



ANTI-DOPING ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

- Support Personnel

Anti-doping efforts are often primarily focused on the player, but did you know support personnel have an equally important role in protecting and upholding the sport's integrity?

Coaches, managers, medical staff and administrators all contribute to fostering a clean sport environment. You are key in educating players, promoting ethical practices, and ensuring compliance with regulations.

Supporting an international team means you are bound by the ICC Anti-Doping Code. If you're involved at a national level, your responsibilities likely fall under your country's national anti-doping code. Either way, as a support person, understanding and adhering to these anti-doping responsibilities is crucial.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

- To be knowledgeable about anti-doping matters that apply to you and your players.
- To cooperate with the testing program.
- To cooperate with anti-doping investigations.
- To disclose any previous anti-doping violations within the past 10 years to the ICC.
- To not use or possess any banned substance or method without a valid reason.
- To use your influence on players to ensure they:
 - fulfill their responsibility towards keeping cricket clean
 - respect the anti-doping rules
 - play their part in helping protect the integrity of cricket.



Top Tip - Players will rely on you for anti-doping guidance and advice. It is your responsibility to be a good role model and promote positive attitudes in the team towards anti-doping.

If you are a team doctor (or a team physiotherapist) the following additional anti-doping responsibilities can apply to you.

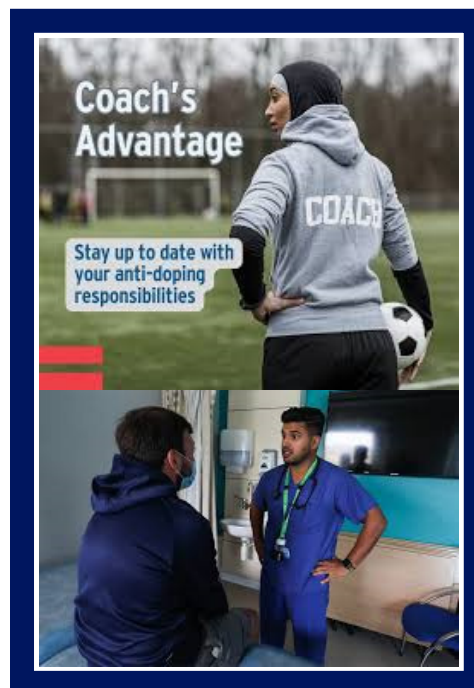


- To support the player as part of the testing process – inputting medication on the doping control form, explaining the process or providing translation where required.
- To assist the player in submitting a TUE application form if needed.
- To provide guidance to players on the use of medication.
- To provide advice on supplements and the risks associated with its use.
- To identify any player at risk of doping and intervene at an early stage to protect their health and their cricketing career.

As a doctor, nutritionist or even a physio, players trust and depend on your expertise. Therefore, ensure any treatment or medical advice you provide is in the best interest of the player and does not pose a risk of an anti-doping violation.

As a support person, what can you do?

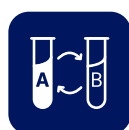
- Create an environment where player feel comfortable talking to you.
- Attend anti-doping education sessions when organised for the team.
- If you are a doctor or physio, explain treatments, recovery times and the reasons for them, to build your player's knowledge and manage expectations.
- Remind players to check all medical information with a medical doctor or anti-doping professional.
- Reinforce anti-doping rules and the consequences of a violation even if it is inadvertent.
- Support the importance of the anti-doping movement in sport.



Top Tip - Remember doping is more than a player testing positive for a Prohibited Substance.

THE ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS (ADRVs)

There are 11 Anti-Doping Rule Violations (ADRVs) listed in the Code. All eleven apply to players and seven of these (outlined below) apply to you as a Support Person.



Tampering – Interfering with testing or the doping control process including the prosecution of a case.



Administration – giving or trying to give a banned substance to a player.



Possession – having a banned substance in your possession without a justifiable reason. *Team doctors are allowed to carry Prohibited Substances or eSuiSment Sor dealing with acute and emergency situations.*



Complicity – helping or trying to help cover up an anti-doping violation by another person.



Trafficking – handling, transporting, selling or attempting to sell banned substances.



Discourage or Retaliation – frightens someone from reporting suspected doping or seeks revenge against anyone who does report doping.



Prohibited Association – works or seeks help or services from someone who has been sanctioned for anti-doping.

THE PROHIBITED LIST

As a medical professional, it is important that you check the current Prohibited List every time you prescribe a treatment to a player or revise an existing treatment.



It is important to note that:

- some substances and methods are prohibited in-competition only and some at all times (in- and out-of-competition).
- some substances are only prohibited above a specific threshold or dose
- a player can still test positive for a substance that is prohibited in-competition, even if they use the substance prior to the in-competition period.
- classes or sections within the Prohibited List can be either “open” or “closed”. Open classes/sections do not list every specific substance whereas closed classes do.
- a Prohibited Method includes blood transfusions and intravenous transfusions.



- some substances are prohibited depending on the route of administration, for example, whether a medication would be administered orally, inhaled or injected.
- the use of creams to treat medical conditions must be checked for Prohibited Substances to avoid an anti-doping violation.
- a common medication purchased in different countries may not always contain the exact same ingredients.
- the Prohibited List does not contain brand names of medications, you should look for the name of the active ingredient(s).
- accurate records should be maintained for all medication administered or prescribed to players.
- If you plan to carry medication while travelling, be aware of the countries rules and regulations.

THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

If a player needs to treat an illness or condition with a medication that contains a Prohibited Substance or the use of a Prohibited Method, then a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) is required.

A TUE gives a player the authorization to use a Prohibited Substance or method to treat a legitimate medical condition – a condition diagnosed by a physician.

If you are a team doctor or team physiotherapist assigned the responsibility of assisting players with anti-doping, you should ensure the following.

- Verify if a player would need a TUE for use of a particular substance or method.
- Ascertain if a TUE must be requested in advance of using the medication or if a TUE can be applied for retroactively (post use). To understand when TUEs may be granted retroactively, please refer to ISTUE Article 4.1
- Determine which anti-doping organisation will process the player's TUE application.
 - International level player should apply to the ICC.
 - National level player should apply to their National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO).
- Ensure TUE applications are completed using the ICC TUE Application form available on the ICC website and be submitted to the ICC via email to anti-doping@icc-cricket.com.
- Understand the ICC TUE Application process and the required supporting documentation, to ensure the application is processed without delay.
- Assist a player in applying for a TUE. They will need the help of a medical professional to complete the TUE application form and provide supporting medical documentation.
- Pay close attention to an approved TUE. It will have the specific medication/ingredient with a defined dosage and, an expiry date. The player must comply with these conditions.

Top Tip – A complete TUE application signed and dated and accompanied with the necessary supporting medical documentation will reduce the processing time of the application.

TUE RESOURCES

There are several TUE Physician Guidelines for common medical conditions (like asthma, diabetes, and ADHD) available on WADA's website (www.wada-ama.org). While these guidelines are not mandatory, they provide valuable assistance in understanding the criteria for such TUEs. These Guidelines are reviewed annually to ensure they remain consistent with good medical practice and WADA standards.

There are also TUE Checklists developed by WADA and external medical specialists to support players and their treating physicians.

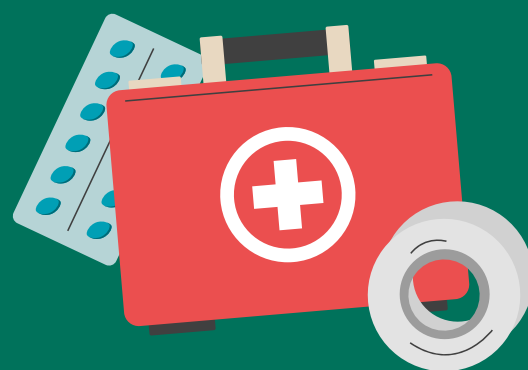
For assistance on accessing these resources please contact the ICC Anti-Doping team.



MEDICATION WHEN TRAVELLING

Players and team members who need to carry medication with them when travelling should:

- Ensure they have a sufficient quantity in their carry-on luggage to last the full journey and to accommodate any potential delays
- Have a letter from the prescribing physician that includes the name of the medication and the quantity being carried and clearly state that the medicine is for personal use
- Keep medication in its original container, including the dispensing label that displays the person's name and dose



Top Tip - Don't forget to remind players and team members that not all medication, even those sold over the counter, can be legally taken to another country – they must check before doing so.

PROTECTING YOUR CRICKETERS AGAINST UNINTENTIONAL DOPING

A large percentage of cricket's anti-doping violations are inadvertent/unintentional and arise from the use of medication.

- Unintentional doping is when a player is found to have committed an anti-doping violation but did not intend to deliberately cheat/dope.
- The main causes of unintentional doping are players failing to check medication for prohibited substances; using supplement without minimizing their risk knowing enough about anti-doping.
- You can help your players avoid unintentional doping by insisting that they consult with you or with your National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) before using any medication. You can also train them on how to check medication, including commonly used 'over the counter' medication.
- Remind your players that before using medication bought in a foreign country, they should check the Prohibited List and contact a doctor knowledgeable in anti-doping for advice.

Players are under a lot of pressure to perform better and recover quicker. Weight control, peer pressure, injury recovery, improvement in performance and ease of access are some of the reasons players may consider doping.

As a support person, you may be best placed to identify when a player is most vulnerable to doping and provide them with timely support and advice.

FOOD FIRST APPROACH AND SUPPLEMENTS

Many sports scientists recommend a “food first” approach. This means that the majority of nutritional needs can be met with adjustments to diet. If you are not an expert in sports nutrition, it would be useful to seek further advice from a qualified sports nutritionist.

The supplement industry is a fast-growing industry. As the industry grows and more players use dietary supplements, being aware of the risks associated with these products and the regulatory processes involved in bringing them to market is essential for you and your players to know.



Medical professionals can help players determine if they actually need a supplement. A comprehensive nutrition assessment should be undertaken before players are advised the use of supplements.

If there is a medical or nutritional need for a player to be recommended to use a supplement, then the risk associated must also be explained to the player. Always advise players to consult with a qualified doctor or nutritionist before buying a supplement.

Top Tip - Remind your players of the principle of strict liability – regardless of whether they intended to cheat or not, if a Prohibited Substance is found in their system, even from a supplement, they are responsible.



MINIMISING THE RISK

Players should undertake a thorough risk assessment before taking any supplement, balancing any possible needs or benefits, versus the risk that the supplement could contain a prohibited substance.

There is no way to guarantee that any supplement product is free from prohibited substances.

In some countries to minimize the risk, there are programs that batch-test (screen) supplement products for Prohibited Substances. Players should obtain a supplement with the same manufacturing reference/batch code or label as the batch certificate given by the screening company.



DOPING CONTROL

THE DOPING CONTROL PROCESS HAS 6 STEPS



Athlete selection



Athlete notification



Sample collection



Chain of custody



Laboratory analysis



Results management

- Players can be tested at any time, any place and with no-advanced notice.
- Players who are minors can still be tested but additional protocols are in place to ensure the safety and protection of the player. Safeguarding of minors is vital.
- Even if the player is concerned about the testing process, they should always take the test and report their concerns on the Doping Control Form (DCF).



YOUR ROLE DURING DOPING CONTROL

Players should be made aware that they can take a representative with them to the doping control station and, if this is you, then you need to understand your role.

- Be fully informed of the doping control process.
- If required, help prepare players for their doping control experience by reviewing the process along with their rights and responsibilities.
- Accompany a player to the DCS as their representative.
- Assist a player with translation of the doping control process in case required.
- Assist in ensuring that all paperwork is filled out properly and that all testing is properly performed, including advising on the declaration of medication and blood transfusions if applicable.

Anti-Doping support

Anti-Doping is a complex topic, and there are constant changes to the rules and processes. It is therefore important that as a support person, you commit to staying abreast of anti-doping matters and know where to find additional up to date information.

International Cricket Council (ICC)

www.icc-cricket.com | anti-doping@icc-cricket.com | +971 50 554 5891

Your National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO)

Report Doping

Every player has a right to participate in clean sport.

If you believe someone is involved in doping in any capacity, please report in confidence to –

anti-doping@icc-cricket.com +971 50 554 5891

ICC Integrity App report function