ILLEGAL PRACTICES

96. All horses entered in NSBA events are subject to drug and/or tail testing. Drug and/or tail testing of the horses entered in NSBA approved events will be conducted by a licensed veterinarian(s), approved by the NSBA, at the request of show management or NSBA. Said veterinarian(s) may appoint a technician(s) to perform certain duties under this article.

a) In the event the NSBA classes are held in conjunction with a breed World Show or Congress, those show's medication rules shall prevail.

b) Each owner, exhibitor, trainer and agent is responsible for compliance with these rules.

97. No person shall cause to be administered internally or externally, to a horse, either before or during an approved event, any medication, drug, mechanical device or artificial appliance which is of such character as could affect its performance or appearance at that event, EXCEPT FOR THOSE CONDITIONALLY PERMITTED THERAPEUTIC MEDICATIONS, THE USE OF WHICH IS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR IN THE THERAPEUTIC MEDICATION SUBSECTION OF THIS RULE AND NOT OTHERWISE PROHIBITED BY GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS. Upon discovery of administration of such drug, medication, mechanical device or artificial appliance, show management shall immediately report the matter to NSBA. Any action or substance administered internally or externally, whether drugs or otherwise, which may interfere with the testing procedure and/or detection of any foreign substance to mask or screen the presence of such drug, is forbidden.

a) Presence of such medication or drug in a horse participating in an NSBA-approved event shall be grounds for the Executive Committee or other appropriate committee of the Association to take the following action. If it is determined that the use of said drug or medication was not within the guidelines set in the Therapeutic Medication section of this rule:

- **1)** The horse shall be disqualified from all classes in which it participates at the show;
- **2)** Ban the owner, exhibitor and/or absolutely responsible party from participation in future NSBA-approved events for such period as determined and/or be fined or penalized as determined by the Executive Committee or other appropriate committee.

b) It is presumed that the sample of urine, saliva, blood or other substance tested by the approved laboratory to which it is sent is the one taken from the horse in question, and its integrity is preserved. All procedure of such collection and preservation, transfer to the laboratory, and analysis of the sample are correct and accurate, and that the report received from the laboratory pertains to the sample taken from the horse in question. It correctly reflects the condition of the horse during the event in which he/she was entered, with the burden on the exhibitor or other responsible party to prove otherwise at any hearing in regard to the matter conducted by the NSBA.

c) Presence of such medication or drug in a horse participating in a NSBA-approved event shall be grounds for the appropriate committee of the Association to take the following action: The horse and the individual(s) responsible for the condition of the horse shall forfeit any points, prizes and/or earnings earned at that NSBA show, ban the responsible individual(s) from participation in further NSBA-approved events or shows for such periods as determined appropriate.

d) The responsible individual as defined in this rule may be disciplined under the Association's general disciplinary procedure.

e) The above specified individuals are absolutely responsible for a horse's condition, and are presumed to know all rules and regulations of the Association and the penalty provisions of said rules. Their voluntary action in presenting or causing the horse to be presented at show grounds for exhibition, entering a horse or exhibiting one in an approved show, and their absolute responsibility for the condition of the horse, may make them eligible for disciplinary sanctions, whether or not they had actual knowledge of the presence of a forbidden drug, directly participated in the administration thereof, innocently miscalculated its retention time in the horse's system, or for any other reason that its presence is established.

f) An individual is absolutely responsible for a horse's condition if:

- **1)** She/he designates him/herself on the entry blank as exhibitor, or authorizes another to designate him/her as exhibitor on the entry blank;
- **2)** She/he signs the entry blank on behalf of him/herself or another, or causes an agent or representative to sign it;
- **3)** She/he physically participates in the event in riding or showing the horse; or
- **4)** She/he is the actual trainer, having presented or caused to be presented the horse at the show grounds for exhibition. Both the exhibitor designated on the entry blank and one having actual possession of the horse while physically participating with the horse in the event are conclusively presumed to be authorized by the owner to execute all documents, necessary or convenient, to allow the horse's participation in an NSBA-approved event, including documents pertaining to drug testing and use of Lasix. If an individual is prevented from performing his/her duties, including absolute responsibility for the condition of the horse, by illness or otherwise, or is absent from the show, he/she shall immediately notify the show secretary and, at the same time, appoint a substitute. Such substitute shall place his/her name on the entry blank forthwith. The exhibitor and owner acknowledge an exhibitor represents the owner in regard to his/her horses entered in an approved show.

g) The trainer/exhibitor or his/her representative, must be present when the saliva, urine, or other specimen is taken from his/her horse, and must remain until the specimen is sealed and the official form signed by him, or his representative, as witness to the taking of the specimen.

h) Every exhibitor shall, upon request of show management or representative or NSBA representative, permit a specimen of urine, saliva, blood or other substance to be taken for testing. Refusal to comply with such request shall constitute grounds for immediate disqualification of the horse from further participation at the show. The horse will be banned from participation in future NSBA approved events or shows for such period of time as determined by the Executive Committee or other such appropriate committee, and shall constitute grounds for suspension of NSBA membership. If the laboratory report on the chemical analysis of saliva, urine, blood or other substance taken from the horse indicates the presence of a forbidden drug or medication, this shall be taken as prima facie evidence that such substance has been administered to the horse either internally or externally. Failure on the part of the owner, trainer/representative/exhibitor, to be present at, or refusal to allow the taking of any specimen, or any act or threat to prevent or otherwise interfere therewith, shall be cause for disqualification of the horse involved, and the matter shall be referred to NSBA for further action.

i) All NSBA entrants shall be subject to tail testing, with a testing program being conducted per recommendations by the Board of Directors.

THERAPEUTIC MEDICATIONS

(Does not apply if prohibited by governmental regulations)

j) EXHIBITORS, OWNERS, TRAINERS AND VETERINARIANS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST THE USE OF MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, TONICS, PASTES AND PRODUCTS OF ANY KIND, THE INGREDIENTS AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WHICH ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY KNOWN. MANY OF THEM MAY CONTAIN A FORBIDDEN SUBSTANCE.

1) Forbidden Drugs or Substances:

- **a.** Any drug or substance considered a Class I or Class II substance as defined in the most current revision of *ARCI's Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances*.
- **b.** Any stimulant, depressant, tranquilizer, sedative, analgesic, local anesthetic, or psychotropic (mood and/or behavior altering) substance which could affect the performance of a horse (stimulants and depressants are defined as substances which stimulate or depress the cardiovascular, respiratory or central nervous systems.)
- **c.** Any anabolic steroid
- **d.** Clenbuterol
- **e.** Albuterol
- **f.** Any metabolite and/or analog of any of the above described forbidden drugs or substances.
- **g.** Any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) other than those allowed by NSBA at the proper therapeutic dosage as contained in these guidelines.
- **h.** Any substance, regardless of how harmless or innocuous it might be, which might interfere with the detection or quantitation of any substance defined in 1) a – c above.

2) Conditionally permitted therapeutic medication:

- **a.** Any drug, medication or substance, which could affect the performance of a horse that is used for the legitimate treatment of illness or injury and is not specified as a forbidden substance as defined in paragraph 1) (a) above shall be considered a conditionally permitted therapeutic medication.
  HOWEVER, THESE DRUGS OR SUBSTANCES ARE FORBIDDEN AND USE THEREOF SUBJECTS THE PERSON TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION, UNLESS ALL CONDITIONS OF THEIR ADMINISTRATION ARE MET.

Each of the following requirements is a condition to authorize administration of conditionally permitted therapeutic medications, which shall be verified in a written medication report, in a form acceptable to NSBA and available from NSBA Show Management. It will be completed in its' entirety, and filed with show management before exhibition of the horse: (See d through k)

- **b.** Administration by a veterinarian who is a member in good standing of the AAEP (American Association of Equine Practitioners) and licensed to practice veterinary medicine in the state where the event is being held or from a written prescription (written instruction) by a licensed veterinarian, who is a member in good standing of the AAEP, which documents administration of medication necessary for the treatment of illness or injury. The administration of a conditionally permitted therapeutic medication for the purpose of transport, grooming, training, etc. is not therapeutic under this authorization rule.
- **c.** The horse must be withdrawn and kept out of competition for not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered with the exception of Furosemide.
- **d.** Identification of the medication: (name, amount, strength, and mode of administration.)
- **e.** Date and time of administration.
- **f.** Identification of the horse: name, age, color, sex and entry number.
- **g.** Diagnosis of illness/injury, reason for administration, and name of administering and/or prescribing AAEP veterinarian.
- **h.** Signature of veterinarian or person administering the medication. If by prescription (written instructions) a copy must be attached to medication report.
- **i.** The medication report form must be filed with show management within one hour after administration of the medication or one hour after show management is available, if administration occurs at a time other than during competition hours.
- **j.** The medication report must be signed by show management and the time of receipt recorded on the report.
- **k.** While this report must be filed only if the administered medication will be present in amounts detectable in blood and/or urine samples at the time of competition/sampling, exhibitors are hereby cautioned that it is their responsibility to determine whether or not such medication has had time to clear the horses' system. IF THERE IS ANY DOUBT, A MEDICATION REPORT SHOULD BE FILED.

3) Restrictions concerning use of a conditionally permitted medications that may be administered within 24 hours of showing:

- **a.** The drugs or medications listed below may be administered within 24 hours of showing and should be administered in accordance with the recommendation following each to best assure compliance with maximum allowable plasma levels.
  - (1) Phenylbutazone -The maximum permitted plasma concentration of phenylbutazone is 15.0 micrograms per milliliter, and the maximum permitted trace level is 2.0 micrograms per milliliter. When phenylbutazone is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 2.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 2.0 grams, which equals two 1.0 gram tablets, or two 1.0 gram units of paste, or 10.0 cc of the injectable (200 milligrams per milliliter. No part of a dose should be administered during the twelve (12) hours prior to competing. If the medication is administered in the feed, the medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least twelve (12) hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five consecutive days.
  - (2) Flunixin **-** The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Flunixin is 1.0 microgram per milliliter, and the maximum permitted trace level is 0.2 micrograms per milliliter. When Flunixin Meglumine (Banamine) is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 0.5 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 500 milligrams, which equals two 250 milligram packets of granules, or one 500 milligram packet of granules, or 500 milligrams of the oral paste (available in 1500 milligram dose syringes), or 10.0 cc of the injectable (50 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered

during the twelve (12) hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least twelve (12) hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five successive days.

(3) Ketoprofen - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of ketoprofen is 40.0 nanograms per milliliter, and the maximum permitted trace level is 10.0 nanograms per milliliter. When Ketoprofen (Ketofen) is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligram per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 1.0 gram, which equals 10.0 cc of the injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No part of a dose should be administered during the twelve (12) hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used more than five successive days.

(4) Meclofenamic Acid **-** The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Meclofenamic Acid (Arquel) is 2.5 micrograms per milliliter, and the maximum permitted trace level is 0.1 micrograms per milliliter. When Meclofenamic Acid is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligram per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 1.0 gram, which equals two 500 milligram packets of granules. No part of a dose should be administered during the twelve (12) hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be consumed and/or removed at least twelve (12) hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five successive days.

(5) Naproxen - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Naproxen is 40.0 micrograms per milliliter, and the maximum permitted trace level is 2.0 micrograms per milliliter. When Naproxen is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 4.0 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 4.0 grams, which equals eight (8) 500 milligram tablets. No part of a dose should be administered during the twelve (12) hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be consumed and/or removed at least twelve (12) hours prior to competing. The medication should not be used for more than five successive days.

(6) Acetazolamide - may only be administered to horses documented through DNA testing to be positive (N/H or H/H) for HYPP (Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis). When Acetazolamide is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 3 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 3 grams.

(7) Furosemide or Lasix - when used, must be administered intravenously at least 4 hours prior to competition.

(8) Lidocaine/Mepivicaine - when administered within 24 hours of showing, may only be used under actual observation of event management (or their designated representative) and/or the official show veterinarian, either of which must sign the medication report form, to aid in the surgical repair of minor skin lacerations, which, by their very nature, would not prevent the horse from competing following surgery. Medication report form must be filed with show management as required in Section 2 above.

(9) Isoxsuprine **-** when administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Each 24 hours, not more than 1.6 milligrams per pound of body weight should be administered (usually divided in two equal doses given 12 hours apart.) For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily dose is 1600 milligrams, which equals eighty (80) twenty (20) milligram tablets. No part of a dose should be administered during the four (4) hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be consumed and/or removed at least four (4) hours prior to competing.

(10) Diclofenac (Surpass) - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Diclafenac is 0.005 micrograms per milliliter. Every 12 hours, not more than 73 mg of diclofenac liposomal cream should be administered (not more than 146 mg per 24 hour period) to one affected site. This 73 mg dose equals a 5-inch ribbon of cream not greater than 1/2 inch in width, which should be rubbed thoroughly into the hair over the joint or affected site using gloved hands. Administration of diclofenac cream should be discontinued 12 hours prior to competing. Do not apply diclofenac cream in combination with any other topical preparations including DMSO, nitrofurazone, or liniments and do not use on an open wound. Diclofenac cream should not be administered for more than 10 successive days.

(11) Firocoxib (Equioxx) (an NSAID) - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of Firocoxib (Equioxx) is 0.240 micrograms per milliliter. Guidelines: When Firocoxib (Equioxx) is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum daily does is 45.5 milligrams, which equals 0.1 milligram per kilogram of body weight once daily. No part of a dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competition. Firocoxib (Equioxx) should not be administered for more than 14 successive days.

(12) Dexamethasone - The maximum permitted plasma concentration is 3.0 nanograms per milliliter at the time of competition. Guidelines: In order to help trainers, owners and their veterinarians achieve compliance with this rule in connection with the therapeutic use of dexamethasone, it should be administered in accordance with the guidelines below. These guidelines include several alternative scenarios for dose time and route of administration. Whenever dexamethasone is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the animal. Alternative Number 1. (2.0 mg or less per 100 pounds IV or IM at 12 or more hours before competition). Each 24 hours, not more than 2.0 milligrams of dexamethasone injectable solution per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered intravenously or intramuscularly, preferably less. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily intravenous or intramuscular dose of dexamethasone injectable solution is 20.0 milligrams, which equals 5.0 milliliters of the injectable solution (4.0 milligrams per milliliter). No part of this dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days. Alternative Number 2. (0.5 mg or less per 100 pounds IV at 6 or more hours before competition). Each 24 hours, not more than 0.5 milligram of dexamethasone injectable solution per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered intravenously, preferably less. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily intravenous dose of dexamethasone injectable solution is 5.0 milligrams, which equals 1.25 milliliters of the injectable solution

(4.0 milligrams per milliliter). No part of this dose should be administered during the six hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days. Alternative Number 3. (1.0 mg or less per 100 pounds orally at 6 or more hours before competition). Each 24 hours, not more than 1.0 milligram of dexamethasone powder per 100 pounds of body weight should be administered orally, preferably less. For a 1,000 pound animal, the maximum daily oral dose of dexamethasone powder is 10.0 milligrams, which equals one packet of dexamethasone powder (10.0 milligrams per packet). No part of this dose should be administered during the 6 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed should be either consumed or removed at least six (6) hours prior to competing. Dexamethasone should not be administered for more than five successive days.

(13) Methocarbamol - The maximum permitted plasma concentration of methocarbamol is 0.5 micrograms per milliliter. Guidelines: Whenever methocarbamol is administered, the dose should be accurately calculated according to the actual weight of the horse. Each 24 hours, not more than 5.0 mg per pound of body weight should be administered, preferably less. For a 1000 pound animal, the maximum dose each 24 hours is 5.0 grams, which equals ten 500 milligram tablets or 50 cc of the injectable (100 milligrams per milliliter). No dose should be administered during the 24 hours immediately following the prior dose. No part of a dose should be administered during the 12 hours prior to competing. Any medicated feed must be consumed and/or removed at least 12 hours prior to competing. Methocarbamol should not be administered for more than five successive days.

b. Administration of these drugs does not require that the horse be withdrawn and kept out of competition for a period not less than 24 hours after the medication is administered. Nor is there a requirement that the medication report be filed with show management, except when Lidocaine/Mepivicaine is used (see 8) above)

c. If more than one non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug substance (NSAID) is present in the same plasma or urine sample it shall be considered a rule violation, no more than one is to be present in the same plasma or urine sample. ~~a concentration which exceeds trace levels.~~

d. If two of the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs listed above are administered at any time during the seven days prior to competing, one of them should not be administered during the 48 hours prior to competing, in order to avoid exceeding the maximum permitted trace level when two are present in the plasma.

e. If any third non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug is administered, it should not be administered during the seven days prior to competing. (Exception:) Dipyrone, a "masking" substance, is not to be administered during the 24 hours prior to competing. In the event a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug is administered in a manner that might cause the plasma concentration to exceed the quantitative restrictions of the rule (in the case of those permitted to be used) or might cause the drug to be detected at any level in plasma or urine (in the case of those not permitted to be used) the trainer and owner should withdraw the horse from competition. The animal should be withheld from competition until the plasma concentration of any permitted drug returns to acceptable levels and/or until any nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug not permitted by the rules is no longer present in the blood or urine. In the event Dipyrone is administered to a horse, the trainer and owner must comply with all of the requirements of section 2) of this addendum.

4) Each of the thirteen (13) medications allowed in section (3) above must be administered in accordance with the recommendations as given for each. Should the testing laboratory report the presence of one of these drugs in an amount greater than that which would be consistent with the recommendations or at a level higher than the maximum permitted plasma concentration for those listed in section 3 a) (1-3), the matter will be reviewed and disciplinary action may be taken.

5) Burden of persuasion to establish correct dosage and time limitation rests with the responsible person.

a. Additionally, as drugs or substances described in subparagraphs 1) (b-h) above, in order to avoid disqualification by detection of a presence in the horses' system, the medication/substance must be administered or prescribed (letter of instruction) by an AAEP veterinarian, for the legitimate treatment of illness or injury, and administered at least 24 hours before exhibition. Should the testing laboratory report the presence of these drugs in an amount greater than that which would be consistent with the specified dosage and/or time constraint or dosage for legitimate treatment of illness or injury, the laboratory test result will be reviewed and disciplinary action may be taken.

b. Laboratory detection of an excessive dosage of an otherwise conditionally permitted therapeutic drug or drugs specified in subparagraphs 1) (b-h) above shall constitute presumption of a violation of this rule, and the responsible party has the burden of persuasion to establish that the dosage was administered within rule specifications.

c. To avoid this rule violation presumption and the stringent responsibilities of this rule, the responsible party may decide to simply withdraw the horse from competition for at least 24 hours following the last administration of any conditionally permitted therapeutic drug.

d. The above guidelines are not considered as authorization administration of medication to any horse in any quantity and shall not be deemed to modify this rule in any manner regarding maximum allowable concentrations. These guidelines do not guarantee compliance with this rule but are offered to assist responsible parties in complying with the requirements of this rule. Responsible parties are advised to consult a knowledgeable veterinarian. Reliance upon these guidelines will not serve as a defense to a charge of violation of NSBA rules regarding administration of forbidden substance.

k) Notwithstanding the general prohibition of this rule against artificial appliances, the use of a pacemaker or prosthetic eye may be permitted if the owner files written request for permission and submits documentation as requested. Request will then be submitted to NSBA's Executive Committee for consideration, after which, if the request is approved, such authorization will be noted on the horse's show record at the NSBA Office.