



## Change to definition of prohibited substances to be made in Greyhounds Australasia Rules

Notice to trainers – The definition of prohibited substance within GAR 1 is to be updated

On 1 March 2018, Greyhounds Australasia will update the definition of a *Prohibited Substance* within Greyhounds Australasia Rule 1. The aim of this change is to provide a more detailed list of prohibited substance categories while also aligning the definition with other racing codes, which is important for cross-code regulatory bodies and the laboratories.

Although the changes appear detailed, participants should be reassured that the change in definition will not significantly change the way laboratories conduct testing or report the detection of prohibited substances. The definition of prohibited substance is largely unchanged in practice but is hopefully much easier for participants to understand and ensure they present their greyhounds free of prohibited substances on race day.

The revised definition of 'prohibited substance' within GAR 1 is as follows:

*"prohibited substance" means a substance defined by the following criteria or which falls within any of the groups of substances declared herein unless it is an exempted substance.*

- (a) *Substances capable at any time of causing either directly or indirectly an action or effect, or both an action and effect, within one or more of the following mammalian body systems:*
- i. the nervous system*
  - ii. the cardiovascular system*
  - iii. the respiratory system*
  - iv. the digestive system*
  - v. the musculo-skeletal system*
  - vi. the endocrine system*
  - vii. the urinary system*
  - viii. the reproductive system*
  - ix. the blood system*
  - x. the immune system*

(b) *Substances falling within, but not limited to, the following categories:*

- i. acidifying agents*
- ii. adrenergic blocking agents*
- iii. adrenergic stimulants*
- iv. agents affecting calcium and bone metabolism*
- v. agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression*
- vi. alcohols*
- vii. alkalinising agents*
- viii. anabolic agents*
- ix. anaesthetic agents*
- x. analgesics*
- xi. antiangina agents*
- xii. antianxiety agents*
- xiii. antiarrhythmic agents*
- xiv. anticholinergic agents*
- xv. anticoagulants*
- xvi. anticonvulsants*
- xvii. antidepressants*
- xviii. antiemetics*
- xix. antifibrinolytic agents*
- xx. antihistamines*
- xxi. antihypertensive agents*
- xxii. anti-inflammatory agents*
- xxiii. antinauseants*
- xxiv. antineoplastic agents*
- xxv. antipsychotic agents*
- xxvi. antipyretics*
- xxvii. antirheumatoid agents*
- xxviii. antispasmodic agents*
- xxix. antithrombotic agents*
- xxx. antitussive agents*
- xxxi. blood coagulants*
- xxxii. bronchodilators*
- xxxiii. bronchospasm relaxants*
- xxxiv. buffering agents*
- xxxv. central nervous system stimulants*
- xxxvi. cholinergic agents*
- xxxvii. corticosteroids*
- xxxviii. depressants*
- xxxix. diuretics*
- xl. erectile dysfunction agents*
- xli. fibrinolytic agents*
- xlii. haematopoietic agents*
- xliii. haemostatic agents*
- xliv. hormones (including trophic hormones) and their synthetic counterparts*
- xlv. hypnotics*
- xlvi. hypoglycaemic agents*
- xlvii. hypolipidaemic agents*

- xlvi. *immunomodifiers*
- xlvii. *masking agents*
  - l. *muscle relaxants*
  - li. *narcotic analgesics*
  - lii. *neuromuscular agents*
  - liii. *oxygen carriers*
  - liv. *plasma volume expanders*
  - lv. *respiratory stimulants*
  - lvi. *sedatives*
  - lvii. *stimulants*
- lviii. *sympathomimetic amines*
  - lix. *tranquillisers*
  - lx. *vasodilators*
  - lxi. *vasopressor agents*
  - lxii. *vitamins administered by injection*

- (c) *any substance administered to disguise or make undetectable, or attempt to disguise or make undetectable, the administration of any of the substance(s) referred to in paragraph (a) or (b);*
- (d) *any substance(s) specified in Schedules 1 to 9 inclusive of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (Commonwealth) as amended from time to time.*
- (e) *unusual or abnormal amounts of an endogenous, environmental, dietary, or otherwise naturally present, substance;*
- (f) *a metabolite, isomer or artefact of any of the substance(s) referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) irrespective of whether or not such metabolite, isomer or artefact has any pharmacological effect;*

In addition to the definition above, various thresholds exist for prohibited substances that occur naturally within a greyhound and are listed within GAR 83 (6) – (12). These thresholds include testosterone, ethanol metabolites, hydrocortisone, 3-methoxytyramine, cobalt and arsenic.

*Permanently banned prohibited substances* are a type of *prohibited substance* listed within GAR 79A which are banned at all times and tested for in out of competition testing as well as standard race day swabbing. These substances must never be possessed, acquired, attempted to be acquired, administered or allowed to be administered to any greyhound from birth until retirement.

*Prohibited substances* can be possessed providing that is done so in accordance with GAR 84 and can be administered where reasonably indicated, but must not be detected in a sample taken when presented for an Event. Any use must be recorded in treatment records (GAR 84A).

Substances specified in Schedules 1 to 9 of the *Standard* are regularly updated by the federal Government and can be viewed here: <https://www.tga.gov.au/publication/poisons-standard-susmp>

Table 1 below gives examples of specific prohibited substances that fall into each category listed within part b of the definition, but this list is not exhaustive and for clarification, participants should check with their veterinarian or controlling body before administering.

**Table 1: Examples of prohibited substances described in Part b of the definition of prohibited substance (N.B. Some examples given also fall within GAR 79A and are permanently banned prohibited substances. Again, participants should check with their veterinarian or controlling body before administering.)**

<b>Prohibited Substance Part B</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Acidifying agents	Ammonium chloride
Adrenergic blocking agents	Cyproterone, Metoprolol
Adrenergic stimulants	Adrenaline, Isoprenaline
Agents affecting calcium and bone metabolism	Calcitriol, Growth Hormone
Agents that directly or indirectly affect or manipulate gene expression	Insulin Like Growth Factor 1, Darbepoetin alfa
Alcohols	Alcohol, Methanol
Alkalinising agents	Sodium bicarbonate
Anabolic agents	Testosterone, Stanozolol, Methandriol, Nandrolone, Ethyloestrenol (males)
Anaesthetic agents	Lignocaine, Bupivacaine, Procaine, Ketamine
Analgesics	Tramadol, Dipyrone (Metamizole)
Anti-angina agents	Amlodipine, Glyceryl trinitrate
Anti-anxiety agents	Diazepam, Alprazolam
Anti-arrhythmic agents	Atenolol, Sotalol, Lignocaine, Disopyramide
Anticholinergic agents	Dextromethorphan, Bupropion
Anti-coagulants	Heparin sodium, Rivaroxaban
Anti-convulsants	Clonazepam, Gabapentin
Anti-depressants	Clomipramine, Fluoxetine, Venlafaxine
Anti-emetics	Metoclopramide, Maropitant
Anti-fibrinolytic agents	Aminocaproic acid, Tranexamic acid
Anti-histamines	Chlorphenamine, Fexofenadine
Anti-hypertensive agents	Quinapril, Spironolactone
Anti-inflammatory agents	Carprofen, Meloxicam, Tolfenamic acid, Diclofenac, Flunixin, Ketoprofen, Piroxicam, Firocoxib, Phenylbutazone, Corticosteroids
Anti-nauseants	Mirtazapine, Prochlorperazine
Anti-neoplastic agents	Letrozole, Medroxyprogesterone acetate
Anti-psychotic agents	Lithium carbonate, Risperidone
Anti-pyretics	Ketoprofen, Salicylates
Anti-rheumatoid agents	Sodium aurothiomalate, Methotrexate
Anti-spasmodic agents	Hyoscine, Propantheline
Anti-thrombotic agents	Prasugrel, Ticlopidine
Anti-tussive agents	Pholcodine, Acetylcysteine, Guaifenesin, Dextromethorphan
Blood coagulants	Aprotinin, Tranexamic acid
Bronchodilators	Salbutamol, Clenbuterol
Bronchospasm relaxants	Theophylline, Terbutaline
Buffering agents	Beta-alanine, Sodium bicarbonate
Central nervous system stimulants	Cocaine, Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Caffeine, Theobromine, Benzylpiperazine
Cholinergic agents	Physostigmine, Pilocarpine

Corticosteroids	Dexamethasone, Methylprednisolone, Fludrocortisone, Prednisolone, Hydrocortisone
Depressants	Pentobarbitone, Alcohol, Cannabis, Arsenic
Diuretics	Frusemide, Hydrochlorothiazide, Spironolactone
Erectile dysfunction agents	Sildenafil citrate, Tadalafil
Fibrinolytic agents	Streptokinase, Tissue plasminogen activator
Haematopoietic agents	Cobalt, Cyanocobalamin, Ferumoxytol
Haemostatic agents	Aminocaproic acid, Tranexamic acid
Hormones (including trophic hormones) and their synthetic counterparts	Nandrolone, Testosterone, Boldenone
Hypnotics	Zolpidem, Mirtazapine
Hypoglycaemic agents	Metformin, Acarbose
Hypolipidaemic agents	Atorvastatin, Fenofibrate
Immunomodifiers	Peginterferon Alfa 2A/2B, Plerixafor, Cimetidine
Masking agents	Diuretics
Muscle relaxants	Dantrolene sodium, Diazepam
Narcotic analgesics	Morphine, Buprenorphine, Fentanyl, Oxycodone, Dermorphins
Neuromuscular agents	Succinylcholine, Doxacurium
Oxygen carriers	Perfluorochemicals, and Modified Hemoglobin Products
Plasma volume expanders	Polygeline, Hetastarch
Respiratory stimulants	Doxapram
Sedatives	Xylazine, Phenobarbitone, Acepromazine
Stimulants	Caffeine, Dexamphetamine, Modafinil, Methylsyneprine, Syneprine, Phentermine
Sympathomimetic amines	Methylphenidate, Pseudoephedrine
Tranquillisers	Acepromazine, Zolazepam
Vasodilators	Heptaminol, Clenbuterol, Salbutamol, Minoxidil
Vasopressor agents	Dobutamine, Phenylephrine
Vitamins administered by injection	Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin), Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid), Vitamin B-Complex

\* Some substances listed are permanently banned prohibited substances