

**IAHA**

**Drugs/Medication  
Ad Hoc  
Study Committee**

**Committee Report  
to the  
1998  
IAHA Convention  
Denver, Colorado**



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Our Charge:  
"Conduct an impartial study to determine which AHSA  
category  
best serves the Arabian Horse Breed--  
No Foreign Substance or Therapeutic Substance Group"

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# Introduction

The Drugs/Medication ad hoc Study Committee was appointed by IAHA President Mary Anne Grimmell in August, 1996. The mission of this Committee is to study the effects of using therapeutic substances on Arabian horses in the show ring, determine whether the Arabian Division of AHSA shows should show under a no therapeutic substance or limited therapeutic substance rule, and report to the 1998 IAHA Convention with findings, conclusions, and recommendations for delegate action. This committee has accomplished it's mission and is bringing forth a resolution to the delegates of the 1998 Convention based upon our findings.

The following report contains an overview of the kinds of therapeutic substances known to be used during exhibition in Arabian horse show classes. The short-term and long-term effects on both the individual animal and the breed are taken into consideration and reported herein. This Committee has attempted to bring forth information necessary for IAHA delegates to understand the full impact of therapeutic substances on both the physical well-being of the animal as an individual, and the impact upon the Arabian breed when the horse is, in essence, representing the breed and is shown under the influence of these substances in the manner they are used in today's shows.

## Cause & Effect

### WHAT IS THE PURPOSE FOR USING THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES?

Therapeutic substances, such as listed in the table located in the Appendix of this report, should be used for the specific purpose for which they were developed. We are concerned only with substances that are used in our show rings today. Substances used for any other reason should not be considered.

### WHY USE THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES IN THE FIRST PLACE?

Horses sometimes have injuries that require temporary relief. The question regarding our show horses seems to demand scrutiny, since a very large percentage are said to need therapeutic-substance help at our shows.

This Committee has concluded that, in addition to general "accident-type" injuries such as being kicked, banging into a trailer while traveling, falling, etc., (the normal scrapes and bruises that seem inevitable) and lameness and discomfort caused by conformation defects, there are man-

made causes for some of these “discomforts” that require therapeutic substances be administered by veterinarians at our shows.

Among some of the contributing factors to this last category are the following:

- 1) The manner in which our Arabians are presented and/or ridden in the various divisions; i.e., they are being “forced” into frames that are not natural to their conformation. Holding this “unnatural” position while being required to show/perform athletically causes sore backs, ouchy loin area, leg lameness, etc. for which our horses are medicated
- 2) The condition of the footing in our stabling areas and show ground arenas. Stabling should definitely not be on concrete and/or asphalt. Arenas should not have hard and rocky footing nor should they be too deep and soft. Being housed and worked in this type of footing leads to medication of the horses.
- 3) The manner in which the horse is trimmed and shod. Incorrect hoof length and angle will cause lameness of varying degrees which, in turn, require medication to be able to perform in the show ring.

Expanding on 1) above, the necessity for administering therapeutic substances will be greatly diminished if the presentation of our horses is kept within the parameters of their conformation and natural physical ability. This committee has also determined that our young horses 3 years old and under are at the beginning of their careers and there should be no reason to medicate them in order to enable them to show. However, this committee is also recommending that these horses 3 and under be allowed to have antibiotics administered for health purposes as long as these antibiotics do not mask or cover up the use of illegal substances.

2) and 3) above are inter-related. The complaints that many of our show grounds have improper or very poor footing which leads to lameness are certainly justified. This committee is recommending that show committees correct this problem as a way to diminish the necessity for use of therapeutic medication.

In addition, considering that our rules state that hoof length is not to exceed 4 ½”, there becomes two schools of thought. First, for the most part, our show horses are kept with hoofs right at that 4 1/2” length. Many of these horses with hoof this length do, indeed, have lameness problems because of the imperfect footing and must have medication to perform--a man-made problem.

In contrast with the longer show-ring hoof, most horses that are used for such athletic challenges as endurance, 3-day eventing, stock and reining, dressage, horses working on ranches, etc., do NOT have a long hoof. These horses do stay much more sound than the horses with longer hoofs, regardless of the footing. Observations of horses in the wild will show that wild horses maintain very short hoofs. Dr. Rooney of Kentucky University and Dr. Auer of Texas A&M have both stated (to Lorry Wagner, first hand) that the longer hoof predisposes the horse to lameness.

The positions of our Arabian trainers/exhibitors/breeders becomes quite divided here. Should our show horses be shod with a longer hoof which makes the horse more susceptible to lameness problems, thereby necessitating the use of medication? Or do we keep a shorter foot on the horse and allow the horse to be able to tolerate less than perfect footing at our show grounds greatly diminishing susceptibility to lameness problems, which results in diminished need for medication?

#### WHAT ARE SHORT- AND LONG-TERM IMPACTS OF THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES?

In the short-term from the physical well-being point of veterinarian medicine, the question becomes "Is more damage done by using the horse after administering medication or should the horse rest and recover from the discomfort before continuing?"

In the long-term from the future-of-the-breed point of view, the question becomes "When a horse needs medication to alleviate pain or discomfort and goes on into the show ring--especially if that particular class is one which will be observed by people selecting breeding stallions or mares based upon the class results--what effect might that horse have on the future of the breed as a whole if the discomfort is caused by incorrect conformation?"

## Side Effects of Overdosing

This subject is addressed in the Appendix, Table I

## Alternatives to Drugs

In researching the drugs/medication influence on our horses, this committee has become aware there are alternatives to therapeutic substances and would simply bring that fact to the attention of those reading this report.

## Summary

In summary, the following considerations are listed as the areas most affected by the use of therapeutic substances in our shows.

### Man-Made Discomfort/Soreness

- 1) forced, unnatural frames in most of the divisions in our shows.
- 2) Slight to sever lameness due bad footing and/or improper foot angle and length.

### Conformation-Caused Discomfort/Soreness

- 1) Poor conformation can benefit from the use of therapeutic substances which may camouflage those defects. This can influence breeding decisions which can impact the future of the breed negatively when these horses compete with success and are selected for breeding based upon these wins under such circumstances.

- 2) Showing under therapeutic-substance relief for injuries can cause further, and sometimes permanent, damage by continued use of injured area instead of resting with any exercise being prescribed specifically for the problem and under a totally controlled program.

## Recommendations

The recommendations of this Committee are as follows:

- 1) The Arabian show exhibitors recognize what effects the use of therapeutic substances have on our individual horses and the breed in general regarding the physical well-being of our horses.
- 2) The Arabian show exhibitors must learn to recognize what effects the use of therapeutic substances have on the future preservation and well-being of the Arabian horse breed.
- 3) Because of today's fast-changing technology, IAHA continue further research and investigation into this subject to keep membership up-to-date on constantly developing new discoveries and understanding of same.
- 4) IAHA make every effort to circulate information and findings from this committee and others that may follow on this subject to all IAHA members.

## Conclusions

This Committee has come to the following conclusions:

- 1) Horses showing in the Arabian, Half Arabian, and Anglo Arabian Divisions aged 4 years old and older shall show under the AHSA therapeutic substance rule. Horses aged 3 years old and younger shall show under the AHSA no foreign substance rule, with the exception of the allowance of antibiotics as per AHSA for health purposes.
- 2) Because of today's constantly-changing science and technology which brings forth new discoveries in the drugs/medication field, IAHA has an obligation to our Arabian horses' well being and, therefore, should periodically and regularly review the drugs/medication rule(s) and address the issue taking into consideration new medications, new research information, new detection sciences, and any and all areas that have been updated and affect this subject.

## Appendix

The following table gives an overview of categories, individual identity, and a brief summary of information of therapeutic substances addressed by this Committee.

# IAHA Drugs/Medication

## ad hoc Study Committee

### Table I

Category	Name	Purpose	Short-Term Affect on Arabian Horse/Arabian Breed	Long-term Affect on Arabian Horse/Arabian Breed	Other Comments
Antibiotics	trimethoprim-sulfas penicillins aminoglycosides	Control bacterial infection	Controls bacterial infection and aids in healing		Potential to hinder drug testing procedures
Nsaids (Non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drugs)	aspirin flunixin meglumine ketoprofen meclofenamic acid phenylbutazone indomethacin dipyron ketarolac (torodoll)	1. Anti-inflammatory and antipyretic agents activity  2. Analgesic activity	1. Reduce inflammation to aid healing process  2. May allow horse to continue competition, even with potentially damaging physical condition	1. High dosages and/or long-term usage may cause toxic effects to various body systems, especially the kidneys and gastrointestinal tract.  2. When used in "drug cocktails" possible adverse effects  3. Drug effects potentiated by exercise and dehydration	Horses under the influence of these drugs can show appearing to be sound; however, as the show ring is a place where breeding stock is often selected for mating or purchase, genetic defects which cause lameness can be masked, giving a false impression of the horse. See Note 1 following this table for more detailed information
Anabolic Steroids	stanozolol stibolone testosterone	1. Increase lean body weight and enhance muscular growth  2. Promote stallion-like behavior	Can cause masculinization of females and premature physical development of males	1. Can cause adverse changes to young musculo-skeletal structure  2. Impaired reproduction function	Creates physical and/or mental appearance which does not genetically breed on
Corticosteroids	dexamethazone prednisolone/Predni sonex methylprednisone triamcinolone, etc.	1. Anti-inflammatory activity  2. Suppress immune system	1. Reduce inflammation to aid healing  2. Suppress allergic reactions  3. Alter mood	1. "Open Door" to infection by suppressed immune system  2. Possible laminitis  3. Delayed healing properties	

<b>Category</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Short-Term Affect on Arabian Horse/Arabian Breed</b>	<b>Long-term Affect on Arabian Horse/Arabian Breed</b>	<b>Other Comments</b>
Reproductive hormones	progesterone Altranogest	Manipulate reproductive activity	Alter mood by keeping mares out of "heat"		Could influence breeding selection decisions by indicating a disposition different from the genetically-inherited trait
More Reproductive hormones	estrogen testosterone	Manipulate reproductive activity	1. Alter mood 2. Alter "mental toughness"	Alter physical phenotype (appearance different than genetics or genotype would determine)	Could influence breeding selection decisions by indicating a disposition different from the genetically-inherited trait
Stimulants	cocaine caffeine ephedrine epinephrine amphetamins	1. Stimulation of CNS 2. Stimulate sympathetic nervous system	1. Alter disposition 2. Increase performance	"Addictive-effect" possible	Gives "altered view" of animal
Local irritants	ginger iodine	irritant	When used to alter natural tail carriage, causes extreme discomfort for the horse	Alters physical phenotypical expression and appearance	Could influence breeding selection decisions by indicating appearance which is different from the genetically-inherited physical tail carriage.  Can cause horse to become cautious about its hindquarter. Could result in kicking, etc.
<b>Category</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Short-Term Affect on Arabian Horse/Arabian Breed</b>	<b>Long-term Affect on Arabian Horse/Arabian Breed</b>	<b>Other Comments</b>



Sedatives Tranquilizers	acepromazine detoraidine diazepam (Valium) methocarbamol phenobarbital phenytoin zylazine	1. Used to sedate  2. Analgesic effects	1. Alter disposition–perception of fatigue for performance  2. Decrease performance		“Alters view” and affects performance
More Sedatives Tranquilizers	propranolol	Used to sedate by affecting blood pressure	Alter disposition–perception of fatigue		
Antidepressants	tricyclic				
Narcotics	morphine butorphanol oxymorphone pentazocine	Pain relief	1. Pain relief  2. “Euphoric” state possible		May be used to mask painful physical condition
Local Anesthetics	lidocaine havacaine mepivacaine	Block nerve stimuli–diagnostic use	Block pain sensation		Allows horse with severe pain to compete
Hormones	ACTH	Stimulates adrenal glands	Suppress immune system	1. “Opens door” to infection by suppressed immune system  2. Possible laminitis  3. Delayed healing properties	May alter disposition
	thyroxine	Replace thyroid gland production deficits	Increase basal metabolism and energy level		May alter over-all attitude and personality of horse

***IAHA Drugs/Medication  
ad hoc Study Committee  
Note 1, Table 1***

NSAIDs, including phenylbutazone, ketaprofen, mectofemine acid, naproxen and flunixin predominately reduce pain by reduction in tissue swelling. See References, No. 2)

All NSAIDs induce undesirable and potentially life-threatening side effects. The majority of adverse reactions reflect the inhibitory effects of NSAIDs on prostaglandin activity. In addition, acute intoxication by several drugs can be fatal. The major toxicities associated with NSAIDs affect the GI, hematopoietic and renal systems. (See References, No. 3)

Scientific literature and clinical veterinary experience support the proposition that multiple NSAIDs administered simultaneously, NSAIDs administered in large doses and/or NSAIDs administered chronically possess an high potential of toxicity to the horse (See References, No. 4)

Research studies have demonstrated that when ketafen is administered close to competition or at higher doses, the result is to relieve pain from more extensive tissue damage. (See References, No. 4)

“The presence of four or five NSAIDs in samples from the same horse competing at AHSA\* shows and the high concentration of these drugs constitutes “inhumane treatment. The time to halt these abuses is long overdue,” stated Dr. George Maylin of New York, Professor at the Cornell University of College of Veterinary Medicine, veterinary pharmacologist and consultant to the AHSA\* Drugs & Medications Committee.

“We must get back to the original spirit of the Drugs & Medication Rule. It has never been the AHSA’s\* intent to allow the use of pain killers in horses and that is how ketoprofen and other NSAIDs are being used in many instances in the show ring. AHSA\* shows and events are no place for lame horses to compete,” stated by Mr. Ed Bonnie, Chairman of the AHSA\* Drugs & Medication Committee (See References, No. 5)

It should be remembered that medications are developed and approved for specific uses at recommended dosages. Continuous use without periodic evaluation of medical conditions can contribute to complications. In many cases, further damage to the musculoskeletal system of the horse could be prevented with better diagnostics and medical/surgical management. (See References, No. 6)

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\*AHSA changed name to USEF after this report was originally prepared

## ***References***

1. ***“Equine Drugs and Vaccines, A Guide for Owners and Trainers,”*** Eleanor M. Kellon, VMD (in consultation with Thomas Tobin, MVB, MRCVS; Breakthrough Publications, 1995, LoC Cat. Card No. 94-079199; Ossining, New York 10562
2. ***“NSAID Research Summary.”*** Dr. Charley Short, No. 13, Paragraph 1
3. ***“Veterinary Pharmacology and Therapeutics,”*** Chapter 21, “The Analgesic-Antipyrene-Anti Inflammatory Drugs,” by Dawn M. Booke, page 437
4. ***“AHSa Executive Summary,”*** January 9, 1998, “NSAID Summary,” paragraph 1
5. ***“AHSa Executive Summary,”*** November 12, 1997, “Limits Proposed for Ketoprofen and other NSAIDs,” page 4, Section 5
6. ***“The Use of NSAIDs: A Summary of the Last 10 Years Reported Research,”*** Dr. Charles Short, No. 13, paragraph 7

## Committee Consultants

### **Marvin Beeman, DVM**

Dr. Beeman does council and consulting for the Littleton Large Animal Clinic, Littleton, Colorado. His professional interest is in equine lameness. Dr. Beeman is a member of national, state and local veterinary societies. He is president of the American Association of Equine Practitioners and has held such positions for many associations and organizations. Dr. Beeman served as a committee member in 1997.

### **John Lengel, DVM**

Dr. Lengel is the head of all the AHSA\* Drugs and Medications Department of AHSA\*. Dr. Lengel has been very active in coordinating this Committee's efforts to enact the conclusions and recommendations of this Committee through AHSA\* rules for our shows.

### **Duncan Peters, DVM**

Dr. Peters is with the LaSalle Veterinary Clinic in Kalispell, Montana. His specialty is large animals, primarily horses. He rides polo horses in polo matches. Dr. Peters was consultant to Allan Balch, AHSA\* President, for AHSA's summit meeting of May, 1998, concerning drug and medication rules. He is a member of the Horseman's Advisory Council, primarily concerned with aspects of showing. This council was initially organized in response to AHSA's proposed new rules on drugs and medication in the show horse and continues as a consulting group in borader areas. Dr. Peters is also the Chair of the Horse Show Committee of the American Association of Equine Practitioners.

### **Dr. M. H. Riegger, DVM**

Dr. Riegger of the Northwest Animal Clinic Hospital Practice & Specialty Practice in Albuquerque, New Mexico, is also a Diplomate, American Board of Veterinary Practitioners whoe clinical specialty is the diagnostics, medicine, surgery and therapy of companion animals. He has shown Quarter horses in the 1960's and currently he and his wife show Arabians.

### **Bradley Root, DVM**

Dr. Root is with the Albuquerque Equine Clinic in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Dr. Root treats Arabian show horse barns.

### **L. D. Shamis, DVM**

Dr. Shamis is associated with the Cortaro Equine Hospital, P.C. in Tucson, Arizona—a complete medical & surgical referral center. He is also a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Surgeons.

### **Bob Battaglia**

Bob is a professional trainer and has trained and shown Arabian horses for many years. He has served in IAHA\*\* Committees, including as chair of the Professional Horsemen's Committee. He is also a current member of the Judges & Stewards Education/Evaluation Commission

### **Virginia "Ginger" Detterman**

Ginger has owned and bred Arabian horses since the 1950's and has shown many of those horses very successfully. She has had a very long involvement with the Arabian horse, since her grandmother bred Arabians starting in the 1930's. Ginger served as a committee member during 1997

### **Don DeLongpre**

Don is a professional trainer and Arabian horse breeder. He has trained and shown Arabian horses for many years. Don served as a committee member during 1997.

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\*AHSA changed name to USEF after this report was written

\*\*IAHA changed name to AHA after this report was written

## ***IAHA Drug/Medication ad hoc Committee Members***

### **Lorry Wagner, Chair**

Lorry has been an IAHA member since 1960, Region 2 Director for 4 years and served on the IAHA's Judges and Steward, Education/Evaluation Commission for 6 years, Equine Stress Committee—sub committee chair on hoof studies and drug/medication—, Professional Horseman and Working Western Committees since 1985. Lorry has been an Arabian breeder since 1960, Arabian horse exhibitor since 1962 and professional trainer since 1964.

### **Dr. William “Bill” Little, Vice Chair**

Bill has been an IAHA member since 1970, an IAHA Director for 10 years and has served on IAHA's Membership, Agenda and Resolutions, Ways & Means, Equine Stress and other committees. Bill has been an Arabian breeder since 1966 and an exhibitor since 1970.

### **Gary Dearth**

Gary has been an IAHA member since 1960, current Region 8 Director and served on the IAHA's Professional Horseman committee. Gary has been a professional trainer for 23 years and his family has bred and show Arabians for 30 years.

### **Crete Harvey**

Crete has been an IAHA member since 1960. She is a trustee emeritus for the Arabian Horse Trust, a past director of the Arabian Horse Registry of America and has served on various IAHA committees for many years. Crete has been breeding and exhibiting Arabians since 1960.

### **Dr. Cory Soltau (DVM)**

Cory has been an IAHA member for many years, is the current Region 2 Director and has served on IAHA's committees. Cory has bred and exhibited Arabians in show and not only shows successfully up to the National level, but also competes with these same horses in the Endurance arena.

### **Bazy Tankersley**

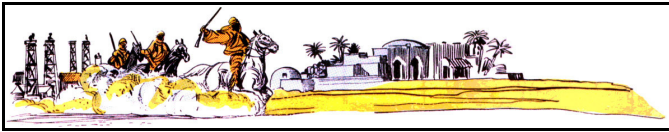
Bazy is an IAHA member and has continually contributed to solving IAHA problems for many, many years. She has served on IAHA's Judges and Stewards Commission and other committees. Bazy's Al Marah Arabians has bred, exhibited and entered competition shows, endurance, competitive trail and other disciplines very successfully for over 50 years. Bazy was instrumental in purchasing and importing many of the Crabbett breeding stock when this famous breeding herd was disbursed, thus preserving a very old and important breeding program that has had tremendous influence in this country.

### **Mary Trowbridge**

Mary is an IAHA member and has served on IAHA committees. Mary is a professional trainer.

# International Arabian Horse Association Drugs & Medication ad hoc Study Committee

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*Our Charge: "Conduct an impartial study to  
Determine which AHSA category best serves  
the Arabian Horse Breed—No Foreign Substance or  
Therapeutic Substance Group."*

**TO:** IAHA Executive Committee,  
Board of Directors and  
Convention Delegates

**FROM:** IAHA Drugs/Medication ad hoc Study Committee

**SUBJECT:** Final Report to 1998 Convention Delegates

**DATE:** October 12, 1998

President Mary Ann Grimmell appointed this committee in August, 1996, charged with the above-stated mission. The conclusions of this Committee are outlined in the preceding report and culminated in the submission of Resolution 12-98.

The information discovered and compiled is based solely on what is in the best interest of the Arabian horse, as an individual and a breed, both short- and long-term.

## ***PLEASE NOTE—The IAHA Impact Statement On Resolution 12-98 Is in Gross Error!***

First, the idea that "ALL" e-year and under horses would be tested is ludicrous. Selection of horses for testing would continue as per AHSA guidelines as is currently done. As for tracking ages, papers of all Arabian, ½ and Anglo Arabian, must now be submitted to the show secretary, either in advance or when picking up packets at the show office. It is very easy to jot foaling date on entry form or elsewhere.

Second, the \$29,900.00 figure is outrageous. The only increase in expense at the U.S. Nationals will be \$100.00 per sample for the additional corticosteroid test. The tests are taken on Champion and 1 at random (which could include the Reserve) which makes 2 horses tested times \$100.00 = \$200.00/class. There are 2 Purebred Yearling Futurity Classes, 2 Half- and Anglo-Arabian Futurity Classes, 3 Purebred Three-Year Futurity Classes and 2 Half- and Anglo-Arabian Three-Year Futurities, which equals a total of 9 classes at \$200.00/class = \$1800.00 additional cost. In the performance classes any e-year or younger horse, if Champion or randomly chosen would add \$100.00/sample. The number of 3-year olds winning Championships in performance at the Nationals is very rare and the random choice of a 3-year old in the performance classes would be extremely low to none.

**SUBJECT: IAHA Drugs and Medications Ad Hoc Committee Rule Recommendation (AHSA/CEF Rule)**

*(This section to be completed by the Agenda and Resolutions Committee.)*

Committee Action:

Committees required to review:

	Approve	Disapprove
AHSA Rules	_____	_____
Equine Stress/Research & Education	_____	_____
Drugs & Medications	_____	_____

CONVENTION ACTION:

Approved
                         
  Approved with Modification
                         
  Disapproved  
 Withdrawn
                         
  Referred to Committee \_\_\_\_\_

RESOLUTION:

- Whereas,           The President of IAHA appointed the Drugs and Medications Ad Hoc Study Committee in August, 1996, to study two possible categories of the AHSA rule for drugs and medications; 1) no foreign substances allowed, or 2) regulated amounts of specific therapeutic substances to be used by our show horses when showing in the classes; and
  
- Whereas,           The charge of this committee is to bring to the 1998 Convention floor its recommendations for a drug rule specific to the Arabian division of AHSA/CEF based upon studies and conclusions; and
  
- Whereas,           This committee has determined that the medicating of horses has become a serious problem in both the breeding halter and performance classes in our Arabian horse shows; and
  
- Whereas,           This committee has concluded that our younger horses should not need the help of therapeutic substances to show in halter and during the very beginning of their performance career and it is not in their best interest to have drugs or medication while showing in said classes; and
  
- Whereas,           In some cases the horse is altered in such a way as to cause unfair competition and, additionally, some medications have strong and adverse effects in the horse, both in the short-term and the long-term; Therefore Be It
  
- Resolved,       That a new Article be added to the AHSA/CEF Arabian Division Rules to include the following Resolves; and Be It Further
  
- Resolved,       That for the purposes of this Article, the age of the horse will be determined by the actual foaling date of that horse; and, Be It Further
  
- Resolved,       That the breeding/halter classes and performance classes for all horses aged 4 years and older showing in the Arabian, Half-Arabian and Anglo-Arabian divisions be designated a Therapeutic Substance Group; and, Be It Further
  
- Resolved,       That the breeding/halter classes and performance classes for all horses aged 3 years and younger showing in the Arabian, Half-Arabian and Anglo-Arabian divisions be designated a No Foreign Substance Group; and, Be It Further

Resolved. That anti-infectious substances that are allowed in current therapeutic substance AHSA/CEF rules be allowed in accordance with those AHSA/CEF rules and levels on horses 3 years and under; with the exception of procaine penicillin; and, Be It Further

Resolved. That this be submitted as an extraordinary rule change.

Effective: When approved by AHSA/CEF.

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**PROPONENT'S FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

A cost of \$100.00 per horse three years and under for 'no foreign substance' testing for any IAHA National Event that contracts with AHSA for drug testing

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**SUBMITTED BY:**

Member Organization     Committee     Commission     Board     Region    (Check one box )

Name: Drugs/Medication Ad Hoc Study Committee

Members     Board     Delegates (check voting body)

Total Number Eligible to Vote: 7

Number of Yes votes: 4

Total of No Votes: 2

(Must have Quorum with majority of yes votes)

Where documentation of this vote is recorded: In IAHA Office Committee File

Date: 7-15-98

Contact Person: Lorry Wagner

Phone: (760) 377-5579

(Has authority to amend, combine or withdraw)

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**AHA IMPACT STATEMENT:**

The Resolution does not contain any provisions for how or where this rule would be enforced. The shows would be required to track, for the drug inspectors, ages of all entires in classes as 3 year old horses may compete and could be tested in any class.

Using only the numbers of entries in breeding/halter classes from the 1998 U.S. National Show in Louisville the cost would be \$29,900.00 if the proponent would require all 3 year olds be tested. There is no provision on who would cover the expense for this testing as AHSA has informed IAHA that this testing would be over and above the current contracted testing for the National show.

Contact Person: Tim Moerbe

Phone: (303) 696-4540

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