DRUG TESTING STANDARDS AND
PRACTICES PROGRAM.

TABLE 178-1 D

Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances And Recommended Penalties Model Rule.

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Association of Racing Commissioners International
2365 Harrodsburg Road- B450
Lexington, Kentucky, USA
www.arci.com

Preamble to the Uniform Classification Guidelines of Foreign Substances

The Preamble to the Uniform Classification Guidelines was approved by the RCI Drug Testing and Quality Assurance Program Committee (now the Drug Testing Standards and Practices Program Committee) on August 26, 1991. Minor revisions to the Preamble were made by the Drug Classification subcommittee (now the Veterinary Pharmacologists Subcommittee) on September 3, 1991.

"The Uniform Classification Guidelines printed on the following pages are intended to assist stewards, hearing officers and racing commissioners in evaluating the seriousness of alleged violations of medication and prohibited substance rules in racing jurisdictions. Practicing equine veterinarians, state veterinarians, and equine pharmacologists are available and should be consulted to explain the pharmacological effects of the drugs listed in each class prior to any decisions with respect to penalities to be imposed. The ranking of drugs is based on their pharmacology, their ability to influence the outcome of a race, whether or not they have legitimate therapeutic uses in the racing horse, or other evidence that they may be used improperly. These classes of drugs are intended only as guidelines and should be employed only to assist persons adjudicating facts and opinions in understanding the seriousness of the alleged offenses. The facts of each case are always different and there may be mitigating circumstances which should always be considered. These drug classifications will be reviewed frequently and new drugs will be added when appropriate."

Notes Regarding Classification Guidelines

- Where the use of a drug is specifically permitted by a jurisdiction, then the jurisdiction's rule supersedes these penalty guidelines.
- Regulators should be aware that a laboratory report may identify a drug only by the name of its metabolite. The metabolite might not be listed here, but the parent compound may be.
- These classes of drugs are intended only as guidelines and should be employed only to assist persons adjudicating facts and opinions in understanding the seriousness of the alleged offenses.
- The facts of each case are different and there may be mitigating circumstances that should be considered.
- These drug classifications will be reviewed periodically. New drugs will be added or some drugs may be reclassified when appropriate.
- Racing Commissioners International (RCI) and/or the Racing Medication and Testing Consortium (RMTC) should be consulted for found substances or drugs not included in these guidelines and treated as Class 1 violations warranting a Class A penalty unless otherwise advised.

Classification Criteria

The RCI Drug Classification Scheme is based on 1) pharmacology, 2) drug use patterns, and 3) the appropriateness of a drug for use in the racing horse. Categorization is decided using the following general guidelines:

- ***Pharmacology***. Drugs that are known to be potent stimulants or depressants are placed in higher classes, while those that have (or would be expected to have) little effect on the outcome of a race are placed in lower classes.
- ***Drug Use Patterns***. Some consideration is given to placement of drugs based on practical experience with their use and the nature of positive tests. For example, procaine positives have in the past been associated primarily with the administration of procaine penicillin, and this has been taken into consideration in the placement of procaine into Class 3 instead of Class 2 with other injectable local anesthetics.
- ***Appropriateness of Drug Use***. Drugs that clearly are intended for use in equine therapeutics are placed in lower classes. Drugs that clearly are not intended for use in the horse are placed in higher classes, particularly if they might affect the outcome of a race. Drugs that are recognized as legitimately useful in equine therapeutics but could affect the outcome of a race are placed in the middle or higher classes.

The list includes most drugs that have been reported as detected by racing authority laboratories in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and other Association of Official Racing Chemists (AORC) laboratories, but does not include those which would seem to have no effect on the performance of the horse or drug detectability. For example, it does not include antibiotics, sulfonamides, vitamins, anthelmintics, or pangamic acid, all of which have been reported.

The list contains many drugs that have never been reported as detected. Usually, these are representatives of chemical classes that have the potential for producing an effect, and in many cases, for which at least one drug in that chemical class has been reported.

Most drugs have numerous effects, and each was judged on an individual basis. There are instances where there is a rather fine distinction between drugs in one category and those in the next. This is a reflection of a nearly continuous spectrum of effects from the most innocuous drug on the list to the drug that is the most offensive.

Classification Definitions

- **Class 1**: Stimulant and depressant drugs that have the highest potential to affect performance and that have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse. Many of these agents are Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) schedule II substances. These include the following drugs and their metabolites: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids and psychoactive drugs, amphetamines and amphetamine-like drugs as well as related drugs, including but not limited to apomorphine, nikethamide, mazindol, pemoline, and pentylenetetrazol. Though not used as therapeutic agents, all DEA Schedule 1 agents are included in Class 1 because they are potent stimulant or depressant substances with psychotropic and often habituative actions. This class also includes all erythropoietin stimulating substances and their analogues.

- **Class 2**: Drugs that have a high potential to affect performance, but less of a potential than drugs in Class 1. These drugs are 1) not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in racing horses, or 2) they are therapeutic agents that have a high potential for abuse. Drugs in this class include: psychotropic drugs, certain nervous system and cardiovascular system stimulants, depressants, and neuromuscular blocking agents. Injectable local anesthetics are included in this class because of their high potential for abuse as nerve blocking agents.

- **Class 3**: Drugs that may or may not have generally accepted medical use in the racing horse, but the pharmacology of which suggests less potential to affect performance than drugs in Class 2. Drugs in this class include bronchodilators, anabolic steroids and other drugs with primary effects on the autonomic nervous system, procaine, antihistamines with sedative properties and the high-ceiling diuretics.

- **Class 4**: This class includes therapeutic medications that would be expected to have less potential to affect performance than those in Class 3. Drugs in this class includes less potent diuretics; corticosteroids; antihistamines and skeletal muscle relaxants without prominent central nervous system (CNS) effects; expectorants and mucolytics; hemostatics; cardiac glycosides and anti-arrhythmics; topical anesthetics; antidiarrheals and mild analgesics. This class also includes the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), at concentrations greater than established limits.

- **Class 5**: This class includes those therapeutic medications that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain anti-allergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

- **Prohibited Practices:**

A) The possession and/or use of a drug, substance or medication, specified below, on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the regulatory body for which a recognized analytical method has not been developed to detect and confirm the administration of such substance; or the use of which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the rider or driver; or the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing:

1) Erythropoietin
2) Darbepoetin
3) Oxyglobin
4) Hemopure

B) The possession and/or use of a drug, substance, or medication on the premises of a facility under the jurisdiction of the regulatory body that has not been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for use in the United States.

C) The practice, administration, or application of a treatment, procedure, therapy or method identified below, which is performed on the premises of a facility under jurisdiction of a regulatory body and which may endanger the health and welfare of the horse or endanger the safety of the rider or driver, or the use of which may adversely affect the integrity of racing:

Drug Classification Scheme

- **Class 1**: Opiates, opium derivatives, synthetic opioids, psychoactive drugs, amphetamines, and all DEA Schedule I substances (see http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/schedules/#list), and many DEA Schedule II drugs. Also found in this class are drugs that are potent stimulants of the CNS. Drugs in this class have no generally accepted medical use in the racing horse and their pharmacologic potential for altering the performance of a racing horse is very high. This class also includes all erythropoietin stimulating substances and their analogues.

- **Class 2**: Drugs placed in this category have a high potential for affecting the outcome of a race. Most are not generally accepted as therapeutic agents in the racing horse. Many are products intended to alter consciousness or the psychic state of humans, and have no approved or indicated use in the horse. Some, such as injectable local anesthetics, have legitimate use in equine medicine, but should not be found in a racing horse. The following groups of drugs are placed in this class:

  A. Opiate partial agonists, or agonist-antagonists.
  B. Non-opiate psychotropic drugs. These drugs may have stimulant, depressant, analgesic or neuroleptic effects.
  C. Miscellaneous drugs, which might have a stimulant effect on the CNS.
  D. Drugs with prominent CNS depressant action.
  E. Anti-depressant and antipsychotic drugs, with or without prominent CNS stimulatory or depressant effects.
  F. Muscle blocking drugs - those that have a direct neuromuscular blocking action.
  G. Local anesthetics that have a reasonable potential for use as nerve-blocking agents (except procaine).
  H. Snake venoms and other biologic substances that may be used as nerve-blocking agents.

- **Class 3**: Drugs placed in this class may or may not have an accepted therapeutic use in the horse. Many are drugs that affect the cardiovascular, pulmonary and autonomic nervous systems. They all have the potential of affecting the performance of a racing horse. The following groups of drugs are placed in this class:

  A. Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent CNS effects, but which do have prominent cardiovascular or respiratory system effects. Bronchodilators are included in this class.
  B. A local anesthetic that has nerve-blocking potential but also has a high potential for producing urine residue levels from a method of use not related to the anesthetic effect of the drug (procaine).
  C. Miscellaneous drugs with mild sedative action, such as the sleep-inducing antihistamines.
  D. Primary vasodilating/hypotensive agents.
  E. Potent diuretics affecting renal function and body fluid composition.
  F. Anabolic and/or androgenic steroids and other drugs.

- **Class 4**: Drugs in this category comprise primarily therapeutic medications routinely used in racehorses. These may influence performance, but generally have a more limited ability to do so. Groups of drugs assigned to this category include the following:

  A. Non-opiate drugs that have a mild central antipyretic effect.
  B. Drugs affecting the autonomic nervous system that do not have prominent CNS, cardiovascular, or respiratory effects:
     1. Drugs used solely as topical vasoconstrictors or decongestants.
     2. Drugs used as gastrointestinal antispasmodics.
     3. Drugs used to void the urinary bladder.
     4. Drugs with a major effect on CNS vasculature or smooth muscle of visceral organs.
  C. Antihistamines that do not have a significant CNS depressant effect. This does not include the H2 blocking agents, which are in Class 5.
  D. Mineralocorticoid drugs.
  E. Skeletal muscle relaxants.
  F. Anti-inflammatory drugs. These drugs may reduce pain as a consequence of their anti-inflammatory action.
     1. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). (Aspirin-like drugs).
     2. Corticosteroids (glucocorticoids).
     3. Miscellaneous anti-inflammatory agents.
  G. Less potent diuretics.
  H. Cardiac glycosides and antiarrhythmic agents.
     1. Cardiac glycosides.
     2. Antiarrhythmic agents (exclusive of lidocaine, bretylium, and propranolol).
     3. Miscellaneous cardiotonic drugs.
  I. Topical Anesthetics - agents not available in injectable formulations.
  J. Antidiarrheal drugs.
  K. Miscellaneous drugs:
     1. Expectorants with little or no other pharmacologic action.
     2. Stomachics.
     3. Mucolytic agents.

- **Class 5**: Drugs in this category are therapeutic medications that have very localized actions only, such as anti-ulcer drugs, and certain antiallergic drugs. The anticoagulant drugs are also included.

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF FOREIGN SUBSTANCES
Version 14.0 (January, 2019)

ALPHABETICAL SUBSTANCE LIST

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Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-diol		3	A		
Δ-1-androstene-3, 17-dione		3	A		
Δ-1-dihydrotestosterone		3	A		
1-androstenediol (5a-androst-1-ene-3β, 17β-diol)		3	B	Steroid - endogenous weak androgen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of testosterone from dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and of estrone.	Endogenous AAS
1-androstenedione (5a-androst-1-ene-3, 17-dione)		3	B	Steroid - endogenous weak androgen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of testosterone from dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and of estrone.	Endogenous AAS
1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-5a-androst-1-en-3-one)		3	A	Steroid - chemically related to anabolic steroids.	AAS lacking FDA approval
19-Norandrostenediol		3	B		
19-Norandrostenedione		3	B		
19-noretiocholanolone.		3	B	Nandrolene Link - a metabolite of nandrolone (19-nortestosterone) and bolandione (19-norandrostenedione).	Metabolite of a B substance
2-Aminoheptane	*Tuamine*	4	B		
3-Methoxytyramine	*3-MT*	2	A		
3,4-methylenedioxypyprovalerone	*MDPV, "bath salts"*	1	A		
4-androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo)		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification
4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol)		3	B	Testosterone Link - androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
4-Hydroxytestosterone		3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
5-androstenedione (androst-5-ene-3,17-dione)		3	B	Testosterone Link - prohormone of testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
5α-androstane-3α,17α-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - testosterone metabolite.	Metabolite of a B substance
5α-androstane-3α,17β-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - testosterone metabolite.	Metabolite of a B substance
5α-androstane-3β,17α-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - testosterone metabolite.	Metabolite of a B substance
5α-androstane-3β,17β-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - testosterone metabolite.	Metabolite of a B substance
5β-androstane-3 α, 17β-diol, androst-4-ene-3α,17α-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
7-keto-dhea;19-		3	B	DHEA Link - a steroid produced by metabolism of the prohormone dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA).	Metabolite of a B substance
7α-hydroxy-dhea		3	B	DHEA Link - naturally occurring steroid and a major metabolite of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA).	Metabolite of a B substance
7β-hydroxy-dhea		3	B	DHEA Link - naturally occurring steroid and a major metabolite of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA).	Metabolite of a B substance
a-Cobratoxin		1	A		
Acebutolol	*Sectral*	3	B		
Acecarbromal		2	A		
Acenocoumarol		5	C		
Acepromazine	*Atrovet, Notensil, PromAce®*	3	B		
Acetaminophen (Paracetamol)	*Tylenol, Tempra, etc.*	4	C		
Acetanilid		4	B		
Acetazolamide	*Diamox, Vetamox*	4	C		
Acetophenazine	*Tindal*	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)		4	B		
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)		4	C		
Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) - E.g., AICAR, and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (pparδ) agonists (e.g., GW 1516).	*AICAR*	2	A	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines.	PPARs are experimental drugs without FDA approval
Adinazolam		2	A		
Adrenochrome monosemicarbazone salicylate		4	B		
Albuterol (Salbutamol)	*Proventil, Ventolin*	3	B	NOTE: "A" penalty for quarter horse races.	
Alclofenac		2	B		
Alclometasone	*Aclovate*	4	C		
Alcuronium	*Alloferin*	2	A		
Aldosterone	*Aldocortin, Electrocortin*	4	B		
Alfentanil	*Alfenta*	1	A		
Almotriptan	*Axert*	3	A		
Alphaprodine	*Nisentil*	2	A		
Alpidem	*Anaxyl*	2	A		
Alprazolam	*Xanax*	2	A		
Alprenolol		2	A		
Althesin	*Saffan*	2	A		
Altrenogest	*Regumate*	4	C	*Classification for geldings, colts, adult intact males only.	
Ambenonium	*Mytelase, Myeuran*	3	B		
Ambroxol	*Ambril, etc.*	4	B		
Amcinonide	*Cyclocort*	4	C		
Amiloride	*Moduretic; Midamor*	4	B		
Aminocaproic acid	*Amicar, Caprocid*	4	C		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Aminoglutethimide		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines.	Testolactone has B classification
Aminophylline	*Aminophyllin, etc.*	3	B		
Aminopyrine		4	B		
Aminorex	*Aminoxafen, Aminoxaphen, Apiquel, McN-742, Menocil*	1	A		
Amiodarone		4	B		
Amisometradine	*Rolictron*	4	B		
Amisulpride	*Solian*	2	A		
Amitraz	*Mitaban*	3	B		
Amitriptyline	*Elavil, Amitril, Endep*	2	A		
Amlodipine	*Ammivin, Norvasc*	3	B		
Amobarbital	*Amytal*	2	A		
Amoxapine	*Asendin*	2	A		
Amperozide		2	A		
Amphetamine		1	A		
Amrinone		4	B		
Amyl nitrite		2	A		
Anastrozole		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification
Androst-4-ene-3α,17β-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - an androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
Androst-4-ene-3β,17α-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - an androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
Androst-5-ene-3α,17α-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - androstenediol that is converted to testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Androst-5-ene-3α,17β-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - prohormone of testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
Androst-5-ene-3β,17α-diol		3	B	Testosterone Link - prohormone of testosterone.	Metabolized to a B substance
Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione)		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification
Androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β, 17β-diol)		3	B	Steroid: weak androgen and estrogen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of testosterone from dehydropiandrosterone (DHEA)	Metabolite of a B substance
Androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3, 17-dione)		3	B	Steroid: endogenous weak androgen steroid hormone and intermediate in the biosynthesis of testosterone from dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and of estrone.	Endogenous AAS
Androsterone (3 β-hydroxy-5 α – androstan-17-one)		3	B	Testosterone Link - a metabolite of testosterone and dihydrotestosterone (DHT).	Metabolite of a B substance
Anileridine	*Leritine*	1	A		
Anilopam	*Anisine*	2	A		
Anisindione		5	D		
Anisotropine	*Valpin*	4	B		
Antipyrine		4	B		
Apazone (Azapropazone)	*Rheumox*	4	B		
Apomorphine		1	A		
Aprindine		4	B		
Aprobarbital	*Alurate*	2	A		
ARA-290		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - a nonerythropoietic peptide engineered from erythropoietin.	Blood doping agent

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Arecoline		3	A		
Arformoterol		3	B		
Aromatase inhibitors listed:					
Articaine	*Septocaine; Ultracaine,*	2	B		
Asialo EPO		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - desialylated form of human glycoprotein hormone erythropoietin (EPO), which has been reported to be neuro-, cardio-, and renoprotective in animal models of organ injuries.	Blood doping agent
Atenolol	*Tenormin*	3	B		
Atipamazole		2	B		
Atomoxetine	*Strattera*	2	A		
Atracurium	*Tracrium*	2	A		
Atropine		3	B		
Azacylonol	*Frenque*	2	A		
Azaperone	*Stresnil, Suicalm, Fentaz (with Fentanyl)*	2	A		
Baclofen	*Lioresal*	4	B		
Barbital	*Veronal*	2	A		
Barbiturates		2	A		
Beclomethasone	*Propaderm*	4	C		
Bemegride	*Megimide, Mikedimide*	2	A		
Benazepril	*Lotrel, Lotensin*	3	A		
Bendroflumethiazide	*Naturetin*	4	B		
Benoxaprofen		2	B		
Benoxinate	*Dorsacaine*	4	C		
Benperidol	*Anquil*	2	A		
Bentazepam	*Tiadipona*	2	A		
Benzactizine	*Deprol, Bronchodiletten*	2	A		
Benzocaine		4	B		
Benzoctamine		2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Benzodiazepines		2	A		
Benzonatate	*Tessalon, Tessalon Perles, Zonatuss*	2	A		
Benzphetamine	*Didrex*	2	A		
Benzthiazide		4	B		
Benztropine	*Cogentin*	2	A		
Benzylpiperazine (BZP)		1	A		
Bepridil	*Bepadin*	4	B		
Betamethasone	*Betasone, etc.*	4	C		
Betaxolol	*Kerlone*	3	B		
Bethanechol	*Urecholine, Duvoid*	4	C		
Bethanidine	*Esbatal*	3	A		
Biperiden	*Akineton*	3	A		
Biriperone		2	A		
Bisoprolol	*Zebeta, Bisobloc, etc.*	3	B		
Bitolterol	*Effectin*	3	A		
Bolandiol (estr-4-ene-3β, 17β-diol)		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
Bolasterone		3	A		
Boldenone	*Equipoise*	3	B		
Boldione		3	A		
Bretylium	*Bretylol*	3	B		
Brimonidine	*Alphagan*	2	A		
Bromazepam	*Lexotan, Lectopam*	2	A		
Bromfenac	*Duract*	3	A		
Bromhexine	*Oletor, etc.*	4	B		
Bromisovalum	*Diffucord, etc.*	2	A		
Bromocriptine	*Parlodel*	2	A		
Bromodiphenhydramine		3	B		
Bromperidol	*Bromidol*	2	A		
Brompheniramine	*Dimetane, Disomer*	3	B		
Brotizolam	*Brotocol*	2	A		
Budesonide	*Pulmacort, Rhinocort*	4	C		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Bufexamac		3	A		
Bumetanide	*Bumex*	3	B		
Bupivacaine	*Marcaine*	2	A		
Buprenorphine	*Temgesic*	2	A		
Bupropion	*Wellbutrin*	2	A		
Buspirone	*Buspar*	2	A		
Butabarbital (Secbutobarbitone)	*Butacaps, Butasol, etc.*	2	A		
Butacaine	*Butyn*	2	A		
Butalbital (Talbutal)	*Fiorinal*	2	A		
Butamben (butyl aminobenzoate)	*Butesin*	4	C		
Butanilicaine	*Hostacain*	2	A		
Butaperazine	*Repoise*	2	A		
Butoctamide	*Listomin*	2	A		
Butorphanol	*Stadol, Torbugesic*	3	B		
Butoxycaine	*Stadacain*	4	B		
Caffeine		2	B		
Calusterone	*Methosorb*	3	A		
Camazepam	*Paxor*	2	A		
Camphor		4	C		
Candesartan	*Atcand*	3	B		
Cannabidiol (CBD)[1]	Anti-epileptic, analgesic	2	B		
Canrenone		4	C	Metabololite of a C substance - steroidal antimineralocorticoid, active metabolite of spironolactone (a diuretic).	
Capsaicin		2	B		
Captodiame	*Covatine*	2	A		
Captopril	*Capolen*	3	B		
Carazolol	*Carbacel, Conducton*	3	A		
Carbachol	*Lentin, Doryl*	3	B		
Carbamezapine	*Tegretol*	3	B		
Carbamylated EPO		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - may be a beneficial tissue-protective cytokine.	Blood doping agent
Carbazochrome		4	B		
Carbidopa + levodopa	*Sinemet*	2	A		
Carbinoxamine	*Clistin*	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Carbromol	*Mifudorm*	2	A		
Cardarine (GW-501516)		2	A	No legit use in the racehorse. Lacks FDA approval	
Carfentanil		1	A		
Carisoprodol	*Rela, Soma*	2	B		
Carphenazine	*Proketazine*	2	A		
Carpipramine	*Prazinil*	2	A		
Carprofen	*Rimadyl*	4	B		
Carteolol	*Cartrol*	3	B		
Carticaine (see articaine)	*Septocaine; Ultracaine, etc.*	2	B		
Carvedilol	*Coreg*	3	B		
Cathinone	*khat, kat, qat, quat, chat, catha, Abyssinian tea, African tea*	1	A		
Celecoxib	*Celebrex*	3	B		
Cetirizine	*Zyrtec*	4	C		
Chloral betaine	*Beta-Chlor*	2	A		
Chloral hydrate	*Nactec, Oridrate, etc.*	2	A		
Chloraldehyde (chloral)		2	A		
Chloralose (Alpha-Chloralose)		2	A		
Chlordiazepoxide	*Librium*	2	A		
Chlorhexidol		2	A		
Chlormerodrin	*Neohydrin*	4	B		
Chlormezanone	*Trancopal*	2	A		
Chloroform		2	A		
Chlorophenesin	*Maolate*	4	C		
Chloroprocaine	*Nesacaine*	2	A		
Chloroquine	*Avloclor*	4	C		
Chlorothiazide	*Diuril*	4	B		
Chlorpheniramine	*Chlortriemton, etc.*	4	B		
Chlorproethazine	*Newiplege*	2	A		
Chlorpromazine	*Thorazine, Largactil*	1	A		
Chlorprothixene	*Taractan*	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Chlorthalidone	*Hydroton*	4	B		
Chlorzoxazone	*Paraflex*	4	B		
Chorionic Gonadotropin (CG)		3	B	Hormone and behavioral effects - a water soluble glycoprotein derived from human pregnancy urine Used for behavior modification in colts / horses There should be no restriction/regulation in fillies and mares	
Ciclesonide		4	C		
Cilostazol	*Pletal*	4	B		
Cimeterol		3	A		
Cimetidine	*Tagamet*	5	D		
Cinchocaine	*Nupercaine*	2	B		
Citalopram	*Celex*	2	A		
Clanobutin		4	B		
Clemastine	*Tavist*	3	B		
Clenbuterol	*Ventipulmin*	3	B	NOTE: "A" penalty for quarter horse races.	
Clibucaine	*Batrax*	2	A		
Clidinium	*Quarezan, Clindex, etc.*	3	B		
Clobazam	*Urbanyl*	2	A		
Clobetasol	*Temovate*	4	C		
Clocapramine		2	A		
Clocortolone	*Cloderm*	4	C		
Clofenamide		4	B		
Clomethiazole (Chlormethiazole)		2	A		
Clomiphene		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Estrogen modulator.	Testolactone has B classification
Clomipramine	*Anafranil*	2	A		
Clonazepam	*Klonopin*	2	A		
Clonidine	*Catapres*	3	B		
Clorazepate	*Tranxene*	2	A		
Clormecaine	*Placacid*	2	A		
Clostebol		3	A		
Clothiapine	*Entermin*	2	A		
Clotiazepam	*Trecalmo, Rize*	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Cloxazolam	*Enadel, Sepazon, Tolestan*	2	A		
Clozapine	*Clozaril, Leponex*	2	A		
CNTO 530		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - a biopharmaceutical consisting of a novel peptide that mimics the actions of erythropoietin, CNTO 530 produced sustained increases in red blood cell parameters.	Blood doping agent
Cobalt (check note)		3	B1	For cobalt concentrations of less than 25 parts per billion (ppb) of blood serum or plasma no penalty is recommended. For concentrations of 25 ppb or greater but less than 50 ppb of blood plasma or serum the recommended penalty is a written warning, the placement of the horse on the Veterinarians List with removal from list only after a blood test confirms that the concentration is below 25 ppb of blood plasma or serum. Testing shall be paid by the owner(s) of the horse. Concentrations of 50 ppb or greater in blood plasma or serum have a recommended "B" penalty.	
Cocaine		1	A3	If it is determined by the State Veterinarian/Equine Medical Director; the Stewards, or the Racing Authority that the finding of cocaine or morphine was unintentional and not based upon an attempt to affect the outcome of a race, the Stewards or Racing Authority may elect to assign a Class B penalty to the trainer.	
Codeine		1	A		
Colchicine		4	B		
Conorphone		2	A		
Corticaine	*Ultracain*	2	A		
Corticotrophind		3	B	Peptide hormone involved in the stress response.	
Cortisone	*Cortone, etc.*	4	C		
Cromolyn	*Intel*	5	D		
Crotetamide		2	A		
Cyamemazine	*Tercian*	2	A		
Cyclandelate	*Cyclospasmol*	3	A		
Cyclizine	*Merazine*	3	B		
Cyclobarbital	*Phanodorm*	2	A		
Cyclobenzaprine	*Flexeril*	4	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Cyclofenil		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - selective estrogen receptor modulator (SERM).	Testolactone has B classification
Cyclomethycaine	*Surfacaine*	4	C		
Cyclothiazide	*Anhydron, Renazide*	4	B		
Cycrimine	*Pagitane*	3	B		
Cyproheptadine	*Periactin*	3	B		
Danazol	*Danocrine*	3	B		
Dantrolene	*Dantrium*	4	C		
Darbepoetin	*Aranesp*	1	A		
Darbepoetin (depo)		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - Bone marrow stimulant (Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents are medications which stimulates the bone marrow to make red blood cells).	Blood doping agent
Decamethonium	*Syncurine*	2	A		
Dehydrochloromethyltestosteron e		3	A		
Dembroxol (Dembrexine)	*Sputolysin*	4	C		
Demoxepam		2	A		
Deoxycorticosterone	*Percortin, DOCA, Descotone, Dorcostrin*	4	C		
Deracoxib	*Deremaxx*	3	B		
Dermorphin		1	A		
Desipramine	*Norpromine, Pertofrane*	2	A		
Desonide	*Des Owen*	4	C		
Desoximetasone	*Topicort*	4	C		
Desoxymethyltestosterone		3	A		
Detomidine	*Dormosedan*	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Dexamethasone	*Azium, etc.*	4	C		
Dextromethorphan		4	B		
Dextromoramide	*Palfium, Narcolo*	1	A		
Dextropropoxyphene	*Darvon*	3	B		
Dezocine	*Dalgan*	2	A		
Diamorphine		1	A		
Diazepam	*Valium*	3	B		
Diazoxide	*Proglycem*	3	B		
Dibucaine	*Nupercainal, Cinchocaine*	2	B		
Dichloralphenazone	*Febenol, Isocom*	2	A		
Dichlorphenamide	*Daramide*	4	C		
Diclofenac	*Voltaren, Voltarol*	4	C		
Dicumarol	*Dicumarol*	5	D		
Diethylpropion	*Tepanil, etc.*	2	A		
Diethylthiambutene	*Themalon*	2	A		
Diflorasone	*Florone, Maxiflor*	4	C		
Diflucortolone	*Flu-Cortinest, etc.*	4	C		
Diflunisal		3	B		
Digitoxin	*Crystodigin*	4	B		
Digoxin	*Lanoxin*	4	B		
Dihydrocodeine	*Parcodin*	2	A		
Dihydroergotamine		4	B		
Dihydrotestosterone (17β-hydroxy-5a-androstan-3-one)		3	B	Steroid - endogenous androgen sex steroid and hormone	Endogenous AAS
Dilorazepam	*Briantum*	2	A		
Diltiazem	*Cardizem*	4	B		
Dimefline		3	A		
Dimethisoquin	*Quotane*	4	B		
Dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO)	*Domoso*	4	C		
Diphenadione		5	C		
Diphenhydramine	*Benadryl*	3	B		
Diphenoxylate	*Difenoxin, Lomotil*	4	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Diprenorphine	*M50/50*	2	A		
Dipyridamole	*Persantine*	3	B		
Dipyrone	*Novin, Methampyrone*	4	B		
Disopyramide	*Norpace*	4	B		
Divalproex	*Depakote*	3	A		
Dixyrazine	*Esucos*	2	A		
Dobutamine	*Dobutrex*	3	B		
Donepezil	*Aricept*	1	A		
Dopamine	*Intropin*	2	A		
Doxacurium	*Nuromax*	2	A		
Doxapram	*Dopram*	2	A		
Doxazosin		3	A		
Doxefazepam	*Doxans*	2	A		
Doxepin	*Adapin, Sinequan*	2	A		
Doxylamine	*Decapryn*	3	B		
Dromostanolone	*Drolban*	3	B		
Droperidol	*Inapsine, Droleptan, Innovar-Vet (with Fentanyl)*	2	A		
Drostanolone		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
Duloxetine		2	A		
Dyclonine	*Dyclone*	4	C		
Dyphylline		3	B		
Edrophonium	*Tensilon*	3	B		
Eletripan	*Relpax*	3	A		
Eltenac		4	B		
Enalapril (metabolite enaloprilat)	*Vasotec*	3	A		
Enciprazine		2	A		
Endorphins		1	A		
Enkephalins		1	A		
Ephedrine		2	A		
Epi-dihydrotestosterone		3	B	Testosterone Link - androgenic metabolite of testosterone.	Metabolite of a B substance
Epibatidine		2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Epinephrine		2	A		
Epitestosterone		3	B	Testosterone Link - endogenous steroid and an epimer of the androgen sex hormone testosterone.	Endogenous, stereoisomer of a B substance.
EPO-Fc		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - fusion protein in human blood.	Blood doping agent
EPO-mimetic peptides (EMP):		1	A		
Ergoloid mesylates (dihydroergocornine mesylate, dihydroergocristine mesylate, and dihydroergocryptine mesylate)		2	A		
Ergonovine	*Ergotrate*	4	C		
Ergotamine	*Gynergen, Cafergot, etc.*	4	B		
Erthrityl tetranitrate	*Cardilate*	3	A		
Erythropoietin (EPO)	*Epogen, Procrit, etc.*	1	A		
Esmolol	*Brevibloc*	3	B		
Esomeprazole	*Nexium*	5	D		
Estazolam	*Domnamid, Eurodin, Nuctalon*	2	A		
Eszopiclone		2	A		
Etacrynic acid		3	C		
Etamiphylline		3	B		
Etanercept	*Enbrel*	4	B		
Ethacrynic acid	*Edecrin*	3	B		
Ethamivan		2	A		
Ethanol		2	A		
Ethchlorvynol	*Placidyl*	2	A		
Ethinamate	*Valmid*	2	A		
Ethoheptazine	*Zactane*	2	A		
Ethopropazine	*Parsidol*	2	A		
Ethosuximide	*Zarontin*	3	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Ethotoin	*Peganone*	4	B		
Ethoxzolamide	*Cardrase, Ethamide*	4	C		
Ethylaminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	*Semets, etc.*	4	C		
Ethylestrenol	*Maxibolin, Organon*	3	B		
Ethylisobutrazine	*Diquel*	2	A		
Ethylmorphine	*Dionin*	1	A		
Ethylnorepinephrine	*Bronkephrine*	3	A		
Ethylphenidate		1	A		
Etidocaine	*Duranest*	2	A		
Etifoxin	*Stresam*	2	A		
Etiocholanolone		3	B	Testosterone Link - etiocholane steroid as well as an endogenous 17- ketosteroid that is produced from the metabolism of testosterone.	Metabolite of a B substance
Etizolam	*Depas, Pasaden*	2	A		
Etodolac	*Lodine*	3	B		
Etodroxizine	*Indinox*	2	A		
Etomidate		2	A		
Etorphine HCl	*M99*	1	A		
Exemestane	Aromatase inhibitors	3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification
Famotidine	*Gaster, etc.*	5	D		
Felbamate	*Felbatol*	3	B		
Felodipine	*Plendil*	4	B		
Fenarbamate	*Tymium*	2	A		
Fenbufen	*Cincopal*	3	B		
Fenclozic acid	*Myalex*	2	B		
Fenfluramine	*Pondimin*	2	A		
Fenoldopam	*Corlopam*	3	B		
Fenoprofen	*Nalfon*	3	B		
Fenoterol	*Berotec*	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Fenspiride	*Respiride, Respan, etc*	3	B		
Fentanyl	*Sublimaze*	1	A		
Fentiazac		3	B		
Fexofenadine	*Allegra*	4	C		
Fibroblast Growth Factors (fgfs), Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF), Insulin- like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) and its analogues, Mechano Growth Factors (mgfs), Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF), Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) and any other growth factor affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/ degradation, vascularization, energy utilization, regenerative capacity or fiber type switching.		3	A	Cardiac, Muscle effects - a family of peptide cytokines that are important in the regulation of many tissues.	Lack FDA approval; no legitimate use in race horse.
Firocoxib		4	C		
Flecainide	*Idalon*	4	B		
Floctafenine	*Idalon, Idarac*	4	B		
Fluanisone	*Sedalande*	2	A		
Fludiazepam	*Erispam*	2	A		
Fludrocortisone	*Alforone, etc.*	4	C		
Flufenamic acid		3	B		
Flumethasone	*Flucort, etc.*	4	C		
Flumethiazide	*Ademol*	4	B		
Flunarizine	*Sibelium*	4	B		
Flunisolide	*Bronilide, etc.*	4	C		
Flunitrazepam	*Rohypnol, Narcozep, Darkene, Hypnodorm*	2	A		
Flunixin	*Banamine*	4	C*		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Fluocinolone	*Synalar*	4	C		
Fluocinonide	*Licon, Lidex*	4	C		
Fluopromazine	*Psyquil, Siquil*	2	A		
Fluoresone	*Caducid*	2	A		
Fluorometholone	*FML*	4	C		
Fluoroprednisolone		4	B		
Fluoxetine	*Prozac*	2	A		
Fluoxymesterone	*Halotestin*	3	B		
Flupenthixol	*Depixol, Fluanxol*	2	A		
Fluphenazine	*Prolixin, Permitil, Anatensol, etc.*	2	B		
Flupirtine	*Katadolone*	3	A		
Fluprednisolone	*Alphadrol*	4	C		
Flurandrenolide	*Cordran*	4	C		
Flurazepam	*Dalmane*	2	A		
Flurbiprofen	*Froben*	3	B		
Fluspirilene	*Imap, Redeptin*	2	A		
Fluticasone	*Flixonase, Flutide*	4	C		
Flutoprazepam	*Restas*	2	A		
Fluvoxamine	*Dumirox, Faverin, etc.*	2	A		
Formebolone		3	A		
Formestane	Aromatase inhibitors	3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Aromatase inhibitors.	Testolactone has B classification
Formoterol	*Altram*	3	B		
Fosinopril	*Monopril*	3	A		
Fosphenytoin	*Cerebyx*	3	B		
Fulvestrant		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Estrogen receptor antagonist antineoplastic agent.	Testolactone has B classification

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Furazabol		3	A		
Furosemide	*Lasix*	N/A			
Gabapentin	*Neurontin*	3	B		
Galantamine	*Reminyl*	2	A		
Gallamine	*Flaxedil*	2	A		
Gamma Aminobutryic Acid (GABA)	*Carolina Gold*	3	B		
Gepirone		2	A		
Gestrinone		3	A		
GH-Releasing Peptides (ghrps), e.g., alexamorelin, GHRP-6, hexarelin and pralmorelin (GHRP-2)		3	A	Anabolic Effects - a synthetic GH secretagogue.	Anabolic agent lacking FDA approval
Glutethimide	*Doriden*	2	A		
Glycopyrrolate	*Robinul*	4	C		
Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, e.g., CJC- 1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin		3	A	Anabolic Effects - peptide analogue of growth hormone-releasing hormone which is used as a diagnostic agent to assess growth hormone secretion for the purpose of diagnosing growth hormone deficiency.	Anabolic agent lacking FDA approval
Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS), e.g., ghrelin and ghrelin mimetics, e.g., anamorelin and ipamorelin		3	A	Anabolic Effects - hunger hormone, appetite-enhancing and anabolic effects.	Anabolic agent lacking FDA approval
Guaifenesin (glycerol guiacolate)	*Gecolate*	4	C		
Guanabenz	*Wytensin*	3	B		
Guanadrel	*Hylorel*	3	A		
Guanethidine	*Ismelin*	3	A		
Halazepam	*Paxipam*	2	A		
Halcinonide	*Halog*	4	C		
Halobetasol	*Ultravate*	4	C		
Haloperidol	*Haldol*	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Haloxazolam	*Somelin*	2	A		
Hemoglobin glutamers	*Oxyglobin Hemopure*	2	A		
Heptaminol	*Corofundol*	3	B		
Heroin		1	A		
Hexafluorenium	*Myalexen*	2	A		
Hexobarbital	*Evipal*	2	A		
Hexocyclium	*Tral*	4	B		
Hexylcaine	*Cyclaine*	2	B		
HIF activators (e.g. Argon, xenon)		3	A	Cardiovascular Effects - a key mediator of oxygen homeostasis that was first identified as a transcription factor that is induced and activated by decreased oxygen tension.	Blood doping agent
Homatropine	*Homapin*	3	B		
Homophenazine	*Pelvichthol*	2	A		
Hydralazine	*Apresoline*	3	B		
Hydrochlorthiazide	*Hydrodiuril*	4	B		
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodienone)	*Hycodan*	1	A		
Hydrocortisone (Cortisol)	*Cortef, etc.*	4	C		
Hydroflumethiazide	*Saluron*	4	B		
Hydromorphone	*Dilaudid*	1	A		
Hydroxyamphetamine	*Paradrine*	1	A		
Hydroxyzine	*Atarax*	2	B		
Ibomal	*Noctal*	2	A		
Ibuprofen	*Motrin, Advil, Nurpin, etc.*	4	C		
Ibutilide	*Corvert*	3	B		
Iloprost	*Ventavis*	3	A		
Imipramine	*Imavate, Presamine, Tofranil*	2	A		
Indapamide	Diuretic	3	C		
Indomethacin	*Indocin*	3	B		
Infliximab	*Remicade*	4	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Insulins		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - protein hormone that is used as a medication to treat high blood sugar	
Ipratropium		3	B		
Irbesarten	*Avapro*	3	A		
Isapirone		2	A		
Isocarboxazid	*Marplan*	2	A		
Isoetharine	*Bronkosol*	3	B		
Isoflupredone	*Predef 2x*	4	C		
Isomethadone		2	A		
Isometheptene	*Octin, Octon*	4	B		
Isopropamide	*Darbid*	4	B		
Isoproterenol	*Isoprel*	2	A		
Isosorbide dinitrate	*Isordil*	3	B		
Isoxicam	*Maxicam*	2	B		
Isoxsuprine	*Vasodilan*	4	D		
Isradipine	*DynaCirc*	4	B		
Kebuzone		3	B		
Ketamine	*Ketalar, Ketaset, Vetalar*	2	B		
Ketazolam	*Anxon, Laftram, Solatran, Loftran*	2	A		
Ketoprofen	*Orudis*	4	C*		
Ketorolac	*Toradol*	3	A		
Labetalol	*Normodyne*	3	B		
Lamotrigine	*Lamictal*	3	A		
Lansoprazole		5	D		
Lenperone	*Elanone-V*	2	A		
Letosteine	*Viscotiol, Visiotal*	4	B		
Letrozole		3	A		
Levamisole		2	B		
Levobunolol	*Betagan*	3	B		
Levomethorphan		2	A		
Levorphanol	*Levo-Dremoran*	1	A		
Lidocaine	*Xylocaine*	2	B		
Lisinopril	*Prinivil, Zestril*	3	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Lithium	*Lithizine, Duralith, etc.*	2	A		
Lobeline		2	A		
Lofentanil		1	A		
Loflazepate, Ethyl	*Victan*	2	A		
Loperamide	*Imodium*	3	B		
Loprazolam	*Dormonort, Havlane*	2	A		
Loratidine	*Claritin*	4	C		
Lorazepam	*Ativan*	2	A		
Lormetazepam	*Noctamid*	2	A		
Losartan	*Hyzaar*	3	B		
Loxapine	*Laxitane*	2	A		
Luteinizing Hormone (LH)		3	B	Hormone and behavioral effects - a hormone produced by gonadotropic cells in the anterior pituitary gland. In females, an acute rise of LH triggers ovulation and development of the corpus luteum. Used for behavior modification in colts / horses. There should be no restriction/ regulation in fillies and mares.	
Mabuterol		3	A		
Maprotiline	*Ludiomil*	2	A		
Mazindol	*Sanorex*	1	A		
Mebutamate	*Axiten, Dormate, Capla*	2	A		
Mecamylamine	*Inversine*	3	B		
Meclizine	*Antivert, Bonine*	3	B		
Meclofenamic acid	*Arquel*	4	C		
Meclofenoxate	*Lucidiril, etc.*	2	A		
Medazepam	*Nobrium, etc.*	2	A		
Medetomidine	*Domitor*	3	B		
Medrysone	*Medriusar, etc.*	4	C		
Mefenamic acid	*Ponstel*	3	B		
Meldonium	*Mildronate, et al*	1	A		
Meloxicam	*Mobic*	4	B		
Melperone	*Eunerpan*	2	A		
Memantine	*Namenda*	2	A		
Meparfynol	*Oblivon*	2	A		
Mepazine	*Pacatal*	2	A		
Mepenzolate	*Cantil*	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Meperidine	*Demerol*	1	A		
Mephenesin	*Tolserol*	4	B		
Mephenoxalone	*Control, etc.*	2	A		
Mephentermine	*Wyamine*	1	A		
Mephenytoin	*Mesantoin*	2	A		
Mephobarbital (Methylphenobarbital)	*Mebaral*	2	A		
Mepivacaine	*Carbocaine*	2	B		
Meprobamate	*Equanil, Miltown*	2	A		
Meralluride	*Merculydrin*	4	B		
Merbaphen	*Novasural*	4	B		
Mercaptomerin	*Thiomerin*	4	B		
Mercumatilin	*Cumertilin*	4	B		
Mersalyl	*Salyrgan*	4	B		
Mesalamine	*Asacol*	5	C		
Mesoridazine	*Serentil*	2	A		
Mestanolone		3	A		
Mesterolone		3	A		
Metaclazepam	*Talis*	2	A		
Metandienone		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
Metaproterenol	*Alupent, Metaprel*	3	B		
Metaraminol	*Aramine*	1	A		
Metaxalone	*Skelaxin*	4	B		
Metazocine		2	A		
Metenolone		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
Metformin		2	B		
Methacholine		3	A		
Methadone	*Dolophine*	1	A		
Methamphetamine	*Desoxyn*	1	A4	Recommended Penalty B if testing can prove presence of only levo-methamphetamine is present in sample.	
Methandriol (Methylandrostenediol)	*Probolic*	3	A		
Methandrostenolone	*Dianobal*	3	A		
Methantheline	*Banthine*	3	B		
Methapyrilene	*Histadyl, etc.*	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Methaqualone	*Quaalude*	1	A		
Metharbital	*Gemonil*	2	A		
Methasterone		3	A		
Methazolamide	*Naptazane*	4	C		
Methcathinone		1	A		
Methdilazine	*Tacaryl*	3	B		
Methenolone	*Primobolan*	3	A		
Methixene	*Trest*	3	A		
Methocarbamol	*Robaxin*	4	C		
Methohexital	*Brevital*	2	A		
Methotrexate	*Folex, Nexate, etc.*	4	B		
Methotrimeprazine	*Levoprome, Neurocil, etc.*	2	A		
Methoxamine	*Vasoxyl*	3	A		
Methoxyphenamine	*Orthoxide*	3	A		
Methoxypolyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA)		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - an erythropoiesis-stimulating agent (ESA) indicated for the treatment of anemia associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD in adult patients on dialysis and patients not on dialysis.	Blood doping agent
Methscopolamine	*Pamine*	4	B		
Methsuximide	*Celontin*	4	B		
Methyclothiazide	*Enduron*	4	B		
Methyl-1-testosterone		3	A		
Methylatropine		3	B		
Methyldienolone		3	A		
Methyldopa	*Aldomet*	3	A		
Methylergonovine	*Methergine*	4	C		
Methylhexanamine (Methylhexaneamine)	*Geranamine*	1	A		
Methylnortestosterone (Trestolone)		3	A		
Methylphenidate	*Ritalin*	1	A		
Methylprednisolone	*Medrol*	4	C		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Methyltestosterone	*Metandren*	3	B		
Methyprylon	*Noludar*	2	A		
Methysergide	*Sansert*	4	B		
Metiamide		4	B		
Metoclopramide	*Reglan*	4	C		
Metocurine	*Metubine*	2	A		
Metolazone		3	B		
Metomidate	*Hypnodil*	2	A		
Metopon (methydihydromorphinone)		1	A		
Metoprolol	*Lopressor*	3	B		
Metribolone		3	A	Steroid	AAS lacking FDA approval
Mexazolam	*Melex*	2	A		
Mexiletine	*Mexitil*	4	B		
Mibefradil	*Posicor*	3	B		
Mibolerone		3	B		
Midazolam	*Versed*	3	B		
Midodrine	*Pro-Amiline*	3	B		
Milrinone		4	B		
Minoxidil	*Loniten*	3	B		
Mirtazepine	*Remeron*	2	A		
Misoprostol	*Cytotec*	5	D		
Mitragynine	*Kratom*	1	A		
Mivacurium	*Mivacron*	2	A		
Modafinil	*Provigil*	2	A		
Moexipril (metabolite, moexiprilat)	*Uniretic*	3	B		
Molindone	*Moban*	2	A		
Mometasone	*Elocon*	4	C		
Montelukast	*Singulair*	4	C		
Moperone	*Luvatren*	2	A		
Morphine		1	A6	If it is determined by the State Veterinarian/Equine Medical Director; the Stewards, or the Racing Authority that the finding of cocaine or morphine was unintentional and not based upon an attempt to affect the outcome of a race, the Stewards or Racing Authority may elect to assign a Class B penalty to the trainer.	

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Mosaprimine		2	A		
Muscarine		3	A		
myo-inositol trispyrophosphate (ITPP)		1	A		
N-Butylscopolamine		4	C		
Nabumetone	*Anthraxan, Relafen, Reliflex*	3	A		
Nadol	*Corgard*	3	B		
Naepaine	*Amylsine*	2	A		
Nalbuphine	*Nubain*	2	A		
Nalorphine	*Nalline, Lethidrone*	2	A		
Naloxone	*Narcan*	3	B		
Naltrexone	*Revia*	3	B		
Nandrolone	*Nandrolin, Laurabolin, Durabolin*	3	B		
Naphazoline	*Privine*	4	B		
Naproxen	*Equiproxen, Naprosyn*	4	C		
Naratriptan	*Amerge*	3	B		
Nebivolol		3	A		
Nedocromil	*Tilade*	5	D		
Nefazodone	*Serzone*	2	A		
Nefopam		3	A		
Neostigmine	*Prostigmine*	3	B		
Nicardipine	*Cardine*	4	B		
Nifedipine	*Procardia*	4	B		
Niflumic acid	*Nifluril*	3	B		
Nikethamide	*Coramine*	1	A		
Nimesulide		3	B		
Nimetazepam	*Erimin*	2	A		
Nimodipine	*Nemotop*	4	B		
Nitrazepam	*Mogadon*	2	A		
Nitroglycerin		2	B		
Nizatidine	*Axid*	5	D		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Norandrosterone		3	B	Nandrolene Link - a detectable metabolite of nandrolone, an anabolic-androgenic steroid.	Metabolite of a B substance
Norbolethone/Norboletone		3	A		
Norclostebol		3	A		
Nordiazepam	*Calmday, Nordaz, etc.*	2	A		
Norepinephrine		2	A		
Norethandrolone		3	A		
Nortestosterone		3	B		
Nortriptyline	*Aventyl, Pamelor*	2	A		
Nylidrine	*Arlidin*	3	A		
Olanzepine	*Zyprexa*	2	A		
Olmesartan	*Benicar*	3	A		
Olsalazine	*Dipentum*	5	C		
Omeprazole	*Prilosec, Losec*	5	D		
Orphenadrine	*Norlfex*	4	B		
Oxabolone		3	A		
Oxandrolone	*Anavar*	3	B		
Oxaprozin	*Daypro, Deflam*	4	B		
Oxazepam	*Serax*	2	A		
Oxazolam	*Serenal*	2	A		
Oxcarbazepine	*Trileptal*	3	A		
Oxilofrine (hydroxyephedrine)		2	A		
Oxprenolol	*Trasicor*	3	A		
Oxycodone	*Percodan*	1	A		
Oxymesterone		3	A		
Oxymetazoline	*Afrin*	4	B		
Oxymetholone	*Adroyd, Anadrol*	3	B		
Oxymorphone	*Numorphan*	1	A		
Oxyperitine	*Forit, Integrin*	2	A		
Oxyphenbutazone	*Tandearil*	4	C		
Oxyphencyclimine	*Daricon*	4	B		
Oxyphenonium	*Antrenyl*	4	B		
Paliperidone		2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Pancuronium	*Pavulon*	2	A		
Pantoprazole	*Protonix*	5	D		
Papaverine	*Pavagen, etc.*	3	A		
Paraldehyde	*Paral*	2	A		
Paramethadione	*Paradione*	3	A		
Paramethasone	*Haldrone*	4	C		
Pargyline	*Eutonyl*	3	A		
Paroxetine	*Paxil, Seroxat*	2	A		
Peginesatide		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - an erythropoiesis-stimulating agent (ESA) indicated for the treatment of anemia due to chronic kidney disease (CKD) in adult patients on dialysis.	Blood doping agent
Pemoline	*Cylert*	1	A		
Penbutolol	*Levatol*	3	B		
Penfluridol	*Cyperon*	2	A		
Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	*Duotrate*	3	A		
Pentazocine	*Talwin*	3	B		
Pentobarbital	*Nembutal*	2	A		
Pentoxyfylline	*Trental, Vazofirin*	4	D		
Pentylenetetrazol	*Metrazol, Nioric*	1	A		
Perazine	*Taxilan*	2	A		
Perfluorocarbons		2	A		
Perfluorodecahydronophthalene		2	A		
Perfluorodecolin		2	A		
Perfluorooctylbromide		2	A		
Perfluorotripropylamine		2	A		
Pergolide	*Permax*	3	B		
Periciazine	*Alodept, etc.*	2	A		
Perindopril	*Biprel*	3	A		
Perlapine	*Hypnodin*	2	A		
Perphenazine	*Trilafon*	2	A		
Phenacemide	*Phenurone*	4	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Phenaglycodol	*Acalo, Alcamid, etc.*	2	A		
Phenazocine	*Narphen*	1	A		
Phencyclidine (PCP)	*Sernylan*	1	A		
Phendimetrazine	*Bontril, etc.*	1	A		
Phenelzine	*Nardelzine, Nardil*	2	A		
Phenindione	*Hedulin*	5	D		
Phenmetrazine	*Preludin*	1	A		
Phenobarbital	*Luminal*	2	A		
Phenoxybenzamine	*Dibenzyline*	3	B		
Phenprocoumon	*Liquamar*	5	D		
Phensuximide	*Milontin*	4	B		
Phentermine	*Iomamin*	2	A		
Phentolamine	*Regitine*	3	B		
Phenylbutazone	*Butazolidin*	4	C*		
Phenylephrine	*Isophrin, Neo-Synephrine*	3	B		
Phenylpropanolamine	*Propadrine*	3	B		
Phenytoin	*Dilantin*	4	B		
Physostigmine	*Eserine*	3	A		
Picrotoxin		1	A		
Piminodine	*Alvodine, Cimadon*	2	A		
Pimobendan		2	B		
Pimozide	*Orap*	2	A		
Pinazepam	*Domar*	2	A		
Pindolol	*Viskin*	3	B		
Pipamperone	*Dipiperon*	2	A		
Pipecuronium	*Arduan*	2	A		
Pipequaline		2	A		
Piperacetazine	*Psymod, Quide*	2	A		
Piperocaine	*Metycaine*	2	A		
Pipotiazine	*Lonseren, Piportil*	2	A		
Pipradrol	*Dataril, Gerondyl, etc.*	2	A		
Piquindone		2	A		
Pirbuterol	*Maxair*	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Pirenzepine	*Gastrozepin*	5	C		
Piretanide	*Arelix, Tauliz*	3	B		
Piritramide		1	A		
Piroxicam	*Feldene*	4	B		
Plasma expanders (e.g. Bycerol; intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol)		3	A	No legit use in the racehorse. Lacks FDA approval.	
Polyethylene glycol		5	D		
Polythiazide	*Renese*	4	B		
Pramoxine	*Tronothaine*	4	C		
Prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3β-hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one)		3	B	Steroid - inactive endogenous steroid.	Endogenous AAS
Prazepam	*Verstran, Centrax*	2	A		
Prazosin	*Minipress*	3	B		
Prednisolone	*Delta-Cortef, etc.*	4	C		
Prednisone	*Meticorten, etc.*	4	C		
Prilocaine	*Citanest*	2	B		
Primidone	*Mysoline*	3	B		
Probenecid		4	C		
Procainamide	*Pronestyl*	4	B		
Procaine		3	B		
Procaterol	*Pro Air*	3	A		
Prochlorperazine	*Darbazine, Compazine*	2	A		
Procyclidine	*Kemadrin*	3	B		
Promazine	*Sparine*	3	B		
Promethazine	*Phenergan*	3	B		
Propafenone	*Rythmol*	4	B		
Propanidid		2	A		
Propantheline	*Pro-Banthine*	3	B		
Proparacaine	*Ophthaine*	4	C		
Propentophylline	*Karsivan*	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Propiomazine	*Largon*	2	A		
Propionylpromazine	*Tranvet*	2	A		
Propiram		2	A		
Propofol	*Diprivan, Disoprivan*	2	A		
Propoxycaine	*Ravocaine*	2	A		
Propranolol	*Inderal*	3	B		
Propylhexedrine	*Benzedrex*	4	B		
Prostanazol		3	A		
Prothipendyl	*Dominal*	2	A		
Protokylol	*Ventaire*	3	A		
Protriptyline	*Concordin, Triptil*	2	A		
Proxibarbital	*Axeen, Centralgol*	2	A		
Pseudoephedrine	*Cenafed, Novafed*	3	B		
Pyridostigmine	*Mestinon, Regonol*	3	B		
Pyrilamine	*Neoantergan, Equihist*	3	B		
Pyrithyldione	*Hybersulfan, Sonodor*	2	A		
Quazipam	*Doral*	2	A		
Quetiapine	*Seroquel*	2	A		
Quinapril, Quinaprilat	*Accupril*	3	A		
Quinbolone		3	A		
Quinidine	*Quinidex, Quinicardine*	4	B		
Rabeprazole	*Aciphex*	5	D		
Racemethorphan		2	A		
Racemorphan		2	A		
Raclopride		2	A		
Ractopamine	*Paylean*	2	A		
Raloxifene		3	B	Estrogen effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - selective estrogen receptor modulators-SERMs.	Testolactone has B classification

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Ramipril, metabolite Ramiprilat	*Altace*	3	A		
Ranitidine	*Zantac*	5	D		
Remifentanil	*Ultiva*	1	A		
Remoxipride	*Roxiam*	2	A		
Reserpine	*Serpasil*	2	B		
Rilmazafone		2	A		
Risperidone		2	A		
Ritanserin		2	A		
Ritodrine	*Yutopar*	3	B		
Rivastigmine	*Exelon*	2	A		
Rizatriptan	*Maxalt*	3	B		
Rocuronium	*Zemuron*	2	A		
Rofecoxib	*Vioxx*	2	B		
Romifidine	*Sedivet*	3	B		
Ropivacaine	*Naropin*	2	A		
Roxadustat (FG-4592)		1	A	Erythropoietin Link - HIF prolyl-hydroxylase inhibitor and thereby increases endogenous production of erythropoietin, which stimulates production of hemoglobin and red blood cells.	Blood doping agent
Salicylamide		4	C		
Salicylate		4	C		
Salmeterol		3	B		
Scopolamine (Hyoscine)	*Triptone*	4	C		
Secobarbital (Quinalbarbitone)	*Seconal*	2	A		
Selegiline	*Eldepryl, Jumex, etc.*	2	A		
Sertraline	*Lustral, Zoloft*	2	A		
Sibutramine	*Meridia*	3	B		
Sildenafil	*Viagra*	3	A		
Snake Venoms		1	A		
Somatrem	*Protropin*	2	A		
Somatropin	*Nutropin*	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Sotalol	*Betapace, Sotacor*	3	B		
Spiclomazine		2	A		
Spiperone		2	A		
Spirapril, metabolite Spiraprilat	*Renomax*	3	A		
Spironalactone	*Aldactone*	4	B		
Spironolactone	Diuretic	3	C		
Stanozolol	*Winstrol-V*	3	B		
Stenbolone		3	A		
Strychnine		1	A		
Succinylcholine	*Sucostrin, Quelin, etc.*	2	A		
Sufentanil	*Sufenta*	1	A		
Sulfasalazine	*Azulfidine, Azaline*	4	C		
Sulfondiethylmethane		2	A		
Sulfonmethane		2	A		
Sulforidazine	*Inofal*	2	A		
Sulindac	*Clinoril*	3	B		
Sulpiride	*Aiglonyl, Sulpitil*	2	A		
Sultopride	*Barnetil*	2	A		
Sumatriptan	*Imitrex*	3	B		
Synthetic cannabis	*Spice, K2, Kronic*	1	A		
Tadalasil	*Cialis*	3	A		
Talbutal	*Lotusate*	2	A		
Tamoxifen		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Estrogen receptor antagonist antineoplastic agent.	Testolactone has B classification
Tandospirone		2	A		
TCO2		3	B		
Telmisartin	*Micardis*	3	B		
Temazepam	*Restoril*	2	A		
Tenoxicam	*Alganex, etc.*	3	B		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Tepoxalin		3	B		
Terazosin	*Hytrin*	3	A		
Terbutaline	*Brethine, Bricanyl*	3	B		
Terfenadine	*Seldane, Triludan*	4	C		
Testolactone	*Teslac*	3	B		
Testosterone		3	B		
Tetrabenazine	*Nitoman*	2	A		
Tetracaine	*Pontocaine*	2	A		
Tetrahydrogestrinone		3	A		
Tetrahydrozoline	*Tyzine*	4	B		
Tetrazepam	*Musaril, Myolastin*	2	A		
THC (tetrahydrocannabinol)[2]	Drug of human abuse	1	A	Drug of human abuse.	
Thebaine		2	A		
Theobromine		4	B		
Theophylline	*Aqualphyllin, etc.*	3	B		
Thialbarbital	*Kemithal*	2	A		
Thiamylal	*Surital*	2	A		
Thiethylperazine	*Torecan*	2	A		
Thiopental	*Pentothal*	2	A		
Thiopropazate	*Dartal*	2	A		
Thioproperazine	*Majeptil*	2	A		
Thioridazine	*Mellaril*	2	A		
Thiosalicylate		4	B		
Thiothixene	*Navane*	2	A		
Thiphenamil	*Trocinate*	4	B		
Thyroxine and thyroid modulators/hormones, including but not limited to those containing T4 (tetraiodothyronine/thyroxine), T3 (triiodothyronine), or combinations thereof.	Levothyroxine	3	C	FDA approvad but has (limited) legitimate use in care of racehorses	
Tiapride	*Italprid, Luxoben, etc.*	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Tiaprofenic acid	*Surgam*	3	B		
Tibolone		3	A	Steroid - synthetic steroid.	AAS lacking FDA approval
Tiletamine	*Component of Telazol*	2	A		
Timiperone	*Tolopelon*	2	A		
Timolol	*Blocardrin*	3	B		
Tocainide	*Tonocard*	4	B		
Tofisopam	*Grandaxain, Seriel*	2	A		
Tolazoline	*Priscoline*	3	B		
Tolfenamic Acid		4	B		
Tolmetin	*Tolectin*	3	B		
Topirimate	*Topamax*	2	A		
Toremifene		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - Selective estrogen receptor modulator.	
Torsemide (Torasemide)	*Demadex*	3	A		
Tramadol	*Ultram*	2	B		
Trandolapril (and metabolite, trandolaprilat)	*Tarka*	3	B		
Tranexamic acid		4	C		
Tranylcypromine	*Parnate*	2	A		
Trazodone	*Desyrel*	2	A		
Trenbolone	*Finoplix*	3	B		
Tretoquinol	*Inolin*	2	A		
Triamcinolone	*Vetalog, etc.*	4	C		
Triamterene	*Dyrenium*	4	B		
Triazolam	*Halcion*	2	A		
Tribromethanol		2	A		
Tricaine methanesulfonate	*Finquel*	2	A		
Trichlormethiazide	*Naqua, Naquasone*	4	C		
Trichloroethanol		2	A		
Tricholoethylene	*Trilene, Trimar*	2	A		
Triclofos	*Triclos*	2	A		
Tridihexethyl	*Pathilon*	4	B		
Trifluomeprazine	*Nortran*	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Trifluoperazine	*Stelazine*	2	A		
Trifluperidol	*Triperidol*	2	A		
Triflupromazine	*Vetame, Vesprin*	2	A		
Trihexylphenidyl	*Artane*	3	A		
Trimeprazine	*Temaril*	4	B		
Trimetazidine		3	B	Hormone and Metabolic effects, same classification as Testolactone on Human Olympic Guidelines - a drug for angina pectoris, the first cytoprotective anti- ischemic agent.	
Trimethadione	*Tridione*	3	B		
Trimethaphan	*Arfonad*	3	A		
Trimipramine	*Surmontil*	2	A		
Tripelennamine	*PBZ*	3	B		
Triprolidine	*Actidil*	3	B		
Tubocurarine (Curare)	*Metubin*	2	A		
Tybamate	*Benvil, Nospan, etc.*	2	A		
Urethane		2	A		
Valdecoxib		2	B		
Valerenic acid		3	A		
Valnoctamide	*Nirvanyl*	2	A		
Valsartan	*Diovan*	3	B		
Vardenafil	*Levitra*	3	A		
Vedaprofen		4	B		
Venlafaxine	*Efflexor*	2	A		
Veralipride	*Accional, Veralipril*	2	A		
Verapamil	*Calan, Isoptin*	4	B		
Vercuronium	*Norcuron*	2	A		
Viloxazine	*Catatrol, Vivalan, etc.*	2	A		
Vinbarbital	*Delvinol*	2	A		
Vinylbital	*Optanox, Speda*	2	A		
Warfarin	*Coumadin, Coufarin*	5	D		
Xylazine	*Rompun, Bay Va 1470*	3	B		
Xylometazoline	*Otrivin*	4	B		
Yohimbine		2	B		
Zafirlukast	*Accolate*	4	C		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note
Zaleplon	*Sonata*	2	A		
Zeranol	*Ralgro*	4	C		
Ziconotide		1	A		
Zileuton	*Zyflo*	4	C		
Zilpaterol hydrochloride	*Zilpaterol*	2	A		
Ziprasidone	*Geoden*	2	A		
Zolazepam		2	A		
Zolmitriptan	*Zomig*	3	B		
Zolpidem	*Ambien, Stilnox*	2	A		
Zomepirac	*Zomax*	2	B		
Zonisamide	*Zonegran*	3	B		
Zopiclone	*Imovan*	2	A		
Zotepine	*Lodopin*	2	A		
Zuclopenthixol	*Ciatyl, Cesordinol*	2	A		

Drug/Substance	Trade Name(s)	Drug Class	Penalty Class	Special Notation	Note

Non-Classified Substances

Substances that are considered to have no effect on the physiology of a racing animal except to improve nutrition or treat or prevent infections or parasite infestations, are not classified. These Substances normally include antimicrobials, antiparasitic drugs, and nutrients such as vitamins. Examples of such substances include the following:

Sulfonamides and trimethoprim

Antibiotics:	Penicillins Cephalosporins Chloramphenicol Aminoglycosides Tetractckubes Nitrofurans Metronidazole
Anthelmintics:	Avermectins Benzimadaziles Piperazines Pyrantel
Antifungals	
Vitamins	A,D,E,K,B vitamins Vitamin C

Bufotenine

1. Note: Bufotenine is not commerically available in any form.

2. Note: Bufotenine is a metabolite of5-methoxy-N-N dimethyltryptamine, found in reed canary grass (and potentially other food source plants). It may be found
in the urine of horses eating this grass (and potentially other plant foods), and has been reported as a positive finding. Findings of bufotenine in equine urine should not be considered for regulatory action.

NOTE: Dimethylsulphone (MSM) has been removed from the classification document and its status is "Do Not Report".

Table 178-1 F

ARCI Controlled Therapeutic Medication Schedule for Horses - Version 3.2

Revised – December 9, 2016.

Controlled Therapeutic Medication	Threshold	Withdrawal Guideline	Dosing Specifications	Reference Notes	Note
Acepromazine	10 nanograms per milliliter as 2-(1-hydroxyethyl) promazine sulfoxide (HEPS) in urine	48 hours	Single intravenous dose of acepromazine at 0.05 milligrams per kilogram	University of California at Davis project	Applicable analyte is metabolite HEPS
Albuterol	1 nanogram per milliliter of urine	72 hours	720 micrograms total dose intra-nasal only[1]. Based upon dosing up to 4 times per day	European Horseracing Scientific Liaison Committee Data	See Endnote
Betamethasone	10 picograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	7 days	Intra-articular administration of 9 milligrams of Betamethasone Sodium Phosphate and Betamethasone Acetate Injectable Suspension, USP (American Regent product #0517-0720-01)[2]	RMTC study	Intra-articular dosing only - applicable analyte is betamethasone in plasma or serum
Butorphanol	300 nanograms per milliliter of total butorphanol in urine or 2 nanograms of free butorphanol per milliliter per milliliter of plasma or serum	48 hours	Single intravenous dose of butorphanol as Torbugesic® (butorphanol tartrate) at 0.1 milligrams per kilogram	*Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2885.2012.01385.x	Applicable analytes are total butorphanol (drug and conjugates) in urine and butorphanol in plasma (the drug itself, not any conjugate)

[1] Administration of albuterol by any means other than intra-nasally has a high likelihood in resulting in a positive finding. This specifically includes oral administration. Trainers and veterinarians are cautioned against using oral albuterol

[2] Intramuscular administration of betamethasone acetate will result in plasma or serum concentrations that will exceed the Regulatory Threshold for weeks or even months, making the horse ineligible to race for an extended period.

Controlled Therapeutic Medication	Threshold	Withdrawal Guideline	Dosing Specifications	Reference Notes	Note
Cetirizine	6 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	48 hours	0.4 milligrams per kilogram twice daily for 5 doses	Kentucky Equine Drug Research Council/University of California at Davis study	Do not administer ivermectin within 48 hours of a race if the horse has been administered cetirizine.
Cimetidine	400 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	24 hours	20 milligrams per kilogram twice daily for 7 doses	Kentucky Equine Drug Research Council/University of California at Davis study	
Clenbuterol	140 picograms per milliliter of urine or Level of Detection in plasma or serum	14 days	Oral administration of clenbuterol as Ventipulmin® syrup (Boehringer-Ingelheim Vetmedica Inc., NADA 140-973) at 0.8 mcg/kg twice a day	University of California at Davis; Boehringer-Ingelheim Vetmedica, Inc.	Applicable analyte is clenbuterol
Dantrolene	100 picograms per milliliter of 5-hydroxydantrolene in plasma or serum	48 hours	Oral administration of 500 milligrams of dantrolene as paste (compounding pharmacy) or capsule formulation (Proctor and Gamble)	*Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* 34, 238–246	
Detomidine	2 nanograms per milliliter of carboxydetomidine in urine or 1 nanogram per milliter of detomidine in blood.	48 hours	5 mg IV (once)	*KY EDRC, UC Davis/UF Study.*	Dormosedan ™ used in study.

Controlled Therapeutic Medication	Threshold	Withdrawal Guideline	Dosing Specifications	Reference Notes	Note
Dexamethasone	5 picograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	72 hours	Intramuscular and intravenous administration of dexamethasone sodium phosphate or oral administration of dexamethasone at 0.05milligrams per kilogram regardless of route	RMTC study	Applicable analyte is dexamethasone in plasma or serum
Diclofenac	5 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	48 hours	Five inch ribbon topical application of 1% diclofenac liposomal cream formulation. (Surpass Topical Anti-Inflammatory Cream, IDEXX Pharmaceuticals)	*Veterinary Therapeutics* 6: 57-66 (2005)	Applicable analyte is diclofenac in plasma or serum
Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)	10 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	48 hours	Intravenous	ARCI model rule	Applicable analyte is DMSO in plasma or serum
Firocoxib	20 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	14 days	Oral administration of firocoxib as EQUIOXX oral paste at a daily dose of 0.1 milligram per kilogram for four days	RMTC study	Applicable analyte is firocoxib in plasma or serum

Controlled Therapeutic Medication	Threshold	Withdrawal Guideline	Dosing Specifications	Reference Notes	Note
Furosemide	100 nanogram per milliliter of plasma or serum	4 hours	Single Intravenous dose of furosemide up to 500 milligram[3]	ARCI model rule	Must also have urine specific gravity < 1.010 for a violation.
Glycopyrrolate	3 picograms per milliliter plasma or serum	48 hours	Single intravenous dose of 1 milligram of glycopyrrolate as Glycopyrrolate Injection, USP (American Regent product # 0517-4601-25)	RMTC study; *Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2885.2011.01272.x	Applicable analyte is glycopyrrolate in plasma or serum
Guaifenesin	12 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	48 hours	2 grams twice daily for 5 doses	Kentucky Equine Drug Research Council/University of California at Davis study	
Isoflupredone	100 picograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	7 days	10 milligrams total dose subcutaneous or 20 milligrams total dose in one articular space	RMTC Study	
Lidocaine	20 picograms per milliliter of total 30H-lidocaine in plasma or serum	72 hours	200 milligrams of lidocaine as its hydrochloride salt administered subcutaneously	European Horseracing Scientific Liaison Committee data; Iowa State University study.	Applies to total major hydroxylated metabolite (i.e., includes conjugates)

[3] ARCI-011-020(F)(2)(d) and ARCI-025-020(F)(2)(d) state that the dose of Furosemide "shall not exceed 500 milligrams nor be less than 150 milligrams".

Controlled Therapeutic Medication	Threshold	Withdrawal Guideline	Dosing Specifications	Reference Notes	Note
Mepivacaine	10 nanograms total hydroxymepivacaine per milliliter of urine or above Level of Detection of mepivacaine in plasma or serum	72 hours	Single 0.07 milligrams per kilogram subcutaneous dose of mepivacaine	European Horseracing Scientific Liaison Committee data	
Methocarbamol	1 nanogram per milliliter of plasma or serum	48 hours	Single intravenous dose of 15 milligrams per kilogram methocarbamol as Robaxin® or 5 grams orally	*Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* doi: 10.1111/jvp.12068	Applicable analyte is methocarbamol in plasma or serum
Methylprednisolone	100 picograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	See Dosing Specifications	Total dose of methylprednisolone acetate suspension in one articular space.[4] The recommended withdrawal for methylprednisolone acetate is a minimum of 21 days at a 100 milligram dose	*Journal of Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics* volume 37, Issue 2, pages 125–132, April 2014	Applicable analyte is methylprednisolone
Omeprazole	omeprazole sulfide - 10 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	24 hours	Orally (2.2 grams) once daily for 4 doses	Kentucky Equine Drug Research Council/University of California at Davis study	GastroGuard™ used in the study

[4] Intramuscular administration of methylprednisolone acetate will result in plasma or serum concentrations that will exceed the Regulatory Threshold for weeks or even months, making the horse ineligible to race for an extended period. Please see Dosing Specifications for recommended withdrawal time.

Controlled Therapeutic Medication	Threshold	Withdrawal Guideline	Dosing Specifications	Reference Notes	Note
Prednisolone	1 nanogram per milliliter of plasma or serum	48 hours	1 milligram per kilogram orally		Applicable analyte is prednisolone in plasma or serum
Procaine penicillin *(administration must be reported to Commission)*	25 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	Following entry to race	Intramuscular	RMTC – reference notes online	Mandatory surveillance of horse at owner's expense 6 hours before racing
Ranitidine	40 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	24 hours	8 milligrams per kilogram twice daily for 7 doses	Kentucky Equine Drug Research Council/University of California at Davis study	
Triamcinolone acetonide	100 picograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	7 days	Total dose of 9 milligram in one articular space[5]	*Equine Veterinary Journal,* 10.1111/evj.12059 (2013)	Applicable analyte is triamcinolone acetonide in plasma or serum
Xylazine	200 picograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	48 hours	200 milligrams intravenously	University of California at Davis study	Applicable analyte is xylazine.

[5] Intramuscular administration of triamcinolone acetonide will result in plasma or serum concentrations that will exceed the Regulatory Threshold for weeks or even months, making the horse ineligible to race for an extended period.

Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug (NSAID) Rules for Horses[††]

Controlled Therapeutic Medication	Threshold (Primary)	Withdrawal Guideline	Dosing Specifications	Reference Notes	Threshold (Secondary)
Flunixin	20 nanogram per milliliter of plasma or serum	32 hours	Single intravenous dose of flunixin as Banamine® (flunixin meglumine) at 1.1 milligram per kilogram	University of California at Davis/RMTC study	**Secondary anti-stacking threshold**: 3.0 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum (Administration 48 hours prior)
Ketoprofen	2 nanograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	24 hours	Single intravenous dose of ketoprofen as Ketofen® at 2.2 milligrams per kilogram	HFL Sport Sciences/ Kentucky Equine Drug and Research Council/RMTC study	**Secondary anti-stacking threshold:** 1 nanogram per milliliter of plasma or serum (Administration 48 hours prior)
Phenylbutazone	2 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum	24 hours	Single intravenous dose of phenylbutazone at 4.0 milligrams per kilogram	ARCI model rule	**Secondary anti-stacking threshold**: 0.3 micrograms per milliliter of plasma or serum (Administration 48-hours prior)

[††] Samples collected may contain one of the NSAIDs in this chart at a concentration up to the Primary Threshold. Samples may also contain another of the NSAIDs in this chart up at a concentration up to the Secondary Threshold. No more than 2 of the NSAIDs in this chart may be present in any sample.

ARCI Endogenous, Dietary, or Environmental Substances Schedule - Version 4.0
Updated December 2018

TABLE 178-1 G

Substance	Threshold	Reason for Threshold
Arsenic	0.3 micrograms/milliliter total arsenic in urine	Feed Contaminant
Caffeine	100 nanograms/milliliter of serum or plasma	Feed Contaminant
Cobalt[1]	25 ppb in blood plasma or serum	Endogenous Substance and Feed Contaminant
Estranediol	0.045 micrograms/milliliter, free + conjugated 5α-estrane-3β, 17α-diol, in the urine of male horses other than geldings	Endogenous Substance
Gamma Aminobutryic Acid (GABA)	110 nanograms/milliliter of plasma or serum	Endogenous Substance
Hydrocortisone	1 microgram/milliliter of urine	Endogenous Substance
Methoxytyramine	4 micrograms/milliliter, free + conjugated in urine	Endogenous Substance
Morphine	30 ng/ml total morphine in urine	Feed Contaminant
Salicylate Salicylic Acid	750 micrograms/milliliter of urine or 6.5 micrograms/milliliter of serum or plasma	Feed Contaminant
Theobromine	2 micrograms/milliliter of urine or 0.3 micrograms/milliliter serum or plasma	Feed Contaminant

[1] Penalties for cobalt vary depending on the concentration. Please see Uniform Classification Guidelines for Foreign Substances for recommended penalty for concentrations of 25 parts per billion or greater of blood plasma or serum and for concentrations of 50 parts per billion of blood plasma or serum.

TABLE 178-1 I
ARCI
PROHIBITED LIST

PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

All substances in the categories below shall be strictly prohibited unless otherwise provided in accordance with this rule. Any reference to substances in this section does not alter the requirements for testing concentrations in race day samples.

Nothing in this list shall alter the requirements of post-race testing.

S0. NON-APPROVED SUBSTANCES

Any pharmacologic substance that is not approved by any governmental regulatory health authority for human or veterinary use within the jurisdiction is prohibited. This prohibition includes drugs under pre-clinical or clinical development, discontinued drugs, and designer drugs (a synthetic analog of a drug that has been altered in a manner that may reduce its detection); but does not include vitamins, herbs and supplements for nutritional purposes that do not contain any other prohibited substance, or the administration of a substance with the prior approval of the commission in a clinical trial for which an FDA or similar exemption has been obtained.

S1. ANABOLIC AGENTS

Anabolic agents are prohibited.

1. **Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS)**

1.1. Exogenous AAS, including:

1-androstenediol (5α-androst-1-ene-3β,17β-diol); 1-androstenedione (5α- androst-1-ene-3,17-dione); bolandiol (estr-4-ene-3β,17β-diol); bolasterone; boldenone; boldione (androsta-1,4-diene-3,17-dione); calusterone; clostebol; danazol ([1,2]oxazolo[4',5':2,3]pregna-4-en-20-yn-17α-ol);dehydrochlormethyltestosterone (4-chloro-17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta- 1,4-dien-3-one); desoxymethyltestosterone (17α-methyl-5α-androst-2-en-17β-ol); drostanolone; ethylestrenol (19-norpregna-4-en-17α-ol); fluoxymesterone; formebolone; furazabol (17α-methyl[1,2,5]oxadiazolo[3',4':2,3]-5α-androstan-17β-ol); gestrinone; 4- hydroxytestosterone (4,17β-dihydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one); mestanolone; mesterolone; metandienone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylandrosta-1,4-dien-3- one); metenolone; methandriol; methasterone (17β-hydroxy-2α,17α-dimethyl-5α-androstan-3-one); methyldienolone (17β-hydroxy-17α- methylestra-4,9-dien-3-one); methyl-1-testosterone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methyl-5α-androst-1-en-3-one); methylnortestosterone (17β-hydroxy-17α-methylestr-4-en-3-one); methyltestosterone; metribolone (methyltrienolone, 17β- hydroxy-17α-methylestra-4,9,11-trien-3-one); mibolerone; nandrolone; 19-norandrostenedione (estr-4-ene-3,17-dione); norboletone; norclostebol; norethandrolone; oxabolone; oxandrolone; oxymesterone; oxymetholone; prostanozol (17β-[(tetrahydropyran-2-yl)oxy]-1'H-pyrazolo[3,4:2,3]-5α-androstane); quinbolone; stanozolol; stenbolone; 1-testosterone (17β- hydroxy-5α-androst-1-en-3-one); tetrahydrogestrinone (17-hydroxy-18a- homo-19-nor-17α-pregna-4,9,11-trien-3-one); trenbolone (17β-hydroxyestr-4,9,11-trien-3-one); and other substances with a similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s).

1.2. Endogenous AAS or their synthetic esters when administered exogenously:

androstenediol (androst-5-ene-3β,17β-diol); androstenedione (androst-4-ene-3,17-dione); dihydrotestosterone (17β-hydroxy-5α-androstan-3-one); prasterone (dehydroepiandrosterone, DHEA, 3β-hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one); testosterone;

and their metabolites and isomers, including but not limited to:

5α-androstane-3α,17α-diol; 5α-androstane-3α,17β-diol; 5α-androstane-3β,17α-diol; 5α-androstane-3β,17β-diol; 5β-androstane-3 α, 17β-diol, androst-4-ene-3α,17α-diol; androst-4-ene-3α,17β-diol; androst-4-ene-3β,17α-diol; androst-5-ene-3α,17α-diol; androst-5-ene-3α,17β-diol; androst-5-ene-3β,17α-diol; 4-androstenediol (androst-4-ene-3β,17β-diol); 5-androstenedione (androst-5- ene-3,17-dione); androsterone (3 β-hydroxy-5 α – androstan-17-one); epi-dihydrotestosterone; epitestosterone; etiocholanolone; 7α-hydroxy-DHEA ; 7β-hydroxy-DHEA; 7-keto-DHEA;19-norandrosterone; 19-noretiocholanolone.

2. **Other Anabolic Agents, including but not limited to:**

Clenbuterol, selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs e.g., andarine and ostarine), ractopamine, tibolone, zeranol, zilpaterol.

S2. PEPTIDE HORMONES, GROWTH FACTORS AND RELATED SUBSTANCES

The following substances, and other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s), are prohibited:

1. Erythropoietin-Receptor agonists:

   1.1 Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agents (ESAs) including, e.g., darbepoetin (dEPO); erythropoietins (EPO); EPO-Fc; EPO-mimetic peptides (EMP), e.g., CNTO 530 and peginesatide; and methoxypolyethylene glycol-epoetin beta (CERA); and

   1.2 Non-erythropoietic EPO-Receptor agonists, e.g., ARA-290, asialo EPO and carbamylated EPO;

2. Hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) stabilizers, e.g., cobalt (when found in excess of regulatory authority limits) and roxadustat (FG-4592); and HIF activators, (e.g., argon, xenon);

3. Chorionic Gonadotropin (CG) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and their releasing factors, in males;

4. Corticotrophins and their releasing factors;

5. Growth Hormone (GH) and its releasing factors including Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone (GHRH) and its analogues, e.g., CJC-1295, sermorelin and tesamorelin; Growth Hormone Secretagogues (GHS), e.g., ghrelin and ghrelin mimetics, e.g., anamorelin and ipamorelin; and GH-Releasing Peptides (GHRPs), e.g., alexamorelin, GHRP-6, hexarelin and pralmorelin (GHRP-2);

6. Venoms and toxins including but not limited to venoms and toxins from sources such as snails, snakes, frogs, and bees as well as their synthetic analogues such as ziconotide.

7. In addition, the following growth factors are prohibited:

   Fibroblast Growth Factors (FGFs), Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF), Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1) and its analogues, Mechano Growth Factors (MGFs), Platelet-Derived Growth Factor (PDGF), Vascular-Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) and any other growth factor affecting muscle, tendon or ligament protein synthesis/degradation, vascularization, energy utilization, regenerative capacity or fiber type switching.

S3. BETA-2 AGONISTS

All beta-2 agonists, including all optical isomers (i.e. *d*- and *l*-) where relevant, are prohibited.

S4. HORMONE AND METABOLIC MODULATORS

The following are prohibited:

1. Aromatase inhibitors, including but not limited to: aminoglutethimide, anastrozole, androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione (androstatrienedione), 4-androstene-3,6,17 trione (6-oxo), exemestane, formestane, letrozole, testolactone;

2. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs), including but not limited to: raloxifene, tamoxifen, toremifene;

3. Other anti-estrogenic substances, including but not limited to: clomiphene, cyclofenil, fulvestrant;

4. Agents modifying myostatin function(s), including but not limited to: myostatin inhibitors;

5. Metabolic modulators:

   5.1. Activators of the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), e.g., AICAR, and Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor δ (PPARδ) agonists (e.g., GW 1516);

   5.2 Insulins;

   5.3 Trimetazidine; and

   5.4. Thyroxine and thyroid modulators/hormones, including but not limited to those containing T4 (tetraiodothyronine/thyroxine), T3 (triiodothyronine), or combinations thereof.

S5. DIURETICS AND OTHER MASKING AGENTS

The following diuretics and masking agents are prohibited, as are other substances with similar chemical structure or similar biological effect(s): acetazolamide, amiloride, bumetanide, canrenone, chlorthalidone, desmorpressin, etacrynic acid, indapamide, metolazone, plasma expanders (e.g. glycerol; intravenous administration of albumin, dextran, hydroxyethyl starch and mannitol), probenecid, spironolactone, thiazides (e.g. bendroflumethiazide, chlorothiazide, hydrochlorothiazide), torsemide, triamterene, and vasopressin receptor antagonists or vaptans (e.g., tolvaptan).

Furosemide and trichlormethiazide may be administered only in a manner permitted by other rules of the commission.

PROHIBITED METHODS

M1. MANIPULATION OF BLOOD AND BLOOD COMPONENTS

The following are prohibited:

1. The administration or reintroduction of any quantity of autologous, allogenic (homologous) or heterologous blood or red blood cell products of any origin into the circulatory system.

2. Artificially enhancing the uptake, transport or delivery of oxygen, including, but not limited to, perfluorochemicals, efaproxiral (RSR13) and modified hemoglobin products (e.g. hemoglobin-based blood substitutes, microencapsulated hemoglobin products), excluding supplemental oxygen.

3. Any form of intravascular manipulation of the blood or blood components by physical or chemical means.

M2. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL MANIPULATION

Tampering, or attempting to tamper, in order to alter the integrity and validity of samples collected by the commission, is prohibited. These methods include but are not limited to urine substitution or adulteration (e.g., proteases).

M3. GENE DOPING

The following, with the potential to enhance sport performance, are prohibited:

1. The transfer of polymers of nucleic acids or nucleic acid analogues.

2. The use of normal or genetically modified hematopoietic cells.

TABLE 178-1 J

ARCI Restricted Therapeutic Use Requirements

Prohibited Substance	Required Conditions for Therapeutic Use Exemption						
	Report When Sampled	Pre-file Treatment Plan	Written Approval from Commission	Emergency Use (Report)	Prescribed by Veterinarian	Veterinary Record	Other Limitations
Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH)		X			X	X	
Albuterol		X			X	X	6-month Vet List[4]
Altrenogest					X	X	Fillies/Mares only
Autologous Conditioned Plasma (IRAP)							
Blood Replacements	X			X	X	X	
Boldenone		X			X	X	6-month Vet List
Clenbuterol		X			X	X	6-month Vet List[4]
Chorionic Gonadotropin		X	X[1]		X	X	60-day Vet List
Furosemide	X				X	X	
Lutenizing Hormone		X	X[1]		X	X	60-day Vet List
Nandrolone		X			X	X	6-month Vet List
Nucleic Polymer Transfers		X	X				
Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP)	X				X	X	
Stanozolol		X			X	X	6-month Vet List
S0 (not FDA approved)			X[2]		X	X	
Testosterone		X			X	X	6-month Vet List
Thyroxine (T4)		X	X[3]		X	X	
Trichlormethiazide	X				X	X	
Other Diuretics	X			X	X	X	

1: The approved treatment plan mush show a specific treatment of a specific individual horse for an undescended testicle condition.

2: The approved treatment plan must show: (A) the substance has a generally accepted veterinary use; (B) the treatment provides a significant health benefit for the horse; (C) there is no reasonable therapeutic alternative; and (D) the use of the substance is highly unlikely to produce any additionalenhancement of performance beyond what might be anticipated by a return to the horse's normal state of health, not exceeding the level of performance of the horse prior to the onset of the horses's medical

3: The approved treatment plan must show: (A) the thyroxine is prescribed to a specific individual horse for a specific period of time; (B) the diagnosis and basis for prescribing such drug, the dosage, and the estimated last administration date; and (C) that any container of such drug on licensed premises shall be labeled with the foregoing information and contain no more thyroxine than for the treatment of the specific individual horse, as prescribed.

4: Vet list requirement applies to Quarter Horses only