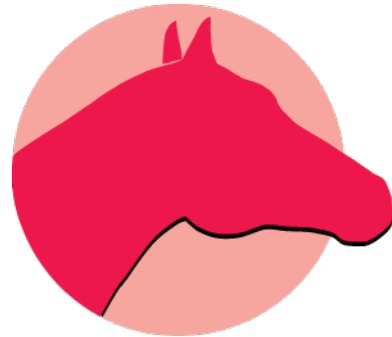




Ed Bowen



Grayson-Jockey Club
Research Foundation
President



**Welfare & Safety
of the Racehorse
Summit**

Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation





EQUINE INJURY DATABASE

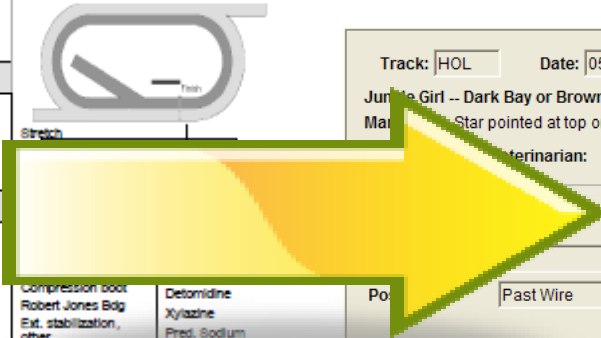
A black line drawing of a horse standing in profile, facing right. The drawing is simple and elegant, showing the horse's outline and some internal details like the legs and tail.

A Safety Initiative of The Jockey Club



Paper reporting to Software

Race Injury Reporting Form			
Case No.:			
Track:	Date: / /	Race:	
Horse Name:			
Age/Sex/Color (optional):	Breed:	Thoroughbred Paint	Quarter Horse Mule Appaloosa Araban
Reporting Veterinarian:		Attending Veterinarian:	
Pre-Race & Post-Race	Weight Carried	Resident Status	Injury Observed
Pre race: Official Veterinarian Scratch AM Paddock / Post Parade / Gate		Ship-in >1<10 days Resident Unknown	
Soundness / Injury / other	Human Injury	Triage Score	
Post race: Past wire / Returning After unsaddling Detention Barn	Yes No Jockey/ Other		
Other:	Horse Fell After Fall	Fell Off Kicked	
Distance	Incident Information	Steward's Action	
One Turn: 440 yds 680 yds 770 yds 870 yds 1000 yds < 5 f 5 f 5 1/2 f 6 f 6 1/2 f 7 f 7 1/2 f Mile -Mile	Contact with rail /gate/ vehicle Contact w/ other horse Ducked Stumbled Equipment Failure Fipped Clipped heels Collapsed Failed to maintain course Pulled Up Lost Shoe(s)	NA Jockey - foul claim Stewards Inquiry DQ: Y N	Compression boot Robert Jones Bag Ext. stabilization, other Sling Rescue Sled Other
Two Turns: 5 f 5 f 6 f 7 f 7 1/2 f Mile			Detomidine Xylazine Pred. Sodium Succinate NSAID Other
No Turns: 220 yds 250 yds 300 yds 330 yds 350 yds 400 yds 450 yds 550 yds 660 yds Other: Mile			
Equipment	Shoes	FR	HD
Blinkers Scoop Blinkers Bit Bum Ring Bit Run out Bit Cornell Collar Flipping Halter Bandages: Front Rear Other: Unknown	Plain/Queens Plate QXT Rim shoe Toe grab (QH, HI, MED, LO) Mud nails Jar caulks Blocked heels Stickers Bent shoes Full / Rim Pads Bar Shoe Spider plate 1/4 crack patch Unshod Hoof wall reconstruction Unknown Other	_____	_____
Outcome			
Non-fatality			
Fatality			
Euthanized			
Died			
Unknown			
Comments			



MR 07/16/2008-09/03/2008 Equine Injury Database EID001-enu Message_Center Terms Of Use User: kmh

Track: [HOL] Date: [05/04/2008] Card: [D] Race: [6] Trainer: [Knapp, Steve]

Junie Girl -- Dark Bay or Brown, TB, Filly (04/28/2004) Tattoo - H33473
Mare Star pointed at top on left and connected stripe, narrowing at eye level, widening slightly to left on brid...

Veterinarian: [Bailey] Attending Veterinarian: [Bailey]

Case #: [] License #: []

[Edit]

1 1/16 Miles - Turf

Post: [Past Wire]

Jockey Injured?: Yes No Weight: [120] [↑] [↓]

Injury Details: [None] [Edit]

Resident Status: [Resident]

Turns: One Two Straight

Injury First Observed At: []

Triage: [I - Grade III or lower lameness; no abnormal limb deflection/hyperextension]

[Update] [Exit] [Next]

Injury Description					
	Limb	Category	Anatomic Region	Site	Injury Description
A					
B					
C					
D					



- 89 racetracks in North America participate
- 93% of all flat racing days and all steeplechase events
- Required for NTRA Safety and Integrity Alliance Accreditation



Education and Licensing Committee



Welfare and Safety of the Racehorse Summit



coordinated and underwritten by

The Jockey Club & Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation



821 Corporate Drive · Lexington, Kentucky 40503 (859) 224-2728 · (859) 296-3033 (fax)

UNIFORM NATIONAL TRAINER'S TEST



Welfare & Safety of the Racehorse Summit

WSS Education & Licensing Committee

Compiled by Dr. C. Reid McLellan &
Edited by Catherine McNeeley



The Elite Program

Home of the Groom Elite Horsemen's
Education Program



ARCI Model Rules requiring Trainer Continuing Education

ARCI-008-020 Trainers

Beginning no later than January 31, 2012, in order to maintain a current license, trainers must complete at least four (4) hours per calendar year of continuing education courses approved by the ARCI or the commission in that jurisdiction



Shoeing and Health Care Committee



GRAYSON-JOCKEY CLUB
RESEARCH
TODAY
 VOL. 24 • NO. 3
 2007
 THE NEWSLETTER FOR BENEFACTORS OF GRAYSON-JOCKEY CLUB RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC.

Model Rule On Front Toe Grabs

For a number of years, projects funded by Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation have been among developments supporting the conclusion that use of high toe grabs in front on racing Thoroughbreds is associated with increased risk of injury. Dr. Sue Stover of the University of California-Davis has been among the most active and articulate scientists developing and articulating this information.

As is sometimes the case in science, what is fact can seem counter-intuitive. Many horsemen have believed strongly that by using high toe grabs they were doing the best thing for the horse by providing good traction in the hoof's interface with dirt tracks.

However, mounting evidence eventually led the California Horse Racing Board to vote earlier this year to enforce a ban on front toe grabs of more than 4mm.

One of the most compelling presentations on the subject was provided to this year's Racing Commissioners International convention in Jackson Hole, Wyo., by Bill Casner, chairman of the Shoeing and Hoof Care Committee of the Welfare and Safety of the Racehorse Summit organized in Lexington last October. (The Summit was coordinated and underwritten by the Foundation and The Jockey Club, and hosted by Keeneland.) Casner, also chairman of the Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association partner in WinStar Farm, made a PowerPoint presentation during the RCI panel on Health and Welfare of Equine Athletes. He and his Subcommittee also had addressed the issue with the California Horse Racing Board.

Following Casner's presentation, the RCI convention approved a recommendation mirroring the California ban, but is not a regulatory body per se. It is a professional association of professional commissioners from various jurisdictions. In order for the model rule to be implemented, each committee needs to follow-up on the recommendation.

Degree of Wall Deformation

Normal heel compression* Excessive heel compression

3,000 lbs 3,000

Vividly illustrating the difference in heel compression during a stride between a horse with toe grabs and a horse without toe grabs, the above shows a point of the stride in which the load level is 3,000 pounds.

A guide to understanding the importance of hoof care and shoeing

THE HOOF
Inside & Out



Racing Surfaces Committee



Racing Surfaces
Testing Laboratory
Orono Maine USA



Racing Surfaces:

Current progress and future challenges to optimize consistency and performance of track surfaces for fewer horse injuries.



White Paper

- Michael "Mick" Peterson, PhD, University of Maine, United States
- Lars Roepstorff, DVM, PhD, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden
- Jeffrey J. Thomason, PhD, University of Guelph, Canada
- Christie Mahaffey, MPhil, University of Maine, United States
- C. Wayne McIlwraith, BVSc, PhD, Colorado State University, United States



Racing Equipment and Safety Committee



Old Style



New Style





Racetrack Environment and Training Practices Committee



Current Rules to VOID Claims due to Catastrophic Injuries

- TSC, *recommendation* – title vested when horse crosses wire. Any horse not returning to saddling area, claimant can request void up to 30 minutes post race
- California – rule *proposed* if horse placed on veterinarian's list as unsound or lame; current rule – horse euthanized on track
- New York – claimant has up to one hour after race becomes official to void if horse is vanned off



Durability Committee



Volume 26 No. 2
2009

Grayson-Jockey Club RESEARCH TODAY

The Newsletter for Benefactors of Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation, Inc.

SIRES' PROGENY DURABILITY

Among goals of the Welfare and Safety of the Racehorse Summits was to direct attention to stallions whose progeny exhibits statistically above-average soundness and durability. The Summits, co-funded by Grayson-Jockey Club Research Foundation and The Jockey Club, generated numerous committees to address certain subjects. Those committees have continued to work within the industry, and the Durability Committee is among them. It was formed in response to the sharp decline in the average number of starts North American horses are making, down from about 11 in 1960 to less than 7 today.

It is understood that the average number of starts can be a function of many elements, some management based, but it is also intuitive to think that the decline reflects a decreasing ruggedness in the overall population of the North American Thoroughbred. The durability statistics that the Committee caused to be produced are seen as helpful clues as to which stallions statistically indicate above-average ability to get horses with soundness and racing durability.

Lists published here in the past fulfilled that promise and created interest, but the Durability Committee sought improvements. The first lists tended to be dominated by older or deceased stallions, many of which could not be said to be in the mainstream of the national breeding picture or likely to have much impact on the breed.

The lists presented herewith seek to counter that skewing by being somewhat exclusive. With the help of The Jockey Club Information Systems, we started with a proven population, the top 200 stallions of 2008 by progeny earnings in that year. The data included all North American-based stallions that made the top 200, including all their Northern Hemisphere earnings (except in Japan). All 2008

earnings are included, although starts, wins, etc., for juveniles of 2008 are excluded so as not to skew figures for career records downward. Even though the stallions on the list earned their way there strictly by 2008 earnings, the other statistics for each of them are lifetime statistics through October 6, 2009.

From that original list of the top 200, we herewith present the top 100 stallions by two separate measures: percentage of foals that get to the races and lifetime average starts per starter. In studying these lists, it might be well to consider the breed averages: About 70% of foals get to the races, and the career records of recent foal crops hover around 18 starts per horse; the latter mark is attained by a minority of the leading sires by progeny earnings.

We suggest that no statistical presentation can serve as a single indicator of success. There are other possibilities that could have influences. Results are affected by a broad range of phenomena, including racing luck, training, nutrition, and track condition, as well as management and motivation of the owner and trainer. Genetic propensities are a key to the success or failure of the race horse, but racing results can only be clues to various qualities rather than straight-line measures.

Inssofar as percentage of starters and number of starts, it is clear that market and fashion forces are major factors. A superbly bred horse whose pedigree alone makes him/her worthy of entering the breeding sphere is much less likely to have as lengthy a racing career or as high number of starts as a horse lacking that pedigree fashion. Thus, it is to be expected that the most renowned stallions--sires of classic winners and other graded winners, the very top echelon of earnings--will score lower in the measures we have selected as hints of durability and soundness.

(continued on page 2)