**Veterinarian’s Medication Report Form**

Every veterinarian who treats a racehorse at a facility under the jurisdiction of the Racing Authority shall submit a Veterinarian’s Medication Report Form to the official veterinarian or other Regulatory Authority designee in a manner specified by the Regulatory Authority and in an approved format which includes:

* 1. the name of the horse treated;
	2. the medication, drug, substance, or procedure administered or prescribed;
	3. the name of the trainer of the horse;
	4. the date and time of treatment; and
	5. any other information requested by the official vet

**Trainer Records**

A trainer is responsible for keeping a record of all treatments for every horse in his or her control. The treatment shall be recorded within 48 hours of administration

1. Treatment, for the purposes of this section, means any medication or procedure containing a medication administered to a horse by a Licensed Trainer or his or her designee.

Treatment, for the purposes of this section, specifically excludes medications or procedure administered by a veterinarian licensed by the Regulatory Authority or that veterinarian’s employee. This section does not exclude the administration of medications that are prescribed by a veterinarian but administered by the trainer or his or her designee. This section also does not exclude those treatments that are administered by a veterinarian not licensed by the Regulatory Authority.

b) Trainer Treatment Records must include the following information:

i. The name of the horse (or if unnamed, the registered name of the dam and year of foaling);

ii. The generic name of the drug (e.g., phenylbutazone, methocarbamol);

iii. The name of the prescribing veterinarian;

 iv. The brand name of the drug if a non-generic is used;

v. The date of the treatment;

vi. The route of administration;

vii. The dosage administered;

viii. The approximate time (to the nearest hour) of each treatment;

ix. The first and last name of the individual that administered the treatment; and

x. The treating veterinarian shall sign or initial the treatment log on the first day a horse receives a prescription medication.

 c) Trainer Treatment Records shall be maintained electronically or on paper.

d) The Trainer Treatment Records are to be made available for inspection upon request of the Regulatory Authority.

e) Copies of the Trainer Treatment Records may be requested by the Regulatory Authority in the course of an investigation of a possible violation of these rules or in a proceeding before the stewards or the Regulatory Authority.

f) Copies of Trainer Treatment Records must be maintained for 6 months.

g) Failure to provide accurate and complete Trainer Treatment Records shall result in disciplinary action.

**Claimed Horse Records**

Corticosteroid and Intra-Articular Injection Reporting Requirements: Trainers or their designee shall maintain complete records of all corticosteroid and intra-articular injections for all horses in his or her control. Complete corticosteroid and intra-articular injection records include: a) The date of the injection; b) The name of the veterinarian performing the injection; c) The articular space(s) or structure(s) injected; d) The medications or biologicals used to inject each articular space; and e) The dose in milligrams of each corticosteroid used. This information shall be maintained for a minimum of 30 days to facilitate compliance with this regulation. If a horse is successfully claimed by a new owner, the trainer of record at time of that race must provide that horse’s complete corticosteroid and intra-articular injection record(s) for the last 30 days (30-day Record):

1. 30-day Records may be provided in paper or electronic form but must be provided in a format approved by the Regulatory Authority.
2. 30-day Records must be provided to the new trainer within 48 hours of the transfer of the horse. The trainer or his/her designee shall notify the regulatory veterinarian when the records have been provided.
3. Submission of 30-day Records may be delegated to the treating veterinarian, who shall provide the report to the new trainer within 48 hours of the transfer of the horse.
4. Failure of the trainer to provide the 30-day Record shall result in disciplinary action.

**Void Claim Model Rule**

A claim shall be voided if that horse satisfies the Regulatory Authority’s definition of a claimed horse, and dies or is euthanized; or is placed on the Official Veterinarians’ List prior to physical transfer to the claimant. The claimant can override the voiding of a claim for a Vet Listed horse by so indicating on the official claim form at the time the claim is submitted.

**DRUG CLASSIFICATIONS FOR ARCI PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES LIST**

**Altrenogest**: Used for the suppression of estrus in fillies and mares as well as for the prevention of abortion (extra-label). There is an FDA-approved version (Regumate®), which is available in the United States. It may be used for controlling behavior in intact males. We have observed some findings for this in geldings and colts. Altrenogest is currently not listed on the ARCI Prohibited Substances list. **The SAC recommended it be listed as a Class 4 Category C substance in male horses only (no restriction on female horses).**

**Capsaicin**: a substance which was initially regulated in the 2008 Hong Kong Olympics. Several horses tested positive and were disqualified in those games. Capsaicin is derived from chili peppers and acts as a local anesthetic. It is present in a number of over the counter topical preparations. It is currently not listed on ARCI’s Prohibited Substance List. It is a prohibited substance in the FEI system. **The SAC recommended it be Classified as a Class 2 Category B substance.**

**Dipyrone:** an analgesic, antispasmodic and antipyretic with minimal anti-inflammatory effects. It is also capable of depressing the central nervous system. It is no longer available in the United States as the FDA withdrew approval for it in 1977 due to its potential to cause agranulocytosis, which can lead to immune system deficiencies. It is currently classified as a 4C substance. **As it no longer has FDA approval, the SAC recommended it be reclassified to a Class 4 Category B** – similar to other non-FDA approved NSAIDs.

**Metformin**: an anti-hyperglycemic drug used in horses with equine metabolic syndrome (extra-label). It is reserved for the most severe cases of insulin resistance. There have been a few positives for this drug recently. It is currently unclassified. **The SAC recommend that it be classified as a Class 2 Category B**

**Mitragynine**: Commonly known as Kratom, this is an opiod drug derived from the plant Mitragyna speciosa. It acts on mu-opiod receptors (similar to morphine) and has stimulant and depressant effects. It is a drug of human abuse that was first reported in race horses in Louisiana in 2015. Recently, several cases were reported in New York. It is currently not listed on the ARCI Prohibited Substance List. The SAC **recommended it be classified as a Class 1 Category A substance**.

**Pimobendan**: used for treating canine congestive heart failure associated with dilated cardiomyopathy or mitral valve insufficiency. Recent research in horses shows that it acts as a positive chronotropic (increasing heart rate) and ionotropic (increased contractility) drug. It is currently not listed on the ARCI Prohibited Substance List. **The SAC recommended that it be classified as a Class 2 Category B medication**.

**Tolfenamic Acid**: an NSAID. There are no FDA-approved human or veterinary products in the United States. It is currently not listed on the ARCI Prohibited Substances list. T**he SAC recommends Class 4 Category B –** making it consistent with other similar substances. There have been a handful of positives for this drug recently.