



The Arabian Racing Organisation

Medication Record Book

NOTES ON USE OF THIS MEDICATION BOOK

- Animal Treatments** All medications used on **ANY HORSE on licensed premises or under the trainer's care** should be entered. This includes topical ointments, oral medicines and drugs given by injection. All entries should be made on the same day that medication is given.
- Date Commenced:** Date of first treatment.
- Registered Name of Horse:** For un-named horses the dam and year of birth must be recorded.
- Treatment Used:** All treatments administered to a horse must be recorded. This is not limited to licensed veterinary medicines, and includes all treatments such as herbal and nutraceutical products. When recording treatments list the brand name of the treatment used such as Equipalazone, or if not the full name of the medication such as phenylbutazone.
- Route:** Tick the appropriate abbreviation, i.e., oral (O), Topical (T), intravenous (I/V), intermuscular (I/M), subcutaneous (S/C) or interarticular (I/A)
- Dosage and Duration:** Dosage must be quantified with units such as mg or ml. Enter amount to be given each day and the number of day's treatment prescribed.
- Date Treatment Finished:** This is important in connection with the Rules of Racing and withdrawal times.
- Administered by:** Printed full name of the person who actually gave the drug to the horse. Prescription Only Medicines (POM) must also be authorised by the trainer's veterinary surgeon. It is a requirement of the Rules of Racing that the person authorising or prescribing treatment is recorded for each specifically stated otherwise in the comments section.
- Comments:** Where veterinary procedures e.g. joint medication, castration performed **could be recorded alongside the treatments used.**
- Vaccinations:** These can be entered in the medication book as a block entry if the whole yard is treated but it should be remembered that they also need to be entered in the horses' individual passports for competition purposes.
- Confidentiality:** The information contained within this book is of a confidential nature and should not be disclosed to any unauthorised person unless the owner or the trainer of the horse concerned has given permission.

Records should be retained for a minimum of three years.

ARO recommends that the declaration that the horse is not for human consumption is signed on all horse passports. If this is not done there are restrictions on what medication can be used and much more stringent reporting requirements. Please consult your Veterinary Surgeon for details.

Schedule (B)3. Requirement for horse to run

7.1 The horse must not have received any substance on the day of the race (whether by injection, orally or by any other method) other than normal feed and water offered by mouth until it has left Racecourse Property.



NOTES ON USE OF THIS MEDICATION BOOK

SAFE USE OF MEDICINES

Sound management practices should be used with all equine medicines.

Sources of Medicines: The supply of veterinary medicines is controlled by law. Buy medicines only from your veterinary surgeon, a registered distributor or a pharmacy. Medicine from unauthorised sources may not be safe or effective. Only purchase or use licensed products. Under the new Regulations you are committing an offence if you use an unlicensed product, unless it has been prescribed by your veterinary surgeon. You should be especially careful about purchasing medicines over the internet. For further advice please see the following: NTF / BHA guidance on the BHA website <https://www.britishhorseracing.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Buying-Veterinary-Medicines-on-the-Internet-March-2014.pdf>

Storage: Please ensure that medicines are stored in accordance with the instructions on the label. High temperatures and light will adversely affect most medicines. All medicines should be stored securely under lock and key and kept out of reach of children.

Administration: All Prescription Only Medicines (POM) will be labelled with specific instructions as to their use. Always observe the recommended dose level and method of administration. Check the expiry date on the container. Use only on those animals for

which the drug has been recommended.

Untrained personnel should not administer or have the responsibility for medicines except under very close supervision. If at any time there is an area of doubt, contact your veterinary surgeon.

DISPOSAL OF UNUSED OR OUT OF DATE MEDICINES

These should either be returned to the veterinary practice or placed in bags provided specially by the Local Authority for industrial waste. They should not be placed with the normal household waste nor flushed into drainage systems. A special 'Sharps' box should be obtained for used needles.

Injections: Always use a new disposable syringe and new sterile needle for each horse and preferably the type of needle that has a plastic cover. Clean the rubber cap of any bottle used for injections with cotton wool and surgical spirit prior to use. Ensure that there is no air in the syringe prior to injection. Do not inject through a wet area of skin or a dirty area. Only one drug should be used in each syringe. Dispose of needles safely in a 'Sharps' container.

Information on withdrawal times of drugs administered to competition horses should be obtained from your veterinary surgeon.

Accidental Injection: If any personnel are accidentally injected or a drug is ingested, medical advice should be sought immediately.

EQUINE ANTI-DOPING RULES

When the horse is off site at a third party location you should ensure the third party yard:

Knows the horse is a racehorse and subject to strict regulations

Knows they should only take instructions from the responsible person (as defined in Manual G of the Rules of Racing) and that the third party knows who that is (i.e. whether it is the owner or the trainer)

Has detailed contact information and alternatives in the event the responsible person is not available.

You should agree with the third party what, if any, treatments you are prepared for the third party yard to administer without further reference to you or without veterinary prescription and to agree a specific list of those with the third party yard.

You should ensure that the third party yard knows the responsible person must be contacted other than in the most exceptional circumstances before any treatment (unless on a specific pre agreed list

as mentioned above) is administered to the horse and ensure they know that all non-specified treatments must:

only be provided following prescription by a veterinary surgeon aware of the anti-doping rules

have the consent of the responsible person (except in exceptional life threatening illness and the responsible person is unavailable)

You must ensure the third party yard knows that it must record all treatments – specified and non-specified – to the same standards as required by the BHA of trainers and that any treatment to non-racehorses within the yard of substances prohibited at all times by the BHA are recorded.

You must also ensure the third party yard has satisfactory practices in place which are known by all staff to guard against contamination.

Further information can be found on the BHA website <http://www.britishhorseracing.com/regulation/veterinary-welfare/veterinary-info/>

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RECORDING SUPPLEMENTS

The BHA require the recording of supplements and it is strongly recommended to use a separate sheet kept in the feed room and to record their use with cross references to invoices and batch numbers.

All feed, feed additives and feed supplements should be obtained from reliable sources and not contain prohibitive substances

DETECTION TIMES

The most up to date published official BHA Detection Times can be found at the following link on BHA's website – <http://www.britishhorseracing.com/regulation/veterinary-welfare/veterinary-info/> and the European Horse Scientific Liaison Committee (EHSLC) website www.ehslc.com.

In conjunction with the European Horserace Scientific Liaison Committee (EHSLC), the BHA has developed internationally agreed Detection Times, which are summarised with the addition, where shown, of Detection Times for the sedative/analgic combination detomidine/butorphanol and the airway treatment salmeterol, both of which currently only apply for use under rules of British racing.

Detection Times Guidance

Trainers should be aware of variations due to individual horse absorption and metabolism, differences in drug preparations and routes of administration. Due to these variations the detection time should be multiplied by at least one and a half times to produce a withdrawal time. Trainers should consult their veterinary surgeon regarding acceptable withdrawal times for a particular medication.

EHSLC comprises the Racing Authorities of France, Ireland, UK, Germany, Italy and Scandinavia.



THE EQUIBIOSAFE APP

This app will ensure you have reliable advice on equine disease control always available wherever you are.

The comprehensive biosecurity section covers how to minimize contagious disease risk with practical advice on management of horses, staff, visitors and the environment and checklists for dealing with sick horses.

The app includes the HBLB Codes of Practice for Breeders and NTF Codes of Practice for Racehorse Trainers. Clinical conditions and techniques are illustrated with video and stills.

The app will help you comply with sporting authority vaccine regulation and legal obligations for disease reporting, and it calculates CEM disease risk for individual broodmares and stallions.

App benefits:

Clinical conditions and techniques are illustrated using videos and stills.

The app will aid compliance with; sporting authority vaccine regulations and legal obligations for disease reporting. It calculates CEM disease risk for Individual broodmares and stallions.

The codes are reviewed annually and updates will be incorporated into the app automatically ensuring users always have the latest version.

HRLB Codes of practice cover: Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM), Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA), Equine Herpes Virus (EHV), Equine Coital Exanthema (EHV3), Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA) and Dourine with Guidelines on Strangles and Artificial Insemination.

NTF Codes of practice: – cover Ringworm, Equine Influenza, Equine Herpes Virus (EHV), Equine Herpes Virus (EHV), Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA), Strangles, Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA), African Horse Sickness (AHS), West Nile Virus (WNV) and Piroplasmiasis.

Free and available to all – by both smartphone and tablet.

