

Anti-doping Testing procedures for athletes with a disability

For Athlete's with a disability, there are a few changes to the anti-doping testing procedures that all parties involved in an anti-doping test must be aware of.

NOTIFICATION PHASE

Athletes with a visual impairment: Will complete the notification process in the presence of a representative so they can assist with the reading and signing of the doping control form. This cannot be completed by the Doping Control Officer (DCO) or Chaperone.

Athletes with a physical disability: During the notification process, the Chaperone or DCO will ask the athlete how he/she will provide the sample and if the athlete requires assistance. If the athlete is unable to sign the doping control form, he/she will need a representative to do this.

Athletes with an intellectual disability: Must have a representative over the age of 18 during the notification process. This cannot be the DCO or Chaperone.

The athlete is strongly encouraged to take a representative to Doping Control.

SAMPLE COLLECTION

Athletes with a visual impairment: May have a representative when providing a sample. If the athlete chooses not to have a representative, the DCO must have a second observer outside the toilet watching them, not the athlete. The athlete must have a representative with him/her when the sample is divided into the sample bottles. The athlete may request the representative to do this on his/her behalf.

The representative must read the content of the doping control form out aloud and make any entries on behalf of the athlete, if necessary. Both the athlete and the representative will be asked to sign the form.

Athletes with a physical disability: The DCO will make large sample collection vessels available if necessary and the urine will then be decanted into a smaller sample collection vessel.

Athletes with a leg bag will be asked to replace it before the sample is collected. Should this not be possible, the athlete will be asked to fully drain the existing bag. The DCO will need to see the entire route of the drainage system and where the catheter enters the body.

Athletes using self-catheterisation may use their own catheters to provide the sample. A new, sealed catheter should be used. The DCO must witness the catheterisation. If the athlete is not able to complete the required sections on the form or provide a signature, his/her representative may complete this on the athlete's behalf.

Anti-doping Testing procedures for athletes with a disability

Athletes with an intellectual disability: The athlete may elect his/her representative to be present during the sample collection process. The DCO must have a second observer watching them, not the athlete, during the process. The representative can explain the content of the doping control form if the athlete requires them to do so. The representative should sign the doping control form as a witness to the process.