

Anti-Doping e-Learning (ADeL) Platform Webinar

Montreal, Canada

30 January 2018







Overview of Presentation

- Background to ADeL
- Key features of ADeL
- Benefits for ADOs
- What resources are available?
- Future

WADA's Role in Education

DEVELOPMENT

DUAL ROLE:

OVERSIGHT

POLICY/

- Code Compliance
- International Standard (in progress)
- Education Tools
- Evidence Base
- Advocacy for education
- Conferences
- Partnership
- Assistance and guidance

<u>Not</u> a provider

eLearning's Place in Education



ADeL's Place in eLearning

- A central hub for anti-doping resources
- Primarily a platform for ADOs
- Not a competitor for existing tools
- Fulfills a need for ADOs who do not have the capacity to develop their own eLearning tools

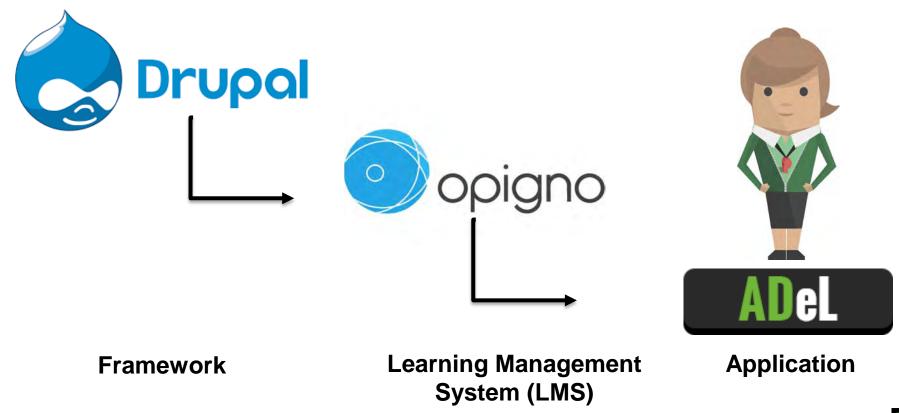
Project Background

- Need for new tool for anti-doping administrators
- Current eLearning tools were in different environments
- ADOs did not have access to data
- Translation was prohibitively expensive
- Time for everything to come under one roof...

ADeL Overview

- Consolidation of all WADA eLearning programs
- Single account and one sign-in for all users
- Tailored experience for users
- User management functionality for ADOs
- Mobile Friendly
- Ease of Translation

ADeL Technology – Open Source



ADeL Home

WADA



Forgot your password? Need help?









Tailored Experience for Users

First name *	Last name *		
Country *		Role *	
United States		- Select a value -	
City *		- Select a value - Athlete Coach ADO Employee Sport Physician	
State *		Other Medical Personnel Parent	
- Select -			



TWITTER



WADA 🔮 @wada ama

WADA launches new anti-doping eLearning platform (ADeL)

The platform will serve as a central hub for all of WADA's eLearning courses and resources.

Find out more: ow.ly/HjV130hVKta



WADA launches new anti-doping eLearning platform ... Join us for a webinar on 30 January Today, the World Anti-Doping Agency announces the release of a new eLearning platform, ADeL (Anti-Doping eLearning), which will serve wada-ama.org



Jan 22, 2018

12 WADA Retweeted



Beckie Scott @BeckieScott4

A welcome opportunity to present and speak with athletes of the GCC and Yemen at their Athlete Forum in Muscat, Oman. @wada_ama



FACEBOOK

World Anti-Doping Agency

WADA launches new anti-doping eLearning platform (ADeL) WADA announces the release of a new eLearning platform, ADeL (Anti-Doping eLearning), which will serve as a central hub for all of WADA's eLearning courses and resources. A webinar to introduce the platform and all its functionalities relevant to Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) will be held on 30 January as detailed below: Join us for a webinar on 30 January Today, the World Anti-Doping Agency announces the release of a new eLearning platform, ADeL (Anti-Doping eLearning), which will serve as a central hub for all of WADA's eLearning courses and resources. A webinar to introduce the platform and all its functionalit... WADA launches new antidoping eLearning platform (ADeL) (22 January 2018) 4 days 2 hours ago.

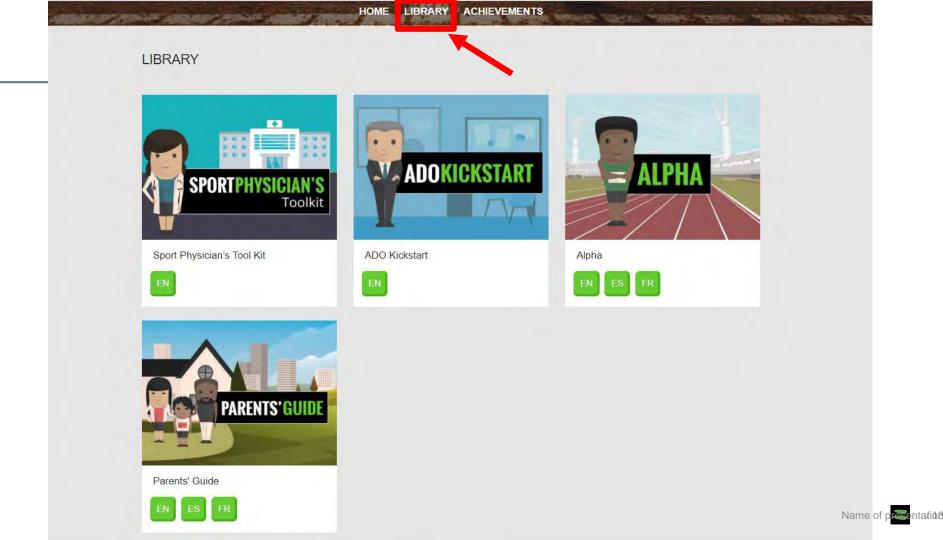
World Anti-Doping Agency

Save the Date! WADA's fifth World Conference on Doping in Sport to be held in November 2019. The Conference will take place from 5 to 7 November 2019 in Katowice, Poland. Find out more: The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) asks its stakeholders to 'save the date' for the Agency's Fifth World Conference on Doping in Sport that will take place from 5 to 7 November 2019 in Katowice, Poland. While Katowice was selected as the Conference's host city during WADA's May 2017 Found... Save the date: WADA's fifth World Conference on Doping in Sport to be held in November 2019 (17 January 2018)

1 week 2 days ago.

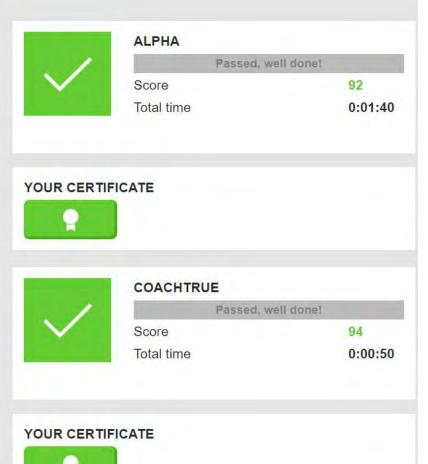
World Anti-Doping Agency

WADA announces that 2018 List of Prohibited Substances and



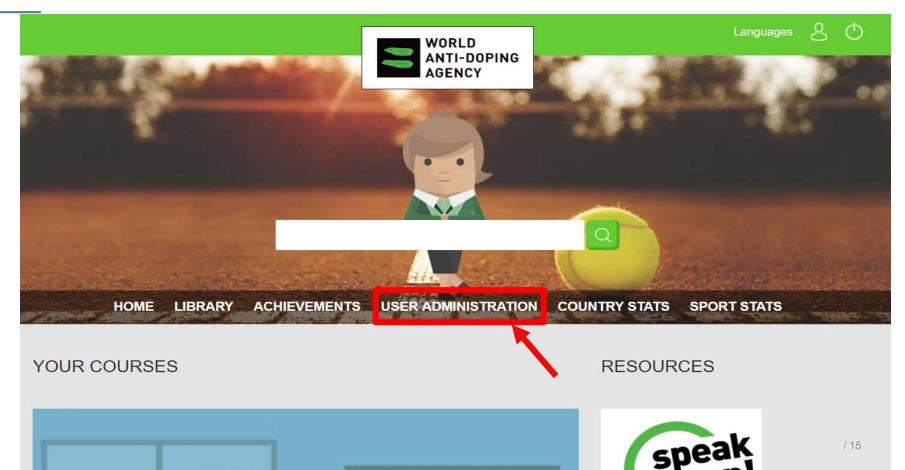
ACHIEVEMENTS







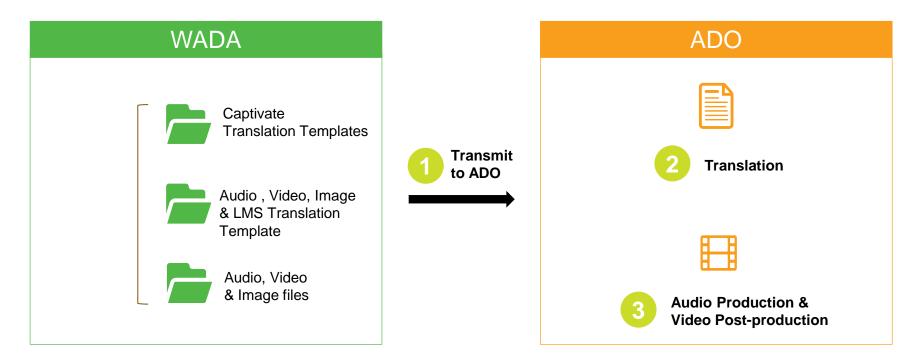
User Management for ADOs



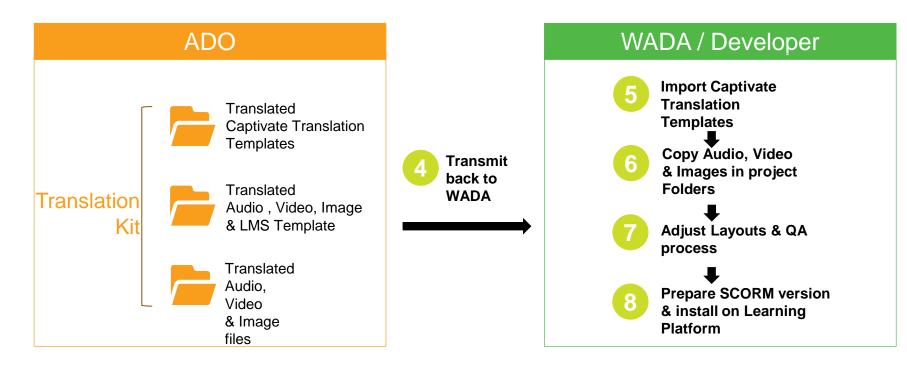
User Management for ADOs (Cont.)

SPORT STATISTIC	S				
Sport					
Football					1
Course					
All					,
		Export in excel Football			
		re currently 3 Football athletes enr Number of athlete course			
Country	Number of athletes	subscriptions	Passed	Completed	
Canada	2	5	4	5	
Switzerland	1	2	0	1	
Total	3	7	4	6	

ADeL – Translation Process



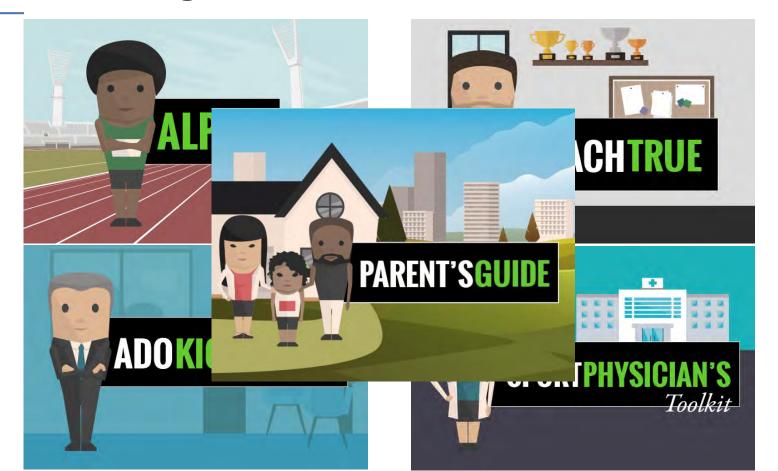
ADeL – Translation Process (Cont.)



ADeL – Translation Process (Cont.)

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14555	35368-3		
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14555	35368-2		
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14555	35368		
13724	13707-3	In this course, you will first learn about the following anti-doping processes:	In this course, you will first learn about the following anti-doping processes:
		The doping control process	The doping control process
		Whereabouts requirements	Whereabouts requirements
		Therapeutic Use Exemptions	Therapeutic Use Exemptions
		The results management process	The results management process
		You will then know what to expect and what to do when it comes to anti-doping.	You will then know what to expect and what to do when it comes to anti-doping.
13724	13707-5	In this course, you will first learn about the following	In this course, you will first learn about the following

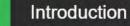
E-Learning Courses on ADeL Platform





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Facts 1



The Doping Control Process

Facts 2 Whereabouts



Decisions 1 Medical Reasons to Stay Clean

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Decisions 2 Ethical Reasons to Stay Clean



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Facts 3 Therapeutic Use Exemptions



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Facts 4 Results Management

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Decisions 3

Practical Help to Stay Clean

Decisions 4

How to Deal With Pressure

Conclusion



ACHTRUE		
Health Consequences	Accountability	Results Management
Tutorial	Tutorial	Tutorial
PDF : Recognizing doping	Coaching session 1	Coaching session 1
	Coaching session 2	Playbook
Therapeutic Use Exemptions	Whereabouts	Decision Making
Tutorial	Tutorial	Tutorial
Coaching session 1	Coaching session 1	Coaching session 1

SPORTPHYSICIAN'S Toolkit

Bringing Medication to the Games	The Final Assessment	WADA
Introduction to Gene Doping	Identifying and Prescribing Prohibited Drugs	IOC Needle Policy
The Doping Control Process	The Prohibited List and TUEs	The Athlete's Biological Passport
Introduction	Doping and Sports Medicine Ethics	Health Consequence of Doping





Anti-Doping Education for Parents



- Research shows that parents are the one constant, and perhaps most consistent, influence in an athlete's life
- 2015 Code highlights the importance of educating athlete support personnel



PROMOTING GOOD VALUES

Sport can enhance work ethic, respect, friendship, joy. resilience and in healthy lifestyles. However, if these values are not ingrained, sport can also encourage 213 cheating, lying, arrogance and winning at the 9. expense of personal health and integrity. Here is a list of things you can do to promote good values:

Teach children to respect their opponents and themselves, to value skill development above winning, to win and lose with dignity, and respect the true spirit of sport.

> Model these values for your children by encouraging and praising them regardless of the outcome of their competition; by keeping positive in the stands as you watch their match; and by speaking positively about their opponents once the competition is over.

Rank respect, personal improvement, integrity and equity above winning. Remind your child of these priorities regularly.

Open up a dialogue with your child to discuss the values promoted in their sport/club/ training centre.

Emphasize that participation in sport is most importantly about personal growth and development into the best version of themselves.

Notice when children take shortcuts or cheat to win and use the situation as an opportunity for learning. Start a conversation about ethics and the dangers of performance enhancing drugs. Make it clear that you expect your child to avoid them and compete with integrity.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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The Ride Home, True Sport, 2016 True Sport Parent Handbook, US Anti-Doping Agency, 2016



INDENTIFYING A HEALTHY SPORT CULTURE 0

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The sport culture or environment your children spend significant time in will have an impact on their thinking. Assess whether it is a beneficial one that will enhance their growth and development. Here is a list of ways vou can identify a healthy sport culture:

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Look for key support personnel and assess whether they create a supportive culture one that values respect, personal growth and equity.

Does the coach lead with integrity and good character? Is the coach invested in continual learning?

Determine if perceived failures are seen as opportunities for learning.

Find out if peers are encouraging of others while striving to better themselves.

Monitor stress levels.

Consider removing your child from an unhealthy sport culture.

FINDING BALANCE

Teach them to be organized with schedules, calendars and agendas.

Teach children to seek help and ask for what they need when they are feeling overwhelmed.

Prioritize health, enough sleep and proper nutrition.

Young athletes need your guidance to learn how to balance their many responsibilities, from demanding training schedules to schoolwork to time with family and friends. These are ways vou can help vour child find balance.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Supporting Your Child's Development, UK Anti-Doping, 2016 Canadian Sport for Life - A Sport Parent's Guide

NUTRITION

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The right food and hydration choices increase the odds of optimal athletic performance and lifelong health. Here is a list of ways you can promote proper nutrition: Model good nutrition and hydration choices for your child.

Promote body positivity and encourage a healthy relationship with food.

Teach your child to read ingredient lists and how to read food labels.

Inform yourself about the appropriate diet for your child and consult a nutritionist / dietician for specific advice and menus if possible.

Plan meals ahead and keep your kitchen stocked with healthy food choices.

Try to ensure your child never gets too hungry, as this is when poor selections happen.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more detailed information about making the best nutrition choices, please consult:

United States Anti-Doping Agency - Nutrition Guide Sport Nutrition for Young Athletes - Canadian Paediatric Society Nutrition - Australian Sports Commission The Nutrition Source - Harvard

THE RISKS OF SUPPLEMENTS

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A planned and balanced diet can meet all of a competitive athlete's nutritional needs. There is little if any evidence indicating that supplements are needed to complement a healthy diet, and they can pose a risk to both the health and career of athletes. Here are some key pieces of information you need to know:

The supplements industry is highly unregulated.

There is NO GUARANTEE that supplements are free of prohibited substances!

Excellent nutrition is the safest and best way to facilitate peak athletic performance, promote clean sport and establish healthy life-long eating habits.

There are safety issues with certain supplements – some present serious risks to health and anti-doping.

No organization can guarantee the safety of supplements. Be an informed consumer and recognize "too good to be true" marketing promises.

Research shows that use of supplements can be a gateway to doping.

 If your child insists on using dietary supplements, know how to recognize the risks and reduce the chance of testing positive by seeking professional advice.

> Ensure that you and your child understand the principle of 'Strict Liability.'

FURTHER INFORMATION

U.S. Anti-Doping Agency's Supplement Safety Guide Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority - Supplements Drug Free Sport New Zealand - Supplements

DOPING RISK FACTORS Low self-esteem

Identifying athletes who are more at risk and vulnerable to doping behaviours is important

for parents as it allows for proactive action and prevention.

The following personal characteristics, personality traits, and attitudes may make an individual more vulnerable to doping:

- Results / achievement-driven
- Perceived parental pressure to be perfect.
- Body image dissatisfaction / concern about weight maintenance
- Type of sport (weight categories, endurance, pure speed or strength)
- Success judged largely by comparison with others rather than on mastery of skills
- Impatience with obtaining results
- Propensity for cheating / bending the rules
- Belief that everyone else is doping
- Disbelief in harmful effects of doping
- History of substance abuse in family
- Admiration for achievements of known doped athletes

PERIODS WHEN ATHLETES ARE MORE **VULNERABLE TO DOPING**

- The following are moments when any athlete may be more at risk of doping:
- Return from injury
- Change in clubs / environment
- Change in level (entering a high performance centre, elite level)
- Recent competitive failure

Career related circumstances

- External pressures to perform / high stakes placed on performance (by sponsors, agents, family members, sports organizations, etc.)
- Overtraining or insufficient recovery time
- Recovering from injury
- Absence or weakness of deterrents (such as doping controls, severe sanctions, etc.)
- Lack of resources (such as competent training) professionals, sports training information and technology)

Temporary situations

- Breakdown of personal relationships (with parents, peers, etc.)
- Emotional instability caused by life transitions (puberty, graduation to higher education levels, dropping out of school, geographical moves, severed relationships, death of significant other)
- Upcoming career-determining events (team selection, major competition, scouting or recruitment activities)
- Performance setback or plateau

PARENTS' GUIDE TO SUPPORT CLEAN SPORT

French



PROTECTING THE CLEAN ATHLETE -DOPING CONTROL PROCESS

Output the principle of 'Strict Liability' and ensure that your child is familiar with what constitutes doping.

Ensure that you and your child understand all 10 anti-doping rule violations (ADRVs).

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Ensure that your child understand that competitive athletes are tested for doping substances regularly, in and out of competition, in order to protect clean sport and clean athletes.

Review and discuss information on the stages of doping control together with your child. Consult the WADA website for resources to assist you: At-A-Glance - The Doping Control Process.

Make sure your children know their rights and responsibilities when it comes to the doping control process.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Here is a video that explains each step The Doping Control Process for Athletes

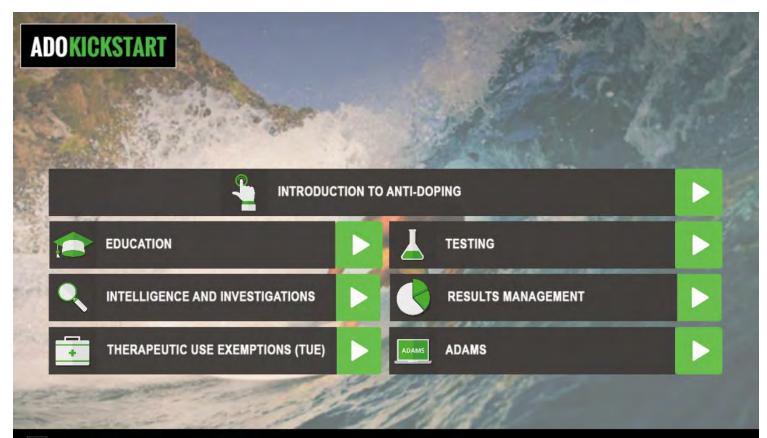
ADO Kickstart



ADO Kickstart Overview

- Targets administrators to understand main anti-doping processes, roles and responsibilities
- Step-by-step process
- Reference tool for daily tasks
- Main features: Resources, Reference Matrix, Acronyms, Glossary, Checklist

ADO Kickstart Overview (Cont.)

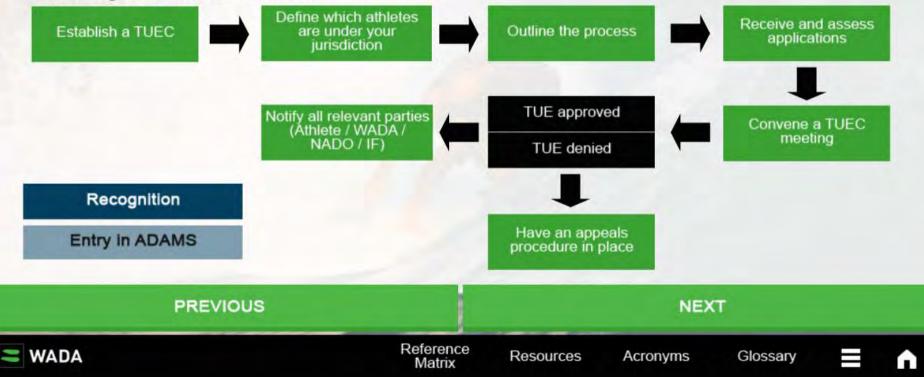




ADOKICKSTART

TUE Process Overview (ADO's Perspective)

> Click on the green and blue boxes to learn more.



ADOKICKSTART

INTRODUCTION TO ANTI-DOPING

What is Doping ?

Key Players and their Roles and Responsibilities

Fundamental Anti-Doping Documents

Basic Elements of an Anti-Doping Program



Reference Matrix

Resources

Acronyms

Glossary



Module	Process	Code Reference		International Standards Reference		Technical Documents	Implementing an Effective Testing Program Guidelines Reference	
		Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary		Main	
Testing	Risk Assessment	WADU 5.4		linter	metional	(Guidelines 2.0	
	1. Identify risk factors	Code Reference		International Standards Reference			Guidelines	
	2. Data Collection						Reference	
	3. Risk Evaluation						Guidelines 2.4, 2.5	
	Test Distribution Plan	WADC 5.4		ISTI 4.1.3, 4.1.4	ISTI 4.2.1, 4.2.2, 4.2.4, 4.2.5	TDSSA	Guidelines 5.0	
	1. Establish a Pool of athletes in coordination with other ADOs	WADC 5.4.2		15TI 4.3	ISTI 4.9.1		Guidelines 4.2.1	
	2-1. Prioritize between sports and/or disciplines	WADC 5.4.2		ISTI 4.4			Guidelines 4.2.2	
	2-2. Prioritize between athletes	WADC 5.4.2		ISTI 4.5			Guidelines 4.2.3	
	2-3. Prioritize between different types of testing	WADC 5.4.1		ISTI 4.6			Guidelines 4.2.4	
-	3. Develop and Document a TDP	WADC 5.4.1, 5.4.3		ISTI 4.0	1		Guidelines 5.0	
Testing	4. Monitor and evaluate the TDP	WADC 5.4.3	WADC 5.5, 14.4	ISTI 4.1.4			Guidelines 6.5	
	Collecting Information for Intelligence	WADC 5.8	WADC 5.8.1, 5.8.2, 5.8.3	ISTI 11	ISTI 4.1.4		Guidelines 3.2, 6.0	
	Registered Testing Pool	WADC 5.4.2, APPENDIX 1 (Definitions)		ISTI 4.8.4			Guidelines 8.0	
	1. Develop criteria for inclusion to RTP	WADC 5.4.2		ISTI 4.8.6, 4.8.7	ISTI 4.8.8		Guildelines 7.2, 8.1.2	
	2. Publish RTP criteria	WADC 5.4.2 ISTI 4.8.6		Guidelines 8.2.1				
	3. Notify athletes of RTP inclusion/removal	WADC 5.6		ISTI 1.2.1	ISTI 1.2.2, , 1.2.4		Guidelines 8.2.3	
	4. Ensure Athletes are familiar with Whereabouts requirements	Article 5.7.1		ISTI I.2.1.B, I.2.1.C	ISTI 1.2.4		Guidelines 8.3.3	
	5. Review and update criteria/list of RTP periodically		WADC 5.4.2	ISTI 4.8.7, 4.8.8			Guidelines 8.2.4	
	Whereabouts	WADC 5.6	Article 2.4, 5.7.1, 5.7.2	ISTI 4.8, Annex I			Guidelines 8.3	
	Pre-test Administration	WADC 5.0, 6.0		ISTI 6.0				
	1-1. Conduct test planning and determine athlete selection	WADC 5.3, 5.4.2		ISTI 6.3, 7.0				



List of Acronyms in the Anti-Doping Movement

- AAF: Adverse Analytical Finding
- ABCD: Brazilian Anti-Doping Agency
- ABP: Athlete Biological Passport
- ABPS: Abnormal Blood Profile Score (ABPS)
- AD: Anti-Doping
- ADAMS: Anti-Doping Administration and Management System
- ADAMAS: Anti-Doping Agency of Malaysia
- ADAS: Anti-Doping Agency of Serbia
- ADD: Anti-Doping Denmark
- ADN: Anti-Doping Norway
- ADO: Anti-Doping Organisation/Organization
- ADoP: Anti-Doping Authority Portugal
- ADOP: Anti-Doping Organisation of Pakistan
- ADRs: Anti-Doping Rules
- ADRQ : Anti-Doping Results Questionnaire
- ADRV: Anti-Doping Rules Violation
- AEA: Spanish National Anti-Doping Agency
- AEP: Athlete Endocrinological Passport
- AFLD: French Agency for the Fight Against Doping
- AGM: Annual General Meeting
- AHP: Athlete Hematological Passport
- AIBA: International Boxing Association



A B C D E F G I K L M N O P R S T U V W

Recherche :

Α

ADAMS

Adaptive Model

Administration

Admiralty Scale

Adverse Analytical Finding

Adverse Passport Finding Air Blank

Alcohol Concentration

Aliquot

Analysis

Analytical Testing

Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF)

A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the International Standard for Laboratories and related Technical Documents, identifies in a Sample the presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the Use of a Prohibited Method.

ADOKICKSTART

General Process Overview

> Click on the green boxes to learn more.



PREVIOUS		NEXT					
a WADA	Reference Matrix	Resources	Acronyms	Glossary	•		

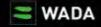
Notification and Case File Building (1/3)

Adverse Analytical Findings (AAF)

- 1. Notification when the case is not brought forward after the initial review
- · The RMA notifies the athlete, their NADO, the responsible IF and WADA
- a. If there is a valid TUE in place consistent with the use and dosage, or
- b. There is a departure from an International Standard that may have caused the AAF, with a brief summary of the decision and supporting reasons stating why the case hasn't proceeded.

2. Athlete notification of asserted ADRV

- a. Notify the athlete of (a) the AAF; (b) the anti-doping rule violated; (c) the athlete's right to promptly request the analysis of the B Sample or, failing such request, that the B sample analysis may be deemed waived; [Read more...]
- b. Depending on the prohibited substance (non-specified/specified), a provisional suspension is imposed.
- c. The RMA also notifies the athlete's NADO, the responsible IF and WADA.



Reference Matrix

Resources

Acronyms

Glossary

Page Specific Resources

[Template A] AAF Notice of charge and Mandatory Provisional Suspension (Non-Specified Substances)

[Template B] AAF Notice of Charge with optional Provisional Suspension (Specified Substances)

[Template C] Prohibited Association (first letter)

[Template D] Athlete Passport: Notification of potential ADRV

[Template E] Notice of hCG Finding

[Template F] Notice of Charge (non-analytical ADRVs)

Core Resources for Results Management and Adjudication

World Anti-Doping Code (Code)

[Guidelines] Results Management, Hearings and Decisions

[Webinar] Results Management: NADO and RADO

[Webinar] Results Management: IF and MEO



Reference Matrix

Acronyms

Glossary





THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS (TUE)

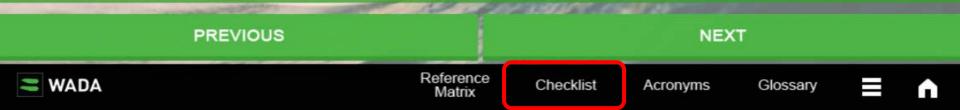
Test your Knowledge





This is the end of the THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTIONS (TUE) module.

- If you wish to go to the next module ADAMS, please click on NEXT.
- If you wish to return to the Home menu, please click on the for button on the bottom right side of the screen.



TUE <u>Checklist</u>

- ✓ Establish a TUE Committee (TUEC)
- ✓ Check if the TUEC includes at least 3 physicians with experience in the care and treatment of Athletes and a sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine. Also, all are free of all conflict of interest or political responsibility in the ADO
- In applications involving athletes with disabilities, at least one TUEC member should possess specific experience in relation to the athlete's particular impairment
- Keep in mind that the TUEC shall render a decision as soon as possible within no more than 21 days of receipt of a complete application (unless exceptional circumstances apply)
- ✓ Check if the TUE application is signed and dated by both the athlete and his physician
- ✓ Check if the application includes sufficient information, have the supporting documents and a summary in English/French (Physician notes, Laboratory and/or test results etc)
 - Please note that for WADA to fulfill its monitoring mandate as per Code, all medical information necessary for the grant of a TUE must be submitted by the athlete in either <u>French or English</u> and uploaded in ADAMS. It is acceptable to have only a summary in English or French although all the other infor-

the critical diagnostic tests, laboratory results and values. We strongly suggest that the summary be prepared by a physician or someone who has adequate medical knowledge to properly interpret and summarize the athlete's medical results.

- Please note that should the translation provided be insufficient or WADA decides to investigate further, we may request the translation of all the medical information presented by the athlete to the TUE Committee and on which they based their decision to grant the TUE.
- ✓ Check if the application has been submitted by the athlete at least 30 days in advance of competition or before he/she needs the approval
- ✓ Identify and publish those categories of athletes or International events within the jurisdiction of the ADO who require a TUE
- ✓ Define how an athlete under the jurisdiction of the ADO should apply for a TUE and outline the process involved through ADAMS
- ✓ Have a process for receiving applications, communicating to TUEC and convening the TUEC to assess the application.
- Communicate the decision of the TUEC to all relevant parties including the athlete, WADA, NF, IF and NADO (automatically done when registered in AD-AMS)
- ✓ Have a process for recognizing TUE decisions of other ADOs

The Future for





- Continued maintenance and development
- Customization for ADOs
- New roles for users
- Bitesize and microlearning
- Connection to users' digital and real worlds
- Please share your ideas with us...This is a community endeavor!

Q & A

adel@wada-ama.org



Thank you

