



**36th asian
racing conference
Mumbai India 2016**

24TH - 29TH JANUARY 2016, MUMBAI INDIA

GALLOPING AHEAD GLOBALLY



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www.arcindia2016.com

The appropriate role of vets in stables

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Regulatory framework



THE RULES OF RACING

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Date: 23 ▼ January ▼ 2016 ▼  

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PART 3 - GENERAL DUTIES OF TRAINERS - (C)21 to (C)49

28. Veterinary treatment and medication

28.1 A Trainer must ensure that all treatments and medication administered to a horse under his care or control are given in the interests of its best health and welfare.

28.2 Accordingly

28.2.1 every treatment must be fully justifiable by the medical condition of the horse receiving the treatment,

28.2.2 horses that are not trainable as a result of injury or disease must be given appropriate veterinary treatment before training is resumed, and

28.2.3 the Trainer must obtain advice from the Veterinary Surgeon prescribing a treatment as to the appropriate level of training during the duration of the treatment.

28.3 Rule 33 contains further provision in respect of treatment which applies when a horse is on Racecourse Property.

28.4 Schedule (B)3 7.1 contains a restriction in respect of the giving to a horse of any substance on the day of a race.

Universal roles

first aid type care



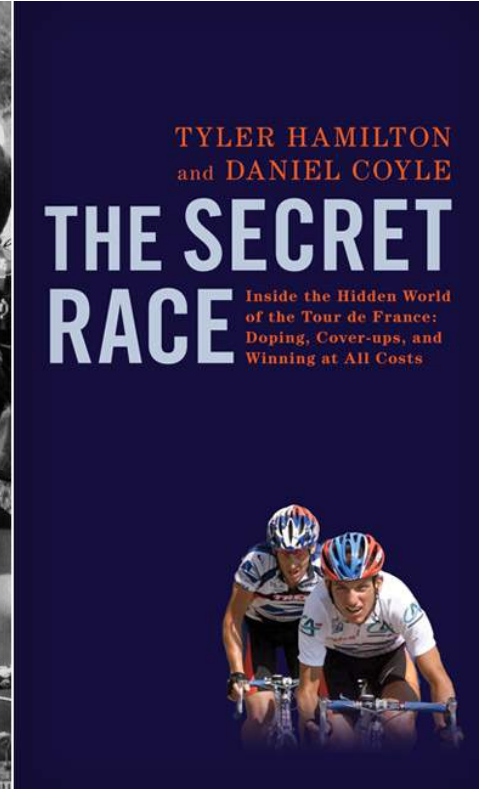
Preventive medicine



Definitely not 'the team doctor'



Michele Ferrari at his desk



Injury prevention



How to ensure its all ethical?



Declaration on admission to the profession

Rights and responsibilities go hand in hand. For this reason, on admission to membership of the RCVS, and in exchange for the right to practise veterinary surgery in the UK, every veterinary surgeon makes a declaration, which, since 1 April 2012, has been:

" I PROMISE AND SOLEMNLY DECLARE that I will pursue the work of my profession with integrity and accept my responsibilities to the public, my clients, the profession and the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and that, ABOVE ALL, my constant endeavour will be to ensure the health and welfare of animals committed to my care."

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Scope of stables vet role



Regulatory actions

Licensing?



An effective communication mechanism?

Administrative burden?

Divisive?

Inadvertent consequences

- Anti-infective agents notice

BHA Notices Section

Detection of the Use of Anti-Infective drugs

The Authority's position is that it should implement its approach of strict liability for the use of prohibited substances with discretion for such anti-infective drugs. Firstly, because some anti-infective treatments are given for certain durations to avoid the development of drug resistance, low levels of drugs such as antibiotics, may be present after

Therefore the Authority advises that for anti-infective drugs, with specified exceptions as below, their standing instruction to the testing laboratory in respect of a report of a screening finding of anti-infective drugs is not to produce a Certificate of Analysis.

Define the boundaries



Levothyroxine



BHA NOTICE: USE OF LEVOTHYROXINE SODIUM

BHA recognises that equine endocrinology is a complex, relatively poorly researched, but fast growing field. It is aware of the administration of levothyroxine sodium to horses in training and would like to clarify whether, when and how that may be done under BHA Rules of Racing (Rules).

Levothyroxine sodium is a synthetic homologue of the naturally occurring thyroid hormone, thyroxine (T₄). It is a prohibited substance therefore it must not be present in the horses system on raceday.

The Rules - **Rule (C)28. Veterinary treatment and medication** clearly state that "every treatment must be fully justifiable by the medical condition of the horse receiving the treatment".

In order for BHA to be satisfied that administration of levothyroxine sodium to a horse in training is justified the expectation is that the horse would have undergone dynamic endocrine tests showing good evidence of either equine metabolic syndrome or hypothyroidism.

Bisphosphonates



BHA NOTICE: USE OF BISPHOSPHONATES

This notice is to provide clarity on the BHA's expectations with regard to the use of bisphosphonates in horses under the care or control of a Trainer.

The relevant Rules of Racing ("Rules") that apply to this scenario are:

Rule (C)13. Duty to keep medication records

13.1 A record of any Treatment administered to a horse under the care or control of a Licensed Trainer or Permitted Trainer must be kept by the trainer for a period of not less than one year.

28. Veterinary treatment and medication

28.1 A Trainer must ensure that all treatments and medication administered to a horse under his care or control are given in the interests of its best health and welfare.
28.2 Accordingly

28.2.1 every treatment must be fully justifiable by the medical condition of the horse receiving the treatment.

28.2.2 horses that are not trainable as a result of injury or disease must be given appropriate veterinary treatment before training is resumed, and

28.2.3 the Trainer must obtain advice from the Veterinary Surgeon prescribing a treatment as to the appropriate level of training during the duration of the treatment.

Ensure regulatory oversight

- Experienced, credible regulatory vets
- Inclusive Out Of Competition Testing programme
- Monitor Medication records
- Document medication and supplements present in stables





Thank You