



Being a Greyhound Health Assistant

Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission handbook





CONTENTS

1. What is a Greyhound Health Assistant?	.... 5
2. What Greyhound Health Assistants need to know	.... 5
3. Relevant legislation – what registered Greyhound Health Assistants are allowed to do	.... 5
4. What Greyhound Health Assistants cannot do	.... 6
5. Greyhound Health Assistants and the Code of Practice	.... 6
6. Is there training available or required if I want to register as a Greyhound Health Assistant in NSW?	.... 7
7. Responsibilities of participants – other things that Greyhound Health Assistants need to be aware of	.... 8
8. Keeping greyhounds healthy	.... 8
9. Injury prevention and management	.... 9
10. Prohibited Substances: the Commission's 'Swabbing' Program	.... 10

The Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission acknowledges the substantial contribution of Greyhound Racing Victoria to the content of this booklet.

1. What is a Greyhound Health Assistant?

A Greyhound Health Assistant is a person permitted by NSW legislation to provide certain health services and non-invasive therapies, that are not acts of veterinary science, to greyhounds.

Historically, Greyhound Health Assistants were often called 'muscle men' within the industry. In NSW, Greyhound Health Assistants are legally required to register with the Commission.

Registration of Greyhound Health Assistants as participants within the NSW industry was a key recommendation from the 2015 Special Commission of Inquiry into the Greyhound Racing Industry, and the 2016 Greyhound Industry Reform Panel. This recommendation aimed to protect and advance integrity and greyhound welfare in the industry.

The NSW Government accepted this recommendation and the requirement for Greyhound Health Assistants to be registered as industry participants commenced with the *Greyhound Racing Regulation 2019* came into effect in September 2019.

2. What Greyhound Health Assistants need to know

Greyhound Health Assistants need to have an excellent knowledge of greyhound anatomy, welfare and behaviour. As registered participants, they have a position of trust and responsibility in the industry and must be competent and do the right thing, ensuring they only operate within the limits of what they are permitted to do by the legislation.

As people offering certain health services and non-invasive therapies for greyhounds in the industry, whether for a fee or not, registered Greyhound Health Assistants must not offer or provide services which may only be provided by registered veterinary practitioners.

These 'restricted acts of veterinary science' can be found in the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003* and *Veterinary Practice Regulation 2006*. It is an offence for persons not registered as veterinary practitioners to offer or provide veterinary services.

Greyhound Health Assistants are expected to understand the requirements that apply specifically to them, and those applying to all greyhound racing industry participants in general.

These requirements are set out in the:

- *Greyhound Racing Act 2017*
- *Greyhound Racing Regulation 2019*
- NSW Greyhound Welfare Code of Practice
- NSW Greyhound Racing Rules

As participants, Greyhound Health Assistants must read and understand official GWIC policies, including the Greyhound Rehoming Policy.

This policy sets out requirements for rehoming greyhounds unsuitable for racing to prevent unnecessary euthanasia of greyhounds.

Greyhound Health Assistants must also understand the different roles played by the Greyhound Welfare & Integrity Commission (GWIC) and Greyhound Racing NSW (GRNSW) in administration of greyhound racing:

- The Greyhound Welfare and Integrity Commission administers the Greyhound Racing Rules, registers greyhounds and industry participants (including owners, breeders, trainers and Greyhound Health Assistants), employs race stewards, inspectors and on-track veterinarians, and investigates animal welfare and integrity concerns relating to greyhound racing in NSW. The GWIC website (<https://www.gwic.nsw.gov.au/>) contains more information.
- Greyhound Racing NSW manages greyhound grading, nominations for races and performance trials, the racing calendar, and distribution of prize money. Greyhound racing clubs are also licensed and regulated by GRNSW. The GRNSW website (<https://www.grnsw.com.au/>) includes tutorials on nominating a greyhound for a race, and information about the Greyhounds As Pets (GAP) program for rehoming retired greyhounds.

3. Relevant legislation – what registered Greyhound Health Assistants are allowed to do

Like other participants, Greyhound Health Assistants have obligations under the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017* and the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979*.

Section 44 of the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017* states that a person must not carry on any activity as a greyhound racing industry participant unless they are registered with the Commission.

A 'greyhound racing industry participant' is defined in Section 3 (1) of the Act as:

any of the following persons, whether or not the person is employed or engaged on a full-time basis and whether or not the person receives payment or other consideration for the activity concerned—

(a) a person who owns, breeds or keeps greyhounds,

(b) a person who trains greyhounds,

(c) a person who handles greyhounds at a greyhound race or trial,

(d) a person who acts as a bookmaker or bookmaker's clerk in connection with greyhound racing,

(e) a person who provides such health services to greyhounds as are prescribed by the regulations,

(f) any other person who is of a class of persons associated with greyhound racing that is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.

The *Greyhound Racing Regulation 2019* prescribes particular classes of person, as allowed by clause (f) in the definition. Clause 11 of the Regulation states that:

For the purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of greyhound racing industry participant in section 3(1) of the Act, the following health services are prescribed—

- (a) *massage therapy,*
- (b) *acupuncture,*
- (c) *non-invasive injury therapy,*
- (d) *chiropractic therapy.*

A person who provides any of these services to greyhounds is required to register as a Greyhound Health Assistant.

4. What Greyhound Health Assistants cannot do

Most importantly, Greyhound Health Assistants need to have an understanding of treatments and procedures that they are not allowed to perform.

The *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979* (POCTA) makes it an offence to inflict cruelty on an animal. Cruelty can include inflicting pain, or failing to alleviate pain, or failing to provide veterinary treatment to a greyhound that needs it. It is also an offence to use prohibited electrical devices on an animal or perform certain prohibited or restricted procedures on an animal, including firing. The Code of Practice also prohibits administration of sclerosing agents (substances that have a similar effect to firing).

As a Greyhound Health Assistant, you will be the person in charge of an animal while it is in your care. This means that you could be liable under POCTA if you do any of these things, even if it is at the request of the greyhound's owner or trainer.

The *Veterinary Practice Act 2003* makes it an offence for a person who is not a registered veterinary practitioner to perform a restricted act of veterinary science. A 'restricted act of veterinary science' is defined in the Act and includes diagnosing, administering anaesthetic, and performing any kind of surgery or operation on an animal (full details can be found in the *Veterinary Practice Regulation 2013*).

Greyhound Health Assistants must be very careful that they only perform treatments or procedures that they are authorised to perform. Even if you think that you know what is wrong with a greyhound, you may not be authorised to treat it. If in doubt, it is best to err on the side of caution and take the greyhound to a veterinarian, or advise the owner to take it to a veterinarian.

Providing invasive therapies, administering or dispensing medications, or charging of fees for services that are limited to registered veterinary practitioners by a person who is not a registered veterinary practitioner can attract significant penalties under the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003*.

Registration as a Greyhound Health Assistant under the *Greyhound Racing Regulation 2019* does not exempt participants from the restrictions in the *Veterinary Practice Act 2003* or the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979* on what non-veterinarians can legally do. These limitations are to protect the welfare of the animals involved, and their owners/carers as consumers of veterinary services.

Registration as a Greyhound Health Assistant with the Commission also does not authorise them to administer or dispense medications for a greyhound under Schedule 4 or 8 of the *Poisons Act NSW*. Administration of restricted substances to racing greyhounds by a participant is also a breach of the Racing Rules and can attract significant penalties for participants involved.

5. Greyhound Health Assistants and the Code of Practice

In offering and providing authorised services, registered Greyhound Health Assistants must also comply with the NSW Greyhound Welfare Code of Practice, which applies to all greyhound industry participants in NSW.

The Code includes standards for the care of greyhounds throughout their lives, and all participants need to understand and comply with the requirements of the Code.

In addition to the general obligations under the Code, there are some standards relating to greyhound health that may be particularly important for Greyhound Health Assistants who are handling and providing permitted services to other people's greyhounds.

In particular, Greyhound Health Assistants must:

- refer clients and their greyhounds to a veterinary practitioner when necessary;
- keep records of all therapies provided to greyhounds; and
- ensure any non-prescription topical medications/treatments they are permitted by law to administer or dispense are used, stored, labelled and their use recorded appropriately.

Commission inspectors will check a Greyhound Health Assistant's compliance with these specific requirements during inspections of the participant's premises. Failure to comply may result in disciplinary action and/or affect the Greyhound Health Assistant's registration.

Some relevant standards in the Code of Practice are detailed below. Greyhound Health Assistants are expected to be familiar and comply with these standards.

Providing treatment

The Code includes basic standards that require participants to provide veterinary care when necessary.

3.3 Veterinary treatment must be provided to a greyhound or puppy where necessary.

3.4 Any directions of a veterinarian in relation to treatment of pain, injury, ill health, distress or

post-surgical care must be followed.

3.5 Sclerosing agents must not be administered to greyhounds.

'Sclerosing agents' are chemical irritants that are designed to create scar tissue to harden a ligament or tendon, in the same way as pin firing. Pin and freeze firing are illegal in NSW under the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act*, and the Code prohibits sclerosing agents as well.

Keeping records

The Code also includes a number of standards relating to keeping of treatment records. It is an owner or trainer's responsibility to keep greyhound treatment records, but Greyhound Health Assistants need to be aware of the requirements and advise the owner or trainer of any treatment the greyhound has had while in your care.

3.6 Participants must keep a written treatment record for each greyhound or puppy in their care that includes:

- vaccination records and matching vaccination certificates;
- internal and external parasite control (e.g. fleas, ticks or heartworm);
- any veterinary treatment administered to the greyhound, including the name of the veterinarian prescribing the treatment and the name and signature of the veterinarian or other person administering the treatment.

3.7 When a greyhound is sold, rehomed, or otherwise transferred to a different person, the participant transferring the greyhound must supply the treatment record relating to the greyhound to the new custodian.

Use and storage of medications

The Code includes minimum standards for the use and storage of medications and other treatments. Observing these simple standards will keep you organised, as well as making any inspections of your kennels easier.

3.8 Any medications prescribed by a veterinarian for a greyhound must be administered in accordance with veterinary directions.

3.9 Medications, treatments, or supplements must be labelled clearly and kept in their original container or packaging.

3.10 All expired medications, supplements and injectable substances must be disposed of according to relevant legislative requirements.

6. Is there training available or required if I want to register as a Greyhound Health Assistant in NSW?

NSW is the only State or Territory which requires people providing these services in the industry to be registered with the Controlling Body.

However, other jurisdictions have similar animal welfare laws, and legislation regulating veterinary practitioners, to those in NSW. These laws limit what non-veterinarians are permitted to do and have significant penalties for breaking these laws.

There is no single recognised training course to become a Greyhound Health Assistant. There are various courses available at different institutions, and industry organisations, which may be relevant to the work that Greyhound Health Assistants undertake. These include non-professional courses in animal acupuncture, animal massage therapy and animal chiropractic. Sometimes Greyhound Health Assistants have trained in similar areas of human allied health and then transitioned to use these skills the greyhound racing industry.

The Australian Government's accredited national Vocational Education and Training (VET) package known as RGR Greyhound Health Assistant Skill Set is designed to reflect the work undertaken in providing health assistant services in the greyhound industry.

This package provides general guidance to relevant skills for Greyhound Health Assistants. However, the scope of services that Greyhound Health Assistants registered in NSW are permitted to provide remains limited by the legislation. Whilst the Act and Regulation do not specifically recognise or accredit any particular training course for Greyhound Health Assistants, these courses could be undertaken, if offered by a Registered Training Organisation, to improve knowledge and skills relevant to their practice.

In the RGR package, it is expected that Greyhound Health Assistants who have completed the course should be able to demonstrate proficiency in:

- handling of greyhounds
- understanding normal musculoskeletal structure and movement in greyhounds
- non-veterinary assessment of the greyhound's structural and functional suitability for racing; and
- providing massage and other forms of non-invasive therapy to greyhounds

However, the RGR package also reaffirms that Greyhound Health Assistants are not permitted to perform diagnostic assessments or procedures, or administer invasive treatments or therapies, which are restricted to registered veterinary practitioners in all jurisdictions.



The Commission has established competency requirements for registration of Greyhound Health Assistants under the NSW greyhound industry participant registration framework. These represent the minimum knowledge and skill requirements for registration and do not replace appropriate training courses available through recognised or accredited training organisations.

To achieve registration in NSW as a Greyhound Health Assistant, an applicant must:

- complete successfully the Greyhound First Aid course available through GRNSW; and
- complete successfully the online knowledge test for Greyhound Health Assistants through the link on the Commission's registration portal.

This booklet provides information to support those undertaking this online knowledge test.

7. Responsibilities of participants – other things that Greyhound Health Assistants need to be aware of

As registered participants in the industry, Greyhound Health Assistants must be familiar with the Commission's standards and programs which underpin good greyhound welfare and integrity practices in the industry.

In addition to the legislation and Code of Practice, Greyhound Health Assistants should be familiar with the Commission's programs for detection of Prohibited Substances, and understand how to recognise good health in greyhounds, and general principles of greyhound husbandry.

NSW Greyhound Welfare Code of Practice

The Code is made under section 36 of the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017* and can be found at www.gwic.nsw.gov.au. The Code aims to protect and promote the wellbeing of greyhounds kept by greyhound racing industry participants in NSW and provide a clear set of standards that are recognised and accepted by the industry and its participants.

The Code applies to all participants in the NSW greyhound racing industry and greyhounds kept by them, regardless of whether or not the greyhound is being kept for the purpose of racing. All standards in the Code also apply to greyhounds kept for breeding or other non-racing purposes. Many of the standards also apply to retired greyhounds kept by registered participants.

The standards in the Code are set out according to topic:

- Nutrition and Hydration
- Health and Wellbeing
- Greyhound Breeding
- Housing and Environment

- Transporting Greyhounds
- Exercise, Socialisation and Enrichment
- Training, Trialling and Racing
- Rehoming Greyhounds as Companion Animals

These standards reflect key areas of obligation and responsibility for all registered participants who care for and handle registered greyhounds.

You must obtain a copy of the Code and familiarise yourself with these standards as they are enforceable, with significant penalties through disciplinary action if a breach is detected.

In addition, section 39 of the Act provides for enforcement of standards 9.4 and 9.5 through criminal prosecution. These standards relate to breaches of rehoming obligations.

8. Keeping greyhounds healthy

Greyhound Health Assistants may be asked for advice by participants on health issues for their greyhound, and should be familiar with general principles of good greyhound health management and husbandry.

The Commission requires participants to keep evidence of all treatments and therapies provided or administered to a registered greyhound, whether it be by the greyhound's owner or trainer, or a third party including veterinarians and Greyhound Health Assistants.

These records will be inspected by the Commission during routine and premise inspections, or during any investigations. They must be comprehensive and kept up to date. Failure to keep adequate records or produce the records when requested by an inspector is an offence.

Keeping a greyhound healthy requires participants to ensure appropriate veterinary treatment is accessed when needed, following any directions given by a steward or On Track Veterinarian, and ensuring appropriate preventative health care for their greyhounds to keep them in the best possible condition, and aid in preventing injury and disease.

Key areas of care and responsibility are listed below.

Vaccination

Vaccination stimulates the body's immune response to create protective immunity against diseases and reduce transmission to other greyhounds in a kennel or race trial setting, or other public place. Unvaccinated greyhounds should not mix with other dogs or enter public places where there could be unvaccinated dogs unless absolutely necessary,

All greyhounds, and any other dogs they are kept with, should have current vaccinations against the major transmissible canine diseases: Canine Distemper, Canine Parvovirus, Canine Adenovirus, and Canine Kennel Cough. Boosters are also required during the dog's lifetime.

Participants should check the GWIC website for current vaccinations requirements and speak to their veterinarian about any additional vaccinations recommended for their area.

Worms

Intestinal parasites (commonly called 'worms') live mainly in a greyhound's stomach, intestines and blood, but they can damage vital organs. A heavy worm burden can also cause malnutrition and will affect performance. Some worms are transmissible to humans and can particularly impact young children's health.

Participants should develop with their veterinarian an appropriate program to treat or prevent a worm burden and minimise contamination of the dog's environment and the possibility of reinfestation. Where signs of a worm burden are evident, veterinary treatment is needed.

Heartworm

Heartworm is spread by mosquito bites, meaning the dog can be infected without coming into contact with another infected dog. Symptoms of advanced heartworm infestation include the signs of heart failure – tiredness, intolerance to exercise, moist cough and shortness of breath.

Treatment is possible but unpleasant - prevention is preferred. Participants must follow veterinary advice on heartworm risk in their area and where their greyhounds travel, and the best program.

External parasites

Fleas are the most common external parasite of greyhounds and are usually picked up from a contaminated environment, being less likely to spread between dogs.

Flea bites and the greyhound's chewing and scratching that follows the bites can cause quite significant damage to their skin. Greyhounds can also become allergic to flea bites, with symptoms including long-term scratching, hair loss and reddened, thickened skin.

A heavy flea burden can be a sign of poor health for other reasons and participants should ask their veterinarian for advice about treatment and prevention, including cleaning bedding and housing, especially sleeping areas, to minimise reinfestation.

Nail and foot care

Care and attention to the feet and nails is vital to ensuring top performance on the racetrack. Long, untrimmed nails can lead to unusual or abnormal forces being applied to the joints and ligaments of the feet and legs, predisposing the greyhound to an injury that could be career-ending, or may cause injuries to other greyhounds.

Participants unfamiliar with trimming their greyhound's nails safely should ask for advice from their veterinarian on appropriate equipment and the best method.

Greyhounds' feet should be checked regularly for evidence of sandburn, split webbings or sandtoe which may affect gait and performance in the long term, especially for greyhounds which run on sand tracks.

Skin care and bathing

Healthy skin and a shiny coat are indicators of good nutrition and care. For good health, greyhounds must be fed adequate diets, have external parasites controlled, not be bathed too often or with inappropriate products, have adequate bedding to prevent pressure sores and callouses, and are thoroughly dried after washing and before putting a coat on to prevent chills.

Dental disease

Poor dental health is common in greyhounds, with a high level of dental and gum ('periodontal') disease seen even in young greyhounds. This condition must not be overlooked - a low-grade infection can significantly affect the greyhound's general health and race performance. Veterinary advice should be obtained on appropriate preventative dietary options, and veterinary treatment is required for dental disease.



Managing stress

Good greyhound trainers will monitor greyhounds for early signs of stress and poor acclimatisation to their environment and manage exposure to new skills and experiences which often cause stress or anxiety.

For example, changing kennels, or introduction to a new and larger yard, a smaller kennel or new trailer, or a new handler, should follow a program of gradual introduction to build trust and familiarity. If the greyhound does not show obvious signs of improvement over a period of two to three days, a veterinarian should be consulted.

9. Injury prevention and management

Poor management of greyhounds or their environment can predispose to accident and injury, especially when introduced to racing and training environments. Participants must recognise and monitor their greyhound for signs of illness or injury and take appropriate advice and action.

Every trainer should always have a simple first aid kit available and be able to apply basic first aid to greyhounds in their care. All animals can bite if they are in pain, so muzzling should be considered for an injured greyhound before examining or moving it to protect yourself and others.

Signs of injury and sickness

If a participant knows what their greyhound looks like when it is healthy and well, they are generally better at picking up subtle changes in behaviour or gait suggesting illness or injury

Some injuries are obvious. Others can be so mild that they take an experienced and watchful eye to detect. Being able to identify minor changes can mean that the injury is treated early and correctly, reducing the risk of it worsening and potentially ruining the greyhound's career. Participants who suspect their greyhound may be unwell must seek veterinary treatment urgently.

Assessing gait and movement

Lameness may be very obvious, with the greyhound not wanting to put weight on one of its legs, or it may be harder to see. Sometimes a race video of the greyhound's action may help to pinpoint a change in movement.

Proper diagnosis of significant or prolonged lameness requires the participant to take the greyhound to a veterinarian to exclude a possible fracture or other bone issue, provide appropriate treatment or pain management, and ensure medications are prescribed and managed properly.

Participants should check their greyhound over regularly by feeling for any changes with their hands and fingers. By following a routine, the greyhound can be checked from head to toe in a relatively short time without missing anything along the way, and seek veterinary treatment if pain, swelling or heat is noticed.

If a muscle injury is suspected or detected it is important that it is dealt with properly straight away. Depending on the severity of the injury your veterinarian may recommend rest, ice packs, anti-inflammatory treatment, massage, stretching or the use of one of the therapies designed to help heal the muscle tissue

Return to work after recovery must be gradual and according to the treating veterinarian's advice. A properly managed return to work can assist in recovery, but newly healed bone and soft tissue may not be at full strength and may predispose to further injury. A proper warm up and cool down before and after exercise will also help prevent further muscle damage.

Participants may read 'Care of the Racing and Retired Greyhound' (Blythe LL, Gannon JR, Craig AM, Fegan, DP, 2007) to better understand common muscle injuries and should ask their greyhound veterinarian to demonstrate how to conduct basic checks, what to feel for and when.

Feet and paws

Healthy strong feet with nails, pads and webbing in good condition and free of injury are critical for a racing greyhound's performance. Feet need to be checked thoroughly after every run for cuts and cracks, uneven wear, papillomas (warts) and corns (painful growths in the pads), damage or soreness, and problems investigated.

Where participants notice swollen or painful joints, or changes in movement, participants should have their greyhound checked by a veterinarian to diagnose and discuss treatment options to offer the best chance of early recovery and minimise long-term problems.



Physiotherapy and massage

Physiotherapy and massage can be used to help prevent injuries by preparing the greyhound's muscles for a race, and can also be used to help treat problem areas when there has been an injury to a specific area.

Many greyhound veterinarians will recommend massage of injured areas, with gentle stretching and flexing to assist with improving the range of movement of a joint. Ask for a demonstration from a greyhound veterinarian of the right amount to avoid contributing to further injury of damaged tissue.

10. Prohibited Substances: the Commission's 'Swabbing' Program

The reputation of the greyhound racing industry depends on every greyhound having the chance of a fair run. Punters must be able to bet on greyhounds based on their true performance, rather than results that are due to artificial enhancements.

Racing drug-free is also critical to the welfare of the greyhounds. Greyhounds should be allowed to fully recover from any illness or injury and should not resume a heavy exercise program or return to racing while still being treated for an injury or illness other than with veterinary advice.

Medications may mask pain and injury sufficiently to get the dog to run, but the risk to the dog of aggravating the injury or breaking down completely is significant and unacceptable.

Causing or allowing a greyhound to race with a prohibited substance in its system is illegal and there are significant penalties for participants involved, and the greyhound, for doing so.

The Commission runs a comprehensive 'swabbing' (testing) program to detect prohibited substances and undertake disciplinary action to deter and punish.

Prohibited Substances

Prohibited Substance (PS) offences are 'strict liability' offences, which means that trainers will be charged if their greyhound breaches the rule, regardless of how the prohibited substance got into the greyhound's system. This is like speeding – if you are caught speeding, you will be issued a penalty regardless of whether you were aware that you were speeding or intended to do so.

Trainers need to know which substances are prohibited by the Greyhound Racing Rules. The list includes Permanently Banned Prohibited Substances (PBPS) which may not be used on a greyhound or in the possession of a participant at any time, and other Prohibited Substances which must be below a threshold level if detected in a swabbed greyhound.

Prohibited Substances could be present in medications, treatments or supplements. It is critical that participants understand all the components present in a medication or supplement so they don't administer a PS or PBPS by mistake. If a PS or PBPS is detected in a race-day or an out-of-competition swab, it is not a defence to the charge (or an excuse) that the participant didn't know what was in the medication. Disciplinary action will still be taken to protect greyhound welfare and racing integrity.

The Code of Practice and the Greyhound Racing Rules require trainers to keep a treatment record book for each greyhound - a complete health care and veterinary history which stays with the greyhound for life even if it moves to a different owner or trainer.

The treatment record book must include records of administration of any treatments, medications and procedures to the greyhounds.

Greyhound Health Assistants should remind participants to enter the details of any therapies administered into their greyhound's treatment book.

The PS and PBS lists include illegal substances such as cocaine and methamphetamine, while some are medications only available with a veterinary prescription including steroids and anti-inflammatories. Sometimes topical medications available over the counter can include some of these substances and may be absorbed through the skin or mouth and cause a positive swab.

Participants must ensure that their greyhounds do not race with banned substances in their system under any circumstances and must avoid using or allowing use of any substances which could result in a positive swab. Veterinarians can advise on the recommended withholding periods for common medications given to greyhounds, but the trainer is the person responsible for ensuring a greyhound does not return a positive swab.

Prescription medications

Prescription medications can only be prescribed for animals in accordance with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation by a registered veterinary practitioner for an animal under their care. A therapeutic need must exist for that substance in that animal, and there must be a genuine professional relationship between veterinarian, client and patient.

It is an offence to prescribe or dispense prescription medications for veterinary treatment of animals unless authorised under the legislation. Greyhound Health Assistants under the *Greyhound Racing Act 2017* are NOT permitted by their registration under this Act to prescribe or dispense restricted medications, and will be subject to disciplinary action and/or prosecution if found to be doing so.

Prescription medications include antibiotics, analgesics (pain killers) and anti-inflammatories. Drugs in this category are generally those that fall into Schedule 4 or Schedule 8 of the NSW Poisons legislation and are also listed in the Greyhound Racing Rules.

Non-prescription medications

Medications available over the counter without prescription includes those sold at pharmacies, pet stores, produce merchants and online. Participants should be aware that such medications may contain some Prohibited Substances under the Rules and cause a positive swab. Participants must seek advice from a veterinary practitioner before administering these products to a greyhound.





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