Consistent with the intent of these rules, drug substances and medications authorized by the Board for use may be administered to safeguard the health of the horse entered to race provided that: (a) No person shall administer a drug substance to any horse entered to race except upon authorization of the official veterinarian in conformance with these rules. (b) No drug substance, other than authorized bleeder medication, shall be administered to a horse entered to race within 24 hours of the race in which entered. (c) Not more than one approved non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug substance (NSAID) may be administered to a horse that is entered to race and shall be only one of the following authorized drug substances: (1) Phenylbutazone in a dosage amount that the test sample shall contain not more than 5 micrograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum. (2) Flunixin in a dosage amount that the test sample shall contain not more than 20 nanograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum. (3) Ketoprofen in a dosage amount that the test sample shall contain not more than 10 nanograms of the drug substance per milliliter of blood plasma or serum. (4) Metabolites or analogues of approved NSAIDs may be present in post race test samples. (d) If the official chemist reports that a blood test sample contains an authorized NSAID in excess of the limit for that drug substance under this rule, the official veterinarian shall, in conjunction with the veterinarian who administered or prescribed the authorized drug substance, establish a dosage amount or time of administration of the drug substance that will comply with the limits under this rule; or the official veterinarian may, if in his/her judgment no such reduced dosage amount or amendment to time of administration will result in a test sample level within the limits of this rule, withdraw authorization for the use of any one NSAID. (e) Official urine test samples may contain one of the following drug substances, their metabolites or analogs, in an amount that does not exceed the specified levels: (1) Acepromazine; 25 nanograms per milliliter (2) Mepivacaine; 10 nanograms per milliliter (3) Promazine; 25 nanograms per milliliter (4) Albuterol; 1 nanogram per milliliter (5) Atropine; 10 nanograms per milliliter (6) Benzocaine; 50 nanograms per milliliter (7) Procaine; 10 nanograms per milliliter (8) Salicylates; 750 micrograms per milliliter (9) Clenbuterol; 5 nanograms per milliliter (f) Official blood test samples shall not contain any of the drug substances, or their metabolites or analogs listed in subsection (e)(1)-(9).

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

Reference: Sections 19580 and 19581, Business and Professions Code.

Rule 1845. Authorized Bleeder Medication.

Authorized bleeder medication for the control of exercised induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH) may be administered to a horse on the authorized bleeder medication list. (a) A horse is eligible to race with authorized bleeder medication if the licensed trainer and/or veterinarian determines it is in the horse's best interest. If a horse will race with authorized bleeder medication, form CHRB 194 (New 08/04), Authorized Bleeder Medication Request, which is hereby incorporated by reference, shall be used to notify

the official veterinarian prior to entry. (b) The official laboratory shall measure the specific gravity of post-race urine samples to ensure samples are sufficiently concentrated for proper chemical analysis. The specific gravity of such samples shall not be below 1.010. (c) If the specific gravity of the post-race urine sample is determined to be below 1.010, or if a urine sample is not available for testing, quantitation of furosemide in serum or plasma shall then be performed. Concentrations may not exceed 100 nanograms of furosemide per milliliter of serum or plasma. (d) A horse qualified to race with authorized bleeder medication shall be assigned to a pre-race security stall prior to the scheduled post time for the race in which it is entered, and shall remain there until it is taken to the receiving barn or the paddock to be saddled or harnessed for the race. While in the security stall, the horse shall be in the care, custody, control and constant view of the trainer, or a licensed person assigned by the trainer. The trainer shall be responsible for the condition, care and handling of the horse while it remains in the security stall. The official veterinarian may permit a horse to leave the security stall to engage in track warm-up heats prior to a race. (e) A horse qualified for administration of authorized bleeder medication must be treated on the grounds of the racetrack where the horse will race no later than four hours prior to post time of the race for which the horse is entered. The authorized bleeder medication, furosemide, shall be administered by a single intravenous injection only, in a dosage of not less than 150 mg. or not more than 500 mg. A horse racing with furosemide must show a detectable concentration of the drug in the post-race serum, plasma or urine sample. The veterinarian administering the bleeder medication shall notify the official veterinarian of the treatment of the horse. Such Notification shall be made using CHRB form-36 (New 08/04), Bleeder Treatment Report, which is hereby incorporated by reference, not later than two hours prior to post time of the race for which the horse is entered. Upon the request of a Board representative, the veterinarian administering the authorized bleeder medication shall surrender the syringe used to administer such medication, which may then be submitted for testing. (f) A horse placed on the official authorized bleeder medication list must remain on the list unless the licensed trainer and/or veterinarian requests that the horse be removed. The request must be made using CHRB form 194 (New 08/04), and must be submitted to the official veterinarian prior to the time of entry. A horse removed from the authorized bleeder medication list may not be placed back on the list for a period of 60 calendar days unless the official veterinarian determines it is detrimental to the welfare of the horse. If a horse is removed from the authorized bleeder medication list a second time in a 365-day period, the horse may not be placed back on the list for a period of 90 calendar days. (g) If the official veterinarian observes a horse bleeding externally from one or both nostrils during or after a race or workout, and determines such bleeding is a direct result of EIPH, the horse shall be ineligible to race for the following periods: · First incident-14 days; · Second incident within 365-day period-30 days; · Third incident within 365-day period-180 days; · Fourth incident within 365-day period-barred for racing lifetime. For the purposes of counting the number of days a horse is ineligible to run, the day after the horse bled externally is the first day of such period. The voluntary administration of authorized bleeder medication without an external bleeding incident shall not subject a horse to the initial period of ineligibility as defined under this subsection.

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

Rule 1846. Racing Soundness Examination.

Each and every horse entered to race shall be subjected to a veterinary examination for racing soundness and health on race day not later than two hours prior to official post time for the race in which the horse is to compete. Such an examination shall be referred to as the "Racing Soundness Exam". (a) The examination shall include but not be limited to close inspection of the eyes, examination of the legs, recording of the temperature of the horse and observation of the horse at rest and while in motion. (b) All such examinations shall be conducted in or near the stall to which the animal is assigned and shall be conducted by the Official Veterinarian or the Racing Veterinarian. (c) The Official Veterinarian shall keep or cause to be kept a continuing health and racing soundness record of each horse so examined.

Authority : Section 19440, Business and Professions Code.
Reference: Sections 337f, g and h, Penal Code. Sections 19401 and 19440,
Business and Professions Code.

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
TITLE 4. CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
ARTICLE 15. VETERINARY PRACTICES
PROPOSED AMENDMENT
OF
RULE 1843.2
CLASSIFICATION OF DRUG SUBSTANCES

Medication Committee Meeting
November 2, 2005

1843.2. Classification of Drug Substances.

The stewards, when adjudicating a hearing for the finding of a drug substance(s) in a test sample taken from a horse participating in a race, shall consider the classification level of the substance as established in the Association of Racing Commissioners International (ARCI) Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances. below:

~~CLASS 1: Drug substances not approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use or sale in the United States, and drug substances both medicinal and non-medicinal which have high abuse potential. These drug substances include, but are not limited to, stimulant and depressant drug substances, including opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, amphetamines, and Drug Enforcement Agency Schedule I and Schedule II drugs, listed in Title 21 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1308.11 and Section 1308.12, respectively, which is hereby incorporated by reference.~~

~~CLASS 2: Drug substances which are pharmacologically active in altering consciousness or the psychic state, or therapeutic drug substances with potential for abuse. These drug substances include, but are not limited to:~~

- ~~a. Opiate partial agonists, or agonist-antagonists.~~
- ~~b. Non-opiate psychotropic drugs.~~

~~c. Drug substances which have as their major pharmacological effect stimulation of the central nervous system.~~

~~d. Drug substances which have as their major pharmacological effect depression of the central nervous system.~~

~~e. Antidepressant and antipsychotic drugs.~~

~~f. Neuromuscular blocking agents.~~

~~g. Parenteral local anesthetics, excluding procaine.~~

~~h. Snake venoms and other biologic substances that may be used as nerve blocking agents.~~

~~CLASS 3: Drug substances whose major pharmacological effects are on the cardiovascular, respiratory and/or autonomic nervous systems. These drug substances include but are not limited to:~~

~~a. Bronchodilators.~~

~~b. Procaine.~~

~~c. Antihistamines that exert an excitatory or depressant action on the central nervous system.~~

~~d. Primary vasodilators or hypotensive agents.~~

~~e. Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmics:~~

~~1. Cardiac glycosides.~~

~~2. Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium and propranolol).~~

~~f. Topical Anesthetics agents not available in injectable formulations.~~

~~CLASS 4: Drug substances which are approved by the FDA for human use, or used under extra-label guidelines as defined by the FDA. These drug substances include, but are not~~

~~limited to, human-labeled non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents, antihistamines, and some analgesics.~~

~~a. Non-opiate drug substances which have a mild central analgesic effect.~~

~~b. Drug substances pharmacologically active on the autonomic nervous system, not affecting the central nervous system, cardiovascular, or respiratory systems.~~

~~1. Drug substances used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or decongestants.~~

~~2. Drug substances used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics.~~

~~3. High-ceiling and loop diuretics other than those authorized by the CHRB and carbonic anhydrase inhibitors.~~

~~4. Drug substances which have a major pharmacological effect on the central nervous system vasculature or smooth muscle of visceral organs.~~

~~e. Antihistamines whose pharmacological action is mediated by H₁-receptors.~~

~~CLASS 5: Drug substances which have accepted therapeutic use in the horse. These drug substances include, but are not limited to, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents approved for equine veterinary use by the FDA, but not authorized by the CHRB.~~

~~a. Expectorants with minimal other pharmacologic action.~~

~~b. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug substances (NSAIDs) approved for veterinary use in the United States, but not authorized by the CHRB.~~

~~CLASS 6: Drug substances which are therapeutically used in the maintenance of the health care of the horse. These drug substances include, but are not limited to, skeletal muscle relaxants, mucolytic agents, glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids, osmotic and thiazide diuretics, anabolic and androgenic steroids, and specific peripheral vasodilators appearing in official test~~

~~samples, as well as authorized medication exceeding the CHR's authorized levels as established in Rule 1844(e)(1-4) of this division.~~

~~CLASS 7: Drug substances which are routinely used therapeutically to maintain the health of the horse. These drug substances include, but are not limited to, anthelmintic agents other than phenothiazine derivatives, oral adsorbent antidiarrheal agents, antihistamines whose pharmacological action is mediated by H2 receptors, antimicrobial such as sulfonamides, tetracyclines, and anti-fungal agents.~~

~~Authority: Sections 19580, 19581 and 19582,
Business and Professions Code.~~

~~Reference: Sections 19580, 19581 and 19582,
Business and Professions Code.~~

CALIFORNIA HORSE RACING BOARD
NOVEMBER 2, 2005 MEDICATION MEETING

There is no committee package material for item 2.

STAFF ANALYSIS
UPDATE ON THE
MICROCHIP IDENTIFICATION
OF HORSES PILOT PROJECT
AND
DISCUSSION ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM.

Medication Committee Meeting
November 2, 2005

BACKGROUND

The microchip pilot program has received a grant in the amount of \$97,230 from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). This amount represents approximately 50% of the funds necessary for the project. These funds are administered by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and an interagency agreement between the CDFA and the CHRB is in the process of being drafted.

A copy of the grant proposal is included with this packet. staff recommends discussion of the details and implementation of the project.

A copy of the grant proposal is attached for your review.

RECOMMENDATION

This item is presented for discussion.

**PROPOSAL
A REQUEST FOR FUNDING A PILOT PROJECT
TO DEVELOP AN ELECTRONIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR HORSES IN
CALIFORNIA**

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this proposed pilot project is to develop an electronic identification system to identify and monitor the movement of California horses in the event of an outbreak of an infectious disease and in support of the homeland security effort in the event of a bio-terrorist attack.

Specific objectives are as follows:

1. Determine the feasibility of establishing an electronic identification system for equines in California.
2. Develop a protocol for the application of microchips that can provide rapid and accurate identification of equines in California.
3. Develop a database for an equine microchip identification program.

This pilot project will take place at racetracks located in Southern California. Horseracing in California is conducted in a very controlled manner and is closely regulated by the California Horse Racing Board (CHRB). This controlled environment provides an excellent location for this project. In addition, horses racing at Southern California are stabled at five different locations and this allows for the development of system by which the movement of these horses can be traced as they travel from their stabling location to the track that is conducting racing.

BENEFITS EXPECTED

This proposed pilot project will be helpful in the development of an electronic identification system for horses in California and will also be helpful in beginning the process of registering horses in the National Animal Identification Program (NAIS).

The equine industry in California is one of the largest in the United States and is an important part of California's agribusiness. A 2005 survey conducted by the American Horse Council and Deloitte Consulting indicates there are 700,000 horses in California, which have an annual economic impact of \$7 billion and support 54,000 full-time jobs. Of these totals, racing involves 82,000 horses and 22,000 jobs with an annual economic impact of \$2.5 billion. It is therefore, important to have a method of rapid identification and "trace-back" capability for disease monitoring and control.

APPROACH

Plan of Action and Detail of Work to be Accomplished

1. Premises Identification:

All racetracks and training centers regulated by the CHRB will be assigned premises identification numbers in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Animal Health Branch of the CDFA. Those facilities are:

- a. Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, CA
- b. Hollywood Park, Inglewood, CA
- c. Del Mar Turf Club, Del Mar, CA
- d. San Luis Rey Downs,
- e. Golden Gate Fields, Albany, CA
- f. Bay Meadows Race Course, San Mateo, CA
- g. Los Alamitos Race Course, Cypress, CA
- h. Cal Expo, Sacramento, CA
- i. San Joaquin Fair, Stockton, CA
- j. Alameda County Fair, Pleasanton, CA
- k. Solano County Fair, Vallejo, CA
- l. Sonoma County Fair, Santa Rosa, CA
- m. San Mateo County Fair, San Mateo, CA
- n. Humboldt County Fair, Ferndale, CA
- o. Sacramento County Fair, Sacramento, CA
- p. Los Angeles County Fair, Pomona, CA
- q. Fresno County Fair, Fresno, CA

In addition, two veterinary clinics and two ranches that have a history of having racehorse clients will be assigned premises ID numbers. The assigning of premises ID numbers will be coordinated with the CDFA premises identification system.

2. Individual Animal Identification

- a. Thoroughbred racehorses racing at Southern California racetracks will have microchips implanted in them. The microchips utilized and the method of implanting them would follow the recommendations of the USDA Equine Species Working Group. The recommendations include the use of ISO 11784/11785 radio frequency identification devices (microchips). In addition, it is proposed to utilize a bio-thermal microchip that will not only contain a unique identification number, but will also indicate the horse's body temperature. The pilot project will work with The Jockey Club in assigning the individual horse's identification number to avoid a duplication of numbers. The Jockey Club maintains the Thoroughbred breed registry in the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico.
- b. Veterinarians with racetrack practice experience will be contracted to implant the microchips.

- c. The veterinarians will work with the Official Horse Identifier to insure that the horse is correctly identified before the microchip is implanted. All California racetracks employ a person or persons who have expertise in horse identification. It is their responsibility to be sure that horses that are racing are correctly identified as it is imperative to the integrity of racing that the wagering public be assured that the horse they are wagering on is indeed the horse that is noted in the racing program. A unique number that is tattooed on the inside of the horse's upper lip currently identifies thoroughbred racehorses. The Jockey Club assigns this unique number and the Official Horse Identifier also has the responsibility of accurately and correctly identifying the horse when the tattoo is applied. The same procedure will be used when the microchip is implanted.
- d. The Official Horse Identifier will then enter the horse's name and microchip identification number into the database.

3. Tracking:

The project will work with the Incompass Solutions, a subsidiary of The Jockey Club to develop a database that can store and retrieve information concerning the horse's identity and movement. Incompass Solutions currently maintains a database that is utilized by California racetracks for horse inventory and horse identification. It is proposed that a microchip database will be incorporated into this existing program.

- a. Horses that enter or leave a CHRB regulated premises must do so through a designated stable entry that is referred to as the Stable Gate.
- b. When horses enter or leave the facility through the Stable Gate, the Stable Gate personnel will scan the horses neck with the microchip reader.
- c. The horse's microchip number will be read and stored in the microchip reader.
- d. The number will be downloaded into the database and the horse will be identified.
- e. A method will be developed whereby the names and microchip ID numbers for horse's entering or leaving the premises involved in the pilot project will be transmitted to the central data base so that the movement of these horses can be monitored. The premises that will be involved in the pilot project will be Santa Anita Park, Hollywood Park, Del Mar, San Luis Rey Downs, and the Los Angeles Fair Grounds at Pomona. Later, two veterinary clinics and two ranches will be added when they are identified.
- f. An audit of the tracking capability of this system will be preformed as the project progresses.
- g. The data generated by this tracking system will be available to the Jockey Club and it is anticipated that the Jockey Club will be able to provide interface with the national repository.

4. The Project Time Line:

- a. Upon receiving notification that this proposal has successfully been funded, 100 microchips and 2 readers will be obtained. These microchips will be implanted in 100 horses to develop a procedure and to gain experience in implanting the chips and using the readers.
- b. In Compass Solutions will develop and test the database.

- c. Final arrangements will be made to purchase an additional 4000 microchips and 23 readers.
- d. Beginning with the start of the Santa Anita 2006 race meet, which begins December 26, 2005, 4000 Thoroughbred horses racing in Southern California will receive microchips and the information relative to the microchip will be entered into the database. This will continue during most of the 2006 year as there are new horses entering the racing population throughout the year.
- e. When 2000 horses have received microchips and have had the data entered into the database, the tracking of the movement of these horses between the participating stabling locations will begin.

Stakeholder Participation

1. Preliminary discussions have been held with the leadership of the California Thoroughbred Trainers Association (CTT) that represents Thoroughbred trainers in California, the Thoroughbred Owners of California (TOC) that represents Thoroughbred owners in California, and California racetrack executives. All have expressed support for this proposed project. The two trainers involved in CTT discussions volunteered to be the first to have microchips implanted in their horses if the project is approved for funding. The executive vice president of Santa Anita Park indicated he would be pleased to have the project begin during their race meet that begins in January, 2006.
2. Additional education and implementation meetings will held with the membership of these organizations if the project is approved for funding.
3. The California Horse Racing Board (CHRB) supports this proposal and the CDFA NAIS director and the California State Veterinarian have indicated an interest in a pilot project directed toward developing an electronic identification program for equines.
4. The Jockey Club is committed to working with the project in developing the database and in coordinating microchip numbers for horses involved.

Industry Focus

1. The livestock in this project are 4000 Thoroughbred racehorses that are stabled and racing in Southern California racetracks.
2. Twenty-one premises will be identified and receive premises ID numbers. Five of these premises will participate in the initial tracking portion of this project.

Communication Plan

1. This project supports the outreach efforts of the USDA, APHIS by developing and implementing one of the first electronic identification programs for horses in the nation.

2. The equine industry will gain a better understanding of NAIS by exposing members of the equine industry to the goals and the implementation time line established by NAIS. There are 4211 racehorse owners and 470 racehorse trainers that are licensed by the CHRB and all will be aware and will participate in this pilot project. Horse racing is a high profile segment of the equine industry and racing activities are widely covered by the press. In fact, participants in the racing industry have already been exposed to the NAIS by the discussion leading to the preparing of this proposal and have received media attention. An example of this coverage is included with this proposal.
3. Information will be disseminated to the stakeholders through meetings and progress reports and through the racing press.
4. Progress reports will be made to the USDA and the CDFA on a schedule determined by the agencies.

Numbers and Types of Personnel

1. A project manager will be appointed by the California Horse Racing Board and will be paid a salary. This person will be responsible for coordinating and the management of the pilot project. In addition, the project manager will be responsible for assessment / progress reports required by the Animal Health Branch of the CDFA. The project manager will be a person with broad racing experience and have the ability to work with the CDFA NAIS personnel, horsemen, veterinarians, racetrack executives, and equine breed associations including The Jockey Club.
2. Veterinarians with racetrack practice experience will be contracted to implant the microchips and will be paid based on the number of horses implanted. These veterinarians will be responsible for working with trainers to arrange the time and place for the horses to be implanted.
3. The Horse Identifier or their designee will be utilized to identify the horses to be implanted and for data entry and will be paid based on the number of horses identified and implanted.

Equipment Needed

1. Microchips and microchip readers will be needed and will be purchased through established vendors.
2. The racing associations will furnish personal computers, telephones, and office equipment necessary for the project.

Travel Needs

1. Travel funds will be necessary for the project manager to travel to the racing and training premises participating in the project.

2. The rates of payment for travel will be based on the actual expenses incurred for the travel.
3. The number of trips necessary is estimated to be 12 and will be authorized by the project manager.

Budget

1. Premises Identification:	No Cost
2. Horse Identification	
a. 4000 microchips at \$10 per chip	\$40,000
b. Twenty three microchip readers at \$360 per reader	\$ 8,280
c. Veterinary Services – Microchip implantation	\$80,000
4000 horses at \$20 per horse	
d. Horse identification and data entry	\$40,000
4000 horses at \$10 per horse	
3. Administration	
a. Project Manager salary	\$24,000
12 months at \$2000 per month	
b. Travel	\$ 5,040
12 trips Sacramento to So. California @ \$420 per trip	
Airfare	\$180
Hotel	\$100
Rental Car (2 days at \$50)	\$100
Meals (\$40 per day)	\$ 40

Total cost of the pilot project \$197,320

It should be noted that the bio-thermal microchip vendor, Digital Angel / Electronic ID, Inc., has agreed to provide 100 microchips and 2 microchip readers for the initial portion of this proposed project at no cost. They also have agreed to provide the additional 4000 microchips at the reduced rate of \$10 each.

As previously mentioned, personal computers, telephones, and other office equipment necessary for the project, will be provided by the racing associations.

Respectfully submitted by:

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