

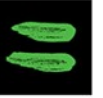
# play true

## The ABP in 2018 – Status Report

WADA ABP Symposium – 5-7 November 2018

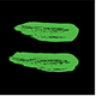
Dr. Reid Aikin, ABP Manager, WADA





**Protect the clean athlete**

# Towards an even playing field

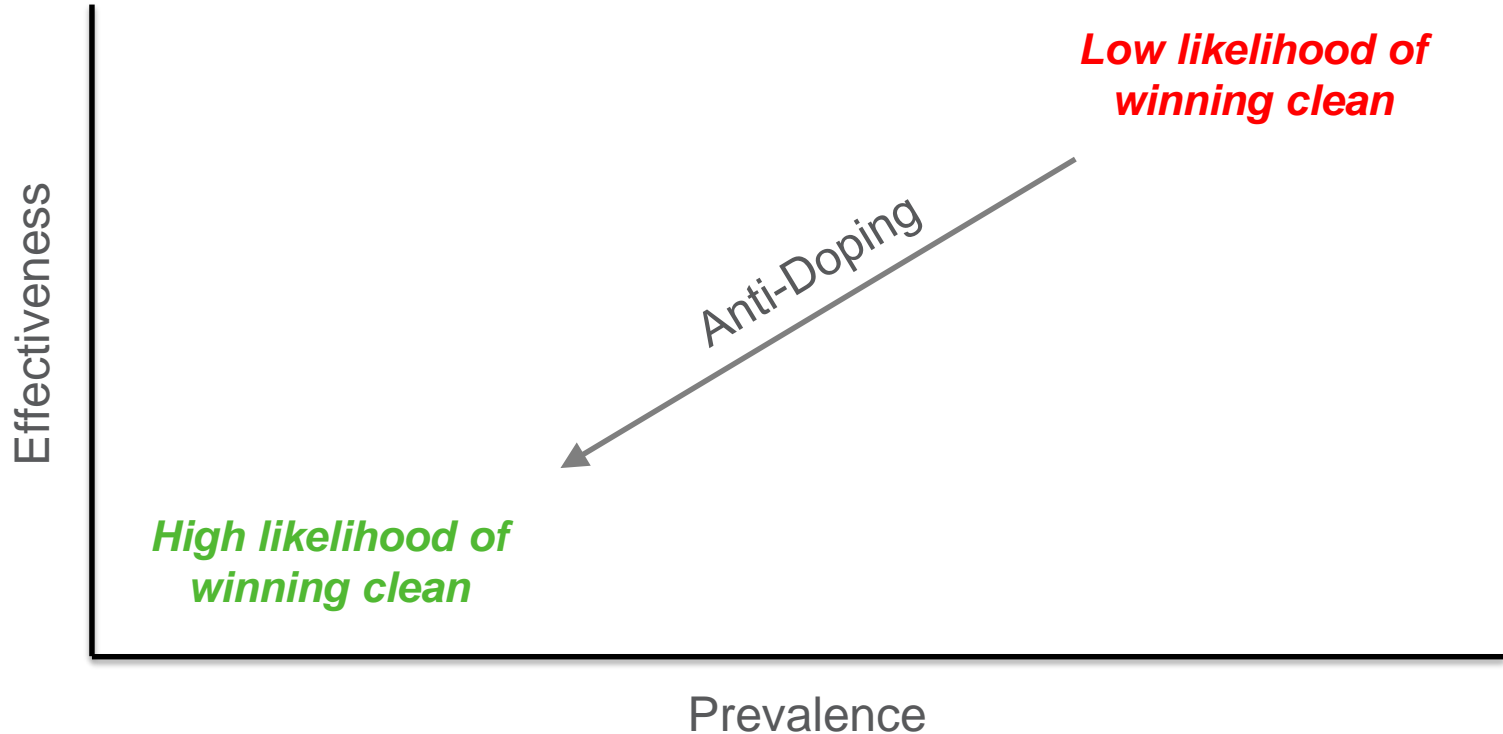
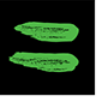


- Reduced prevalence
  - Prevention
  - Deterrence
  - Detection
- Reduced effectiveness
  - Reduced dose
  - Less potent substances
  - Altered timing of doping

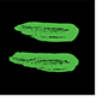


***Increase the likelihood that a clean athlete can win***

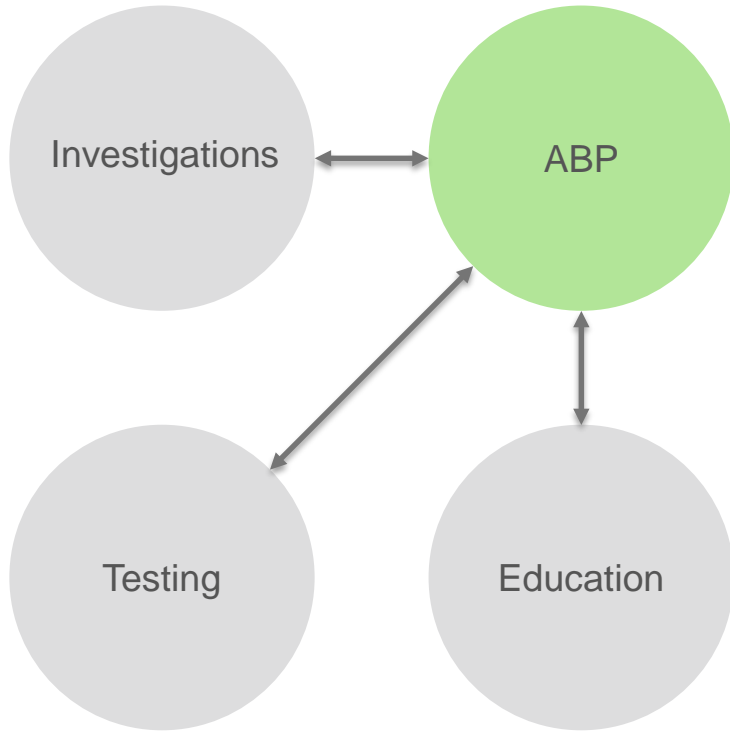
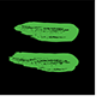
# Doping prevalence and effectiveness are independent



# Anti-doping toolbox

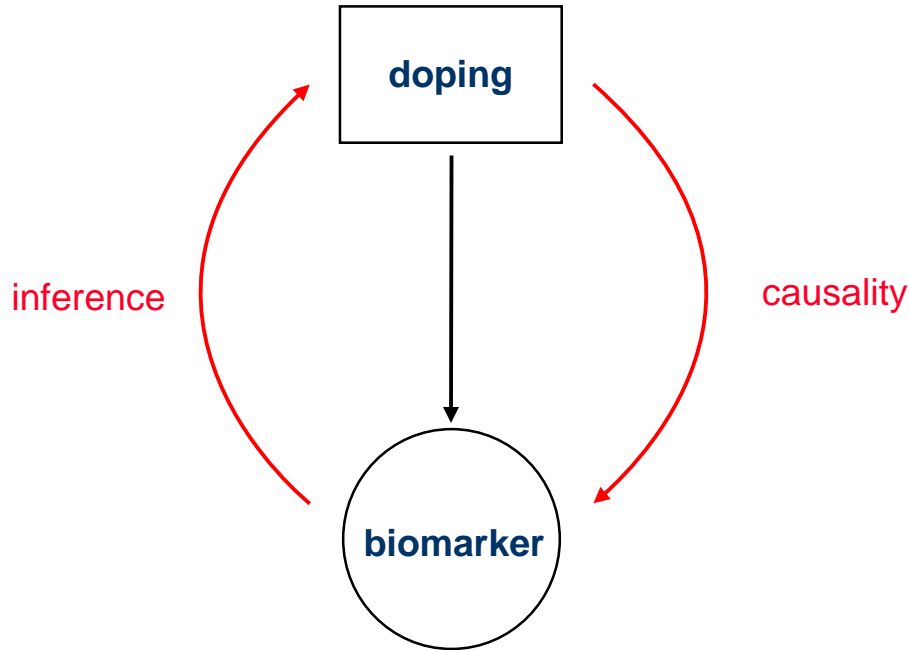
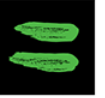


# This Symposium



- How can I optimize my role within an ABP program?
- How can I optimize my ABP program?
- How can I optimize the integration of my ABP program within my overall anti-doping strategy?

# Detecting doping



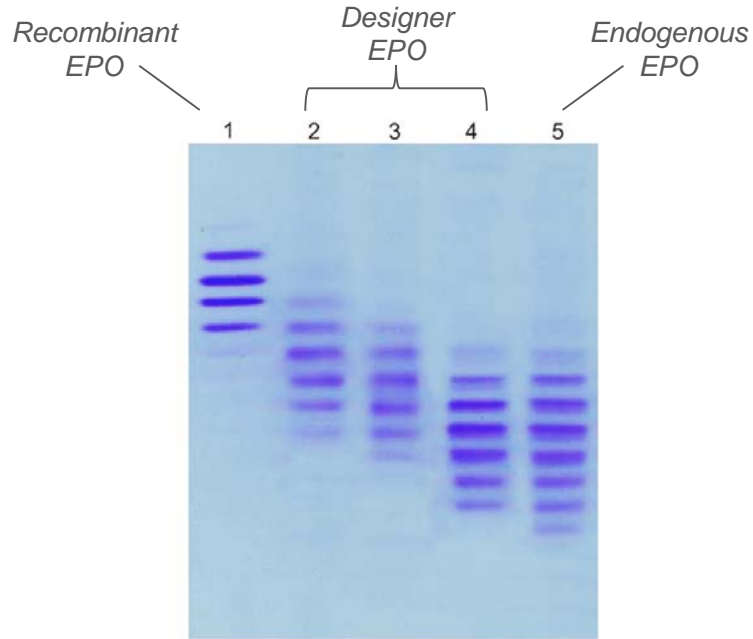
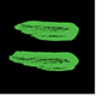
## Cause

Substance detection  
Metabolites

## Effect

Biomarkers of doping

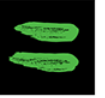
# Why do we need biomarkers?



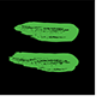
- Some substances are not easily detectable
- Some substances are rapidly metabolized
- New substances are continuously developed
- Measuring the effect complements substance detection



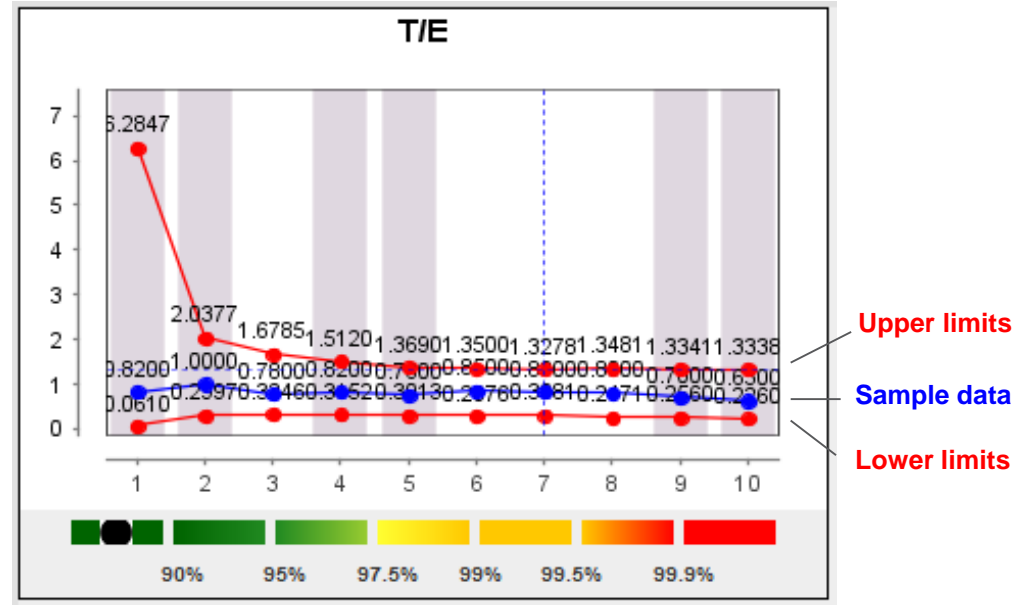
# How do we use biomarkers to infer doping?



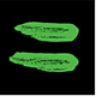
# Solution: longitudinal profiling using the ABP



1. Personalized thresholds based on athletes own values.
2. Increased sensitivity.



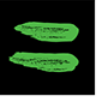
# Automated Process



- One Athlete – One Passport
- Automated calculation and alerts
- Passport sharing
- WADA monitoring



# Modules of the ABP



## Haematological Module - 2009

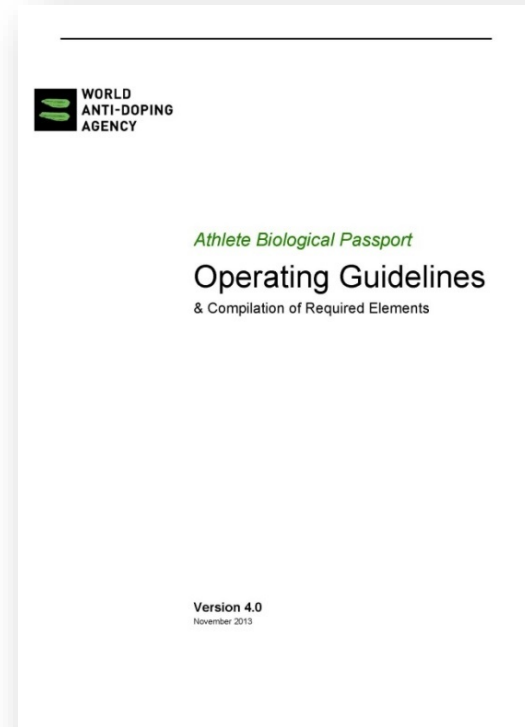
- Aims to detect blood doping
- Matrix – EDTA blood samples

## Steroid Module - 2014

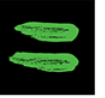
- Aims to detect steroid doping
- Matrix – urine samples

## Endocrine Module

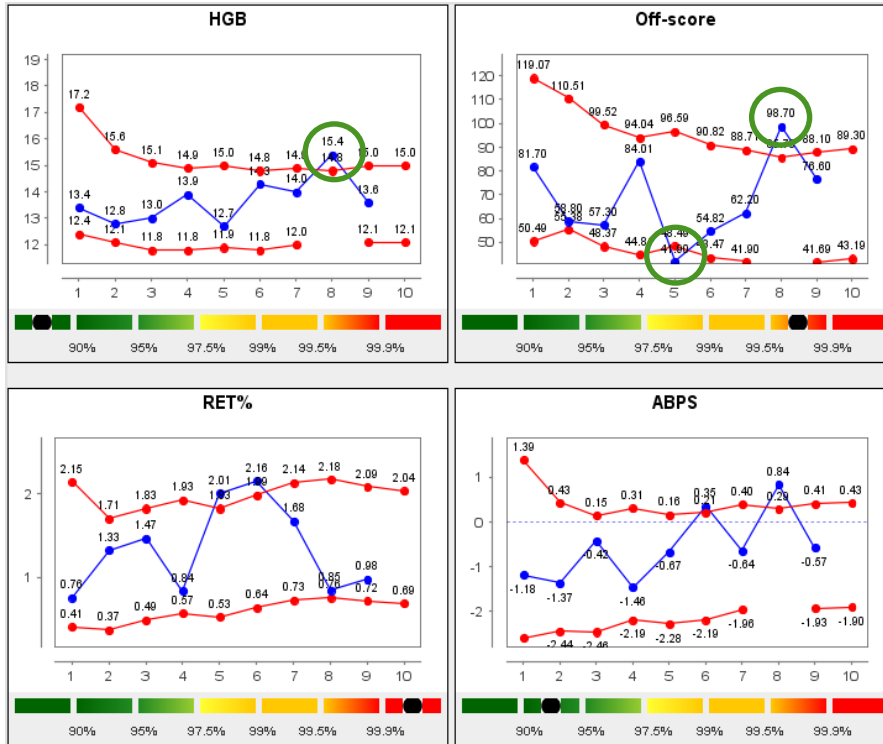
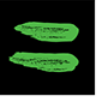
- Under development
- Goal to detect GH doping



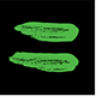
# Translating biological data into specific actions



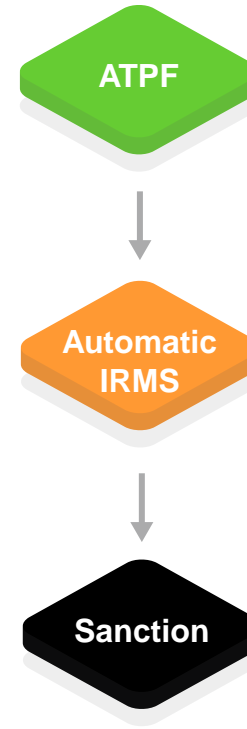
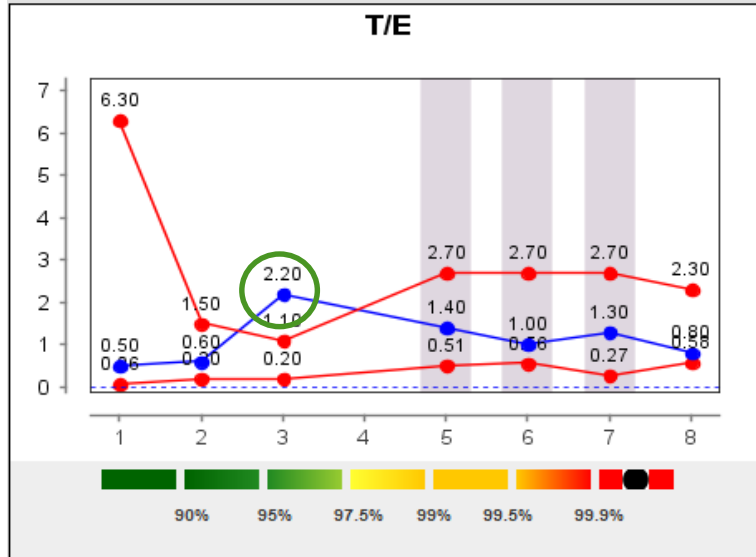
# The ABP can be used to directly sanction athletes



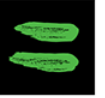
# The ABP can direct sample analysis – what to test for?



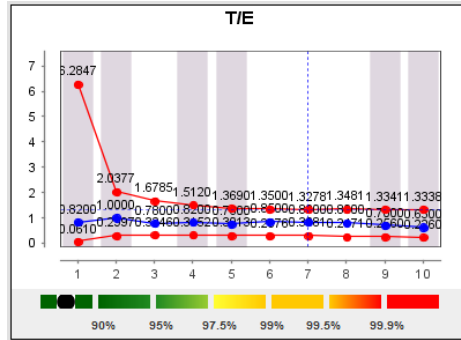
Population based limit →



# The ABP can direct testing – who to test?

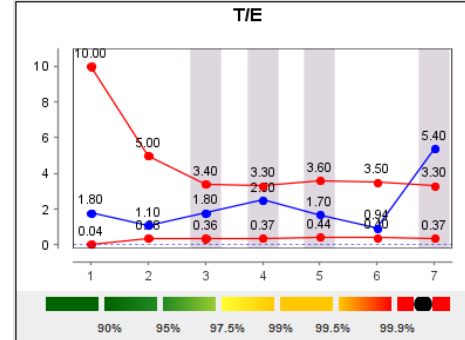


Athlete 1



Reduce testing

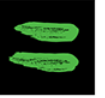
Athlete 2



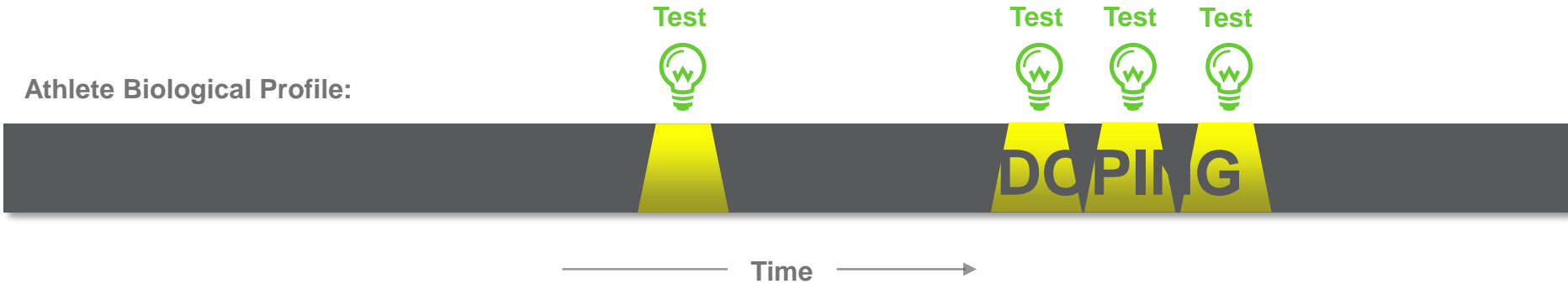
Increase testing



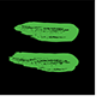
# The ABP can direct testing – when to test?



- Reactive testing is critical.
- Individual samples can support the evidence in neighboring samples and be linked together into one biological response to doping.



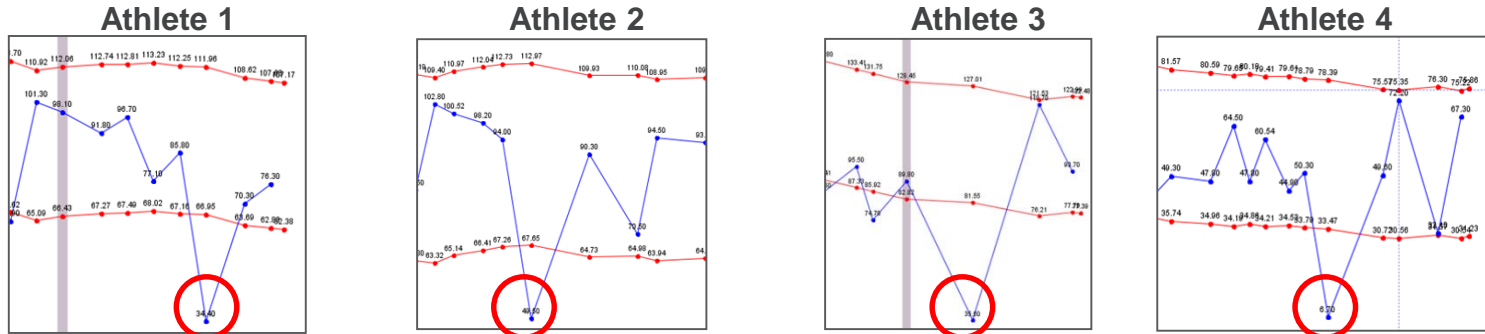
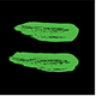
# The ABP can be used to direct investigations



- The ABP provides robust forensic evidence
- Correlate with other intelligence
- Identify individuals and group of athletes



# Spatial-temporal analysis of ABP patterns



Same date, same place

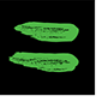


Discovery of Blood Transfusion  
Equipment

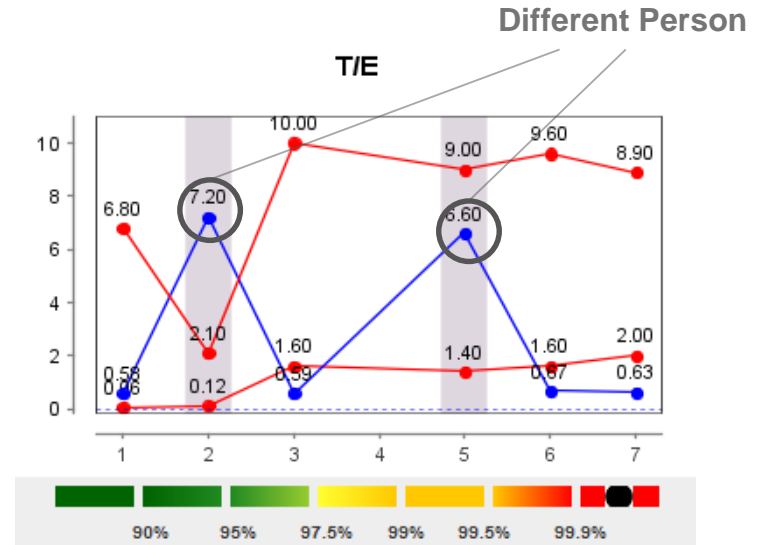


Team-level doping

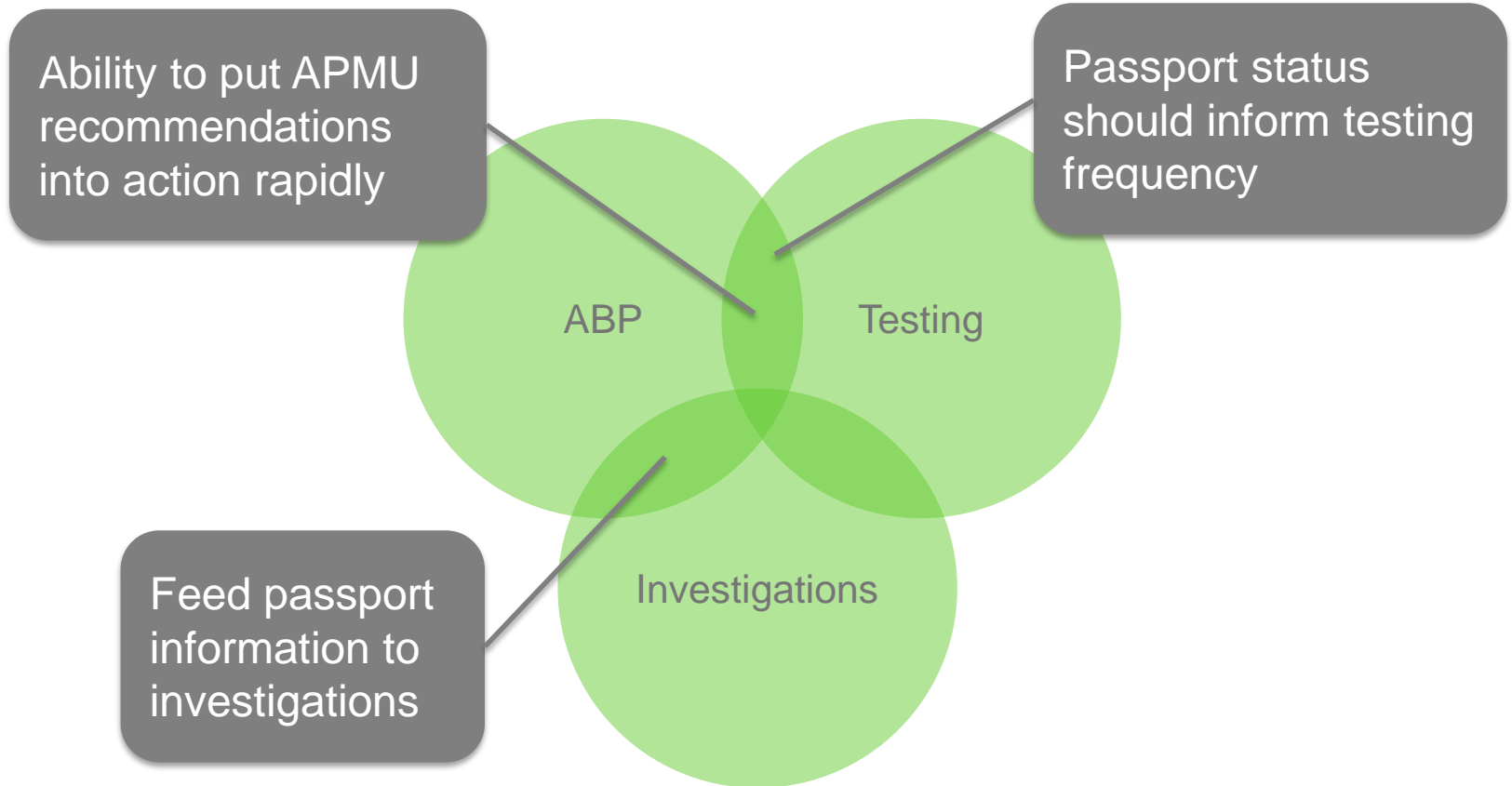
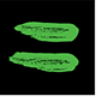
# The steroid module assists in fighting corruption



- Sample switching – DNA analysis
- Confirm sample identify
- Use in investigations



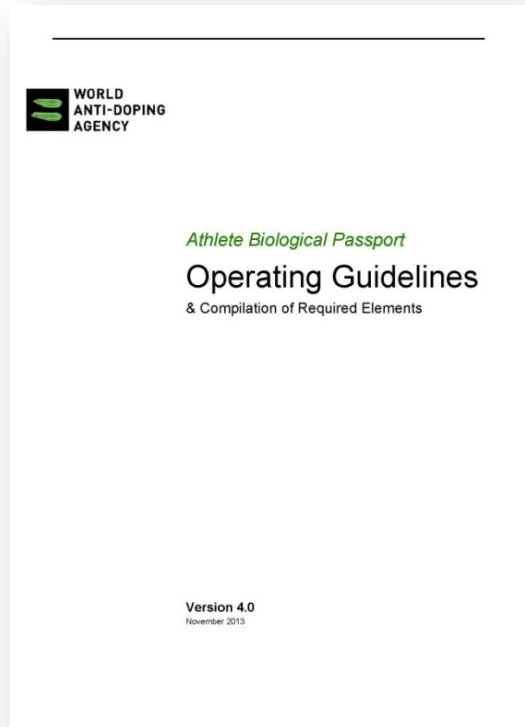
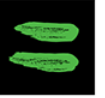
# Integration of the ABP into an anti-doping program





# Status of the ABP - 2018

# Growth in the use of the ABP



- 119 ADOs running compliant ABP programs
- There are presently 113 ADOs working with Lab-associated APMUs (58 NADOs and 55 IFs)
- With growth had come increasing complexity and specialization of individual roles.

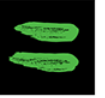
# Addressing increased specialization in the ABP



- ABP Expert Education strategy
  - Reference Guide for Experts via Adel platform
  - Webinar series
  
- TD2019APMU
  - Harmonize APMU role
  - APMU approval process
  
- Improvements to ADAMS
  - Improve communication between stakeholders
  - Provide new tools to manage passports

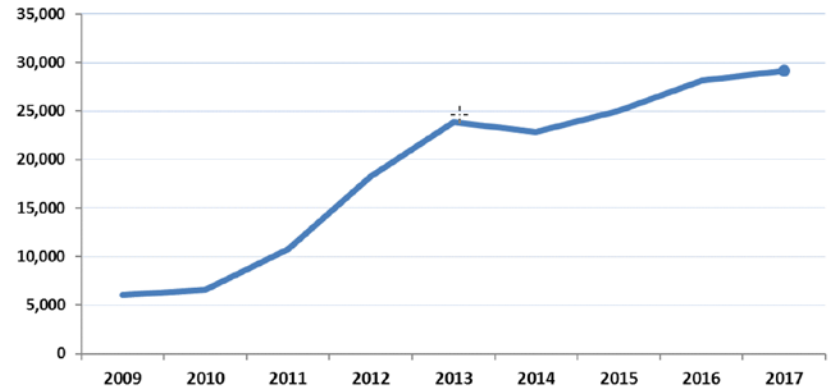


# Status of the Haematological Module

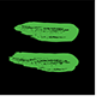


- 91 ADOs running haematological module
- ABP Blood testing (2017)
  - 29,130 tests
  - 10,788 athletes
  - Average of 2.7 tests per athlete
- Haematological Module becomes mandatory for endurance sports in 2019 (TDSSA)
- BSS went live in June 2017

Total ABP Samples Analyzed per Year



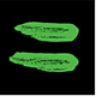
# Steroid Testing in 2017



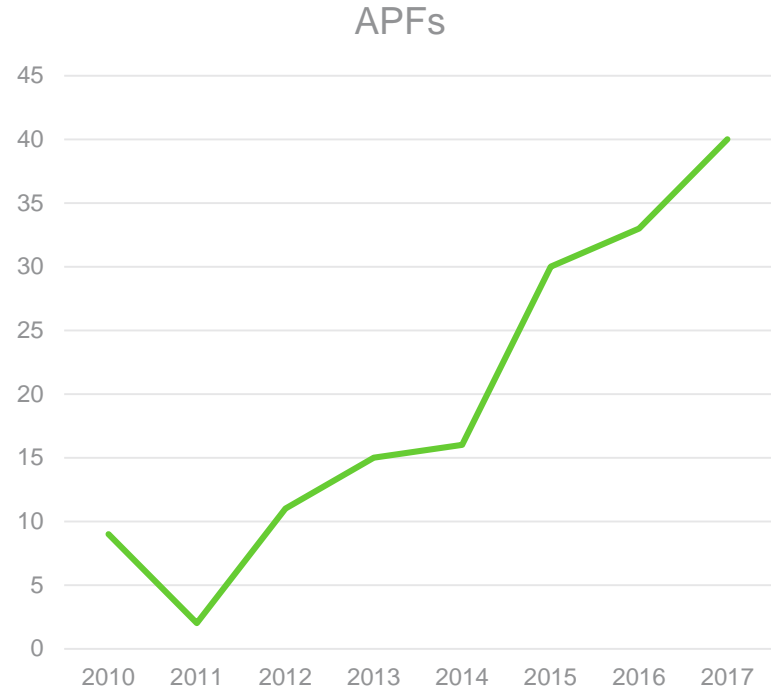
- 224,167 tests (avg 1.5 tests per athlete).
- Of IRMS positives, >75% are on first test.

First Sample	SSP-CPR system fit for purpose
At least two Samples – T/E over 4	Reduction in costs as less IRMS
At least two Samples – T/E less than 4	Increased sensitivity

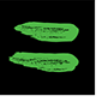
# Adverse Passport Findings continue to increase



- 40 APFs in 2017
- 7 new ADOs declaring APFs in 2017 (15 ADOs in total)
- 5 APFs where no ADRV was delivered

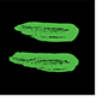


# Outcomes of the ABP



- Over 150 athletes sanctioned directly using the ABP
- 30 APFs in results management
- >500 ESA positives
- Improved sensitivity to steroid abuse at low T/E levels
- Efficient targeting of IRMS with longitudinal profiling
- Detection of urine exchange
- Investigations
  - IC, IP, LIMS, Kenya
  - ADOs

# Changes in Behavior



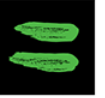
- Reduction in atypical passports
- Effectiveness (potency) of doping regimes has significantly diminished
  - Reduced doses, less effective substances.
- Athletes are doping at less effective times
  - Doping during the off-season for training
- Evidence of effects on performances

***Increasing the likelihood that a clean athlete can win***



# Future of the ABP

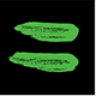
# The development of the ABP is driven by stakeholders



- ABP Expert Groups:
  - Haematological
  - Steroid
  
- Working Groups:
  - BSS
  - APMU
  - Endocrine/IGF-1
  - Biomarker of Doping



# Challenges with biomarkers in the ABP

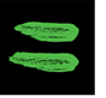


- Limited to blood and steroid doping
- No new biomarkers
- Sensitivity
- Windows of detection
- Important confounding factors without biomarkers





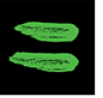
# Development of the ABP



- Implemented, legally validated framework to which new biomarkers can continuously be added.
- Strategy – continuously add new biomarkers to the ABP.
- Goal is to make it virtually impossible to dope.



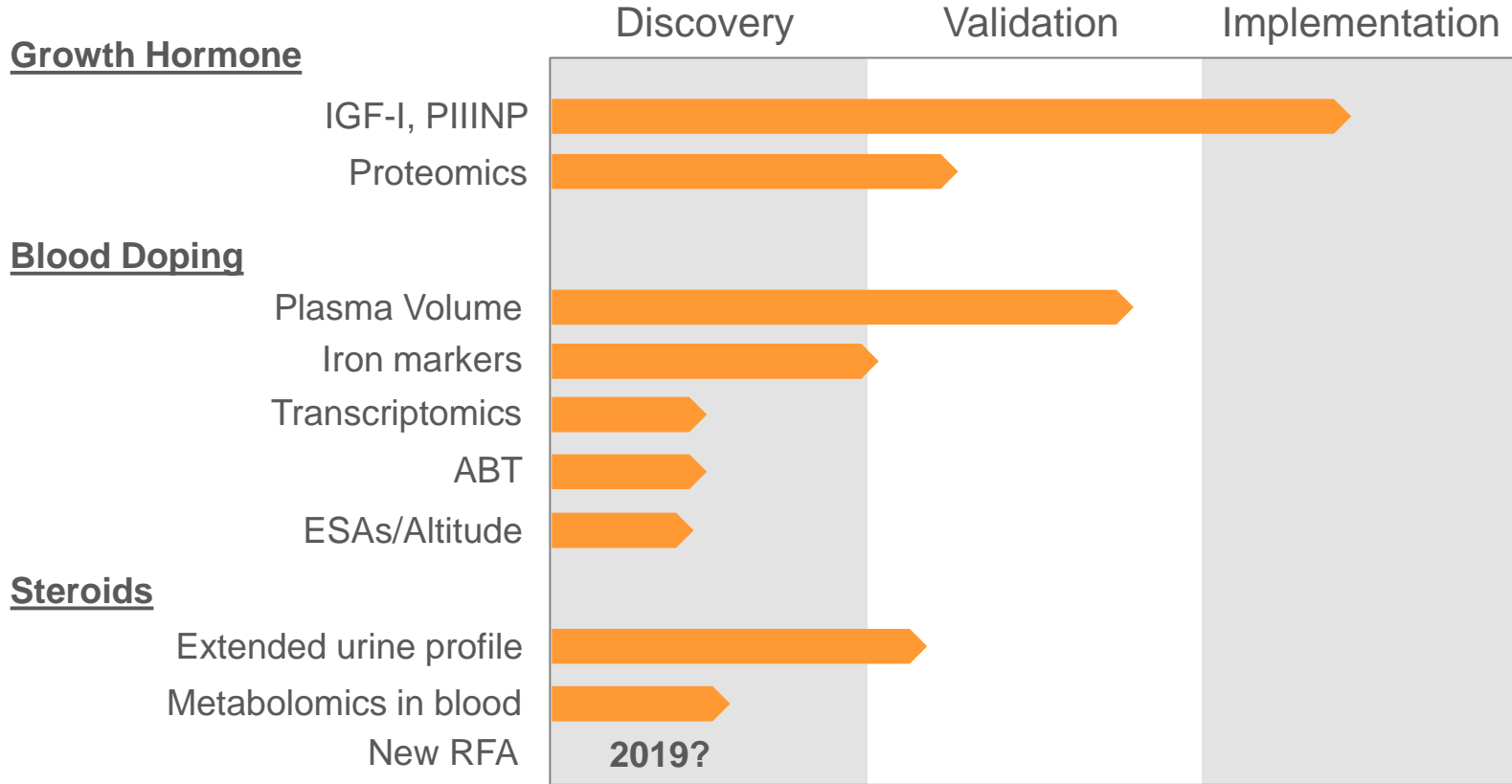
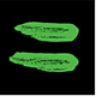
# The way forward – WADA Biomarker Working Group



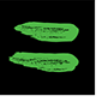
- Targeted research for biomarker discovery
  - First RFA in 2017
- Link with other funding agencies (ex. FRSQ)
- Promote interactions with other biomarker specialists
  - Sample analysis
  - Data analysis
  - Learn from other fields



# ABP Biomarker Development Pipeline 2018

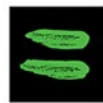


# Perspectives



- The effectiveness of the ABP is dependent on:
  - Testing quantity
  - Testing quality
- Anti-doping data is growing and becoming more complex.
  - Roles within the ABP are becoming more specialized and complex
  - Data management is increasingly important
- The ABP is reliant on strong collaboration between stakeholders

play true



WORLD  
ANTI-DOPING  
AGENCY