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ABP Testing Essentials

WADA ABP Symposium 2018

Matthew Fedoruk, PhD

Educate - Where do I find information?

Guidelines

- ABP Guidelines 6.1
- Implementing an Effective Testing Program 1.0

Standards & Technical Documents

- International Standard for Testing & Investigations (ISTI) 2017
- ISTI Annex K - Collection, Storage and Transport of Blood ABP Samples
- Annex L – Results Management Requirements and Procedures for the Athlete Biological Passport
- Technical Document for Sport Specific Analysis (TDSSA) 3.1
- TDSSA FAQs – Supporting Document B

Testing Guides

- Erythropoietic Stimulating Agents (ESAs)
- Growth Hormone (GH) & Growth Hormone Releasing Factors (GHRFs)

APMUs, Labs & ADOs

- Scientific, Technical & Practical Experience
- APMU reports
- Previous cases
- Peer-reviewed literature

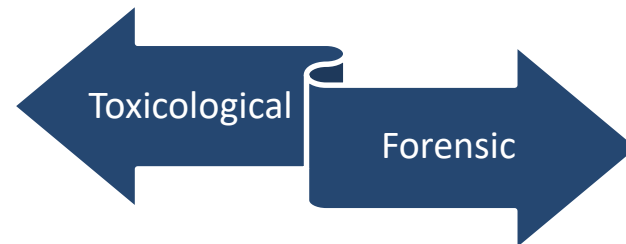


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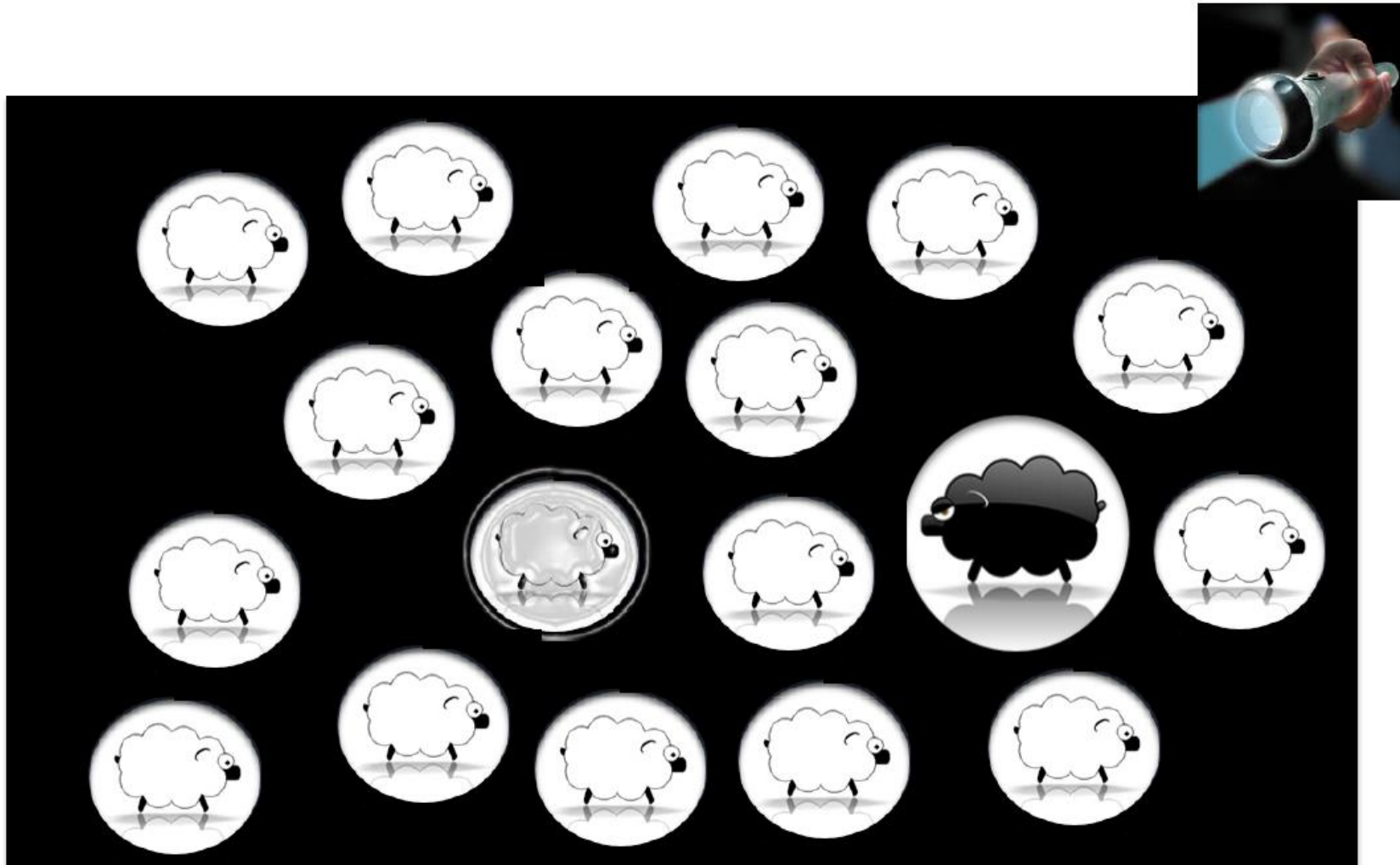
Why the ABP?

The Passport can lead to an Anti-Doping Rule Violation by:

- **Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF), Code Article 2.1:** Improved target testing and flagging samples for analytical drug tests (e.g. EPO), leading to direct detection of prohibited substances
- **Adverse Passport Finding (APF), Code Article 2.2:** Identifying profiles requiring expert review. Experts must assess atypical profiles and determine if they are the result of normal physiological variation, a pathology, or a doping scenario



Who to Test?

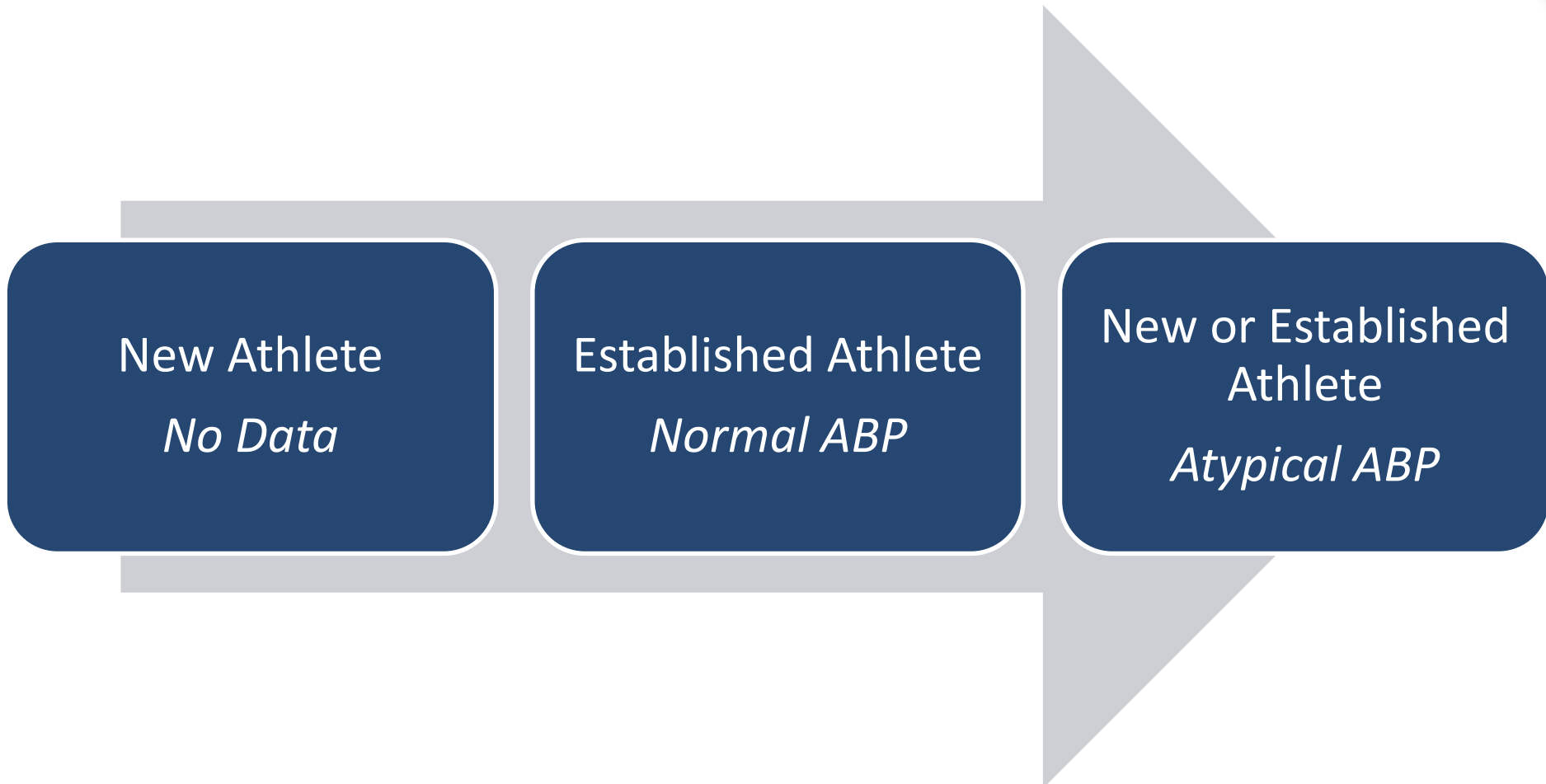


Sottas, 2018, *Moving from Testing to Strategic Testing: The Athlete Biological Passport*

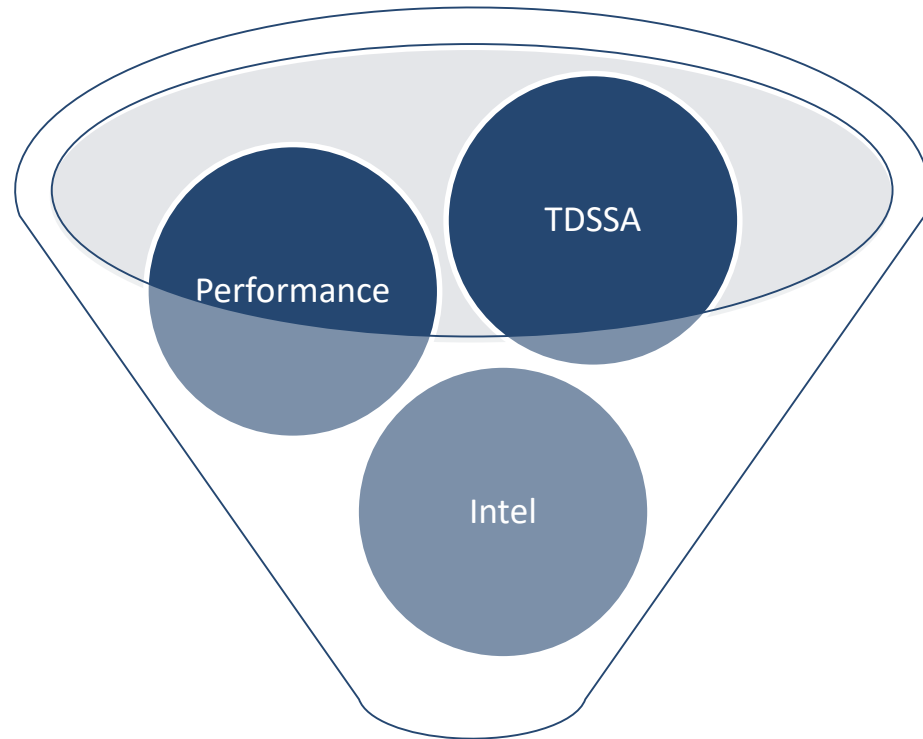


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Plan - Who to Test?



ABP Program Inclusion - Risk Assessment



ABP Program Inclusion

Focus on Maximizing Detection & Deterrence



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Testing - How many tests in enough?

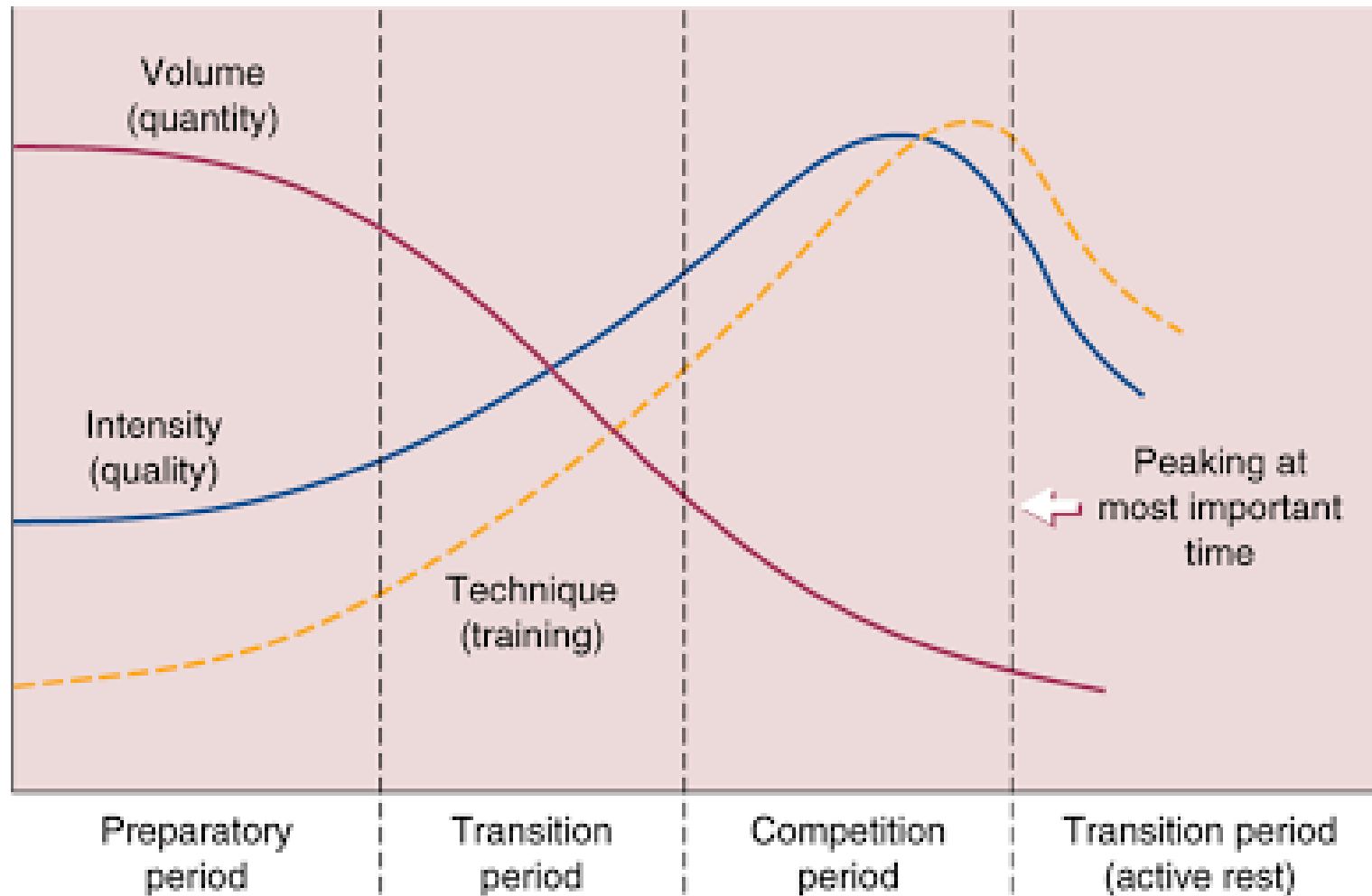
Guiding Principles

- Gather meaningful data – *right athlete, right test, right time*
 - *Dynamic risk assessment*
 - *Test planning & ADO collaboration*
- Use data gathered through the ABP effectively – *interpretation & follow-up action*
 - *APMU & Expert reports*
 - *Communication with intel & legal teams*
 - *Communication between ADOs*
 - **Action!**

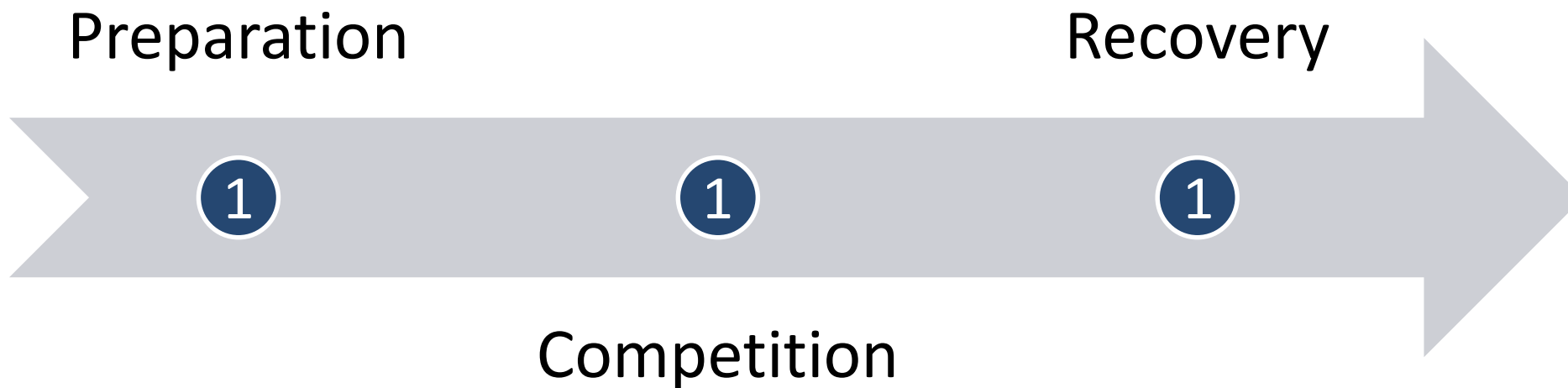


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When and Where to Test? Athlete-Focused ABP



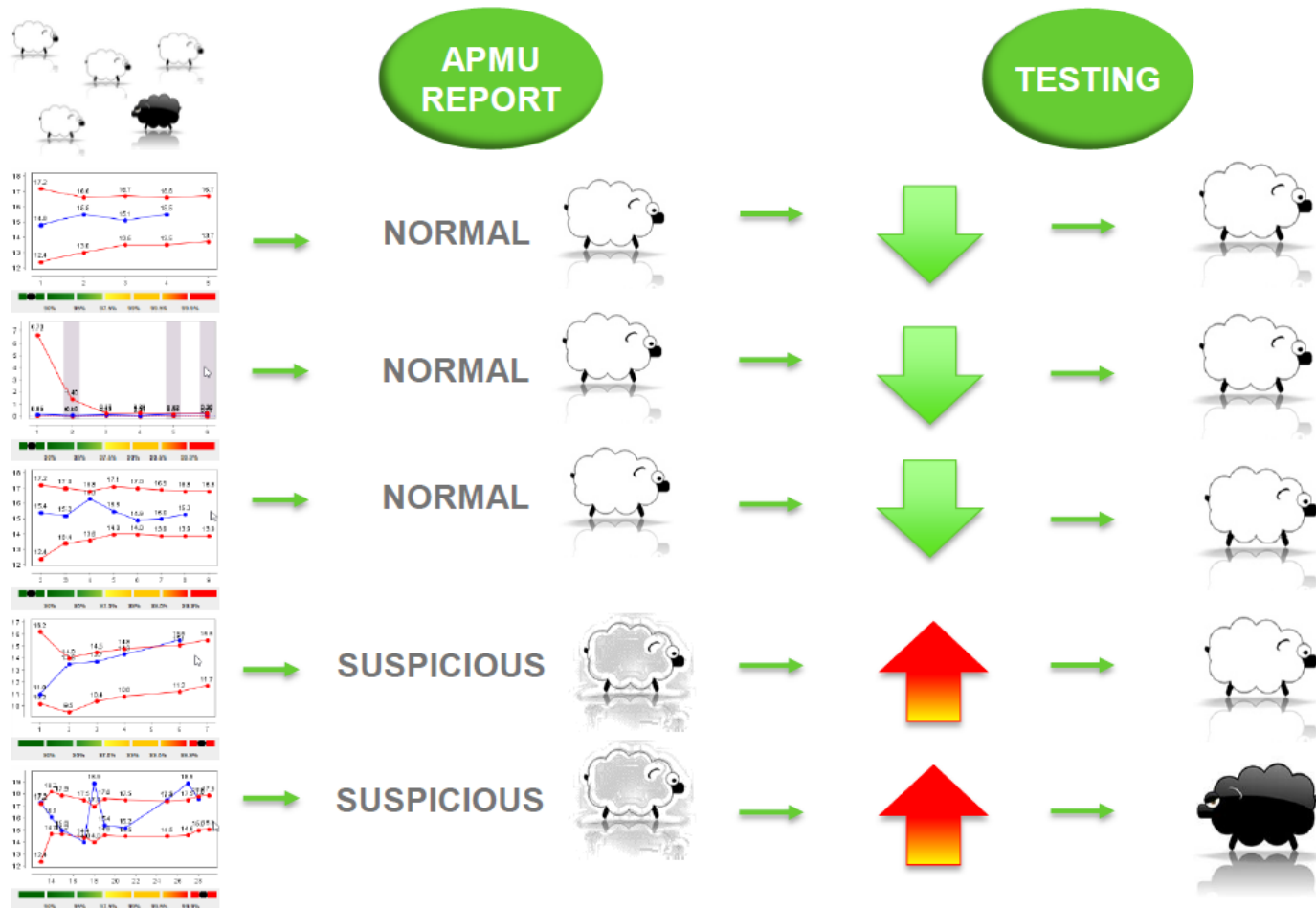
Example ABP Distribution – Annual Testing Strategy



- 3 tests per athlete per year; adjust based on APMU reports



Interpret - How many tests is enough? Testing Scenarios



Sottas, 2018, Moving from Testing to Strategic Testing: The Athlete Biological Passport

Holistic Approach

Gathering Data - Sources of Information

In-house Information

- Biological (ABP) data & APMU guidance
- Testing histories & Frequency
- Doping Control Form data
- Doping Control Officer After Action Reports
- Whereabouts information & Updates
- Play Clean Tips
- Sanctioned athletes
- Competition results & rankings
- WADA investigations
- WADA-accredited Laboratories
- Prior cases

Information to Seek-Out

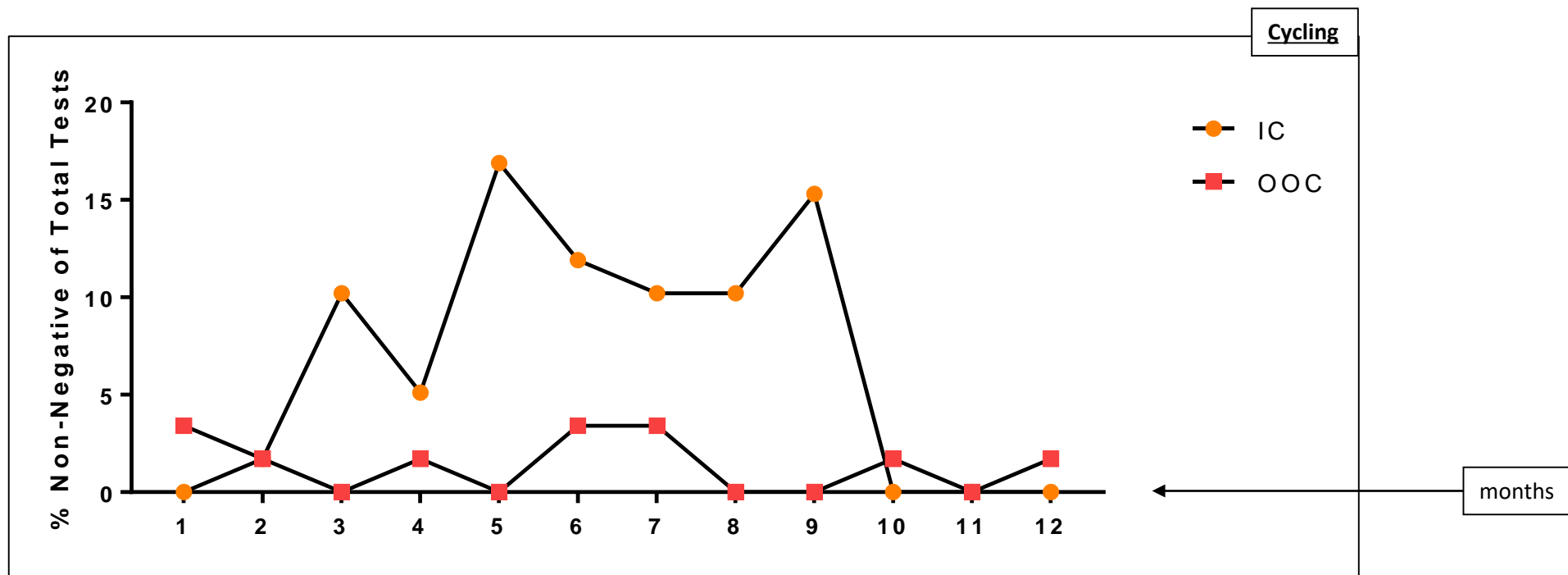
- Government investigations
- Government databases
- Relationships with law enforcement
- Civil cases
- Media reports
- Reporters
- Blogs/Websites
- Twitter and other social media
- Fellow competitors
- Coaches
- Event organizers
- Other trusted sources



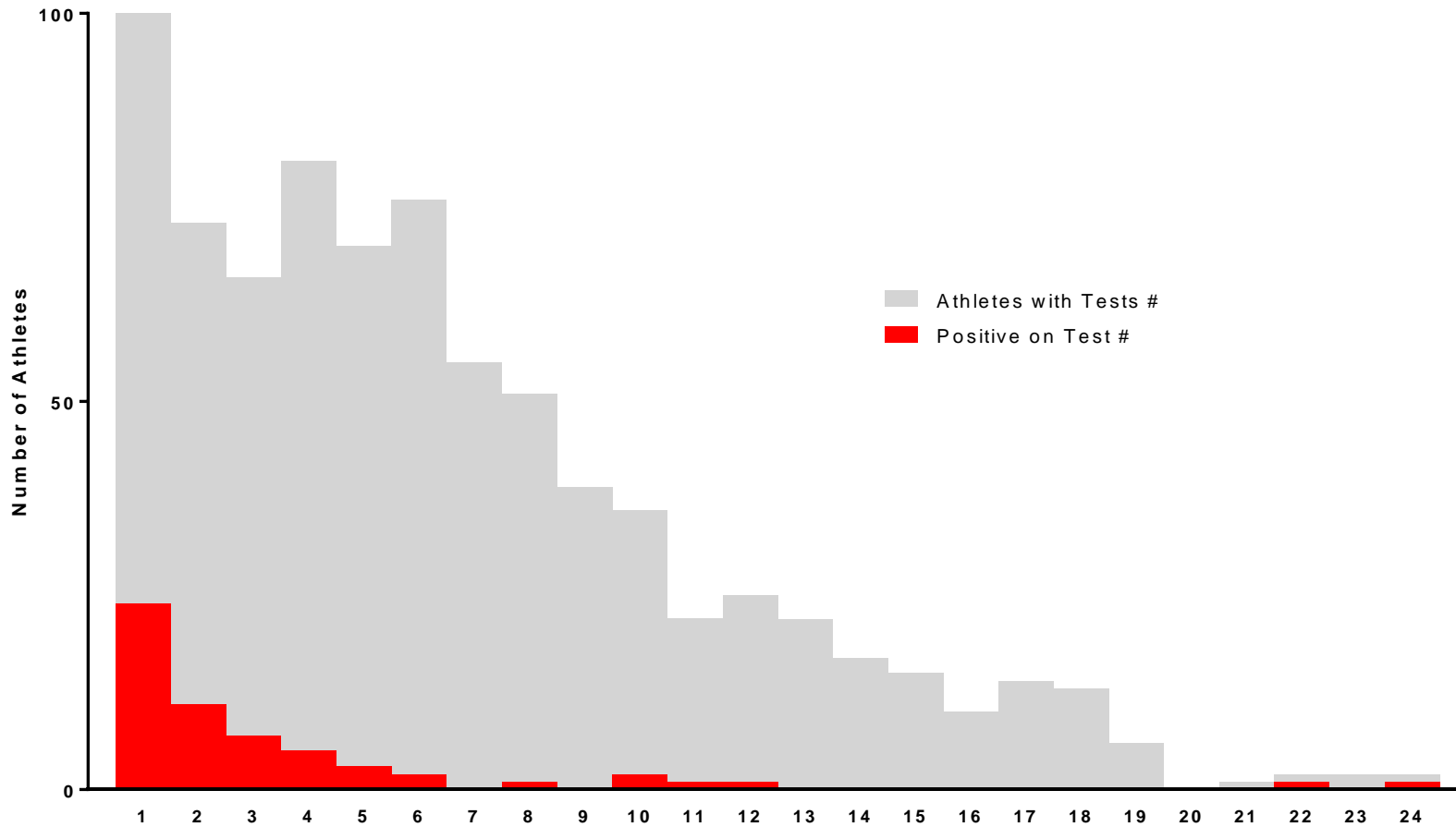
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Leveraging Existing Data

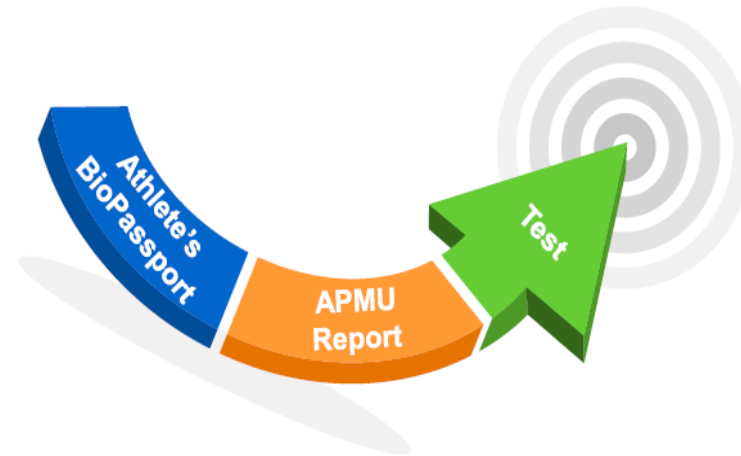
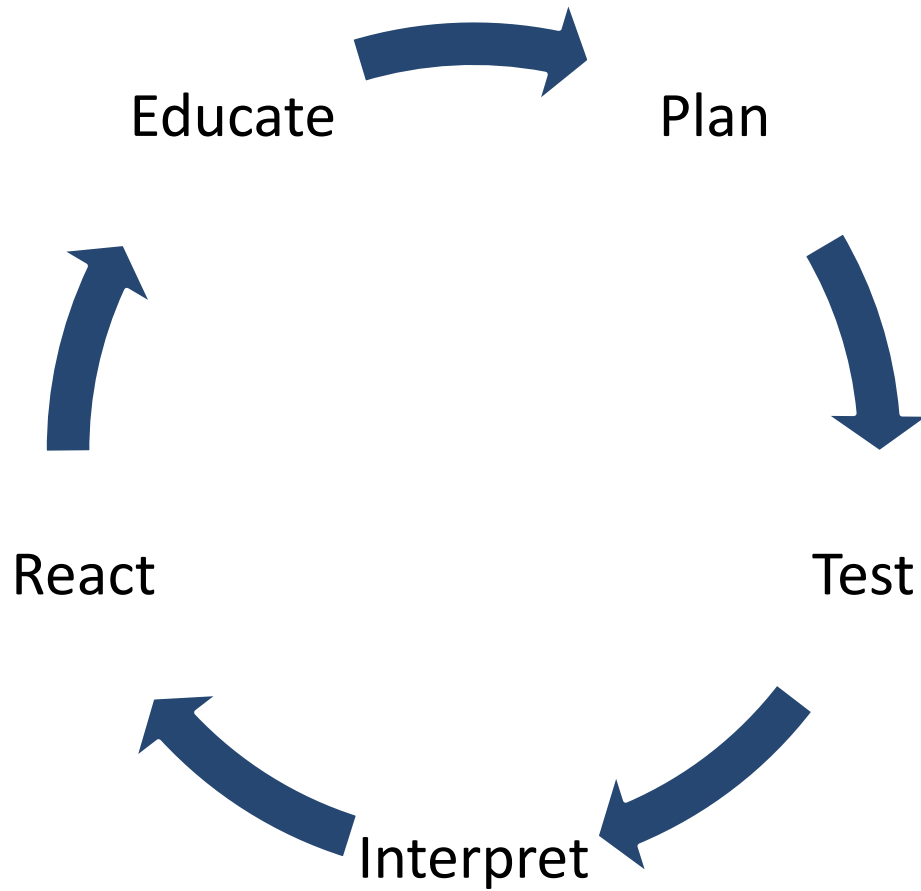
Q: When should we test target Cyclist A?

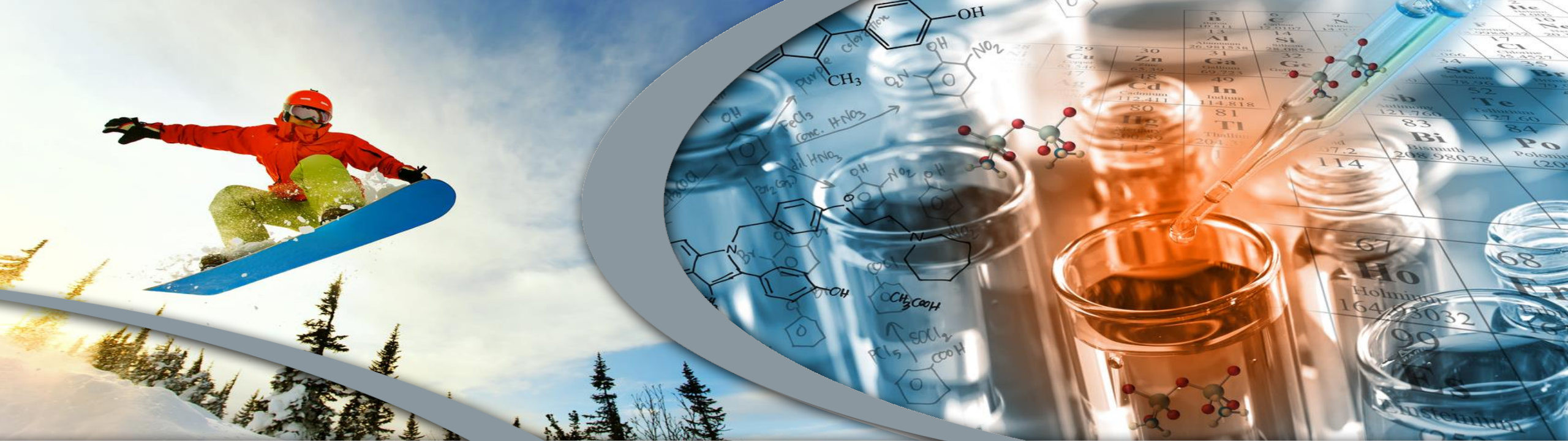


New Analytics-based Testing Strategies



Theory to Practice = Effective ABP





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Thank you!

mfedoruk@usada.org