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1 November 1992
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 pharmacokinetic 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”.
7.

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**

Acephromazine 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

Acepromazine 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
ASPIRIN

Preparation Administered

Lysine acetylsalicylate 10 g/50ml (= 5.52 g acetylsalicylic acid) (Vetalgin®)

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
BETHAMETHASONE

Preparation Administered

Betamethasone injection 2 mg/ml (Betsolan^{R})

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-H®)

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™)

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 \hspace{1cm} 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-5®)

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
(Dexafort<sup>®</sup>)

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  THIS IS NOT A
WITHHOLDING PERIOD

6 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
DEXAMETHASONE

Preparation Administered

Dexamethasone trimethylacetate 5 mg/ml (Tridexin 0.5\textsuperscript{R})

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<sup>R</sup> 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®)

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

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD

42 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.

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
NANDROLONE

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

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 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
PHENYLBUTAZONE

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
4 days in one horse

Important: The excretion of phenylbutazone and its metabolites will

THIS IS NOT A WITHHOLDING PERIOD
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
PHENYLBUTAZONE

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 (Rexit 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® 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 Anadocalin® 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 100R®)

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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1 November 1992
Appendix