

FEI LIST OF DETECTION TIMES

Important notes:

1. A detection time is not the same as a withdrawal time. The detection time is the approximate period of time for which a drug (or its metabolite) remains in a horse's system, such that it can be detected by the laboratory and is provided only as a guide. The withdrawal time for a drug must be decided upon by the treating veterinarian and is likely to be based on the detection time and an added safety margin. This margin should be determined using professional judgment and discretion to allow for individual differences between horses such as size, metabolism, degree of fitness, recent illness or disease etc. to be taken into consideration.
2. With all medications, a clinical judgment is essential to ensure that the welfare of the horse is never compromised by administering a drug at a time too close to an event such that it may mask symptoms and could aggravate a clinical condition. Horses with locomotor problems in particular must always be provided with adequate rest.
3. It is well-established fact among veterinarians that when a joint is injected, there is always a risk of leakage and it need to be taken into consideration when deciding the withdrawal time for a specific drug. It is also well-established fact that there may be a difference in detection time for a substance depending on the route of administration i.e. intra-articular(i.a.), intravenous(i.v), intra-muscular(i.m) and subcutaneous(s/c).
4. Neither the FEI nor any of its employees or agents shall be liable for any direct, indirect, special, incidental, or consequential damages resulting from the use of the information contained in this document. The FEI expressly excludes all warranties, expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, any warranty of fitness for any particular purpose, veterinary or non-veterinary. All users of the list below and the information contained and referenced in this document must always rely on their best professional judgment in prescribing or administering controlled medications to a horse and estimating a "withdrawal time" prior to competition, whether based on this document or not. Information contained in this document must always be carefully assessed and compared with the horse's total clinical situation in order to arrive at a valid "withdrawal time" or other estimate. Reliance on this list shall not be a defence in any future proceedings taken under the FEI Veterinary Regulations and/or the FEI Equine Anti-Doping and Controlled Medication Regulations. Although the FEI has taken all reasonable care that the information contained within this document is accurate at the time of publication, no representation or guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to its accuracy, reliability or completeness.

Substance	Preparation	Dose	Route of administration	Number of horses	Detection time (hours)
BETAMETHASONE	Celeston/ Soluspan	30mg total body dose in up to 2 joints	i.a.	8	168 (7d)
BUTORPHANOL ⁶	Torbugesic® Fort Dodge Animal Health	100µg/kg	i.v.	6	72 (3d)
CETIRIZINE ²	Allacan	0.38 mg/kg b.i.d for 9 doses	oral	2	96(4d)
CICLESONIDE ²	Aservo® Equihaler® Ciclesonide inhalation solution	5.5mg/day/5 days then 4.1mg/day/5 days	Inhalation Patented Aservo® Equihaler®	6	120 (5d)
CLENBUTEROL*	Ventipulmin	0.8µg/kg b.i.d. q 8 days	oral	6	168 (7d)
DEMBREXINE ²	Sputolysin	0.3 mg/kg/ 9 doses at 12 hr intervals	oral	6	120 (5d)

FEI LIST OF DETECTION TIMES (cont.)

DETOMIDINE ²	Domosedan	0.02 mg/kg	i.v.	10	48 (2d)
DEXAMETHASONE	Aqueous solution	10 mg Na-phosphate	i.v.	6	48 (2d)
DIPYRONE ^{*2} (METAMIZOLE)	Vetalgin	30 mg/kg	i.v.	10	72 (3d)
FIROCOXIB ⁴	Equioxx	0.1mg/kg s.i.d for 5-14 doses	oral	5-20 in 4 different studies	336 (14d)
FLUNIXIN ^{*2}	Finadyne	1 mg/kg	i.v.	4	144 (6d)
KETOPROFEN ^{**2}	Ketofen	2.2 mg/kg/5 days/1x/day	i.v.	6	96 (4d)
LIDOCAINE ²		60-300 mg	s.c.	6	48 (2d)
MELOXICAM ^{2,5}	Metacam,	0.6mg/kg/14 days	daily oral	8	72 (3d)
		0.6mg/kg/14 days	i.v.	8	72 (3d)
MEPIVACAINE ²	Intra-Epicaine	0.07-0.09 mg/kg (2ml/40mg)	s.c. lateral lower limb	6	48 (2d)
		0.28-0.35 mg/kg (8ml/160mg)	s.c. neck	6	48 (2d)
METHYLPREDNISOLONE ACETATE	Depomedrol	200mg in 3 joints	i.a.	5	672 (28d)
		100mg in 2 joints	i.a.	5	336 (14d)
N-BUTYL SCOPOLAMINE ²	Buscopan mono ^{***}	0.3 mg/kg	i.v.	6	24 (1d)
PHENYLBUTAZONE ^{***2,}	Equipalazone	4.4 mg/kg/5 days/2x/day	Oral	2	168 (7d)
	Phenylarthrite	8.8 mg/kg	i.v.	6	168 (7d)
	Equipalazone	8.8 mg/kg/2x/day 1 + 4.4 mg/kg/2x/day for 10 days	oral	6	168 (7d)
ROMIFIDENE ⁷	Sedivet® Boehringer	80µg/kg	i.v.	8	60 (2.5d)
SALBUTAMOL ³ (also known as albuterol)	Ventolin	0.5mg (5 actuations) q.i.d,	inhaled	6	96 (4d)
TILDRUONATE ¹	Tildren	0.1mg/kg/day for 10 days	i.v.	6	672 (28d)
TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE	Kenacord retard 40 (40 mg/ml)	12 mg in one joint	i.a.	6	168 (7d)

Important Considerations

* Studies have shown that re-uptake of drugs (e.g. dipyron, flunixin, clenbuterol) through droppings of the horse or contaminated bedding can result in prolonged detection times. Therefore it is essential that stalls in which competition horses are under NSAID or other treatment are daily and thoroughly cleaned. This applies particularly to oral medication in boxes with straw bedding not replaced very frequently.

** For ketoprofen, administration of topical treatment has resulted in prolonged detection times. Administration of ketoprofen as topical treatment is therefore not recommended.

***Suxibuzone is a prodrug of phenylbutazone. The detection times should follow the same indications
20 June 2022

FEI LIST OF DETECTION TIMES (cont.)

as phenylbutazone

Acknowledgments

¹ M.A. Popot (LCH, France)

² European Horserace Scientific Liaison Committee (EHSLC).

³ British Horse Racing Authority and LGC Ltd.

⁴ University California Davies, LGC Ltd and Canadian Pari-Mutuel Agency (Agriculture and Agri-Food, Canada)

⁵ Boehringer-Ingelheim

⁶ The Turf Club, Ireland, BHP Racing Laboratories, M.A. Popot (LCH, France) & E. Houghton (LGC, UK)

⁷ The Ohio State University (USA) & Florida Racing Laboratory (USA)