

## **2007 Statistics Reported by Accredited Laboratories**

### **Questions & Answers**

The following report is a compilation of statistics provided by the 33 WADA-accredited laboratories for the year 2007.

#### **What does this report of Adverse Analytical Findings represent?**

The statistics report Adverse Analytical Findings, the presence of prohibited substances or methods in samples, as reported to the relevant anti-doping organizations (ADOs) by the laboratories.

These are only analytical reports provided by the laboratories. These reports are all subject to the results management process conducted by ADOs, which includes matching with Therapeutic Uses Exemptions (TUEs) and longitudinal studies. Therefore, the number of Adverse Analytical Findings reported by laboratories may not correspond with the number of cases sanctioned by ADOs.

#### **Does this data represent the number of sanctioned cases?**

No.

Again, the Adverse Analytical Findings (AAF) in this report should not be confused with adjudicated or sanctioned Anti-Doping Rules Violations (ADRV) for several reasons.

First, these figures may contain findings that underwent the Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) approval process.

In addition, some Adverse Analytical Findings may correspond to multiple measurements performed on the same athlete, such as in cases of longitudinal studies in testosterone (i.e., tracking the testosterone level of one athlete over a period of time).

In 2005, WADA began the roll out of ADAMS (Anti-Doping Administration & Management System), a web-based database management tool for athletes and anti-doping organizations. ADAMS is a platform for result management, administration of TUEs, athlete whereabouts information, and test distribution planning.

With the full adoption of ADAMS by stakeholders, the sporting community will have a transparent means for tracking results, from collection to sanction, while respecting confidentiality. In addition, complete analysis of data will be available, including linking Adverse Analytical Findings to TUEs and sanctioned cases.

In the interim, International Federations (IF) and National Anti-Doping Organizations (NADO), as part of their Code responsibilities, are obliged to report their testing statistics directly to WADA at least annually; also as required by the Code, WADA publicly reports the data received from IFs and NADOs. Click [here](#) to go to the IF – NADO Testing Statistics page for more information.

### **How do the 2007 statistics compare to the 2006 statistics?**

More than 25,000 more samples were analysed in 2007 than in 2006. (A total of 223,898 samples were analysed in 2007.)

There was an increase in the number of Adverse Analytical Findings—from 3,887 (2006) to 4,402 (2007).

There was a slight increase in the global percentage of Adverse Analytical Findings—from 1.96% (2006) to 1.97% (2007)—representing a 0.5% increase.

### **Are the statistics all inclusive?**

The statistics include all analyses conducted by all 33 WADA-accredited laboratories for in- and out-of-competition testing in the year 2007.

### **Which disciplines and sports organizations are included within the sports listed?**

WADA does not have this information. The sports and disciplines listed are reported by laboratories as they have been designated on the doping control at the time of sample collection. In addition, some generic descriptions vary from country to country (e.g. football and hockey).

### **Is there a minimum number of tests that must be done?**

The International Standards for Laboratories, under the World Anti-Doping Code, requires that a WADA-accredited laboratory perform analysis on a minimum of 1,500 tests per year. Any accredited laboratory that does not meet the 1,500 minimum is monitored closely by WADA who oversees accreditation and re-accreditation.

### **What are “WADA-accredited” laboratories?**

Laboratory accreditation guidelines are set forth in the International Standard for Laboratories, under the World Anti-Doping Code. The purpose of the Standards is to ensure laboratory production of valid test results and evidentiary data and to achieve uniform and harmonized results from all accredited anti-doping laboratories.

In January 2004, WADA assumed responsibility for accreditation and re-accreditation of laboratories and developed and implemented the International Standard for Laboratories in order to establish harmonized performance and accountability under the Code. Prior to 2004, the International Olympic Committee oversaw anti-doping laboratories.

In 2007, there were 33 accredited laboratories reporting results to WADA.

### **How does WADA monitor laboratory performance?**

The WADA Proficiency Testing (PT) Program is designed and conducted to evaluate laboratory performance as well as to improve test result uniformity between WADA-accredited laboratories.

On a quarterly basis, WADA distributes at least 5 Blind PT Samples to all WADA-accredited laboratories and probationary laboratories (accepted into the probationary phase of accreditation) for the purpose of evaluating laboratory performance. The PT challenge may consist of blank urines, adulterated urines, or urines containing one or more Adverse Analytical Finding and can be representative of any of the drug classes of the Prohibited List. The laboratories are blind to the contents of the samples and utilize their full menu of the routine laboratory testing procedures. The results of the sample analysis and associated documentation are reported to WADA within a determined time frame.

In addition laboratories receive double blind Proficiency samples. The samples may consist of blank urines, adulterated urines, or urines containing one or more Adverse Analytical Finding and which are indistinguishable from normal testing samples. The laboratories will be unable to identify the sample as a PT sample.

WADA then evaluates the laboratory results based on the proper identification and determination of concentration, if applicable, of the target substance(s). Satisfactory performance in the WADA PT program is required to maintain WADA Accreditation. Unsatisfactory performance can lead to possible actions ranging from laboratory corrective action to suspension or revocation of WADA accreditation dependent on the severity of the noncompliance(s).

**Why is there such a discrepancy in the number of samples analyzed by the laboratories?**

The number of samples analyzed by any particular laboratory depends primarily on the development of the National Anti-Doping Program in the associated region. The number of international events hosted by the region, as well as the anti-doping programs associated with professional leagues and sports organizations outside of the Olympic movement, also plays a role.

**Why do some laboratories show such high positive results and other such low ones?**

The percentage of Adverse Analytical Findings from laboratory to laboratory may be attributed to many factors, including the extent to which the National Anti-Doping Program conducts no-notice testing, the type of sports within the laboratory's testing population, as well as the lists of prohibited substances from sports organizations and professional leagues outside the Olympic movement.