

R200.4
H787
1993



MEDICATION PROCEDURES

and

INSTRUCTIONS

for

TEXAS HORSEMEN

Government Publications
Texas State Documents

APR 08 1993

Depository
Dallas Public Library



TEXAS RACING COMMISSION
9420 Research Blvd.
Echelon Building III, Suite 200
Austin, Texas 78759
(512) 794-8461

MEDICATION PROCEDURES
and
INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEXAS HORSEMEN

THE HONORABLE ANN RICHARDS
Governor

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Pat Pangburn, Chair
Glenn P. Blodgett, Vice-Chair
Anne Dunigan-Wilson
Hugh A. Fitzsimons, Jr.
Demarious K. Frey
A. L. Mangham, Jr.
Robert B. Holt, Chair, Public Safety Commission
John Sharp, Comptroller of Public Accounts

January, 1993

the fact that the *Chrysothrix* is a very common and widespread fungus, and that it is found in a wide variety of habitats, including forests, mountains, and deserts. It is also found in a wide variety of climates, from temperate to tropical. This suggests that the *Chrysothrix* is a very hardy and adaptable fungus, and that it is able to survive in a wide range of environmental conditions.

The *Chrysothrix* is also a very important fungus, as it is a major component of the forest floor. It is responsible for the decomposition of dead organic matter, and for the recycling of nutrients. This makes it an essential part of the forest ecosystem, and one that is vital for the health and productivity of the forest.

In addition, the *Chrysothrix* is also a very important fungus for the study of fungal ecology. It is a very common and widespread fungus, and it is found in a wide variety of habitats and climates. This makes it an ideal model organism for the study of fungal ecology, and for the study of the interactions between fungi and their environment.

The *Chrysothrix* is also a very important fungus for the study of fungal evolution. It is a very ancient fungus, and it is one of the few fungi that have survived from the time of the dinosaurs. This makes it a very important fungus for the study of fungal evolution, and for the study of the history of life on Earth.

In conclusion, the *Chrysothrix* is a very important and widespread fungus. It is a major component of the forest floor, and it is responsible for the decomposition of dead organic matter and the recycling of nutrients. It is also a very important fungus for the study of fungal ecology, and for the study of fungal evolution. The *Chrysothrix* is a very hardy and adaptable fungus, and it is able to survive in a wide range of environmental conditions.

The *Chrysothrix* is also a very important fungus for the study of fungal diversity. It is a very common and widespread fungus, and it is found in a wide variety of habitats and climates. This makes it an ideal model organism for the study of fungal diversity, and for the study of the distribution of fungi in different environments.

The *Chrysothrix* is also a very important fungus for the study of fungal physiology. It is a very ancient fungus, and it is one of the few fungi that have survived from the time of the dinosaurs. This makes it a very important fungus for the study of fungal physiology, and for the study of the evolution of fungal metabolism.

In conclusion, the *Chrysothrix* is a very important and widespread fungus. It is a major component of the forest floor, and it is responsible for the decomposition of dead organic matter and the recycling of nutrients. It is also a very important fungus for the study of fungal ecology, and for the study of fungal evolution. The *Chrysothrix* is a very hardy and adaptable fungus, and it is able to survive in a wide range of environmental conditions.

The *Chrysothrix* is also a very important fungus for the study of fungal genetics. It is a very ancient fungus, and it is one of the few fungi that have survived from the time of the dinosaurs. This makes it a very important fungus for the study of fungal genetics, and for the study of the evolution of fungal genomes.

MEDICATION PROCEDURES and INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEXAS HORSEMEN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
FORWARD	1
BASIC MEDICATION REGULATION	1
CONTROL OF DRUG AND MEDICATION USE	2
DRUG SUBSTANCES	2-4
DRUG SUBSTANCES - MEDICATIONS	5-6
NON-MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES	7-8
PERMITTED DRUG SUBSTANCES AND LIMITATIONS	9-10
MASKING DRUGS	11
TEXAS BLEEDER PROGRAM	11
BLEEDER MEDICATION	12
RESTRICTIONS: INJECTION APPLIANCES & LABELLING OF MEDICATION	13
NERVING	13
ALTERING SEX OF HORSE	14
VENDORS AND TACK SHOPS	14
TAMPERING - CONTAMINATION	14
EQUINE DENTISTRY, ACUPUNCTURE, CHIROPRACTICS	15
PREGNANT MARE DISCLOSURE	15
TRAINER RESPONSIBILITIES	16
HEALTH CERTIFICATE AND COGGINS CERTIFICATE	16
PRE-RACE EXAMINATION BY COMMISSION VETERINARIAN	17
VETERINARIAN'S LIST	18
BANDAGES	18
MEDICAL SCRATCHES	19
PRE-RACE HOLDING AREA	19
TEST BARN PROCEDURES	19
SAMPLING	20
CLAIMED HORSES	21

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE 2

	<u>PAGE</u>
PORTMORTEM EXAMINATIONS	21
DRUG WITHDRAWAL GUIDELINES	22-25
GENERAL INFORMATION FOR HORSEMEN	26
WORKER'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE	26
REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES	26
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMPLAINTS	27
LICENSE REQUIREMENTS	27
PENALTIES, HEARINGS, AND APPEALS	28

MEDICATION PROCEDURES and INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEXAS HORSEMEN

FOREWORD

This booklet is intended to assist the Texas horseman in complying with the Texas Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas related to medication procedures. It should answer most questions concerning medication procedures in Texas; however, any unanswered questions that may arise should be presented to the Commission Veterinarian.

Sec. 14.03 of the Texas Racing Act directs the commission to adopt rules to prohibit the illegal influencing of the outcome of a race, including, but not limited to, the use of medication, stimulants, or depressants to attempt to or to influence illegally the outcome of the race. In addition, the Texas Racing Commission has adopted rules to protect the integrity of horse racing; ensure the health of race animals, and to safeguard the interest of the public and the participants in racing through the prohibition and control of all prohibited drugs, chemicals, and other substances.

NOTE: It is the horsemen's responsibility to know the Texas Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas. This booklet should be used for a reference source only. The rules always take precedence over the information provided in this booklet.

BASIC MEDICATION REGULATION

No horse participating in a race shall carry in its body any drug substance, its metabolites or analogs which are foreign to the natural animal body except as provided by these regulations. Refer to PERMITTED DRUG SUBSTANCES AND LIMITATIONS on page 8 for details regarding this subject.

No drug substance shall be administered to an entered horse by any means except when specifically authorized in accordance with these regulations.

No injectable substances, needles, syringes, or other drug injection devices shall be in the custody of a licensee on association grounds other than a licensed veterinarian. No one shall be in possession of any drug substance which can be administered internally to a horse except when such drug substance has been prescribed by a veterinarian and is properly labelled.

The foregoing constitutes the basic statement of the medication regulation, which will be explained in more detail in later sections of this booklet.

CONTROL OF DRUG AND MEDICATION USE

No one, other than a licensed veterinarian, may administer a medication to a race animal located on association grounds unless it is a feed supplement approved by the Commission Veterinarian, or a non-injectable substance prescribed and properly labelled by a veterinarian. No prohibited drug, chemical, or other substance may be administered by anyone to an animal within the 24-hour period before the post time for the race in which the animal is entered.

A positive finding by Texas Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory Systems (TVMDL) of a prohibited drug, chemical, or other substance in a test specimen of a horse is prima facie evidence that the drug, chemical, or other substance was administered to the animal and was present in the body of the animal while participating in a race.

To prevent misuse of drugs and medications, the administration to a race horse of any drug, medication, or foreign substance must be reported to the Commission Veterinarian on a daily report by every practicing veterinarian on association grounds. By means of the Daily Veterinarian Report, the Commission Veterinarian is able, in many cases, to advise against the competition of a horse when the indicated treatment may result in a positive test.

DRUG SUBSTANCES

Drug substances means all substances or their metabolites except those which exist naturally in the untreated horse at normal physiological concentration. For the purposes of this booklet, drug

substances are separated into three categories: **Prohibited Drug Substances, Drug Substances - Medications, and Non-Medicinal Substances.**

A PROHIBITED DRUG SUBSTANCE is any substance which is recognized as a stimulant, depressant, narcotic, or local anesthetic and so classified in the Merck Index or other pharmacopeia. **Prohibited drug substances** include any substance which has an effect on the central nervous system, which increases or retards respiration or the circulatory system, which deadens or blocks pain, which causes lethargy or drowsiness, or which causes excitement or hyperactivity. This category also includes drugs or substances referred to as "masking agents". Regardless of how harmless or innocuous these might be, they interfere with the detection of stimulants, depressants, tranquilizers, local anesthetics, drugs, or drug metabolites which could affect the performance of a race animal or quantitation of drugs permitted by the rules.

The Texas Racing Act and Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas forbid the use of a prohibited drug substance on a race horse entered to race. The Act also states that any person who knowingly starts any horse in a race within a period of 24 hours after any drug has been administered to the horse for the purpose of increasing or retarding the speed of such horse is guilty of a felony.

A trainer should be aware that the fact a detected prohibited drug substance may have been administered in compliance with the 24 hour requirement, or even administered days before the time the horse is raced and tested, DOES NOT relieve the trainer of the responsibility for a positive finding in the test sample.

Most prohibited drug substances should not create any problem when properly administered by a veterinarian for therapeutic reasons three (3) days or more before the horse is to race. However, some local anesthetics and tranquilizers will remain in the system for more than a week and special care must be taken to assure that all prohibited drug substances are cleared from the horse's system before it competes in a race. (See Withdrawal Guidelines) If the administration of a prohibited drug substance is less than seven (7) days before the horse is to race, a prudent trainer will contact the Commission Veterinarian and seek advice as to the potential for a positive test. Also, every trainer should have a complete listing of ingredients on the labels of over-the-counter veterinary

preparations since prohibited drug substances are sometimes found in those products.

Classifications and examples of prohibited drug substances are:

1. **Stimulants** are those drugs recognized as those that stimulate or excite the central nervous system or respiration or blood pressure of the horse. Examples include: amphetamine or dexadrine or other related drugs or their derivatives, strychnine (Nux Vomica), methylphenidate (Ritalin), digitalis, camphorated oil, nicotine, theobromine, and caffeine. The narcotics, the alkaloids of opium and their synthetic substitutes such as heroin, morphine, apomorphine, oxymorphone (Numorphan), hydromorphone (Dilaudid), fentanyl (Sublimaze), and nalbuphine (Nubian) also act as stimulants. Other substances having stimulating properties are butrophanol tartrate (Stadol), procaine when in large amount, nasal decongestants, or bronchodilators such as phenylpropanolamine, mephentermine or ephedrine, and sympathomimetic nasal vasoconstrictors such as phenylpropopylmethylamine. Pentazocine (Talwin) and methanesulfonic acid (Dipyron) are also classified as prohibited substances.

Trainers should be warned that stimulant-classified prohibited drugs are found in common substances: nicotine in tobacco products, theobromine in chocolate and cocoa, caffeine in coffee and in many buffered-aspirin compounds such as Anacin, Bufferin, and those indicated as A.P.C.'s. Some common "tonics" contain strychnine (Nux Vomica) such as found in Canadian Bell's and iron caccodylate. Any chemical ingredient listed in a product having an "...amine" or "...mine" should be suspect and, if the trainer is not familiar with the product, he/she should check with the Commission or private veterinarian concerning the possibilities of the product resulting in a positive test.

2. **Depressants** are drugs that depress the central nervous system or respiration or blood pressure of the horse. Examples include: barbiturates, tranquilizers such as promazine (Sparine), acepromazine, diazepam (Valium), chlorpromazine (Thorazine), reserpine, phenothiazine (found in many worming preparations), meprobamate (Equanil), xylazine (Rompun), codeine; and antihistimincs which have a side effect of depression of the central nervous system such as pyrilamine, pyribenzamine, triplenamine hydrochloride and doxylamine.

Some depressants and tranquilizers have long-lasting effects and will be detected in the test sample several days after administration.

3. **Local anesthetics** desensitize areas of the body from pain. Examples include procaine, lidocaine (Xylocaine), ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine), butathamine formate, butacaine, and mepivacaine.

Many antibiotic, combiotics and penicillin injectables contain procaine. Leg braces, such as Freezex, Medl-Kool-Titener, Sole Freeze, Pidge Oil, Ten-Sol, and Spraytite contain ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine) as do many common sunburn ointments or other skin ointments for relief of pain and/or itching. The inadvertent use of a preparation containing one of these local anesthetics is one of the more common type of positive test results. The danger is even more pronounced with the aid of a penetrant such as DMSO. Trainers should be very cautious with any over-the-counter medication containing an ingredient with a "...caine" ending. Antibiotic injectables having procaine "carriers" have been known to remain in the horse's system for up to twenty-one (21) days. If a horse will be entered in a race within a week and needs antibiotic medication, the trainer should request that the veterinarian use an aqueous-solution antibiotic rather than one with a procaine "carrier".

3. **Narcotics** are drugs produced directly or indirectly from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and are any compound or derivative of opium or opiate, any compound or derivative chemically equivalent to opium or an opiate, coca leaves and any compound or derivative which is chemically equivalent or identical thereto. Narcotic drugs are "controlled substances" and are severely restricted in both possession and use. All "controlled substances" are classified as prohibited drugs as they also fall within one of the three classifications of stimulant, depressant, or local anesthetic.

DRUG SUBSTANCES - MEDICATIONS

In addition to the prohibited drugs as defined above, there is an almost limitless number of medications and therapeutic health aids for horses which are defined in this booklet as **drug substances - medications**.

No drug substance shall be administered to a horse entered to race by any means except as specifically provided in the rules and these exceptions are very limited. The detection of ANY drug substance in the body fluids or tissues of a horse taken as a test sample is a rule violation unless that drug substance is within the exceptions and is also within the authorized quantitative limit for such substance.

Some of the commonly used veterinary medications which may result in a positive test sample if administered to a horse within a prohibited time or in intolerable large quantities include the following:

1. **Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)**

a. Phenylbutazone (Butazolidin) and oxyphenylbutazone (Tandearil) are anti-inflammatory, antipyretic and antiarthritic medications found in both injectable and ingestible (oral) form. The anti-inflammatory action reduces the cause of pain; however, neither are analgesic in the sense of deadening the pain. Both tend to accumulate in the horse's system and may be detected in a test sample many hours after administration.

b. Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) is used as an antipyretic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic analgesic. Many brands of "aspirin" such as Anacin, Excedrin, Midol, A.P.C.'s and some buffered compounds also contain caffeine, a stimulant. One Anacin tablet contains 30 mg. of caffeine which, if given in any quantity to a horse, can result in a positive test from a stimulating prohibited drug substance.

c. Flunixin meglumine (Banamine), naproxen (Equiproxen), meclofenamic acid (Arquel), indomethacin (Indocin) and ibuprofen (Motrin) are anti-inflammatory, antipyretics with some analgesic action believed due to the ability to inhibit prostaglandin biosynthesis.

d. Zomperiac (Zomax) is an anti-inflammatory medication which is not ranked as an analgesic.

e. Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) acts as a powerful penetrant and an anti-inflammatory and will carry any topically-applied (rubbed in) medication with which it is used into the horse's system. Due to the solvent properties, care should be exercised that a prohibited drug substance such as ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine) is not used in conjunction with DMSO.

2. **Steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs** are hormone and synthetic hormone compounds generally used to excite the horse's system into production of its own healing agents to reduce the inflammation. These drugs are numerous and include ACTH, Azium, Dexamethasone, Naquasone, Flucort, Depo-Medrol, Predef, and Solu-Delta-Cortef.

3. **Analgesics** which have NO anti-inflammatory effect and are not classified as NSAIDs include dextropropoxyphene (Darvon) and methanesulfonic acid (Dipyrone).

4. **Antispasmodics** which include methocarbamol (Robaxin) and chlorphenesin carbamate (Maolate).

5. **Diuretics** such as cyclothiazide (Renazide) and the most common, furosemide (Lasix). Lasix is an anthranilic acid derivative which is often used for control of bleeding in that it has the effect of slightly lowering blood pressure in capillaries thus reducing the possibility of rupture of the minor blood vessels. (See Bleeder Treatments)

6. **Antibiotics, antibacterials and antifungals** include broad spectrum medications such as Combiotic, the penicillin medications, the sulfonamides, and topical preparations, such as nitrofurazone (Furacin).

Some of the foregoing drug substances-medications fall into more than one category, but are identified here as the most common usage.

NON-MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES

There are substances used in the care of race horses which are detected in test samples in addition to the prohibited drug substances and drug substances - medications. Due to the nature of these properties, they are defined as **Non-medicinal substances** for the purpose of this booklet and include:

1. **Vitamins** may be found in post-race test samples, but most only show in the sample if administered by injection - such as thiamine (Vitamin B1). Nicotinamide (Vitamin B3) could be construed as having a stimulating effect and in analysis appears very similar to caffeine and nikethamide (Coramine). Vitamin administration must be reported to the

Commission Veterinarian by the administering veterinarian unless contained in an approved supplemental feed.

2. **Polyethylene Glycol (PEG)** is a glycerine used as an emulsifying agent and is found in many oral, injectable, and topical medications and with vitamins and feed supplements. It may be of different molecular weights from very thin (400) to wax-like (4000). The detection of PEG in a test sample is indicative that a drug substance-medication was administered to the horse.

Medications, feed, or leg paints listing in whole or part of the following ingredients should be avoided within a period of at least 5 days of racing:

Polyethylene Glycol, Poloxamer, Octoxynol or Nonoxynol, Peglicol, Polysorbate, Polyoxyl Stearate, Pegoterate, Pegoxol Stearate, Poloxalene, Poloxethylene Stearate, Polyoxyl Oleyl Ether, and Polyoxyl Cetostearyl Ether.

3. **Bioflavonoids** are obtained from citrus fruit rind and pulp and are sometimes used with feed mixtures. Bioflavonoids are a group of natural compounds which contribute to maintenance of normal blood vessel conditions and which may be employed as homostatics. Hesperidin and Vitamin B Complex are bioflavonoids.

4. **Insecticides, herbicides, and poisons** are sometimes used in or around stable areas or on feed crops and may be detected in a test sample. Trainers are cautioned to be observant as to the condition of any newly assigned stall to ensure than no extraneous or unusual-looking material remains in the stall. White or gray powdery substances may indicate rodenticides have been used which are designed to kill rodents by preventing the coagulation of blood resulting in fatal hemorrhaging in the lungs.

Any unusual symptoms shown by a horse should be reported to a veterinarian immediately.

5. **Nutritional supplements** should be evaluated to ensure they do not contain any drug substance or non-medicinal substance such as PEG which will be detected in the test sample. The Commission Veterinarian should be consulted to determine whether a supplement is approved.

6. **Topical liniments and dressings** should be evaluated to ensure they do not contain a local anesthetic such as ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine). Preparations such as Absorbine and alcohol braces are permitted to be applied on race day with the Commission Veterinarian's approval. The Commission Veterinarian should be consulted for information as to other approved leg dressings. **DMSO is NOT approved for use after a horse is entered to race and MUST NOT be used in conjunction with an approved leg dressing.**

7. Other substances too numerous to classify are used in veterinary products. The prudent trainer will make sure that all materials or substances given to any horse in his/her care is given in accordance with the proper veterinary procedures.

PERMITTED DRUG SUBSTANCES AND LIMITATIONS

An approved drug substance of accepted therapeutic value as a medication may be administered by, or as prescribed by, a veterinarian when specific authorization for use has been given by the Commission Veterinarian pursuant to a controlled medication program for a particular horse as recommended by the practicing veterinarian. The approved and authorized drug substance may be administered after the horse is entered to race but, with the exception of bleeder medication (See Bleeder Treatments), no later than 24 hours before post time of the race in which the horse is entered. The Commission Veterinarian maintains a written list of trace levels of drugs that may be found in a test sample. (Refer to Sec. 319.3 of the Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas) They include but may not be limited to:

1. **Phenylbutazone (Bute)** to be administered in such dosage amount that the test sample shall contain not more than 5 micrograms of the drug, its metabolites and analogs per milliliter (5ug/ml) of blood plasma per Sec. 319.3(b) of the Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas.

There are no special requirements for entering a horse to race with bute and there is no "bute list". However, the maximum permissible level of the drug of 5 micrograms per milliliter of blood plasma (5 ug/ml) is a trace level only and a trainer should always supervise the feeding of bute to avoid an overage. The American Association of Equine Practitioners' recommended therapeutic dose of bute is 2 grams per day,

but this dosage is often excessive whenever testing race horses and may result in test levels well over 5 ug/ml. A dose of bute is not usually cleared from the body of the horse within 24 hours; therefore, repeated feedings will result in a buildup of the drug. No more than 2 grams of bute should be given no earlier than 48 hours before an entered race if the horse has been training on bute within the last several days. For a horse training on oral bute, clearance times are shorter if a veterinarian administers the last dose intravenously (IV). If given IV, 2 grams administered at 28 - 30 hours is usually a safe dosage, provided that the horse has not been fed oral bute within 48 hours.

In summary, if a trainer wishes to feed bute, the last dose should be given 48 hours out if the animal has been training with the medication. The feed tub is should be removed and cleaned after the last feeding to eliminate the possibility of continued ingestion over a long period of time if the horse does not finish his feed immediately. If the drug will be administered by a veterinarian, it is recommended that no bute be fed 48 hours out and that the last dosage is given IV at 28 - 30 hours out. **EVEN FOLLOWING THESE GUIDELINES MAY RESULT IN OVERAGES IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES OR IN CERTAIN HORSES. PLEASE REMEMBER THAT HORSES TESTING OVER THE MAXIMUM DOSAGE (5 UG/ML) ARE IN VIOLATION OF TXRC RULE SEC. 319.3 AND CONSTITUTES A POSITIVE TEST THAT MAY RESULT IN DISQUALIFICATION OF THE HORSE AND REDISTRIBUTION OF THE PURSE. (Refer to Sec. 319.304-305 of the Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas)**

2. Drugs of possible dietary origin such as:
 - a. **Theobromine** in a concentration of no more than 2 micrograms per milliliter of urine;
 - b. **Arsenic** in a concentration of no more than 2 micrograms per milliliter of urine.
 - c. **Salicylic acid** in a concentration of no more than 2 micrograms per milliliter of urine.
 - d. **Certain anti-fungal drugs.** Check with the Commission Veterinarian for list
 - e. **Furosemide (Lasix)** - See Bleeder Medication.

The finding in the test sample of one of the foregoing approved drug substances is not a violation provided that all requirements for administration are met and the concentration does not exceed the levels

as outlined above. Intentional administration of these substances would result in much higher levels and would constitute a positive test result. A positive finding may result in the Commission Veterinarian withdrawing the horse from the controlled medication program or directing that a different approved drug substance be used or that the dosage amount of the drug substance be reduced.

MASKING DRUGS

Certain substances, although they may be harmless, interfere with the detection of other drugs, and these drugs constitute a positive if they are found in a test sample. These substances include, but are not limited to:

1. Sulfa drugs (a type of antibiotic);
2. Thiamine (Vitamin B1) found after repeated vitamin injections; and
3. Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) (See Non-Medicinal Substances).

TEXAS BLEEDER PROGRAM

Some horses may exhibit symptoms of Exercised-Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage (E.I.P.H.) but, with proper treatment are sound and able to compete in racing. Trainers must adhere to the following procedures regarding horses that fall into the "bleeder" category:

1. E.I.P.H. must be confirmed by the Commission Veterinarian not more than one hour post-race or not more than one hour after a workout either through observation of external bleeding from one or both nostrils or by conducting or supervising an endoscopic examination.
2. A Texas Bleeder Certification will be issued by the Commission Veterinarian and the horse will be placed on the Bleeder List and not eligible to enter in the State of Texas for: 1st time - 11 days; 2nd time - 30 days; 3rd time - 180 days; and 4th time - barred for life.
3. In order for the horse to be in the Bleeder (Lasix) Program and eligible for race-day treatment, the trainer must request admission to the

Lasix program on a form provided by the Commission Veterinarian PRIOR to entry for the next eligible race.

4. A trainer bringing a horse into the State of Texas that has previously been racing under Lasix must furnish a report to the Commission Veterinarian from the previous racing jurisdiction's commission or association veterinarian verifying that the horse's last race was on Lasix. Upon submission of this report, the trainer may request admission of the horse into the Texas Bleeder (Lasix) Program. However, the horse may NOT be entered under Lasix until it has officially been admitted to the program.

5. A horse that has bled in Texas before the Lasix program was initiated and is currently on the "Bleeder" list may be admitted into the program by following the admission procedure outlined in #3 above. Again, this request must be PRIOR to entry if the trainer expects the horse to be eligible to race under Lasix.

After a horse is admitted to the Bleeder (Lasix) Program, the trainer MUST specify AT ENTRY that the horse will be racing under the medication. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action against the trainer by the Board of Stewards.

Once a horse is admitted to this program, it may only be removed by written request from the trainer on a form furnished by the Commission Veterinarian.

BLEEDER MEDICATION

The following rules apply to the administration of Lasix to horses on the Bleeder Program.

1. The medication must be administered by a veterinarian licensed by the Texas Racing Commission NO LATER than 4 hours before the post time for the entered race.

2. The dosage administered must be no less than 3cc (150 mg) and no more than 5cc (250 mg) and must be reported by the administering veterinarian to the Commission Veterinarian on a written form as prescribed by Sec. 319.111 of the rules.

Sec. 319.111 of the Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas explains the program in detail.

RESTRICTIONS: INJECTION APPLIANCES & LABELLING OF MEDICATION

Almost all injectable medications and many oral medications are required by Federal law to have a warning label. Possession of such medications must be labeled according to the requirements listed in Sec. 319.7 of the TxRC Rules. Unlabeled medication **MAY NOT** be kept within the licensed racing enclosure. They will be confiscated if found by an investigator or track security, and may subject the possessor to suspension of license. Possession of prescribed medication for human use must be labeled and have prior written approval of the Stewards.

Possession of a hypodermic syringe, hypodermic needle, or other device for making hypodermic injections into a horse is prohibited according to Sec. 319.10 of the TxRC Rules. A person may make a written request to the Commission Veterinarian for permission to possess at a horse track a syringe with a non-injectable tip with a capacity of 35 cc or more. The syringe must be obtained from a veterinarian licensed by the commission and must be labeled, and the label must be initialed by the Commission Veterinarian. The Commission Veterinarian may grant permission to possess a syringe if he/she determines that the purpose for which it is needed is consistent with the rules relating to medication and drug testing. A record of all requests approved will be maintained by the Commission Veterinarian.

NERVING

Blocking of nerve functions through use of surgery, alcohol, cryogenic techniques, or any other deadening means, whether to effect a permanent or temporary blocking of nerves, is defined as **NERVING** and is limited to palmar digital neurectomy only with the following conditions:

1. The Commission Veterinarian must give prior approval before the horse is entered into a race;
2. The racing secretary must be notified at the time the horse is entered in a race; and

3. The horse's registration or eligibility certificate is so marked to indicate the palmar digital neurectomy.

An association veterinarian performing a palmar digital neurectomy on a horse located on association grounds must report that fact to the Commission Veterinarian.

A list of nerved horses registered at a racetrack is maintained by the racing secretary and is available for inspection by other licensees participating in the race meeting.

ALTERING SEX OF HORSE

The trainer is responsible to report a castration of any horses in his/her care to the identifier and the racing secretary no later than 72 hours after the sex has been altered. The trainer is responsible to ensure that the correct sex of the horse is recorded on the certificate.

VENDORS AND TACK SHOPS

No tack shop, feed or drug salesman may offer any medication, drug, or horse feed of any type for sale within any racing enclosure unless the products offered for sale are listed with and approved by the Commission Veterinarian. Trainers are warned to avoid purchasing or using unknown products from casual vendors. Although tack shops are regularly checked by the Commission Veterinarian to assure that only authorized products are carried, it is still the trainer's responsibility for the use of the medication on any horse in his/her care.

TAMPERING - CONTAMINATION

Every horse should be examined regularly, and especially prior to a race, for any evidence of lumps or punctures which might be the result of tampering. Symptoms such as profuse sweating, unusual behavior, lethargy or uncharacteristic nervousness, prior to a race is reason to notify the Commission Veterinarian for immediate examination to protect the trainer's interests.

Contamination of feed, supplements or equipment should always be considered by trainers. Use of contaminated feed containers, water buckets, tongue ties, or bits may cause a horse to inadvertently ingest substances that would indicate a positive in test. As stated earlier, Benzocaine is a common local anesthetic found in leg freezes, but it is also found in sunburn ointments and topical human ointments which can be transferred by a groom's hands to a tongue tie. Tobacco products or coffee grounds should not be discarded near a horse. Feed should be protected by covers against insecticide spray, even though insecticides used at race tracks are selected to avoid the danger of contamination.

As stated earlier, there are some substances found in many tack rooms or barn areas that may result in a positive test. Trainers should be aware of these substances to avoid an inadvertent positive test. All insecticides and rodenticides or poison may not only be harmful to the horse, but may be detected in a post-race sample.

Vitamins, especially when injected, will be found in post-race samples. Vitamin B1 is a masking agent and Vitamin B3 appears very similar to caffeine in analysis.

EQUINE DENTISTRY, ACUPUNCTURE, CHIROPRACTICS

The services of equine dentistry, acupuncture, or chiropractics may be performed on horses stalled at a racetrack by an individual licensed by the Texas Racing Commission provided that a licensed veterinarian has examined and diagnosed the horse and has referred the dentist, acupuncturist, or chiropractor to the trainer.

PREGNANT MARE DISCLOSURE

A mare or filly that has been serviced by a stallion may not be entered in a claiming race unless the racing secretary has been notified, a signed statement agreeing to deliver a valid stallion service certificate to anyone claiming the horse, and all payments due for the service or live foal are paid in full. If the mare or filly has been serviced but is NOT in foal, a signed statement from a veterinarian that the animal is not pregnant must be filed with the racing secretary.

TRAINER RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of trainers, owners, and all other licensees to know and comply with the Texas Racing Act and the rules of the Texas Racing Commission. A copy of the Act and rules may be obtained in the racing office, the licensing office at each racetrack, or from the Austin office. Refer to GENERAL INFORMATION FOR HORSEMEN for further information.

A trainer shall ensure that a horse in his/her care is free from all prohibited drugs, chemicals, or other substances while participating in a race. Every trainer has a responsibility to be fully aware of any medication treatment given a horse in his/her care and to maintain positive control over ingestable or topical medications which he/she or his/her employees may have occasion to administer to a horse pursuant to the directions of a veterinarian. A person should attend to or stay with an entered horse if the trainer feels the necessity to protect the horse from tampering or accidental administration of any prohibited substance.

Trainers are required to register horses with the racing office within 24 hours of a horse's arrival on association grounds. A valid negative Coggins issued in the preceding 12-month period and health certificate issued within the preceding 45-day period must be attached to the horse's papers or submitted to the Commission Veterinarian.

A trainer is responsible for ensuring that no injectable substances, needles, syringes, or injection devices are in his/her possession, his/her car or truck, or in any sleeping, storage, barn, or track areas owned by or assigned to the trainer. Any first-aid kits sent with shipped horses that contain these items should be checked at the stable gate.

In general, the trainer is responsible for the care and condition of the horse(s) in his/her custody, and for all stalls, tack boxes and tack rooms under his/her control. A trainer may be held equally responsible for the actions of his/her employees.

HEALTH CERTIFICATE AND COGGINS CERTIFICATE

A health certificate issued within the last 45 days must accompany any horse shipping onto the racetrack grounds. This requirement includes pony horses as well as race horses.

Each race horse and pony horse entering racetrack grounds must have a valid negative agar gel immunodiffusion test (Coggins test) certificate issued within the 12-month period preceding the arrival of the animal. If a Coggins certificate expires during the race meet, a veterinarian must draw blood for a new test. Horses without a current negative Coggins will not be eligible to race.

The Coggins certificate must be attached to the horse's registration papers on file in the racing office before a horse is eligible to race. Therefore, a health certificate including a negative Coggins identification number is not acceptable.

A racetrack may have a policy requiring the Coggins to be dated so that it will not expire during the meet before allowing admittance to the grounds. The trainer should contact each association regarding its requirements.

PRE-RACE EXAMINATION BY COMMISSION VETERINARIAN

Pre-race examinations of all entered horses will be conducted on race days at a time determined by the Commission Veterinarian. Haul-in horses may, if approved by the Commission Veterinarian, be examined in the pre-race holding area. Under no circumstances a horse scheduled to race should be standing in ice before the examination. In addition, all bandages and braces should be removed and any poultice or paints should be washed off before the Commission Veterinarian arrives. A licensed representative **MUST** be present to handle the animal during the course of the exam. Failure to have a representative present to handle the horse will be reported to the Stewards and the horse may be scratched from that day's program.

The Commission Veterinarian may request to examine a horse on a day that the horse is not scheduled to race. Most commonly, these horses will have raced the day before and may have pulled up sore or lame. If the horse appears to be in sound physical condition and is merely tired or muscle sore, generally it will not be placed on the veterinarian's list.

If a trainer has a "problem horse" or one that he/she feels may raise concerns with the Commission Veterinarian at pre-race exams, the horse should be examined before it is entered into a race. This will allow the veterinarian to become familiar with the horse and may avoid problems or concerns during a pre-race exam.

VETERINARIAN'S LIST

Horses are placed on the Veterinarian's List for medical reasons including soreness, lameness, injury, illness, medication received, bleeding during a race (See Bleeder Program), etc. Horses placed on the list will be ineligible for entry until removed by the Commission Veterinarian.

The minimum stay on the Veterinarian's List allows the horse to enter four (4) days after the horse is placed on the list; i.e. a horse placed on the list on Friday will be eligible to enter the following Tuesday. Horses placed on the list for lameness or soreness, however, are usually placed on the list indefinitely rather than for this minimum time period. In addition, the Commission Veterinarian may require the horse to perform in a workout before it is removed from the list. In all but very isolated instances, a re-examination will be required by the Commission Veterinarian.

Trainers having horses placed on the Veterinarian's List will be provided a form stating the requirements that must be met before the horse may be removed from the list. If a work is required, arrangements must be made in advance for the Commission Veterinarian to observe the workout. **APPOINTMENTS FOR OBSERVED WORKOUTS SHOULD BE MADE AT LEAST ONE DAY IN ADVANCE.**

BANDAGES

No bandages above the knees or cold water bandages are allowed in the paddock. In addition, any unconventional race bandages must be approved by the Commission Veterinarian.

MEDICAL SCRATCHES

A request to scratch a horse for medical reasons should be turned into the racing office well before the designated scratch time if possible. In certain instances, the Commission Veterinarian will be required by the Stewards to examine the horse before it may be officially scratched. Trainers should ALWAYS follow up after a scratch card is turned in to ensure whether the scratch has been approved by the Stewards. The process of simply turning in a scratch card does not guarantee that the horse will be scratched.

Medical scratches for horses stabled off the grounds should be handled through the Commission Veterinarians at the track. The Commission Veterinarian should be contacted by phone and, in some cases, a written letter from the attending veterinarian may be required.

If a horse becomes injured or ill AFTER scratch time and needs treatment, the Commission Veterinarian should be contacted BEFORE the trainer's veterinarian proceeds with treatment. Exceptions may be made for extreme emergencies, if the horse is stabled off the grounds, or the Commission Veterinarians are otherwise unavailable.

PRE-RACE HOLDING AREA

The trainer of a horse entered in a race must ensure that the horse is present in the pre-race holding area at the time designated by the Stewards. Failure to present the horse at the appropriate time will be reported to the Stewards by the Commission Veterinarian and may result in a scratch and/or disciplinary action by the Stewards. Calls and pages are COURTESY CALLS only. Trainers are responsible for having their horses to the pre-race holding area at the appointed time. The times for arrival are posted in the racing office.

TEST BARN PROCEDURES

Sec. 319.361 of the Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas requires that winners of every race be tested. In addition, a specimen may be collected from a horse finishing second, a beaten favorite, a third place finisher in a race with a \$20,000 purse or more, and any other horse designated for cause by the Board of Stewards or Commission

Veterinarian. Trainers should ensure that they, or their employees, are prepared to go to the test barn with each horse that races. **A PERSON WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE TEST BARN WITHOUT HIS/HER LICENSE BADGE BEING DISPLAYED. OWNERS AND TRAINERS ARE NOT EXEMPT FROM THIS REQUIREMENT.** A halter and shank must be brought to the test barn with the horse. Wash buckets, sponges, and scrapers will be provided by test barn personnel.

Horses selected for testing will be taken immediately to the test barn as they exit the racetrack. Minor injuries such as grabbed quarters or minor lameness will be evaluated by the veterinarian at the test barn. A horse injured during the running of a race and loaded into the horse ambulance may have been designated for testing. In this case, the ambulance may stop at the test barn to facilitate the drawing of a blood sample.

The trainer or the trainer's employees who saddled the horse are responsible for bathing and cooling out horses to be tested. A claimed horse is to be cooled out **BY THE FORMER TRAINER** and the horse will not be turned over to the new trainer until all samples have been taken, witnessed, and sealed.

No body washes, rubs, leg ointments, or other substances will be allowed to be used on horses while in the test barn with the exception of alcohol for cooling in some instances. In addition, no food or beverages may be consumed in the sampling or sealing area and no smoking will be allowed in any area of the test barn.

SAMPLING

Urine will be collected from as many horses as possible and three tubes of blood will be collected from each horse. All urine samples will be split provided a sufficient quantity of the sample has been obtained. Samples and splits will be labeled and sealed in the presence of the trainer or his/her employee and then stored according to Sec. 319.331 - 319.334 and 319.361 - 319.365 of the Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas.

Anyone witnessing the taking of a specimen must be at least 18 years of age and, of course, be licensed by the Commission. A trainer

may not designate another trainer to witness the collection of the sample or to sign a specimen tag.

CLAIMED HORSES

Sec. 313.306 of the rules requires that a claimed horse in a claiming race be taken after the race to the area designated by the racetrack for delivery to the successful claimant unless the horse is designated for testing. This rule also states that a person may not refuse to deliver a claimed horse and the engagements of the horse automatically transfer to the new owner. A horse may not be delivered to a successful claimant without written authorization from a Steward or designee of the Stewards.

Claimed horses designated for testing must proceed immediately to the test barn in the custody of the former trainer or his employee. Claimed horses that are not to be tested shall be delivered to the new trainer in the area designated by the racetrack for that purpose.

Sec. 313.301 through 313.313 of the Rules provide details regarding claiming restrictions and requirements.

POSTMORTEM EXAMINATIONS

Sec. 319.108 of the Rules require the Commission Veterinarian to order a postmortem examination on each horse that, while on association grounds, dies or suffers a breakdown in training or in competition and is subsequently destroyed. This postmortem must be conducted by a licensed veterinarian and must either be witnessed by the Commission Veterinarian or by another veterinarian designated by him/her to witness the examination. The owner of the horse is responsible for all charges related to the postmortem examination and subsequent laboratory tests.

DRUG WITHDRAWAL GUIDELINES

The medication withdrawal guidelines on pages 23, 24, and 25 are provided for the information of veterinarians and horsemen to assist in complying with the Texas Racing Commission Rules. **PLEASE NOTE HOWEVER, THAT THIS INFORMATION IS BASED ON STUDIES CONDUCTED WITH ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF HORSES AND, IN MOST CASES, ONLY ONE DOSE OF EACH DRUG.** It does not, in any way, reflect research conducted by the Texas Racing Commission or Texas A & M Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory. It must be stressed that these guidelines provide no firm guarantees in relation to withdrawal times due to the individual variations in the manner horses will eliminate drugs. **THE USE OF THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION DOES NOT RELIEVE TRAINERS OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR A POSITIVE RESULT IN A TEST SAMPLE.** The following abbreviations are used:

IV	=	intravenous administration
IM	=	intramuscular administration
SQ	=	subcutaneous administration
IA	=	intra-articular administration
PO or Oral	=	oral administration

Many of the guidelines provided are based on Agriculture Canada's Race Track Division Schedule of Drugs. The list is in alphabetic order according to "Type of Drug".

<u>TYPE OF DRUG</u>	<u>DRUG</u>	<u>DOSAGE</u>	<u>ROUTE</u>	<u>PROBABLE DETECTION LIMITS</u>
Analgesic	Pentazocaine (Talwin)	300 mg	IM	120 hrs
Anesthetics & Sedatives	Xylazine (Rompun)	1 gm	IM	24 hrs
	Ketamine (Ketaset)	700 mg	IV	120 hrs
Anesthetics (Local)	Benzocaine		Leg Rub and DMSO	48 hrs
	Lidocaine (Xylocaine)	150 mg	Infiltration	96 hrs
	Lidocaine (Xylocaine)		Leg Rub and DMSO	96 hrs
	Mepivacaine (Carbocaine)	300 mg	IA or SQ	96 hrs
Antibiotics	Procaine Penicillin		IM	14 DAYS
	Sulfamethoxazole	Repeated Dosing	PO	120 hrs
	Trimethoprim/Sulfa		PO	120 hrs
Antihistamine	Chlorpheniramine (Histalon)	75 mg	IM	96 hrs
	Diphenhydramine (Benedryl)	250/500 mg	IM or Oral	48 hrs
	Pyrilamine (Histavet)	500 mg	IM	36 hrs
Anti-inflammatory (NSAID)	Naproxen (Equiproxen)	4.5 gm	Oral	96 hrs
	Thiosalicylic Acid (Sodium Thiosalicylate)	1 gm	IV	30 hrs

TYPE OF DRUG	DRUG	DOSAGE	ROUTE	PROBABLE DETECTION LIMITS
	Flunixin (Banamine)	500 gm	IV, IM, Oral	48/72 hrs
	Meclofenamic Acid (Arquel)	1 gm	Oral	48 hrs
Antipyretic	Dipyrone (Novin)	7.5 gm	IM	36 hrs
	Dipyrone (Novin)	Multiple Dosage (5 days)	IM	120 hrs
Bronchodilator	Theophylline	1.5 gm	IV	96 hrs
Diuretic	Furosemide (Lasix)	200/400 mg	IV, IM	24 hrs
	Hydrochlorothiazide (Hydrodiuril)	100/225 mg	IV, Oral	60 hrs
	Trichlormethiazide (Naquasone)	100/200 mg	Oral	24 hrs
Expectorant	Guaifenesin (Robitussin)	2 gm	IV, Oral	24 hrs
	Dextromethorphan	90 mg	Oral	36 hrs
Skeletal Muscle Relaxant	Methocarbamol (Robaxin)	5 gm	IV, Oral	24 hrs
Steroids	Dexamethasone (Azium)	10 gm		72 hrs

TYPE OF DRUG	DRUG	DOSAGE	ROUTE	PROBABLE DETECTION LIMITS
	Prednisolone (Solu-Delta-Cortef)	100 mg	IV	24 hrs
	Methylprednisolone (Medrol)	200 mg	IM	24 hrs
Tranquilizer	Acepromazine (PromAce)	10/25 mg	IM	98 hrs

GENERAL INFORMATION for TEXAS HORSEMEN

Every licensee is presumed to know the Rules and Regulations of the Texas Racing Commission. Rulebooks are available in the licensing office at the racetrack or may be ordered from the Austin office, P.O. Box 12080, Austin, TX 78711-2080 (512) 794-8461. The rules are updated periodically by the Commissioners. Copies of the updates are also available by request.

WORKER'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE

Sec. 311.153 of the Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas requires trainers to provide worker's compensation or other equivalent insurance for each of his/her employees. Trainers are also required to provide worker's compensation or other equivalent insurance for jockeys or exercise riders with whom he/she hires under contract.

Trainers should contact their insurance company regarding costs of worker's compensation insurance, required record keeping and other details. The cost of worker's compensation insurance may be minimized through information from the insurance agent.

REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Not later than 24 hours after a horse is brought onto association grounds, a trainer must register the horse with the racing secretary. The racing secretary shall ensure that registration certificates are secured and shall prevent access by unauthorized individuals.

Certificates of Registration must reflect the correct ownership of the horse and **MUST** be on file prior to the **RUNNING** of the entered race. It should be on file **PRIOR** to **ENTRY**; however, in some instances, the racing secretary will accept facsimile copies for entry purposes only. The owner **MUST** be licensed prior to entry.

The name of the owner on the printed program must conform to the ownership declared on the certificate of registration, unless a stable name has been registered for the owner.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMPLAINTS

Sec. 311.15 of the rules requires each licensee to be financially responsible in his/her racing operations. Failure to pay legal debts for services, supplies or fees relating to the care, transportation, or maintenance of a horse participating at a licensed race meeting in Texas may result in license suspension or revocation until such debt is paid.

For details regarding filing financial complaints, please refer to Sec. 311.15 of the Rules Governing Pari-Mutuel Racing in Texas.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

Owners are required by the rules to be licensed **PRIOR** to entry. Owners may be licensed by mail by submitting all of the required forms. Trainers may submit an application for an "Emergency License" for an absent owner by providing the owner's social security number, phone number and mailing address. This license is valid for 21 days to allow time for the owner to submit the required paperwork. Only one "Emergency" license will be issued for each owner and, if the "Emergency" license is allowed to expire, any purse monies due the owner will be held until the completion of the required application forms.

Trainers should check with the licensing office at the racetrack to ensure each of their owners is properly licensed before entering any horse in a race. If a horse is entered with an unlicensed owner, it will be scratched by the Board of Stewards and the trainer will be subject to disciplinary action. Since there are special rules involving partnerships, corporations, and stable names, the trainer should contact the licensing office to make certain all requirements have been met if multiple ownership is involved.

To be licensed as a trainer in the State of Texas, the applicant must have a current trainer's license in another racing jurisdiction or submit to testing by the Board of Stewards. Appointments for the trainers'

test should be made by calling the Board of Stewards office at the racetrack.

Everyone participating in pari-mutuel racing, with the exception of patrons, must be licensed by the Texas Racing Commission. A person may be admitted to the backside of a racetrack by being signed in by an individual authorized to do so. However, NO ONE is allowed to work on the backside of a racetrack without being licensed. Trainers employing unlicensed personnel, as well as the actual violator, will be subject to disciplinary action by the Board of Stewards.

PENALTIES, HEARINGS AND APPEALS

The Board of Stewards is empowered to impose a fine up to \$5,000 and/or suspend an individual license for not more than one year. The Board may, at their discretion, refer the matter to the Commission for additional penalty, such as revocation of license.

Any person committing a violation must have due notice of hearing and is entitled to representation by counsel of his/her choosing at the hearing. A person found to have violated a rule by the Stewards may appeal that finding by filing an appeal with the Commission not later than 5:00 p.m. of the third day after the day the individual is informed of the Stewards' ruling. This appeal must be accompanied with a cash bond in the form of a money order or cashier's check in the amount of \$150.00. It is important to remember, however, that ALL fines are due and payable within 72 hours of the date of the ruling, even though it may be appealed. If the appeal is upheld, the fine is refunded to the licensee. Fines may be paid by personal check, money order, or cashier's check in the licensing offices at the racetracks or mailed to the Commission office in Austin.

