

Matters to be Instructed by Veterinary Officers Concerning the Regulation of Drug and Medication Administration and Prohibited Practices with Respect to Racehorses

(Notice from the President of the Japan Racing Association / No. 13, March 23rd, 2022)

Table of Contents

- Chapter 1 General Provisions (Article 1 to Article 7)
- Chapter 2 Use of Drugs and Medication (Article 8 to Article 14)
- Chapter 3 Prohibited Practices, etc. (Article 15 and Article 16)
- Chapter 4 Out of Competition Testing (Article 17)
- Chapter 5 Miscellaneous Provisions (Article 18)
- Supplementary Provision

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Purpose)

Art. 1 The purpose of these regulations shall be to prescribe matters required as instructions from veterinary officers to stable personnel (trainers, jockeys, trainee jockeys, assistant trainers, and grooms. Hereinafter the same shall apply) in connection with the regulation of the administration of drugs or medication to racehorses and prohibited practices (activities whose conduct with respect to horses is restricted from the standpoint of ensuring the fairness of racing, the welfare of horses, and the prevention of accidents during the race. Hereinafter the same shall apply) based on Article 90-2 and Article 132-3 of the JRA Rules of Racing (President's Notice No. 28, 2007. Hereinafter “Rules of Racing”).

(Management of Stables)

Art. 2 To ensure the integrity of racing, trainers shall pay particular attention to the rearing management of racehorses, and must not indiscriminately allow anyone other than related personnel to enter stables managed by themselves.

(Instructions to Stable Personnel)

Art. 3 Trainers must pay particular attention to the management of horses that are scheduled to run in races within the following 10 days (hereinafter “scheduled runners”), and must give necessary instructions to stable employees and other personnel who handle said horses (jockeys, trainee jockeys, assistant trainers and stable employees. Hereinafter the same shall apply).

(Requests for Treatment)

Art. 4 Stable personnel must, when treatment is required for racehorses managed or handled by themselves, request treatment from a JRA veterinarian, veterinary practitioner (a veterinarian who leases facilities to provide medical service to JRA racehorses based on the Standards for Lease of JRA Racehorse Examination and Farriery Facilities [President's Notice No. 25, 1979]. Hereinafter the same shall apply) or a visiting veterinarian (a veterinarian who has obtained approval to provide medical service to racehorses inside JRA facilities based on the Regulations for Prevention of Infectious Diseases among JRA Racehorses [President's Notice No. 11, 1955. Hereinafter the same shall apply). In such cases, when stable employees or other personnel wish to request treatment, they must first obtain the permission of the relevant trainer.

(Attendance at Treatment)

Art. 5 When a racehorse managed or handled by stable personnel is to undergo treatment, said personnel must notify the JRA veterinarian, veterinary practitioner, or visiting veterinarian (hereinafter “JRA veterinarian, etc.”) of the said horse's running schedule, and must also attend said examination.

(Entry Examination)

Art. 6 When intending to enter a racehorse managed by themselves that has been designated by JRA in a race, trainers must have the horse examined by a JRA veterinarian before making a declaration to start the horse in the race.

2. When a veterinary officer gives instructions concerning measures to be taken for said racehorse based on the results of the examination set forth in the preceding Paragraph, the trainer must comply with those instructions.

(Treatment From the Day Before a Race)

Art. 7 Stable personnel may not have a horse treated in the period from the day before a race in which the horse is scheduled to run until said race has finished (or, for horses falling under the category of horses prescribed in Paragraph 1 of Article 134 of the Rules of Racing, until the signature prescribed in Paragraph 7 of the same Article is completed). In such cases, if emergency treatment is required owing to illness or injury, the stable personnel must immediately notify a veterinary officer or a JRA veterinarian designated by a veterinary officer (hereinafter “veterinary officer, etc.”) to that effect, and must follow the instructions thereof.

Chapter 2 Use of Drugs and Medication

(Management of Drugs and Medication)

Art. 8 When a JRA veterinarian, etc., has administered a prohibited drug (drug or medicine that temporarily increases or decreases the horse's ability to compete that is set forth in Separate Table (1). Hereinafter the same shall apply) or a restricted drug (drug or medicine whose administration is restricted in view of the welfare of horses and the prevention of accidents during the race, and which is set forth in Separate Table (2). Hereinafter the same shall apply) to a horse that is managed by themselves, trainers must receive and approve a report pertaining to the name of the administered drug from said veterinarian and also keep records pertaining to the treatment received by the horse and submit those records when requested by a veterinary officer, etc.

(Compliance with regard to Prohibited Drugs, etc)

Art. 9 When a prohibited drug has been used for a racehorse managed by themselves, trainers may not make a declaration to start in any race held within 10 days counting from the date on which said substance was last used (or, when a prohibited drug set forth in No. 159 or 315 of Separate Table (1) has been used, within 5 days counting from the date on which said substance was used).

2. When a scheduled runner falls under any of the following Items, stable personnel must immediately notify a veterinary officer, etc., to that effect, and must follow the instructions thereof.

(1) When it is deemed that a prohibited drug or medication has been used or could have been used.

(2) When it is deemed that a drug or medication other than a prohibited drug has been used or could have been used for purposes of temporarily raising or lowering the race performance of the horse.

(3) When an abnormal condition that is other those prescribed in the preceding two Items has been discovered.

Art. 10 When a restricted drug has been used for a racehorse managed by themselves, trainers may not make a declaration to start the horse while it is under the influence thereof or allow the horse to run in any race held while it is under the influence thereof.

2. When a restricted drug has been used for a racehorse managed by themselves, trainers may not make a declaration to start the horse within the Restriction Period or allow the horse to run in any race held within the Restriction Period. (i.e. a period of time during which a horse is restricted from running as a period during which it is deemed inappropriate to run in a race if the restricted drugs are used. Hereinafter the same shall apply)

3. The Restriction Period in the preceding paragraph is set forth in Separate Table (3).

4. When they deem that a racehorse managed or handled by themselves could run in a race that will

be held within Restriction Period or while the horse is under the influence of a restricted drug, stable personnel must immediately notify a veterinary officer, etc., to that effect and follow the instructions thereof.

5. When a JRA veterinarian, etc., uses drugs other than restricted drugs, which are deemed similar to restricted drugs and approved by JRA, and provide instructions regarding the horse, stable personnel must comply with instructions regarding racehorses under their own management or handling.

Art. 11 When planning to stable a racehorse in a JRA (training) facility, trainers must confirm whether or not anabolic steroids (those prescribed in the Remarks to Separate Table (1). Hereinafter the same shall apply) have been used for said horse.

2. Trainers must give necessary instructions to personnel involved with a racehorse managed by themselves and take other appropriate measures to ensure that anabolic steroids are not used for said horse, regardless of whether inside or outside a JRA facility.
3. Stable personnel must, when they deem that anabolic steroids have been used or could have been used for a racehorse managed or handled by themselves, regardless of whether inside or outside a JRA facility, immediately notify a veterinary officer, etc., to that effect and follow the instructions thereof.
4. When it has been confirmed that anabolic steroids are present in a racehorse managed by themselves through the testing prescribed in Item 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 17, or when it is otherwise discovered that said horse is under the influence of anabolic steroids, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 9, trainers must not make a declaration to start said horse unless the absence of those anabolic steroids has been confirmed in the testing prescribed in Item 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 17 to be conducted after six months have elapsed from the date of said confirmation or discovery.

(Restrictions on the Use of Equipment and Substances for Treatment)

Art.12 The drugs that may be used by stable personnel shall be limited to those that have been tested by the Laboratory of Racing Chemistry or other entity approved by JRA and that have been prescribed by a JRA veterinarian, etc., or purchased from a person approved by the President.

Art. 13 Stable personnel may not use or place inside stables any treatment equipment, prohibited drugs, and restricted drugs. However, this shall not apply to items that JRA specially approves.

2. In addition to what is prescribed in the previous paragraph, stable personnel may not use or place inside stables any unauthorized drugs (referring to drugs other than those prescribed in the previous

article).

(Feed)

Art. 14 Feed that may be provided to racehorses by stable personnel at JRA facilities is limited to feed that is in conformity with the Implementation Procedures Pertaining to Feed Drug Testing set forth by the Feed Drug Testing Supervisory Committee prescribed in the Notice on Feed Given to Racehorses (President's Notice No. 11, 2019) and delivered to stables by persons authorized by the President; provided, however, that, in cases where a horse is to receive racehorse registration for an international exchange race as provided in Article 57-1 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Horse Racing Law (Ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry No. 55 of 1954), feed may be given to said horse upon being approved by a veterinary officer when said horse is to be tested for prohibited drugs and restricted drugs prior to the declaration to start in that race as separately determined by the veterinary officer.

Chapter 3 Prohibited Practices, etc.

(Prohibited Practices)

Art. 15 Trainers must not engage in the Prohibited Practices set forth in the following Items (including practices similar to those deemed prohibited by JRA. The same shall apply for following items.) with respect to a racehorse managed by themselves.

- (1) Running a horse aged 4 years or older in a race to be conducted within one month from the date of administration of a bisphosphonate or other bone resorption inhibitors
 - (2) Running a horse in a race to be conducted within 10 days from the date of administration of a polyacrylamide gel or glucocorticoid intra-articular administration
 - (3) Running a horse in a race to be held within 7 days from the date of conducting shockwave therapy (a treatment involving the application of shockwaves to an affected part of the body) on a lower limb
 - (4) Running a horse in a race to be held within one month from the date of administration of ozone or ozone-treated substances
2. Trainers must keep records on treatments received by a racehorse managed by themselves and take other appropriate measures to ensure that the prohibited methods set forth in the following Items are not taken for said horse, regardless of whether inside or outside a JRA facility.
- (1) Administering blood, blood products, or blood cells to any cardiovascular system other than for life-saving treatment
 - (2) Administering genes and related substances

- (3) Performing chemical or immunological castration
 - (4) Performing a neurectomy to intentionally eliminate pain sensation
 - (5) Performing bloodletting (draining blood to outside the body) or scarification (inserting needles into the horse's skin to drain accumulated blood)
 - (6) Performing treatment using cauterization (promoting healing of an inflamed area by stimulating it with heat to cause new inflammation)
 - (7) Applying substances that cause blistering of skin or subcutaneous cells
 - (8) Administering bisphosphonates or other bone resorption inhibitors to horses under 4 years of age
3. Stable personnel must, when they deem that a prohibited practices prescribed in the previous Items was performed or could have been performed for a racehorse managed or handled by themselves, regardless of whether inside or outside a JRA facility, immediately notify a veterinary officer, etc., to that effect and follow the instructions thereof.

(Prohibition of Quasi-Veterinary Practice)

Art. 16 Stable personnel may not allow a person who is not a JRA veterinarian, etc., to carry out examination, drug administration, or other quasi-veterinary practice nor undertake such acts themselves.

2. Stable personnel may carry out first aid and health care acts (treatment of mild injuries, use of micro-radar, and other acts for the purpose of maintaining the health of horses) under instruction from a JRA veterinarian, etc.

Chapter 4 Out of Competition Testing

(Out of Competition Testing)

Art. 17 Trainers must have a racehorse managed by themselves that has been designated by JRA undergo the testing prescribed in the following Items.

- (1) Testing for anabolic steroids
 - (2) Other testing in addition to that prescribed in the previous Item that a veterinary officer deems to be necessary
2. The trainer of a horse that is the subject of the testing prescribed in the preceding Paragraph must appear at a place designated by JRA and observe the collection of testing materials from said horse as a witness to the testing. In this case, the trainer of said horse may have a person authorized by JRA fulfill this duty.

Chapter 5 Miscellaneous Provisions

(Other Matters)

Art. 18 Besides those prescribed in this Notice, any matters required as instructions to stable personnel concerning regulation of drug and medication administration and Prohibited Practices with respect to racehorses shall be determined by a veterinary officer.

Supplementary Provision

This Notice shall take effect from April 1st, 2022.

Supplementary Provision (Notice from the President of the Japan Racing Association/No.31; November 25th, 2022)

This Notice shall take effect from January 1st, 2023. However, the revised provisions of Article 9-1, Separate Table (1) and Separate Table (2) shall come into force as from April, 1st, 2024.

Supplementary Provision (Notice from the President of the Japan Racing Association/No.44; December 20th, 2023)

This Notice shall take effect from April 1st, 2024.

Separate Table (1) (Related to Article 8, Article 9, and Article 11)

1. Acadesine
2. Azaperone
3. Acetylfentanyl
4. Acetophenazine
5. Acefylline
6. Acebutolol
7. Acepromazine
8. Atipamezole
9. Adrafinil
10. Anastrozole
11. Amantadine
12. Amitriptyline
13. Aminoglutethimide
14. Aminophylline
15. Aminorex
16. Amiphenazole
17. Amoxapine
18. Amobarbital
19. Altrenogest
20. Alfentanil
21. Alprazolam
22. Alprenoxime
23. Alprenolol
24. Allobarbital
25. Andarine
26. Androsta-1,4,6-triene-3,17-dione
27. Androst-4-ene-3,6,17-trione
28. Androstanolone
29. Androstenedione
30. Amphetaminil
31. Amphetamine
32. Amfepramone
33. Isoxsuprine
34. Isometheptene
35. Ipamorelin
36. Ibuterol
37. Imipramine
38. Irbesartan
39. Examorelin
40. Exemestane
41. Estazolam
42. Ethanol
43. Etafedrine
44. Ethisterone
45. Etizolam
46. Ethylamphetamine
47. Ethylestrenol (Ethylndrol)
48. Ethylmorphine
49. Etilefrine
50. Edrophonium
51. Enalapril
52. Enobosarm
53. Ephedrine
54. Eplerenone

55. Erythropoietin
56. Embutramide
57. Oxazepam
58. Oxazolam
59. Oxandrolone
60. Oxycodone
61. Oxymetholone
62. Oxilofrine
63. Oxprenolol
64. Opromazine (Chlorpromazine sulfoxide)
65. Orciprenaline
66. Cathine
67. Gabapentin
68. Caffeine
69. Carazolol
70. Carbamazepine
71. Candesartan
72. Cannabidiol
73. Camphenal (10-oxocamphor)
74. Camphor
75. Xylazine
76. Quinapril
77. Quinbolone
78. Guanabenz
79. Guanfacine
80. Quetiapine
81. Clencyclohexerol
82. Clenbuterol
83. Clenproperol
84. Clozapine
85. Clostebol
86. Clotiazepam
87. Crotetamide
88. Clonazepam
89. Clonidine
90. Clobazam
91. Cropropamide
92. Clobenzorex
93. Clomipramine
94. Clorazepate
95. Chlordiazepoxide
96. Chlorprothixene
97. Chlorpromazine
98. 8-Chlorotheophylline
99. Gestrinone
100. Ketazolam
101. Ketamine
102. Cocaine
103. Codeine
104. Choline Theophylline
105. Salbutamol
106. Salmeterol
107. Diazepam
108. Diazoxide
109. Cyamemazine

110. Diamorphine (Heroin)
111. Diisopropylamine
112. Cyclazodone
113. Cyclobarbitol
114. Digoxin
115. Citalopram
116. Synephrine
117. Dipyridamole
118. Sibutramine
119. Cimeterol
120. Dimetamfetamine (Dimethylamphetamine)
121. Dimeflin
122. Dimorpholamine
123. Diltiazem
124. Sildenafil
125. Zilpaterol
126. Zuclopenthixol
127. Stanozolol
128. Strychnine
129. Sufentanil
130. Sulpiride
131. Growth hormone
132. Secbutabarbitol
133. Secobarbitol
134. Zeranol
135. Selegiline
136. Zolazepam
137. Zolpidem
138. Tadalafil
139. Danazol
140. Tamoxifen
141. Darbepoetin alfa
142. Thiamylal
143. Thiothixene
144. Thiopental
145. Thioridazine
146. Tibolone
147. Tiletamine
148. Tuaminoheptane
149. Tulobuterol
150. Theophylline
151. Theobromine
152. Dexamfetamine (Dextroamphetamine)
153. Dextropropoxyphene
154. Dexmedetomidine
155. Tesamorelin
156. Testosterone
157. Testolactone
158. Deslorelin
159. Detomidine
160. Tetrahydrogestrinone
161. Thebaine
162. Temazepam
163. Demoxepam
164. Terbutaline

165. Delmadinone
166. Telmisartan
167. Dermorphin
168. Doxapram
169. Tofisopam
170. Dobutamine
171. Tramadol
172. trans- π -Oxocamphor
173. Triazolam
174. Triptorelin
175. Trifluoperazine
176. 1-(4-Trifluoromethylphenyl) piperazine
177. Trimetazidine
178. Toremifene
179. Trenbolone
180. Drostanolone
181. Dronabinol (delta9-Tetrahydrocannabinol)
182. Droperidol
183. Nadolol
184. Naloxone
185. Nalorphine
186. Nandrolone
187. Nikethamide
188. Nicotine
189. Nitrazepam
190. Nitrendipine
191. Nilutamide
192. Nomifensine
193. Norandrostenedione
194. Norethandrolone
195. Norclostebol
196. Nordazepam
197. Nortriptyline
198. Papaverine
199. Bamethan
200. Halazepam
201. Valsartan
202. Vardenafil
203. Barbitol
204. Valerenic acid
205. Paroxetine
206. Haloperidol
207. Bambuterol
208. Picrotoxin
209. Pizotifen
210. Hydroxyamphetamine
211. Hydroxyzine
212. Hydroxyprogesterone caproate
213. Hydromorphone
214. Pinazepam
215. Pipradrol
216. Pipotiazine
217. Pyridostigmine
218. Pirbuterol
219. Viloxazine

220. Famprofazone
221. Phenytoin
222. Phenylpropanolamine
223. Fenethylline
224. Fenoterol
225. Phenobarbital
226. Fencamine
227. Phencyclidine
228. Phendimetrazine
229. Fentanyl
230. Phentermine
231. Fenbutrazate
232. Fenfluramine
233. Fenproporex
234. Phenpromethamine
235. Buspirone
236. Buserelin
237. Pseudoephedrine
238. Buprenorphine
239. Bupropion
240. Buflomedil
241. Furazabol
242. Prazepam
243. Pralmorelin
244. Primidone
245. Fluoxymesterone
246. Fluoxetine
247. Brucine
248. Fluspirilene
249. Flutamide
250. Flunarizine
251. Flunitrazepam
252. Fluphenazine
253. Furfenorex
254. Fulvestrant
255. Flupenthixol
256. Fluvoxamine
257. Flurazepam
258. Prenylamine
259. Procaterol
260. Prochlorperazine
261. Procyclidine
262. Brotizolam
263. Prothipendyl
264. Propionylpromazine
265. Propranolol
266. Propentofylline
267. Promazine
268. Bromazepam
269. Brombuterol
270. Hexobarbital
271. Betaxolol
272. Pethidine
273. Benazepril
274. Heptaminol

275. Pemoline
276. Periciazine (Propericiazine)
277. Pergolide
278. Perphenazine
279. Benzylpiperazine
280. Benzphetamine
281. Pentazocine
282. Pentetrazol
283. Pentoxifylline
284. Pentoxyverine
285. Pentobarbital
286. Venlafaxine
287. Fosazepam
288. Boldione
289. Boldenone
290. Formestane
291. Formoterol
292. Mabuterol
293. Midazolam
294. Midodrine
295. Mibolerone
296. Mirtazapine
297. Mestanolone
298. Mesterolone
299. Mesocarb
300. Methasterone
301. Medazepam
302. Methadone
303. Metharbital
304. Methandienone
305. Methandriol
306. Metamfetamine
307. Methylephedrine
308. Methyltestosterone
309. Methylnortestosterone
310. Methylphenidate
311. Methylphenobarbital (Mephobarbital)
312. 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)
313. 3,4-Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA)
314. 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)
315. Medetomidine
316. Metenolone
317. 3-Methoxytyramine
318. Methoxyphenamine
319. Metoprolol
320. Metribolone
321. Mefenorex
322. Mephentermine
323. Meptazinol
324. Meproamate
325. Meldonium
326. Modafinil
327. Morphine
328. Yohimbine
329. Ractopamine

330. Labetalol
331. Lamotrigine
332. Lisdexamphetamine
333. Risperidone
334. Leuprorelin
335. Reserpine
336. Letrozole
337. Reproterol
338. Levomepromazine
339. Levorphanol
340. Roxadustat
341. Loxapine
342. Losartan
343. Lobeline
344. Romifidine
345. Lorazepam
346. Lormetazepam
347. AOD-9604
348. GHRP-1
349. GHRP-6
350. GW1516
351. TB-500
352. Any other substance that contains or extricates any one of the above mentioned substances

Remarks: Androstanolone, Androstenedione, Ethisterone, Ethylestrenol (Ethylmestrol), Oxandrolone, Oxymetholone, Quinbolone, Clostebol, Gestrinone, Stanozolol, Danazol, Tibolone, Testosterone, Tetrahydrogestrinone, Trenbolone, Drostanolone, Nandrolone, Norandrostenedione, Norethandrolone, Norclostebol, Furazabol, Fluoxymesterone, Boldione, Boldenone, Mibolerone, Mestanolone, Mesterolone, Methasterone, Methandienone, Methandriol, Methyltestosterone, Methylnorethosterone, Metenolone, Metribolone, as well as any other substances that contain or extricate any one of these substances, shall be known collectively as “anabolic steroids.”

Separate Table (2) (Related to Article 8 and Article 10)

1. Ajmaline
2. Aspirin
3. Acetazolamide
4. Acemetacin
5. Azelastine
6. Atenolol
7. Atorvastatin
8. Atropine
9. Afloqualone
10. Amiodarone
11. Aminocaproic acid
12. Aminophenazone (Aminopyrine)
13. Amiloride
14. Articaine
15. Altizide
16. Alendronic acid
17. Ampiroxicam
18. Amfenac
19. Isoflupredone
20. Isopropamide
21. Ibandronic acid
22. Ibuprofen
23. Ipratropium
24. Ipriflavone
25. Incadronic acid
26. Indapamide
27. Indometacin
28. Ethacrynic acid
29. Etamiphyllin
30. Etamsylate
31. Etidronic acid
32. Ethenzamide
33. Etodolac
34. Etofylline
35. Etoricoxib
36. Ebastine
37. Epirizole
38. Emorfazone
39. Elcatonin
40. Ergometrine
41. Eltenac
42. Oxaprozin
43. Oxyphenonium
44. Oxybuprocaine
45. Oxymetazoline
46. Olpadronic acid
47. Orphenadrine
48. Olopatadine
49. Capsaicin
50. Carisoprodol
51. Carbazochrome
52. Carprofen
53. Canrenone
54. Canrenoic acid

55. Xipamide
56. Xylometazoline
57. Quinidine
58. Guaifenesin
59. Glycopyrronium
60. Clidinium
61. Clemastine
62. Clodronic acid
63. Clonixin
64. Clofilium
65. Cromoglicic acid
66. Chlorthalidone
67. Chlorphenamine (Chlorpheniramine)
68. Chlorothiazide
69. Ketoprofen
70. Ketorolac
71. Kebuzone (Ketophenylbutazone)
72. Cobalt
73. Cortisone
74. Salicylamide
75. Salicylic acid
76. Methyl Salicylate
77. Zaltoprofen
78. Ciclesonide
79. Cyclothiazide
80. Diclofenac
81. Diclofenamide
82. Cyclobenzaprine
83. Digoxigenin
84. Dihydrocapsaicin
85. Diphenhydramine
86. Diflunisal
87. Diprenorphine
88. Diprophylline
89. Cyproheptadine
90. Dimetotiazine
91. Cinchocaine (Dibucaine)
92. Suxamethonium
93. Suxibuzone
94. Scopolamine
95. Sparteine
96. Spironolactone
97. Sumatriptan
98. Sulindac
99. Cetirizine
100. Celecoxib
101. Sotalol
102. Zoledronic acid
103. Dantrolene
104. Tiaprofenic acid
105. Tiaramide
106. Tiemonium
107. Tiotropium
108. Timolol
109. Tiludronic acid

110. Dexamethasone
111. Dextromethorphan
112. Tetracaine
113. Tenoxicam
114. Tepoxalin
115. Deracoxib
116. Torasemide
117. Tranexamic acid
118. Triamcinolone
119. Triamcinolone acetonide
120. Triamterene
121. Trichlormethiazide
122. Tripeleppamine
123. Tolvaptan
124. Tolfenamic acid
125. Tolmetin
126. Tropicamide
127. Domperidone
128. Nabumetone
129. Naproxen
130. Naltrexone
131. Nalbuphine
132. Niflumic acid
133. Nimesulide
134. Neostigmine
135. Nefopam
136. Neridronic acid
137. Noscapine
138. Nonivamide
139. Pamidronic acid
140. Paracetamol (Acetaminophen)
141. Valdecoxib
142. Valethamate
143. Hydrochlorothiazide
144. Hydrocortisone
145. Hydroflumethiazide
146. Pipenzolate
147. Pimethixene
148. Piroxicam
149. Arsenic
150. Physostigmine
151. Firocoxib
152. Phenacetin
153. Phenazone (Antipyrine)
154. Pheniramine
155. Phenylbutazone
156. Phenylephrine
157. Fenoprofen
158. Felbinac
159. Fenspiride
160. Bucolome
161. Butylscopolamine
162. Budesonide
163. Butorphanol
164. Bupivacaine

165. Bumetanide
166. Pranoprofen
167. Pramoxine
168. Pridinol
169. Prifinium
170. Prilocaine (Propitocaine)
171. Brinzolamide
172. Fluocinolone acetonide
173. Fluticasone propionate
174. Fludrocortisone
175. Flunixin
176. Flufenamic acid
177. Flumazenil
178. Flumetasone
179. Flurbiprofen
180. Flecainide
181. Prednisolone
182. Prednisone
183. Procaine
184. Procainamide
185. Proxiphylline
186. Proglumetacin
187. Furosemide
188. Propantheline
189. Propyphenazone (Isopropylantipyrine)
190. Probenecid
191. Propoxycaine
192. Promethazine
193. Beclometasone
194. Bethanechol
195. Vedaprofen
196. Betamethasone
197. Verapamil
198. Benzydamine
199. Benzthiazide
200. Benzocaine (Ethyl Aminobenzoate)
201. Benzonatate
202. Bendroflumethiazide
203. Benfluorex
204. Minodronic acid
205. Meclofenamic acid
206. Methazolamide
207. Methapyrilene
208. Metamizole (Sulpyrine)
209. Methyclothiazide
210. N-Methylscopolamine
211. Methylprednisolone
212. Methocarbamol
213. Metoclopramide
214. Methotrexate
215. Metolazone
216. Mepivacaine
217. Mepyramine
218. Mefenamic acid
219. Mebeverine

220. Mepenzolate
221. Meloxicam
222. Mofezolac
223. Mometasone
224. Lixivaptan
225. Risedronic acid
226. Lidocaine
227. Relcovaptan
228. Loxoprofen
229. Loratadine
230. Lornoxicam
231. Any other substance that contains or extricates any one of the above mentioned substances

Separate Table (3) (Related to Article 10).

Restricted Drugs	Race Restriction Period (Days)	Dosage and administration on the basis of which the period is set
Atropine	3	1 milligram (mg) of atropine sulphate per horse four times a day by eye drops
Ipriflavone	30	-
Indomethacin	3	500 mg per horse, applied once daily for 3 days
Eltenac	14	0.5 mg per kilogram (kg) of body by weight intravenous adm. once daily for 5 days
Elcatonin	30	-
Oxymetazoline	2	10 mg of oxymetazoline hydrochloride per horse by inhalation
Olopatadine	2	100 mg of olopatadine hydrochloride per horse by oral adm. once daily for 5 days
Carbazochrome	3	100 mg of carbazochrome sodium sulfonate hydrate per horse by intravenous adm.
Carprofen	15	0.7 mg per kg of body weight by intravenous adm.
Chlorphenamine	2	50 mg of d-chlorpheniramine maleate per horse by intravenous adm.
Ketoprofen	5	2.2 mg per kg of body weight by intravenous adm. once daily for 5 days
	10	2.2 mg per kg body weight by intramuscular adm.
Diclofenac	5	1 mg of diclofenac sodium per kg body weight by oral adm. once daily for 3 days
Salicylic acid	2	5 gram (g) of sodium salicylate per horse by intravenous adm.
	2	50 mg per horse, applied
Cetirizine	2	0.38 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. twice daily for 4 days
Dantrolene	4	500 mg per horse by oral adm. once daily for 3 days
Tiludronic acid	30	-
Dexamethasone	5	0.06 mg as dexamethasone sodium phosphate per kg body weight by intravenous adm.
	8	0.05 mg per kg body weight by intramuscular adm.
Dextromethorphan	2	30 mg of dextromethorphan hydrobromide hydrate per horse by oral adm. twice daily
Tranexamic acid	10	10g per horse by intravenous adm.
Naproxen	30	10 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. once daily for 5 days
Filcoxib	30	0.1 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. once daily for 5 days
Phenylbutazone	10	8.8 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.
	10	4.7 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. twice daily for 5 days

Butylscopolamine	4	0.3 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.
Butorphanol	5	0.1 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.
Pridinol	4	20 mg of pridinol mesilate per horse by intravenous adm.
Flunixin	7	1.1 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.
Prednisolone	3	1 mg per kg body weight by oral adm.
Procaine	15	4.8 mg per kg body weight by intramuscular adm.
Betamethasone	5	0.06 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.
	6	20 mg per horse by intramuscular adm.
	5	4 mg per horse once daily for 5 days by inhalation
Mepivacaine	5	40 mg per horse by subcutaneous adm.
	8	400 mg of mepivacaine hydrochloride per horse by intramuscular adm.
Meloxicam	4	0.6 mg per kg body weight by intravenous adm.
	4	0.6 mg per kg body weight by oral adm. once daily for 14 days
Lidocaine	5	60 mg of lidocaine hydrochloride per horse by subcutaneous adm.

(Remarks)

1 The number of days of the restricted period shall be calculated from the date of use of the relevant restricted drugs.

2 The restricted period for restricted drugs not specified in this table and the restricted period for the use of restricted drugs listed in the left-hand column of the table other than in the dosage and administration listed in the right-hand column of the table shall be as directed by the Veterinary Officer.