DETECTION OF THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES IN RACING HORSES

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1 November 1992
FOREWORD

The Australian Equine Veterinary Association (AEVA) presents this information as a service to equine veterinarians in Australia and urges readers to use the information responsible.

Please make sure you read all sections of the document very carefully and, in particular, the pages entitled Important Note Regarding Information in this Document and the Introduction.

The Conference of Principal Clubs through its Subcommittee examining aspects of analytical screening methods and the four official Australian racing chemistry laboratories facilitated the release of administration trial data presented in this document. The AEVA gratefully acknowledges the co-operation of these bodies.

Nigel Nichols
Chairman, AEVA Therapeutics Subcommittee
1 November 1992
IMPORTANT NOTE REGARDING THE USE OF INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT

1. THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED AND IS PUBLISHED FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF, AND AS A SERVICE FOR, VETERINARIANS INVOLVED OR INTERESTED IN EQUINE VETERINARY PRACTICE.

2. THE AUSTRALIAN EQUINE VETERINARY ASSOCIATION AND THE AUSTRALIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION DO NOT ASSUME ANY LEGAL, PROFESSIONAL OR OTHER RESPONSIBILITY OR DUTY WHATSOEVER AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA PRESENTED.

3. IN PARTICULAR THE “PERIODS OF DETECTION” WHICH ARE GIVEN ARE TO BE READ SUBJECT TO THE GENERAL CAVEAT THAT USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON THEM DOES NOT RELIEVE FROM THE RESPONSIBILITY TO COMPLY WITH THE RULES OF RACING RELATING TO THE PRESENCE OF DRUGS IN PARTICIPATING ANIMALS.

4. IT IS STRESSED THAT THESE DATA ARE BASED UPON ADMINISTRATION TRIALS USING ONLY LIMITED NUMBER OF HORSES AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS ABSOLUTE FOR EVERY HORSE TO WHICH THESE SUBSTANCES ARE ADMINISTERED AND FOR EVERY DOSAGE REGIME USED.

1 November 1992
PERIODS OF DETECTION FOR THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES

Introduction

The veterinarian who prescribes or administers therapy to a racehorse has a responsibility to provide appropriate advice regarding possible periods of detection. No one else can accept this responsibility.

Drugged administration trials and pharmocokinetic studies leading to guidelines on the use of therapeutic substances in the horse and recommended withdrawal times have been seriously limited because of the large number of equine therapeutic substances, the numerous routes of administration and possible dose rates, the large potential variation in between horse excretion rates and a lack of resources.

The AEVA presents the following “PERIODS OF DETECTION” for the commonly used therapeutic substances. These are not recommended withdrawal times and must not be interpreted as such. The “periods of detection” are often based upon a single administration of a drug at a single dose in only one or two horses. It must be stressed that they do not take into account every possible dosing schedule and route of administration or the inter-animal variations in drug excretion. The pharmacokinetics of any drug may be substantially altered when administered concurrently with other drugs.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE PERIOD OF DETECTION FOR A PARTICULAR THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCE MAY GROSSLY UNDER-ESTIMATE THE MAXIMUM DETECTION TIME FOR SOME HORSES.

It is essential that a margin for error be built into dosing schedules. Remember, the chance of therapy being detected increases as the time of drug administration moves closer to racing, or if the drug is administered at a higher dose or after multiple doses.

The original intent of the drug administration studies from which these “periods of detection” were derived was to validate analytical methods at the four Australian racing laboratories. They were not undertaken merely to
determine the maximum detection time for any drug. In some instances, the end-point of detection of the administration trial may not have been determined. The studies utilized average-sized thoroughbred and standardbred horses that were not in full race training.

Veterinarians who utilize the “periods of detection” data to calculate dosing schedules must recognize the limitation of this data. The data should be used in conjunction with all other available information (See Appendices I to IV). The AEVA accepts no liability or responsibility with respect to use of this data.

The information on periods of detection for each therapeutic substance is dated. The information provided reflects the sensitivity of the current analytical methods employed by the racing laboratories.

**IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT THAT EVIDENCE OF TREATMENT WILL BE DETECTED IN SAMPLES COLLECTED ON RACEDAY, IT IS ADVISABLE TO RECOMMEND THAT THE HORSE DOES NOT COMPETE.**

In some racing jurisdictions, special elective non-raceday testing may be available to screen for certain long-acting therapeutic substances.

November 1992
Foundations for effective guidelines for administration of therapeutic substances for horses.

1. Person administering the medication accepts responsibility for its use.
2. An acceptance that a list of withdrawal times for drugs will not be provided.
3. A thorough knowledge of the pharmacology of the drugs being administered.
4. A thorough knowledge of the disease being treated.
5. Awareness of large potential range for rate of elimination and excretion of drugs and their metabolites between animals.
6. A negative report following specimen analysis does not mean the drug is “undetectable”.

Guidelines for effective prescription of therapeutic substances to horses.

1. Be thoroughly aware of the Rules and Regulations.
2. If possible, reduce the number of drugs prescribed.
3. Be aware of the so-called problem drugs.
4. If treatment is a necessity, do not recommend the animal compete if there is doubt about evidence of treatment being detected in samples collected on raceday.

From Auer D (1992) See Appendix III
ACEPROMAZINE

Preparation Administered
Acepromazine maleate 10 mg/ml

Route of Administration
Intramuscular

Dose
30 mg (3 ml)

Number of Horses Studied
2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
3 days
THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
ACEPROMAZINE

Preparation Administered

Acephromazine maleate 10 mg/ml

Route of Administration

Intravenous

Dose

5 mg

Number of Horses Studied

1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

54 hours

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 October 1994

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ASPIRIN

*Preparation Administered*

Lysine acetylsalicylate 10 g/50ml (= 5.52 g acetylsalicylic acid)  
(Vetalgine\textsuperscript{R})

*Route of Administration*

Intravenous

*Dose*

10 grams (5.52 g acetylsalicylic acid)

*Number of Horses Studied*

1

*Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)*

2 days  
THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
BETAMETHASONE

Preparation Administered

Betamethasone injection 2 mg/ml (BetsolanR)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

20 mg (10 ml)

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

Longer than 7 days THIS IS NOT A
WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
BOLDENONE

Preparation Administered

Boldenone undecylenate 50 mg/ml (Boldebal®)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

250 mg (5 ml)

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

28 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
BOLDENONE

**Preparation Administered**

Boldenone undecylenate 50 mg/ml

**Route of Administration**

Intramuscular

**Dose**

240 mg

**Number of Horses Studied**

1

**Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)**

26 days  
THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
CARPROFEN

**Preparation Administered**

Carprofen 50 mg/mg (Zenecarp injection®)

**Route of Administration**

Intravenous

**Dose**

400 mg (8 ml)

**Number of Horses Studied**

4

**Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)**

10 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

25 June 1996
CARPROFEN

Preparation Administered

Carprofen 50 mg/mg (Zenecarp injection R)

Route of Administration

Intravenous

Dose

400 mg (8 ml) daily for 5 days

Number of Horses Studied

4

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

14 days after the last dose

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

25 June 1996
CLANOBUTIN

Preparation Administered

Clanobutin sodium 100 mg/ml (contained in Bykahepar^R)

Route of Administration

Intravenous

Dose

4.5 grams (45 ml)

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

3 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
CLENBUTEROL

Preparation Administered

Clenbuterol hydrochloride 0.03 mg/ml (Ventipulmin Injection®)

Route of Administration

Inhalation (use of a nebuliser and face mask)

Dose

3 ml (0.09 mg) nebulised over 15 minutes

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

48 hours

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Important: A significant amount of a nebulised dose will be Ingested and absorbed
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
CLENBUTEROL

**Preparation Administered**

Clenbuterol hydrochloride 0.016 mg/g (Ventipulmin Granules®)

**Route of Administration**

Oral (In the feed)

**Dose**

0.8 mg clenbuterol daily for 10 days (50 grams granules daily in the feed)

**Number of Horses Studied**

4

**Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)**

3 – 4 days after the last dose **THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD**
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
COPPER INDOMETHACIN

Preparation Administered

Copper indomethacin paste 40 mg/g (Cu-algesic\textsuperscript{R} paste)

Route of Administration

Oral

Dose

200 mg (total dose of 5 grams of paste)

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

3 days  THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DETOMIDINE

*Preparation Administered*

Detomidine hydrochloride 10 mg/ml (Dormosedan®)

*Route of Administration*

Intramuscular

*Dose*

5 mg (0.5 ml)

*Number of Horses Studied*

2

*Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)*

2 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DEXAMETHASONE

_Preparation Administered_

Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 5 mg/ml (Dexone-5R®)

_Route of Administration_

Intravenous

_Dose_

100 mg (20 ml)

_Number of Horses Studied_

2

_Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)_

2 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DEXAMETHASONE

Preparation Administered

Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 5 mg/ml (Dexone-5R)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

20 mg (4 ml)

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

3 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DEXAMETHASONE

*Preparation Administered*

Dexamethasone phenylpropionate 2 mg/ml
Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 1 mg/ml
(Dexafor™)

*Route of Administration*

Intramuscular

*Dose*

10 ml

*Number of Horses Studied*

2

*Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)*

8 days in one horse

6 days in one horse

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DEXAMETHASONE

Preparation Administered

Dexamethasone trimethylacetate 5 mg/ml (Tridexin 0.5®)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

25 mg (5 ml)

Number of Horses Studied

1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

Longer than 14 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DEXAMETHASONE

Preparation Administered

Dexamethasone-21 – isonicotinate 3 mg/ml (Voren Depot®)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

30 mg (10 ml)

Number of Horses Studied

4

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

12 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DEXAMETHASONE

Preparation Administered

Dexamethasone-21 – isonicotinate 3 mg/ml (Voren Deport®)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

34 mg total dose

Number of Horses Studied

1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

12 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DEXAMETHASONE

Preparation Administered

Dexamethasone-21 – isonicotinate 1 mg/ml (Voren®)

Route of Administration

Intra-articular (both metacarpophalangeal joints)

Dose

10 mg into both joints (20 mg total dose)

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

Longer than 14 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DI-METHYL SULPHOXIDE

Preparation Administered
Dimethyl Sulphoxide

Route of Administration
Topical

Dose
50 g

Number of Horses Studied
1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
48 hours

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

4 January 1994
DI-METHYL SULPHOXIDE

Preparation Administered

Dimethyl Sulphoxide in 5% Glucose

Route of Administration

Intravenous

Dose

420 g

Number of Horses Studied

1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

50 hours       THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

4 January 1994
DI-METHYL SULPHOXIDE

Preparation Administered
Dimethyl Sulphoxide in 500 ml water

Route of Administration
Oral

Dose
50 grams

Number of Horses Studied
1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
72 hours  THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

4 January 1994
DIPHENHYDRAMINE

Preparation Administered

Diphenhydramine hydrochloride (84.74 mg/30mL) (Ranlixa-Ranvet Pty Ltd)

Route of Administration

Oral

Dose

85 mg (30 mL)

Number of Horses Studied

1 (Standardbred mare)

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

2 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
DIPYRONE

**Preparation Administered**

Dipyrone 500 mg/ml (contained in Buscopan Compositum®)

**Route of Administration**

Intravenous

**Dose**

10 grams (20 ml)

**Number of Horses Studied**

2

**Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)**

3 days in one horse

**THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD**

2 days in one horse
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
FRUSEMIDE

Preparation Administered
Frusemide 50 mg/ml (Frusemide®)

Route of Administration
Intravenous

Dose
500 mg (10 ml)

Number of Horses Studied
3

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
48 hours

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1998
FLUNIXIN

Preparation Administered
Flunixin meglumine 50 mg/ml (Finadyne® solution)

Route of Administration
Intravenous

Dose
500 mg (10 ml)

Number of Horses Studied
3

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
3 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
HEPTAMINOL

Preparation Administered

Heptaminol hydrochloride 5 mg/ml (contained in Kynoselen®)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

100 mg (20 ml Kynoselen®)

Number of Horses Studied

5

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

3 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
KEPTOPROFEN

Preparation Administered
Keptoprofen injection (100 mg/ml)

Route of Administration
Intravenous

Dose
1 gram (10 ml)

Number of Horses Studied
3

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
3 days in two horses

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
2 days in one horse
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
LIGNOCAINE

Preparation Administered

Lignocaine Hydrochloride (Neocort) 20 mg/g

Route of Administration

topical

Dose

Applied twice daily for 5 days to skin lesions
Total dose 1000mg

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

48 hours in 1 horse  THIS  IS  NOT  A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 March 1994
LIGNOCAINE

Preparation Administered

Lignocaine hydrochloride 20 mg/ml (2%) without adrenaline

Route of Administration

Intramuscular/subcutaneous

Dose

400 mg (20 ml)

Number of Horses Studied

6

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

3 days   THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
LIGNOCAINE

Preparation Administered
Lignocaine hydrochloride 20 mg/ml (2%) with adrenaline

Route of Administration
Subcutaneous (around metacarpophalangeal joint)

Dose
400 mg (20 ml)

Number of Horses Studied
2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
2 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
MECLOFENAMIC ACID

Preparation Administered

Meclofenamic acid granules 500 mg/10g (Arquel® 10 g sachets)

Route of Administration

Oral

Dose

20 grams or 2 sachets of granules (1 gram of meclofenamic acid)

Number of Horses Studied

1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

3 days  THIS  IS  NOT  A  WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
MEPIVICAINE

**Preparation Administered**

Mepivicaine Hydrochloride 20 Mg/Ml (2%)

**Route of Administration**

Intramuscular/subcutaneous

**Dose**

400 mg (20 ml)

**Number of Horses Studied**

4

**Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)**

2 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
METHANDRIOL

_Preparation Administered_

Methandriol Dipropionate 75 mg/ml (Anadiol Depo\textsuperscript{R})

_Route of Administration_

Intramuscular

_Dose_

375 mg (5ml)

_Number of Horses Studied_

2

_Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)_

38 days in one horse

42 days in one horse

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

4 January 1994
METHYLPREDNISOLONE

**Preparation Administered**

Methylprednisolone acetate 40 mg/ml (Depo Medrol®)

**Route of Administration**

Intramuscular

**Dose**

200 mg (5 ml)

**Number of Horses Studied**

2

**Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)**

Longer than 45 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Important: depot preparations are excreted in an unpredictable manner
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
METHYLPREDNISOLONE

Preparation Administered

Methylprednisolone acetate 40 mg/ml (Depo Medrol®)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

220 mg (5.5 ml)

Number of Horses Studied

1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

Longer than 45 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Important: depot preparations are excreted in an unpredictable manner
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
METHYLPREDNISOLONE

Preparation Administered
Methylprednisolone acetate 40 mg/ml (Depo Medrol®)

Route of Administration
Intra-articular (metacarpophalangeal joints)

Dose
240 mg (6 ml)

Number of Horses Studied
4

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
14 - 24 days  THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Important: excretion of methylprednisolone will be further prolonged
following injection into the distal hock joints

It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
METHYPREDNISOLONE

Preparation Administered

Methylprednisolone acetate 40 mg/ml (Depo Medrol®)

Route of Administration

Intra-articular (metacarpophalangeal joints)

Dose

120 mg (3 ml)

Number of Horses Studied

4

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

14 - 16 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Important: excretion of methylprednisolone will be further prolonged
following injection into the distal hock joints

It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
NANDROLINE

Preparation Administered
Nandrolone Laurate (Laurabolin) 50mg/ml

Route of Administration
Intramuscular

Dose
250 mg (5ml of 50mg/ml)

Number of Horses Studied
2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
Longer than 60 days

Important: Depot preparations are excreted in an unpredictable manner

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 March 1994
NANDROLONE

Preparation Administered

Nandrolone phenylpropionate 50 mg/ml (Nandrolin®)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

470 mg

Number of Horses Studied

1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

40 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Important: Depot preparations are excreted in an unpredictable manner
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
PHENYL BUTAZONE

*Preparation Administered*

Paste formulation (Oralject P-Butazone paste®)

*Route of Administration*

Oral

*Dose*

3 grams

*Number of Horses Studied*

3

*Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)*

5 days in two horses

**THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD**

4 days in one horse

**Important:** The excretion of phenylbutazone and its metabolites will
be further prolonged following repeated dosing

It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
PHENYL BUTAZONE

Preparation Administered

Phenylbutazone sodium 130 mg/ml (Tomanol\textsuperscript{R} = 120 mg/ml phenylbutazone base)

Route of Administration

Intravenous

Dose

25 ml

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

5 days  
THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Important:  
The excretion of phenylbutazone and its metabolites will
be further prolonged following repeated dosing

It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
PHENYTOIN

Preparation Administered

Phenytoin 182mg/ml (Rexin\textsuperscript{R} Oral Paste for Horses)

Route of Administration

Oral

Dose

15 ml paste twice daily for 2 days, then 10 ml paste twice daily for 8 days

Number of Horses Studied

3

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

7 days after the last dose THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1998
PRILOCAINE

Preparation Administered
Prilocaine hydrochloride 20 mg/ml (2%)

Route of Administration
Intramuscular/subcutaneous

Dose
400 mg (20 ml)

Number of Horses Studied
4

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
2 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
PROCaine Penicillin

Preparation Administered

Procaine Penicillin 300mg (300,000IU)/ml

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

30 ml b.i.d. for 5 days

Number of Horses Studied

6

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

10 – 17 days following the last dose

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Important: The excretion of procaine following the administration of
procaine penicillin is extremely variable and can be intermittent

It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1998
PROMAZINE

Preparation Administered
Promazine Hydrochloride (Sedazine Granules) 30 mg/g

Route of Administration
Oral

Dose
900 mg

Number of Horses Studied
1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
Longer than 96 hours THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 December 1994
PHENYTOIN

*Preparation Administered*

Phenytoin 182mg/ml (Rexin<sup>R</sup> Oral Paste for Horses)

*Route of Administration*

Oral

*Dose*

15 ml paste twice daily for 2 days, then 10 ml paste twice daily for 8 days

*Number of Horses Studied*

3

*Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)*

7 days after the last dose

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1998
ROMIFIDINE

Preparation Administered
Romifidine 10 mg/ml (Sedivet®)

Route of Administration
Intravenous

Dose
30 mg (3ml)

Number of Horses Studied
3

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
2 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be
construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1998
STANOZOLOL

Preparation Administered

Stanozolol 50 mg/ml (Stanazol® Sterile Suspension)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

250 mg (5ml)

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

28 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 August 1995
STANOZOLOL

Preparation Administered

Stanozolol 50 mg/ml (Stanazol® Sterile Suspension)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

250 mg (5ml) followed by 250 mg (5ml) one week later

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

35 days after the second dose

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 August 1995
TESTOSTERONE

Preparation Administered

Testosterone enanthate 25 mg/ml (contained in AnadocalinR injection)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

125 mg (5ml)

Number of Horses Studied

2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

21 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
TESTOSTERONE

Preparation Administered

Testosterone suspension 100 mg/ml (RWR Testosterone Suspension 100®)

Route of Administration

Intramuscular

Dose

500 mg (5ml)

Number of Horses Studied

3

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

21 days

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
TESTOSTERONE DEPOT

**Preparation Administered**

Testosterone hexahydrobenzoate 20 mg/ml  
Testosterone THHT n-butyl 20 mg/ml  
Testosterone cyclopentyl propionate 10 mg/ml  
Testosterone propionate 10 mg/ml

**Route of Administration**

Intramuscular

**Dose**

10 ml)

**Number of Horses Studied**

2

**Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)**

17 days in one horse  
**THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD**  
15 days in one horse
**Important:** Depot preparations are excreted in an unpredictable manner.

It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE

Preparation Administered
Testosterone propionate 50 mg/ml (AVP supertest®)

Route of Administration
Intramuscular

Dose
250 mg (5ml)

Number of Horses Studied
2

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
Longer than 10 days  THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
THEOPHYLLINE

Preparation Administered
Theophylline pellets (Bykophyllin®)

Route of Administration
Oral (in feed)

Dose
6 grams

Number of Horses Studied
1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)
Longer than 7 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE

*Preparation Administered*

Triamcinolone acetonide 6 mg/ml (Triamolone Forte®)

*Route of Administration*

Intramuscular

*Dose*

24 mg (4ml)

*Number of Horses Studied*

2

*Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)*

15 days in one horse

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

9 days in one horse
It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE

Preparation Administered

Triamcinolone acetonide 6 mg/ml (Triamolone forte®)

Route of Administration

Intra-articular

Dose

24 mg (4ml)

Number of Horses Studied

1

Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)

3 days THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Important: Only one horse; only one joint

It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be
construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
XYLAZINE

**Preparation Administered**

Xylazine hydrochloride (Xylazine base 50 mg/ml)

**Route of Administration**

Intravenous

**Dose**

500 mg (10 ml)

**Number of Horses Studied**

2

**Period of Detection (including metabolites and/or artifacts)**

3 days  
THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

It is stressed that these results are based upon administration trials using only limited numbers of horses and should not be
construed as absolute for every horse to which this substance is administered and for every dosage regime used. The AEVA accepts no responsibility or liability with respect to the use of this data.

1 November 1992
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Appendix