CHAPTER 7890
MINNESOTA RACING COMMISSION
HORSE MEDICATION

7890.0100 DEFINITIONS.

Subpart 1. **Scope.** The terms used in this chapter shall have the meanings given them in this part.

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.

Subp. 2. **Analgesic.** "Analgesic" is a substance used to relieve pain.

Subp. 2a. **Androgenic-anabolic steroids (AAS).** "Androgenic-anabolic steroids (AAS)" means a group of compounds derived from testosterone or prepared synthetically to promote general body growth.

Subp. 3. **Anesthetic.** "Anesthetic" is a substance used to effect a loss of feeling or sensation in any part of the body.

Subp. 3a. **Antibody.** "Antibody" means a protein produced after stimulation by an antigen that acts specifically against that antigen in an immune response.

Subp. 3b. **Bicarbonate loading.** "Bicarbonate loading" means the use of an alkalinizing agent either through a nasogastric tube or by other means that elevates the plasma or serum TCO_2.

Subp. 3c. **Biological product.** "Biological product" means any virus, therapeutic serum, toxin, antitoxin, or analogous product applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases or injuries.

Subp. 4. **Bleeder.** "Bleeder" means, according to its context, either:

A. a horse which during a race or exercise is observed by the commission veterinarian or his or her designee to be shedding blood from one or both nostrils and in which no upper airway injury is noted during an examination by the commission veterinarian immediately following such a race or exercise;

B. a horse which, within 1-1/2 hours of such a race or exercise, is observed by the commission veterinarian, through visual and/or endoscopic examination, to be shedding blood from the lower airway; or

C. a horse which has been shipped into Minnesota and which meets the criteria in part 7890.0140, subpart 3.

Subp. 5. **Bleeder list.** "Bleeder list" means a tabulation of all bleeders maintained by the commission veterinarian.

Subp. 5a. **Blood doping.** "Blood doping" means various techniques used to increase the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood.

Subp. 6. **Bute.** "Bute" means phenylbutazone or oxyphenbutazone.

Subp. 7. **Chemist.** "Chemist" means any official racing chemist designated by the commission.

Subp. 7a. **Darbepoietin alfa.** "Darbepoietin alfa" is a synthetic analog of erythropoietin that stimulates the bone marrow to produce red blood cells. Chemically, it is a 165 amino acid protein containing five N-linked oligosaccharide chains.

Subp. 8. **Depressant.** "Depressant" is a substance used to diminish the function of the body, including the cardiovascular system, pulmonary system, urinary system, nervous system, musculoskeletal system, or any other systemic function of the body.

Subp. 9. **Detention barn.** "Detention barn" means a secured structure designated by the commission.

Subp. 10. **DMSO.** "DMSO" means dimethyl sulfoxide.

Subp. 10a. **Erythropoietin (EPO).** "Erythropoietin (EPO)" is a glycoprotein that stimulates the production of red blood cells by stem cells in bone marrow. Produced mainly by the kidneys, it is released in response to decreased levels of oxygen in body tissue. Using recombinant DNA technology, EPO has been synthetically produced and chemically it is a 165 amino acid protein containing three N-linked oligosaccharide chains.

Subp. 10b. **Feed contaminant.** Substances in equine feed arising from contamination during cultivation, processing or treatment, storage, or transportation.

Subp. 10c. **Flunixin meglumine.** "Flunixin meglumine" is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with the chemical name 3-pyridine-carboxylic acid.

Subp. 10d. **Furosemide.** "Furosemide" means 4-chloro-N-furfuryl-5-sulfamoylanthranilic acid.

Subp. 10e. **Growth factor.** "Growth factor" means a substance that promotes cellular growth.

Subp. 10f. **Hemopure®.** "Hemopure®" is a chemically stabilized bovine cross-linked hemoglobin that carries oxygen to tissues. Chemically it is hemoglobin glutamer-250 (bovine) or HBOC-201.

Subp. 11. **Horse.** "Horse" includes all horses registered for racing under the jurisdiction of the commission and, for purposes of this chapter, includes a stallion, colt, gelding, ridgling, filly, or mare.

Subp. 11a. **Intra-articular (IA).** "Intra-articular" or "IA" means in the joint space.

Subp. 11b. **Intramuscular (IM).** "Intramuscular" or "IM" means in the muscle.

Subp. 11c. **Intravenous (IV).** "Intravenous" or "IV" means in the vein.

Subp. 11d. **Ketoprofen.** "Ketoprofen" is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug with the chemical name 2-(3-benzoylphenyl)propionic acid.

Subp. 12. [Repealed, 25 SR 1609]

Subp. 12a. **Limit of detection (LOD).** "Limit of detection" or "LOD" means the lowest concentration of the drug that can be detected by a particular laboratory method.

Subp. 12b. **Limit of quantitation (LOQ).** "Limit of quantitation" or "LOQ" means the lowest concentration of the drug that can be reliably quantified by a particular laboratory method and is generally higher than the LOD.

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. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs):

(1) The use of one of the three approved NSAIDs shall be permitted under the following conditions, with the exception of two-year-old race horses where no concentration of any NSAIDs, other than bute, are allowed in the plasma or serum sample taken after racing:

(a) bute, provided that the test sample does not contain more than two micrograms of the substance or metabolite(s) thereof per milliliter of blood plasma or serum;

(b) flunixin, provided that the test sample does not contain more than 20 nanograms of the substance or metabolite(s) thereof per milliliter of blood plasma or serum; and

(c) ketoprofen, provided that the test sample does not contain more than ten nanograms of the substance or metabolite(s) thereof per milliliter of blood plasma or serum.

(2) No NSAIDs can be administered within the 24 hours before post time for the race in which the horse is entered. The use of all but one of the approved NSAIDs shall be discontinued at least 48 hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

(3) The presence of more than one of the three approved NSAIDs, with the exception of phenylbutazone in a concentration below 0.5 micrograms per milliliter of serum or plasma, or any unapproved NSAID in the post-race serum or plasma sample, is not permitted.

(4) Any horse to which an NSAID has been administered shall be subject to having a blood and/or urine sample taken at the direction of the official veterinarian to determine the quantitative NSAID levels and/or the presence of other drugs which may be present in the blood or urine sample.

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 1.010 or below or, if the specific gravity is 1.010 or below 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.

C. Topical applications, such as antiseptics, ointments, salves, leg rubs, and leg paints which may contain antibiotics (excluding procaine, penicillin, and chloramphenicol) but which shall not contain ethanol, benzocaine, DMSO, lidocane, steroids, or other medications.

D. Vitamins and electrolytes, provided the vitamins and electrolytes are administered orally and do not contain any medications.

Subp. 13a. **Metabolite.** "Metabolite" means the substance produced by the metabolism of a specific medication.

Subp. 13b. **Milkshaking.** "Milkshaking" (to include 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.

Subp. 13c. **Measurement uncertainty (MU).** "Measurement uncertainty" means a value (with units of concentration) that is determined experimentally and characterizes the variability of the analytical process. It is used to eliminate all reasonable variability originating from the measurement process. It is a property of the method used and unique to each laboratory unless measures have been taken to standardize between laboratories.

Subp. 14. **Narcotic.** "Narcotic" is a substance used to induce a sleep or stupor and at the same time relieve pain.

Subp. 14a. **NSAIDs.** "NSAIDs" means nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Subp. 14b. **Oxyglobin®.** "Oxyglobin®" is an intravenous solution consisting of chemically stabilized cross linked hemoglobin that carries oxygen to tissues upon infusion. Chemically it is hemoglobin glutamer-200 (bovine) or HBOC-301.

Subp. 14c. **PO.** "PO" means orally.

Subp. 15. **Positive test.** "Positive test" means the detection of any medication or metabolites thereof in a test sample or a test level of NSAIDs or furosemide above the allowed level.

Subp. 15a. **Regulatory limit.** "Regulatory limit" is the concentration of a drug and/or its metabolite below which no administrative action is taken.

Subp. 16. **Stimulant.** "Stimulant" is a substance used to increase or excite the function of the body, including the cardiovascular system, pulmonary system, urinary system, nervous system, musculoskeletal system, or any other systemic function of the body.

Subp. 16a. **TCO_2.** "TCO_2" means the total concentration of all forms of carbon dioxide in the sample including bicarbonate and carbonate as well as dissolved CO_2.

Subp. 17. **Test level.** "Test level" means the concentration of NSAIDs or furosemide found in a test sample.

Subp. 18. **Test sample.** "Test sample" means any bodily substance including blood, urine, saliva, or other substance designated by the commission, taken from a horse under the supervision of the commission veterinarian for the purpose of analysis.

Subp. 19. **Tranquilizer.** "Tranquilizer" is a substance used to alter the psychic state.

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

Subp. 20. **Veterinarian.** "Veterinarian" means a doctor of veterinary medicine licensed by the commission to practice at a Minnesota racetrack.

Subp. 21. **Veterinarian's list.** "Veterinarian's list" means the tabulation of horses required to be maintained by part 7877.0175, subpart 8.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240.13; 240.15; 240.16; 240.19; 240.23; 240.24*

History: *9 SR 2527; 10 SR 1908; 13 SR 38; 15 SR 2307; 16 SR 2207; 24 SR 1568; 25 SR 1609; 26 SR 1438; 28 SR 1482; 31 SR 1277; 33 SR 8; 34 SR 83; 34 SR 1135; 35 SR 375; 35 SR 627; 36 SR 1407; 37 SR 1664*

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.

Subp. 3. **Extracorporeal shock wave therapy or radial pulse wave therapy.** The use of extracorporeal shock wave therapy or radial pulse wave therapy shall not be permitted unless the following conditions are met:

A. any treated horse shall not be permitted to race for a minimum of ten days following treatment with day one being the first day of treatment;

B. the use of extracorporeal shock wave therapy or radial pulse wave therapy machines shall be limited to veterinarians licensed by the commission;

C. any extracorporeal shock wave therapy or radial pulse wave therapy machines on association grounds must be registered with the commission veterinarian prior to use; and

D. all extracorporeal shock wave therapy or radial pulse wave therapy treatments must be recorded on a form prescribed by the commission, and provided to the commission veterinarian prior to use.

Subp. 4. **Blood doping agents.** The possession or use of blood doping agents by any person, including but not limited to the following blood doping agents, on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the commission is forbidden:

A. Erythropoietin;

B. Darbepoietin;

C. Oxyglobin®; and

D. Hemopure®.

Subp. 5. **Presence.** The presence of more than one of the three approved NSAIDs, with the exception of phenylbutazone in a concentration below 0.5 micrograms per milliliter of serum or plasma or any unapproved NSAID in the post-race serum, plasma, or urine sample is not permitted. The use of all but one of the approved NSAIDs shall be discontinued at least 48 hours before the post time for the race in which the horse is entered.

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. 7a. **Androgenic-anabolic steroids (AAS).** No Androgenic-anabolic steroids (AAS) shall be permitted in test samples collected from racing horses except for residues of the major metabolite of stanozolol, nandrolone, and naturally occurring substances boldenone and testosterone at concentrations less than the indicated thresholds. Concentrations of these AAS shall not exceed the following plasma or serum thresholds for unchanged (i.e. not conjugated) substance or urine threshold concentrations for total (i.e., free drug or metabolite and drug or metabolite liberated from its conjugates):

A. Stanozolol - 1 ng/ml of total 16β-hydroxystanozolol (metabolite of stanozolol) in urine of all horses regardless of sex; or 25 pg/ml of stanozolol in plasma or serum of all horses regardless of sex.

B. Boldenone - 15 ng/ml of total boldenone in urine of male horses other than geldings; or 25 pg/ml of boldenone in plasma or serum of all horses regardless of sex.

C. Nandrolone:

(1) in geldings - 1 ng/ml total nandrolone in urine or 25 pg/ml of nandrolone in plasma or serum;

(2) in fillies and mares - 1 ng/ml total nandrolone in urine or 25 pg/ml of nandrolone in plasma or serum; and

(3) in male horses other than geldings - 45 ng/ml of metabolite, 5α-oestrane-3β, 17α-diol in urine.

D. Testosterone:

(1) in geldings - 20 ng/ml total testosterone in urine or 25 pg/ml of testosterone in plasma or serum;

(2) in fillies and mares - 55 ng/ml total testosterone in urine or 25 pg/ml of testosterone in plasma or serum;

(3) in fillies and mares that are confirmed at the time of racing as being pregnant, testosterone is not regulated; and

(4) in male horses other than geldings testosterone is not regulated under this rule.

All other AAS are prohibited in racing horses.

The sex of all horses shall be identified on all samples sent to the laboratory. Any horse to which one of these AAS has been administered in order to assist in the recovery from an illness or injury may be placed on the veterinarian's list in order to monitor the concentration of the drug or metabolite in urine. After the concentration has fallen below the designated threshold for the administered AAS, the horse is eligible to be removed from the list.

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.

Subp. 9. **Feed contaminants.** No feed contaminants other than those listed below shall be allowed in the test sample of a horse. Levels shall not exceed:

A. atropine: 10 ng/ml in urine;

B. benzoylecgonine (major urine metabolite of cocaine): 50 ng/ml in urine;

C. caffeine: 100 ng/ml in urine;

D. morphine glucuronides: 50 ng/ml in urine; or

E. theobromine: 2,000 ng/ml in urine.

Subp. 10. **Medications with regulatory limits.** No medications other than those listed in this subpart or found in part 7890.0100, subpart 13, items A to D, shall be allowed in the test sample of a horse. Levels on the following medications shall not exceed:

Medications	Regulatory Limits
2-(1-hydroxyethyl)promazine	10 ng/ml (urine)
Clenbuterol	25 pg/ml (serum or plasma)
Dantrolene and Hydroxydantrolene	50 ng/ml (urine)
Dantrolene and Hydroxydantrolene	0.1 ng/ml (serum or plasma)
Detomidine (or metabolite)	10 ng/ml (urine)
Dexamethasone	0.1 ng/ml (serum or plasma)
Diclofenac	2 ng/ml (serum or plasma)
DMSO	10 mcg/ml (serum or plasma)

Firocoxib	40 ng/ml (serum or plasma)
Glycopyrrolate	2.0 pg/ml (serum or plasma)
Isoxsuprine	50 ng/ml (serum or plasma) after screening level in urine of >500 ml
Methocarbamol	1 ng/ml (serum or plasma)
Methylprednisolone	0.1 ng/ml (serum or plasma)
Pyrilamine	50 ng/ml (urine)
Triamcinolone Acetonide	0.1 ng/ml (serum or plasma)

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240.23; 240.24*

History: *9 SR 2527; 10 SR 1908; 11 SR 2201; 12 SR 2393; 31 SR 1277; 33 SR 8; 34 SR 83; 35 SR 375; 35 SR 627; 36 SR 1407*

7890.0120 REPORTING PROCEDURES.

Subpart 1. **Veterinarians must keep records.** Veterinarians must submit daily to the commission veterinarian, in writing on a prescribed form, a report of all horses treated. The form shall contain the date and time, name of horse treated, trainer of horse, any medications, drugs, substances (as provided in part 7890.0100, subpart 13, items A to D), or procedures prescribed, administered, dispensed, or performed for horses registered at a current race meeting, and any other information requested by the commission veterinarian. The form must be filed by the treating veterinarian not later than post time of the race for which the horse is entered. The form shall be signed by the treating veterinarian. The form is considered private and its content shall not be disclosed except in the course of an investigation of a possible violation of chapters 7869 to 7899, or in a proceeding before the stewards or commission, or to the trainer or owner of record at the time of treatment. A timely and accurate filing of the form that is consistent with the analytical results of a positive test may be used as a mitigating factor in determining the nature and extent, if any, of a rules violation.

Subp. 2. **Administration of NSAIDs to be reported.** If a horse is to race with a permitted NSAID in its system, the trainer or other representative shall be responsible for legibly and clearly marking the information on the entry blank for each race in which the horse shall use a permitted NSAID. Changes made after the time of entry must be submitted on the prescribed form to the commission veterinarian no later than scratch time. The specific NSAID to be used must be declared on the entry blank.

Subp. 3. **Administration of furosemide to be reported.** If a horse is to race with furosemide in its system, the trainer or other representative shall be responsible for legibly and clearly marking the information on the entry blank for each race the horse shall be entered in.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240.23; 240.24*

History: *10 SR 1908; 11 SR 2201; 31 SR 1277; 34 SR 1135; 35 SR 627; L 2011 c 76 art 1 sec 80*

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.

Subp. 2. **Distributed purse money.** The fact that purse money has been distributed prior to the issuance of the chemist's report shall not be deemed a finding that no medication or NSAIDs or furosemide exceeding allowable levels was administered to the horse earning such purse money in violation of this chapter.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240.13; 240.15; 240.19; 240.23; 240.24*

History: *9 SR 2527; 10 SR 1908; 12 SR 2393; 16 SR 2207; 25 SR 1609; 28 SR 1482; 31 SR 1277; 33 SR 8*

7890.0140 BLEEDERS.

Subpart 1. **Examination of bleeders.** A horse which is alleged to have bled in Minnesota must be physically examined by a veterinarian currently licensed by the commission in order to confirm its inclusion on the bleeder list, veterinarian's list, or both. The examination must be performed within 1-1/2 hours following the finish of a race or exercise in which the horse has participated and the examination report must be provided to the commission's veterinary office by 10:00 a.m. on the day following the examination.

Subp. 2. **Confirmation of bleeder must be certified.** The confirmation of a bleeder examined pursuant to subpart 1 must be certified in writing by the commission veterinarian and such horse must be included on the bleeder list. Upon request, a copy of the certification shall be provided to the owner of the horse or his or her agent.

Subp. 3. **Bleeders imported from other jurisdictions.** A horse shipped into Minnesota from another jurisdiction shall be allowed to race on furosemide provided it raced on furosemide in its last start, and documentation to that effect is submitted to and accepted by the commission veterinarian at the Minnesota racetrack to which it is shipped; and that this transmission occurs prior to the initial entry of the horse into a race at the current race meeting.

Subp. 4. **Horses placed on bleeder list.** Bleeders shall be placed on a bleeder list and the list shall be kept in the commission veterinarian's office. Horses certified as having bled in Minnesota shall also be placed on the veterinarian's list at the time of the observed bleeding and shall be ineligible to be entered in a race pursuant to subpart 5.

Subp. 5. **Restrictions on confirmed bleeders.** Confirmed bleeders shall be subject to the following restrictions.

A. For the first observed bleeding, the horse shall be placed on the bleeder list and the veterinarian's list and shall not be removed from the veterinarian's list without the approval of the commission veterinarian. Such a horse shall be ineligible to race for at least 14 days following the observed bleeding.

B. When a horse has been observed bleeding for the second time in the previous 12 months, the horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list and shall not be removed from the list without the approval of the commission veterinarian. Such a horse shall be ineligible to race for at least 30 days following the observed bleeding.

C. When a horse has been observed bleeding for the third time in the previous 12 months, the horse shall be placed on the veterinarian's list and shall not be removed from the list for at least 180 days, and not until the commission veterinarian has approved its removal.

D. When a horse is observed bleeding a fourth time in the previous 12 months, the horse shall be barred from further pari-mutuel horse racing in Minnesota.

E. Following a bleeding episode in another jurisdiction, a horse shall not be eligible to race in Minnesota for at least 14 days or for a longer period if deemed medically

necessary in the professional opinion of the commission veterinarian after considering the horse's past bleeding history.

F. For the purposes of counting the number of days a horse is ineligible to run, the day the horse bled externally is the first day of the recovery period.

G. The voluntary administration of furosemide without an external bleeding incident shall not subject a horse to the initial period of ineligibility as defined by this subpart.

Subp. 6. **Furosemide may be permitted.** A horse is eligible to race with furosemide if the licensed trainer and licensed veterinarian determine that it would be in the horse's best interests to race with furosemide. Notification using prescribed commission forms must be given to the commission veterinarian no later than scratch time for that day's racing. Once a horse has raced with furosemide, it must continue to race with furosemide in all subsequent races unless a request is made to discontinue the use. If the use of furosemide is discontinued, the horse shall be prohibited from again racing with furosemide unless it is later observed to be bleeding pursuant to subpart 1. Requests for the use of or discontinuance of furosemide must be made to the commission veterinarian by the horse's trainer or assistant trainer on a form prescribed by the commission on or before the day of entry into the race for which the request is made.

Subp. 7. [Repealed, 14 SR 332]

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 and ensuring that a handler is present to restrain and serve as a designated witness to the furosemide administration. If no handler is present and the administration time has passed, no furosemide shall be administered and the stewards shall be notified. Trainers are responsible for ensuring that a

veterinarian licensed by the commission has agreed to administer furosemide at the designated time.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240.08; 240.13; 240.15; 240.16; 240.19; 240.23; 240.24*

History: *9 SR 2527; 10 SR 1908; 13 SR 38; 14 SR 332; 14 SR 2008; 16 SR 2207; 20 SR 2592; 22 SR 1785; 24 SR 1568; 25 SR 1609; 26 SR 1438; 31 SR 1277; 33 SR 8; 35 SR 627*

7890.0150 DISCLOSURE OF APPROVED MEDICATIONS TO PUBLIC.

The names of all horses that have been approved for race day use of NSAIDs or furosemide must be identified in the daily racing program. The names of all horses that have been treated with NSAIDs shall be posted on the public information boards in the grandstand by the association by one hour before post time of the first race on the day such horses are to race. Horses that are racing for the first time using furosemide, must be so identified in the daily racing program.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 240.13; 240.15; 240.19; 240.23; 240.24*

History: *10 SR 1908; 11 SR 2201; 16 SR 2207; 25 SR 1609; 31 SR 1277*

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 on race day, 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 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 240.13; 240.15; 240.16; 240.19; 240.23; 240.24*

History: *16 SR 2207; 24 SR 1568; 31 SR 1277; 33 SR 8; 34 SR 1135*