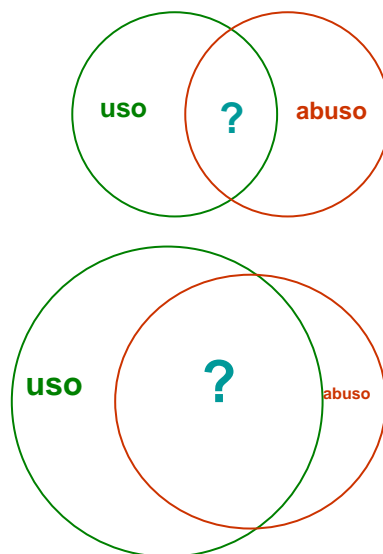


“El tratamiento médico del deportista y la normativa antidopaje”

José Naranjo Orellana, M.D.



XXI JORNADAS DE MEDICINA DEL DEPORTE,
Manresa 2008



Beta 2 agonistas
Corticosteroides

Glucocorticosteroides

Administración Dermatológica → **Sin restricción**

Otra administración local → **AUT** **INHALADO**

Administración sistémica → **Prohibido**

WADA dice:

- Athletes, like all others, may have illnesses or conditions that require them to take particular medications.
- If the required medication happens to fall under the Prohibited List, a **Therapeutic Use Exemption** is needed.

What are the criteria for granting a TUE?

- The athlete would experience significant health problems without taking the prohibited substance.
- The therapeutic use of the substance would not produce significant enhancement of performance.
- There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative.

Abbreviated TUE	Standard TUE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Only for glucocorticosteroids by non-systemic routes (local routes of administration other than dermatological applications which are not prohibited and do not require any TUE) and for beta-2 agonists (formoterol, salbutamol, salmeterol and terbutaline) by inhalation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •For any treatment involving a substance or method on the Prohibited List that is not admissible for an abbreviated TUE.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Using the Abbreviated TUE Form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Using the Standard TUE Form.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A notification is sent to the athlete by the relevant organization upon receipt of a duly completed request. <i>Note:</i> A review by the TUEC may be initiated at any time during the duration of the TUE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Will be reviewed by a TUEC.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Athlete can begin treatment as soon as the form has been received by the relevant organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •If approved, athlete can begin treatment only after receiving the authorization notice from the relevant organization (except in rare cases of an acute life threatening condition for which a retroactive approval may be considered).

•La versión actual del Standard TUE está en vigor hasta el 31 de Diciembre de 2008.

•Hay una versión revisada, aprobada por el Comité Ejecutivo de WADA el 10 de Mayo de 2008, que entra en vigor el 1 de Enero de 2009.

EL CONCEPTO DE AUT ABREVIADA DESAPARECE

En esta nueva versión:

Beta 2 agonistas y Corticoides Inhalados

Queda a discreción de las Organizaciones Antidopaje y Federaciones Internacionales:

1. Exigir una AUT previa o
2. Aceptar una retroactiva en caso de aparecer un resultado analítico adverso.

Los deportistas incluidos en las RTP (registered testing pool) deben aportar obligatoriamente una AUT previa.

AUT

Resolución de 21 de Diciembre de 2006 de la Presidencia del Consejo Superior de Deportes (B.O.E. de 27/12/2006) Anexo C

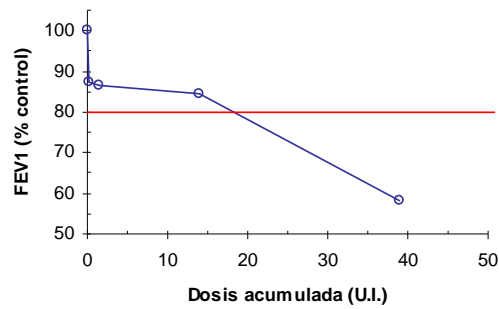
- **TEST DE BRONCODILATACIÓN POSITIVO (FEV1>15%)**
- PRUEBA DE ESFUERZO (caída mayor del 10% en los primeros 30 min)
- TEST DE HIPERVENTILACIÓN CON AIRE SECO (caída mayor del 10% en los primeros 30 min)
- TEST CON AEROSOL HIPERTÓNICO (caída mayor del 15%)
- **TEST DE METACOLINA POSITIVO (<2 mg/ml)**

Abril 2004 - Septiembre 2008

		POS.		NEG.	
Metacolina	68	48	70,6%	20	29,4%
Broncodilatación	8	6	75,0%	2	25,0%
Aerosol Hipertónico	6	3	50,0%	3	50,0%
Test de esfuerzo	9	1	11,1%	8	88,9%

TOTAL	91	58	63,7%	33	36,3%
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TEST DE METACOLINA



PC20 =	2,930	mg/mL
PC20 =	18,176	U.I.

MET. mg/mL	FEV1	% CONTROL	CONC. TOTAL	U.I. ACUM.
Diluyente	3,55	100		0
0,025	3,10	87,32	0,125	0,125
0,25	3,07	86,48	1,25	1,375
2,5	3,00	84,51	12,5	13,875
5	2,07	58,31	25	38,875

CRITERIOS CLÍNICOS
(ATS, SEPAR)

1. Es válido cualquier parámetro de flujo
2. El indicador de obstrucción es el FEV1 %
3. Test Metacolina positivo hasta 8 mg/mL (incluso 16 mg/mL)

CRITERIOS DOPAJE
(CSD, CIO, WADA)

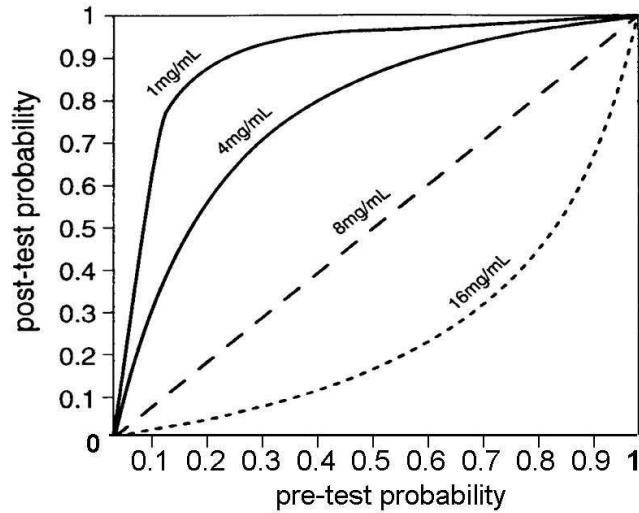
1. Sólo es válido el FEV1
2. Un FEV1 % alterado no justifica test de broncodilatación
3. Test Metacolina positivo hasta 2 o 4 u 8 mg/mL

The use of beta-2 agonists in sport. Are the present criteria right?
Naranjo J, Centeno RA y Carranza MD
Br J Sports Med, 2006; 40:363-366.

ABRIL 2004 – ABRIL 2005

21 TESTS DE METACOLINA

- 7 NEGATIVOS (33.3 %)
- 7 POSITIVOS PC20 < 2 mg/ml (33.3 %)
- 4 “POSITIVOS” PC20 entre 2 y 4 mg/ml (19.1 %)
- 3 “POSITIVOS” PC20 entre 4 y 8 mg/ml (14.2 %)



American Thoracic Society, Crapo RO, Casaburi R, Coates AL, Enright PL, Hankinson JL, Irvin CG, et al. Guidelines for methacholine and exercise challenge testing - 1999. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2000; 161:309-29

The use of beta-2 agonists in sport. Are the present criteria right?
Naranjo J, Centeno RA y Carranza MD
Br J Sports Med, 2006; 40:363-366.

Male
19 years old
82 kg
188 cm
Rowing

	Theor.	Real	%
FVC	5.97	7.95	133
FEV1	4.97	4.77	95
FEV1 %		60 %	

AFTER BETA-2:

FEV1% = 71.24 %

Medical Information to Support the Decisions of TUECs Asthma

©WADA (Version 1.0; 12-02-2007)

“The most objective indicator of asthma severity is the measurement of airflow obstruction by spirometry or peak expiratory flow (PEF). The PEF and the FEV1 yield comparable results although FEV1 is clearly a more sensitive measure of airflow. Specific cut-off points for spirometry are recommended in the accompanying references.

Many elite athletes have levels of lung function outside normal predicted values and therefore normal lung function could be a sign of airway obstruction. A carefully kept peak flow diary should be established to allow the clinician to chart a patient over time.”

23 artículos revisados (desde 1990)

TODOS son estudios transversales y doble ciego

19 VÍA INHALATORIA :

(Salbutamol, salmeterol o formoterol a dosis terapéuticas)

- 15 No Asmáticos
- 4 Asmáticos

4 VÍA ORAL

(Salbutamol 4, 12 or 16 mg)

- 3 No asmáticos
- 1 Animales

El salbutamol por vía sistémica mejora notablemente el rendimiento a través de mejoras en la fuerza.

Los beta-2 por vía inhalatoria y a dosis terapéutica no tienen ningún efecto sobre el rendimiento físico.

Asthma and the elite athlete: Summary of the International Olympic Committee's Consensus Conference, Lausanne, Switzerland, January 22-24, 2008

J Allergy Clin Immunol 2008;122:254-60

“Inhaled β_2 -agonists are not considered to enhance endurance performance, although oral salbutamol does increase strength. Every medalist is drug-tested after the event, and oral salbutamol is distinguishable from inhaled,…”



Asthma and the elite athlete: Summary of the International Olympic Committee's Consensus Conference, Lausanne, Switzerland, January 22-24, 2008

J Allergy Clin Immunol 2008;122:254-60

“The percentage of β 2-agonists notified/approved over 3 Summer Games, 1996 to 2004, for each country closely correlates with the reported prevalence of asthma symptoms in the International Study on Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) study and the European Community Respiratory Health Survey.”



Asthma and the elite athlete: Summary of the International Olympic Committee's Consensus Conference, Lausanne, Switzerland, January 22-24, 2008

J Allergy Clin Immunol 2008;122:254-60

**“Geographically, 85% of all applications were submitted by only 23 of the 212 IAAF Member Federations.
Again, the percentage of β 2-agonists applications seems to reflect the prevalence of asthma of the relevant countries.”**

ESTADÍSTICA C.S.D. (ESPAÑA)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	TOTAL
ANALIZADAS	7224	7002	6842	7027	6752	34847
POSITIVAS	201	155	289	167	121	933
	2,78%	2,21%	4,22%	2,38%	1,79%	2,68%
SALBUTAMOL	54	45	54	27	33	213
TERBUTALINE	13	20	21	25	30	109
	67	65	75	52	63	322
	33,33%	41,94%	25,95%	31,14%	52,07%	34,51%

IOC Consensus Statement on Asthma in Elite Athletes January 2008

“β2 agonists are likely to remain the most effective bronchodilators available in the foreseeable future. However, they may have a less important role in the management of asthma in athletes because EIB should be better controlled by use of other therapies.

Such therapies are likely to target the production, release and effects of the mediators of bronchoconstriction. Ideally, β2 agonists should be reserved for occasional use and breakthrough symptoms.

Because of the widespread use and potential for misuse of inhaled β2 agonists by athletes, there was consensus to continue the strict control of the use of this class of drugs in sport.”

“Nevertheless, the treatment of asthma, EIB, and AHR in elite athletes should follow the currently accepted guidelines for these conditions in nonathletes.”

CONCLUSIONES

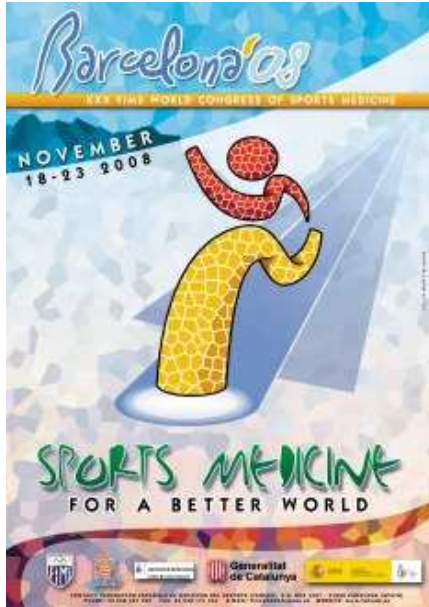
1. No hay evidencias de que los beta-2-adrenérgicos tengan efectos ergogénicos a dosis terapéuticas por vía inhalatoria
2. No está justificado que los criterios de obstrucción bronquial sean distintos para un deportista que para el resto de la población
3. El exceso de control sin una justificación clara crea un agravio para el deportista asmático
4. En la situación actual el médico que debe tratar a un deportista asmático se puede ver privado de las medidas terapéuticas más eficaces
5. El número de solicitudes de AUT para Beta-2 es casi constante a lo largo de los años y coincide con la prevalencia de asma en la población general.

PROPUESTAS

1. Revisar los criterios de obstrucción que indican la prueba de broncodilatación, permitiendo su realización cuando el FEV1% sea inferior al 70%.
2. Promover la realización de trabajos tendentes a confeccionar valores teóricos para población deportiva o estimular a los Centros de Medicina del Deporte a que utilicen sus propios teóricos como recomienda la SEPAR.
3. Incluir en la valoración de las pruebas de provocación otros parámetros además del FEV1, como el PEF o el FEF25-75.
4. Ampliar el criterio de positividad del test de metacolina a 8 mg/ml.
5. Cuantificar en todo caso el salbutamol en orina, dejando de sancionar las dosis terapéuticas.



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Manresa 2008



**Muchas
Gracias**