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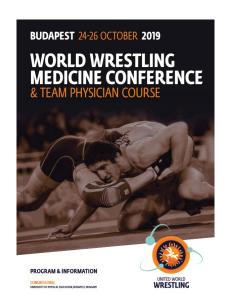


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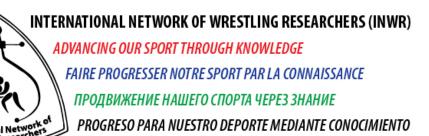
DOPING CONTROL RULES UPDATE & UWW TUE PROCESS

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DOPING CONTROL RULES UPDATE & UWW TUE PROCESS

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Doping Control - Rights & Responsibilities

Athletes' rights

- ✓ Have a representative (coach, doctor) and, if available, an interpreter accompany him/her to the doping control station
- ✓ Ask for additional information about the Sample collection process
- ✓ Request a delay in reporting to the *Doping Control* Station

Athletes' responsibilities

- ✓ Comply with Sample collection procedures (and the Athlete should be advised of the possible Consequences of Failure to Comply)
- ✓ Produce identification
- ✓ Remain within direct observation of the DCO/Chaperone at all times from the point initial contact is made by the DCO/Chaperone until the completion of the Sample collection procedure
- ✓ Report immediately for Sample collection, unless there are valid reasons for a delay

Reasons for delaying doping control

In-competition

- ✓ Participation in a medal ceremony
- ✓ Fulfilment of media commitments
- ✓ Performing a warm down
- ✓ Obtaining necessary medical treatment
- ✓ Locating a representative and/or interpreter
- ✓ Obtaining photo identification
 ✓ Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of the Testing Authority

Out-of-competition

- ✓ Locating a representative
- ✓ Completing a training session
- ✓ Receiving necessary medical treatment
- ✓ Obtaining photo identification
- ✓ Any other reasonable circumstances, as determined by the DCO, taking into account any instructions of the *Testing* Authority

Requirements for Urine Samples

Urine samples: a minimum of 90 mL

- Sample collection process continues until the minimum volume is produced
- DCO has the responsibility for declaring the Sample volume insufficient and for collecting the additional Sample(s) to obtain a combined Sample of sufficient volume.

Insufficient volume:

If several samples are produced to reach a sufficient, a procedure is followed to record and protect the partial sample (refer to ISTI)

Partial samples are combined to reach the sufficient volume.

Specific gravity: measured at 1.005 or higher with a refractometer (or 1.010 or higher with lab sticks)

- It is the responsibility of the Athlete to provide a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis.
- Sample Collection Personnel shall advise the Athlete of this requirement at the time of Notification in order to discourage excessive hydration prior to the provision of the Athlete's first sample.
- Sample collection process continues until the minimum specific gravity is reached.

If his/her first Sample is too dilute, he/she shall be advised to not hydrate any further until a Sample with a Suitable Specific Gravity for Analysis is provided. The DCO should wait as long as necessary to collect such a Sample. Exceptional circumstances making it impossible to continue with the Sample Collection Session shall be determined on a case by case basis. Common sense and DCO's experience should help determining

those circumstances. For instance: the place where sample collection is underway is closing and there is no suitable alternative place for carrying it on. Or the athlete has a severe condition requiring urgent medical treatment, making it impossible to collect the sample.

Therapeutic Use Exception (TUE)

A *TUE* is the authorization granted to an athlete to use a Prohibited substance to treat a legitimate medical condition/illness.

A TUE may be granted if the 4 following conditions are met:

- ✓ A wrestler would have significant health problems without this substance
- ✓ The use of the substance will not produce an enhancement of performance other than the return to the wrestler's normal state of health
- ✓ There is no other reasonable therapeutic alternative than the use of the prohibited substance
- ✓ The necessity for the use of the otherwise prohibited substance cannot be a consequence of prior non-therapeutic use of any substance from the Prohibited List.

Process

- ✓ International level wrestlers (holders of a UWW license) must apply to UWW
- ✓ National level wrestlers must apply to their NADO (National Anti-doping Organization
- ✓ Application: min. 30 days before a competition
- ✓ Completed TUE Form + Supporting documents (medical file)

Retroactive TUEs

The rule is that an athlete must obtain a TUE prior to using a prohibited substance.

There are situations for which TUEs may be granted retroactively:

- ✓ Emergency treatment or treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary; or
- ✓ Due to other exceptional circumstances, there was insufficient time or opportunity for the *athlete* to submit, or the TUEC to consider, an application for the *TUE* prior to *Sample* collection; or
- ✓ Applicable rules required the *athlete* or permitted the *athlete* to apply for a retroactive *TUE*. This is applicable to *Persons* who are not *International-Level* or *National-Level athletes* (*Code* Article 4.4.5) and (where the relevant *NADO* so chooses) to National-Level Athletes in sports specified by the relevant *NADO* (ISTUE Article 5.1 Comment); or
- It is agreed, by WADA and by the ADO to whom the application for a retroactive TUE is or would be made, that fairness requires the grant of a retroactive TUE.

A medical emergency or acute medical situation occurs when the wrestler's medical condition justifies immediate Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Method and failure to treat immediately could significantly put the wrestler's health at risk.

Other Things to know

- ✓ A TUE granted by a NADO is valid ONLY on the NATIONAL LEVEL!
- ✓ UWW does not automatically recognize a TUE granted by a NADO
- ✓ A wrestler with a TUE granted by a NADO who plans to compete on the international level must apply to UWW to have his/her TUE recognized on the international level
- ✓ A change in the dosage of a treatment requires a new TUE
- ✓ WADA does not grant TUEs

Team Physician Responsibility

- ✓ To stay up-to-date with anti-doping policies and the current Prohibited List in order to verify whether or not a Wrestler is allowed to use a particular substance
- ✓ If the substance or method is prohibited, ascertain whether or not the athlete is eligible for a TUE (criteria for TUEs)
- Even if the physician inadvertently prescribes a prohibited substance, the principle of "strict liability" remain in effect.

Appeals

- ✓ WHAT IF A TUE IS REFUSED BY UWW?
 - → AN APPEAL MAY BE FILED TO WADA
- ✓ WHAT IF WADA DOES NOT REVERSE THE DECISION?
 - ightarrow AN FINAL APPEAL MAY FILED TO THE COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

