

CHAPTER 7890
MINNESOTA RACING COMMISSION
HORSE MEDICATION

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7890.0100 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subpart 1, see M.R.]

Subp. 1a **Alkalinizing agents.** "Alkalinizing agents" means substances, including bicarbonate of soda (sodium bicarbonate or baking soda), that are used to increase the plasma or serum pH, bicarbonate level, or TCO_2 level of a horse

[For text of subps 2 to 12, see M.R.]

Subp. 13. **Medication.** "Medication" is a substance, compound, or element, or combination thereof, which is or can be administered to a horse for the purpose of preventing, curing, or alleviating the effects of any disease, condition, ailment, or infirmity, or symptom thereof, or for altering in any way the behavior, attitude, temperament, or performance of a horse, including athletic performance. The term medication includes all analgesics, anesthetics, depressants, narcotics, stimulants, tranquilizers, and other classifications of medications. Nothing herein shall be deemed to include.

A The following NSAIDs:

(1) Bute, provided that the test sample does not contain more than the micrograms of the substance or metabolites thereof per milliliter of blood plasma permitted in Minnesota Statutes, section 240.24, subdivision 2,

[For text of subitems (2) and (3), see M.R.]

B Furosemide, provided, however, that it is administered pursuant to the provisions of part 7890 0140, subpart 7a, and further provided that: the specific gravity of the post-race urine sample is not below 1.010 or, if the specific gravity is below 1.010 or a urine sample is unavailable for testing, the concentration of Furosemide must not exceed 100 nanograms per milliliter of serum or plasma in the post-race blood sample

[For text of items C and D, see M.R.]

[For text of subp 13a, see M.R.]

Subp. 13b. **Milkshaking.** "Milkshaking" (or bicarbonate loading) means the use of an alkalinizing agent administered through a nasogastric tube or by any other means that changes the normal physiological state of a horse through elevation of plasma or serum TCO_2

[For text of subps 14 to 16, see M.R.]

Subp. 16a. **TCO_2 .** " TCO_2 " means total dissolved carbon dioxide.

[For text of subps 17 to 19, see M.R.]

Subp. 19a **Venom.** "Venom" means toxic or poisonous secretions of an animal such as the snake, snail, scorpion, spider, and others.

[For text of subps 20 and 21, see M.R.]

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240 23*

History: *33 SR 8*

7890.0110 MEDICATIONS AND PRACTICES PROHIBITED.

Subpart 1 **Administration.** No person shall administer or cause to be administered to a horse within 48 hours of a race in which it is scheduled to run any medication (except as permitted by part 7890 0100, subpart 13, items A to D) by injection, oral or topical

administration, rectal infusion or suppository, or by inhalation and no horse participating in a race shall carry in its body any substance foreign to the natural horse, except as permitted by part 7890.0100, subpart 13, items A to D. Post-race samples of plasma, serum, or urine must not contain any substances, drugs, medications, or metabolites of substances, drugs, or medications not specifically permitted by commission rule or law.

Subp 2. **Nasogastric tube.** The use of a nasogastric tube (a tube longer than six inches, inserted in a horse's nostril) for the administration of any substance to an entered horse within the 48-hour period prior to post time shall not be permitted without prior permission of the commission veterinarian. No licensee other than a veterinarian shall possess a nasogastric tube as described in this subpart on the grounds of an association under the jurisdiction of the commission

[For text of subps 3 and 4, see MR]

Subp 5 **Presence.** The presence of more than one of the three approved NSAIDs or any unapproved NSAID in the post-race serum, plasma, or urine sample is not permitted.

Subp 6 **Possession.** The possession or use of a drug, substance, venom, medication, or blood doping agent for which a recognized analytical method to detect and confirm the administration of such substance has not been developed on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the commission is prohibited

Subp. 7 **Use.** The use of agents that elevate the horse's bicarbonate level, TCO_2 , or pH level above those existing naturally in the untreated horse at normal physiological concentrations is prohibited. The following also apply to TCO_2

A A commission veterinarian may draw serum or plasma samples from a horse for the purpose of obtaining a TCO_2 level

B Blood samples for TCO_2 may be drawn prior to or after the race. Samples drawn prior to a race shall be drawn before the official post time. For the purpose of harness racing, blood samples shall be drawn prior to warm-up. Samples drawn after the race shall be drawn no sooner than 90 minutes following official post time for that race

C The pre-race or post-race TCO_2 level in the blood shall not exceed 37 millimoles per liter of blood

D The provisions of part 7892.0120, subpart 5, pertaining to split samples, shall not apply to blood samples drawn for the purpose of TCO_2 testing

E Provisions for split sample testing for TCO_2 analysis shall be arranged by the trainer or designee at the time of sampling. The trainer shall be responsible for the cost of split sample testing. The trainer or designee shall make arrangements for payment prior to or at the time of sampling. The split sample shall be sent to the commission contract laboratory as a separate blind sample. No other provisions for split sample testing shall be available

Subp 8. **Prohibition.** The possession or use of venom or blood doping agents by any person on the grounds under the jurisdiction of the commission is not permitted.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240.23*

History: 33 SR 8

7890.0130 FINDINGS OF CHEMIST.

Subpart 1 **Prima facie evidence.** A finding by a chemist of any medication or metabolite, substance foreign to the natural horse, or NSAIDs or furosemide exceeding the allowable test levels provided in part 7890.0100, subpart 13, item A, in the test sample of a horse shall be considered prima facie evidence that the medication, substance, NSAIDs or furosemide was administered to the horse prior to the race and carried in the body of the horse while participating in a race. Horses racing on NSAIDs or furosemide must show a detectable concentration of the drug or metabolites in the post-race serum, plasma, or urine sample. A finding by a chemist of any venom or blood doping agent in the test sample of a horse shall be considered prima facie evidence that the venom or blood doping agent was

administered to the horse prior to the race and carried in the body of the horse while participating in a race. A finding by a chemist of a level of TCO_2 greater than 37 millimoles per liter of blood in the test sample of a horse shall be considered prima facie evidence that an alkalinizing agent was administered to the horse prior to the race.

[For text of subp 2, see M R]

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240 23*

History: 33 SR 8

7890.0140 BLEEDERS.

[For text of subps 1 to 7, see M.R.]

Subp. 7a **Conditions required for furosemide administration.** Furosemide shall be administered intravenously by a veterinarian employed by the owner or trainer of the horse. The furosemide must be administered a minimum of four hours before scheduled post time for any bleeder entered to race and the dose level of furosemide must be no less than 150 milligrams and must not exceed 250 milligrams (no less than three nor more than five milliliters of a 50 milligram/milliliter or five percent solution) per administration, except in cases where the horse has been determined by the commission veterinarian and the treating veterinarian to be a severe bleeder. In these cases, doses of up to 500 milligrams (no more than ten milliliters of a 50 milligram/milliliter or five percent solution) may be permitted.

The practicing veterinarian must deposit with the commission veterinarian an unopened supply of furosemide and sterile hypodermic needles and syringes to be used for the administration. The furosemide must be administered under the supervision of a person employed by the commission.

A horse on the official furosemide list must show a detectable concentration of the drug in the post-race serum, plasma, or urine sample.

Subp. 8 [Repealed, 14 SR 332]

Subp. 9. [Repealed, 14 SR 332]

Subp. 10. **Responsibility of trainer.** The trainer is responsible for ensuring that the horse is available at the appropriate time for its treatment. After having been administered furosemide, the horse shall at all times be in the care, custody, and under the supervision of the trainer or a licensed person assigned by the trainer. The horse must remain in its own stall until it is taken to the paddock to be saddled or harnessed for a race. It shall not be handled by anyone other than the trainer, the owner, or the employees listed on the trainer's signed statement. If emergency veterinary attention becomes necessary, the trainer is responsible for immediately notifying the commission veterinarian of the nature of the need and of the identity of the responding veterinarian. The trainer shall be responsible for the guarding, condition, care, and handling of the horse at all times.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240 23*

History: 33 SR 8

7890.0160 RESPONSIBILITY OF VETERINARIAN.

No veterinarian may administer a medication, alkalinizing agent, blood doping agent, venom, or substance foreign to the natural horse to any horse that is scheduled to race within 48 hours, except as permitted in part 7890 0100, subpart 13, or in the case of a medical emergency requiring immediate treatment, without the prior permission of the commission veterinarian. No veterinarian may place a nasogastric tube in a horse that is scheduled to race within 48 hours, except in the case of a medical emergency requiring immediate treatment. No veterinarian may enter the stall of or otherwise handle a horse that is scheduled to race within four hours, except in the case of a medical emergency requiring immediate treatment without the prior permission of the commission veterinarian. In emergency cases it is the responsibility of the attending veterinarian to notify the commission veterinarian of the nature of the emergency and the exact treatment provided. The notification must be

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made as soon as practical (within one-half hour of an emergency that occurs during training or racing hours or by 8 00 a m on the morning following an emergency which occurred during evening or night hours) and on a form prescribed by the commission At the request of the commission veterinarian, the veterinarian must provide radiographs, laboratory tests, and results of other diagnostic procedures within 24 hours

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240 23*

History: *33 SR 8*