

Doping control in 2013

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I would like to report the results of the doping control on table tennis players in 2013. This analysis is based on the data from ADAMS.

1. Total test numbers

The total number of doping tests in the world was 269,878 in 2013 (Including non-ADAMS data) . There were 3,529 Adverse Analytical Findings (AAF). The total number of tests has been the same for several years, and the rate of AAF has also been approximately the same (Table 1).

There were 261,334 urine samples and 8,544 blood samples. There were 122,857 ICTs (In-Competition Tests) and 84,656 OOCs (Out-Of-Competition Tests); ADAMS data.

Table 1. Comparison of Years 2009 to 2013

	Total sports			Table Tennis		
	total	AAF	% AAF	total	AAF	% AAF
2009	277,928	3091	1.1%	1066	10	0.9%
2010	258,267	2790	1.1%	985	11	1.1%
2011	243,193	2885	1.2%	1075	7	0.7%
2012	267,645	3190	1.2%	1409	7	0.5%
2013	269,878	3529	1.3%	1035	10	1.0%

The Adverse Analytical Findings (AAF) are not to be confused with adjudicated or sanctioned Anti - Doping Rule Violations(ADRV). The AAF only means that the banned substance existed in the sample irrespective of the Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE).

In table tennis, 1,035 tests were carried out in 2013. This number has been the same for several years, and the percentage of AAF has been below the percentage for all sports every year (Table 1).

The number of ICT was 653, and that of OOC was 382. The ratio of the OOC /total is a bit lower in table tennis (Table 2; all sports 40%, table tennis 37%). We did not have any blood tests in 2013 (Table 3; all sports 3.2% of total samples, table tennis 0%).

Table 2 The ratio of the OOC to Total tests

	Total	ICT	OOC	OOC/Total
All sports	200,824	120,391	80,433	40%
Table Tennis	1,035	653	382	37%

Table 3 The ratio of the blood tests to Total tests

	Total	Urine	Blood	% Blood / Total
All sports	269,878	261,334	8,544	3.2%
Table Tennis	1,035	1,035	0	0.0%

Blood tests have been carried out since 2002. The purpose is to detect erythropoietin (Epo) and peptide hormone (GH). It can detect them much easier than urinalysis. However, these substances have never been detected in table tennis.

SO, it seems that the ITTF does not need to carry out blood tests if table tennis is classified as a low risk sport. However, NADO may conduct blood tests.

2 . Testing Authority

Tests are authorized by various organizations, such as IOC, IF, NF and NADO. NADO conducts the most number of tests each year. The next highest is IF (Table 4).

Table 4 Total Samples by Testing Authority (All sports)

Testing Authority Category	Samples of total	% of Total
National Anti-Doping Organization	133,004	64.1%
Olympic International Federation	32,748	15.8%
National Federation	24,706	11.9%
Regional Sport Organization	5,830	2.8%
Other Sport Organization	4,161	2.0%
Multi-Sport Organizations and Events	3,397	1.6%
IOC Recognized International Federation	2,123	1.0%
Regional Anti-Doping Organization	741	0.4%
AIMS	613	0.3%
National Olympic Committee	190	0.1%
TOTALS	207,513	

In table tennis, the Chinese NADO authorized the most number of tests in 2013, and the ITTF was next. Tests were conducted in many different countries. Although their numbers are not so large, it is important that tests are done in many countries (Table 5).

Table 5 Total Samples by Testing Authority in Table Tennis

Testing Authority	Samples	% of Total
Chinese Anti-Doping Agency	123	11.9%
International Table Tennis Federation	120	11.6%
Japan Anti-Doping Agency	83	8.0%
French Community of Belgium NADO	52	5.0%
Korean Anti-Doping Agency	50	4.8%
Fédération française de tennis de table	49	4.7%
German National Anti-Doping Agency	49	4.7%
Romanian National Anti-Doping Agency	44	4.3%
National Anti Doping Agency -India	36	3.5%
Spain National Anti-Doping Agency	21	2.0%
Kazakhstan National Anti-Doping Centre	21	2.0%
Turkish NOC Anti-Doping Commission	21	2.0%
Anti-Doping Singapore	19	1.8%
Czech Anti-Doping Committee	19	1.8%
Sports Authority of Thailand	19	1.8%
Australian Sports Anti-Doping Authority	18	1.7%
Kuwait Anti-Doping Committee	18	1.7%
Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano	16	1.5%
Qatar National Antidoping Committee	16	1.5%
National Anti-Doping Agency Austria GmbH	15	1.4%
Magyar Antidopping Csoport - HUNADO	13	1.3%
International Tennis Federation	13	1.3%
Poland Commission against Doping in Sports	13	1.3%
*Anti Doping Denmark	12	1.2%
Spain Table Tennis Federation	11	1.1%
Italian Ministry of Health Department	9	0.9%
Anti Doping Authority the Netherlands	8	0.8%
Autoridade Antidopagem de Portugal	8	0.8%
Croatian Institute for Toxicology and Antidoping	8	0.8%
Guatemala CNO	8	0.8%
Hong Kong Anti-Doping Committee	8	0.8%
Saudi Arabian Antidoping Committee	8	0.8%
Luxembourg NADO	7	0.7%
East Asian Games Association	7	0.7%
Swedish Sports Confederation Anti-Doping Group	7	0.7%
United States Anti-Doping Agency	7	0.7%
Anti-Doping Norway	6	0.6%
Venezuela NADO	6	0.6%
Gulf States and Yemen RADO	5	0.5%
NADO Flanders	5	0.5%
South East Asian Games Federation	5	0.5%
Brazilian Confederation of Table Tennis	4	0.4%
Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport	4	0.4%
Comité International des Jeux de la Francophonie	4	0.4%
Chinese Taipei Anti-Doping Agency	4	0.4%
Finnish Anti-Doping Agency	4	0.4%
International Committee of Mediterranean Games	4	0.4%
UK Anti-Doping	4	0.4%
Chile National Anti-Doping Commission	3	0.3%
Olympic Council of Asia	3	0.3%
Organisation Deportiva Bolivariana	3	0.3%
South American Sports Organization	3	0.3%
Africa Zone II & III	2	0.2%
Hong Kong Sports Association for the mentally handicapped	2	0.2%
Myanmar National Anti-Doping Organization	2	0.2%
Organización Deportiva Centroamericana y Caribeña	2	0.2%
University Sport Board of Thailand	2	0.2%
Hong Kong Triathlon Association	1	0.1%
West Asia RADO	1	0.1%
TOTALS	1035	

* It is the same as the original table of WADA's report.

3. Adverse Analytical Findings (AAF)

Considerations are required when you look at the statistics of WADA. They classify cases in which a banned substance was found as Adverse Analytical Finding (AAF). So AAF means only that a banned substance was detected in a sample. AAFs are not to be confused with adjudicated or sanctioned Anti - Doping Rule Violation (ADRV). AAFs include players who acquire Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs). The following statistics relate to AAFs.

The percentage of AAFs in all sports is shown in Table 6. There is a higher occurrence of AAFs in non-Olympics sports. The percentage of AAFs in table tennis is equal to the percentage of AAFs in all Olympic sports (Table 7).

Table 6 Total samples analyzed and AAFs (all sports)

	Analyzed	AAFs	%AAF
Olympic Sports	176,502	1,710	0.97%
Non-Olympic Sports	31,011	830	2.68%
Non-Adams Data	62,365	989	1.59%
Total	269,878	3,529	1.31%

Table 7 Total samples analyzed and AAFs in Table Tennis

	Analyzed	AAFs	%AAF
ICT	653	10	1.53%
OOCT	382	0	0.00%
Total	1,035	10	0.97%

Classification and number of detected substances are shown in Table 8 and Fig.1. Anabolic agents were used most frequently. In addition to this, stimulants and diuretics were also detected in high frequency.

Since there are few positive cases in table tennis, we cannot judge a tendency. The number of positive cases was only ten and the number of detected substances was only 12 (Table 9, Fig.2). The difference between these two numbers occurred as two kinds of banned substances were detected in two players.

Table 8 Substances Identified in Each Drug Class in ADAMS (All Sports)

Substance Group	Occurrences	% of all ADAMS reported findings
S1. Anabolic Agents	3320	63.0%
S6. Stimulants	530	10.1%
S5. Diuretics and Other Masking Agents	393	7.5%
S9. Glucocorticosteroids	330	6.3%
S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors and Related Substances	202	3.8%
S8. Cannabinoids	188	3.6%
S3. Beta-2 Agonists	138	2.6%
S4. Hormone and Metabolic Modulators	93	1.8%
S7. Narcotics	43	0.8%
P2. Beta-Blockers	25	0.5%
P1. Alcohol	8	0.2%
M2. Chemical and Physical Manipulation	1	0.0%
M1. Enhancement of Oxygen Transfer	0	0.0%
Total	5271	100.0%

Table 9 The percentage of the each substance (All Sports)

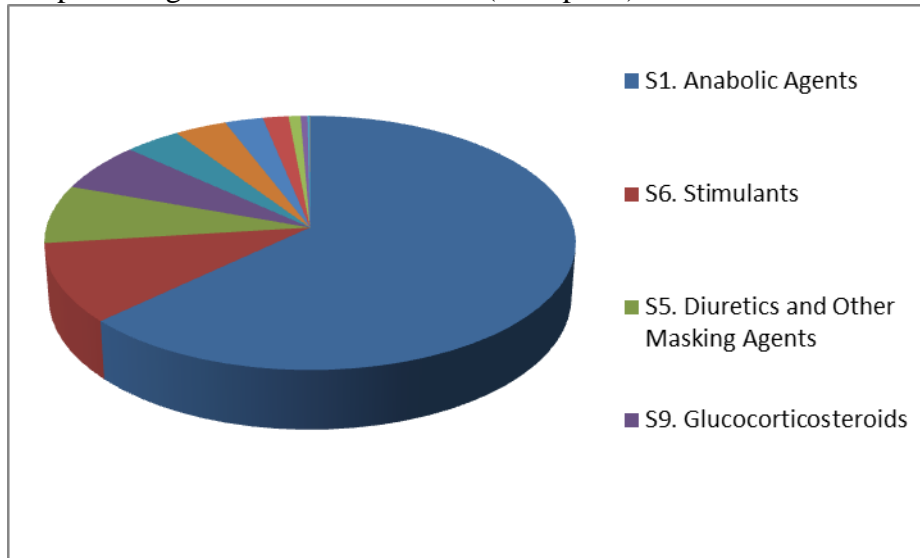
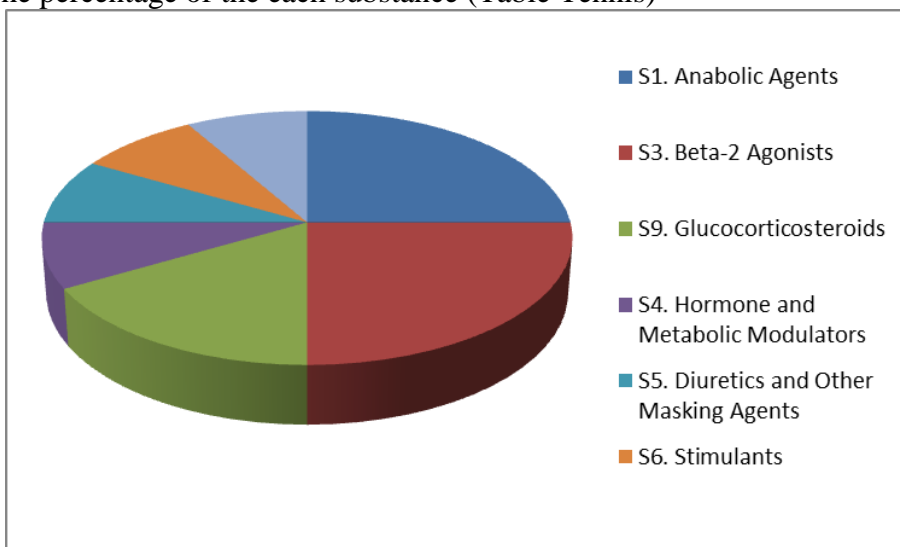


Table 10 Substances Identified in Each Drug Class in ADAMS (Table Tennis)

Substance Group	Occurrences	% of all ADAMS reported findings
S1. Anabolic Agents	3	25.0%
S3. Beta-2 Agonists	3	25.0%
S9. Glucocorticosteroids	2	16.7%
S4. Hormone and Metabolic Modulators	1	8.3%
S5. Diuretics and Other Masking Agents	1	8.3%
S6. Stimulants	1	8.3%
S8. Cannabinoids	1	8.3%
Total	12	100.0%

Fig.2 The percentage of the each substance (Table Tennis)



There were two positive cases in doping tests authorized by the ITTF. One player had already acquired TUE and the second player is awaiting sanctions now. The other eight players were tested by NADO. Among these, one player was suspended for two years. We do not have any information about the other cases.

I would like to emphasize again that there are few positive cases in table tennis. Intentional use of a banned substance is very rare. Table tennis is one of the cleanest sports in the world.

However, violation does occur. For example there are players who use a banned substance through ignorance of anti-doping rules. We have to continue our efforts to eradicate doping. And we also have to continue educational activities.

References

- 1) 2013 Anti-Doping Testing Figures Report - Laboratory Report
- 2) 2013 Anti-Doping Testing Figures Report - Sport Report
- 3) 2013 Anti-Doping Testing Figures Report - Testing Authority Report
- 4) 2013 Anti-Doping Testing Figures Report - ABP Blood Analysis Report
- 5) WADA-2012-Anti-Doping-Testing-Figures-Report-EN

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