

HORSE PROTECTION PROGRAM
DEFINITIONS OF DRUGS/METABOLITES IDENTIFIED

Substance	Description
3-hydroxylidocaine	Metabolite of the local anesthetic and systemic drug lidocaine when metabolized by a horse.
3-hydroxymepivacaine	Metabolite processed by horses after receiving an injection of the local anesthetic mepivacaine.
Acepromazine	Phenothiazine tranquilizer is used to calm anxiety, ease trailer loading, and assist with minor procedures like clipping or farrier work. It lowers blood pressure and relaxes muscles but provides no pain relief.
Beta/Dexamethasone	Potent prescription corticosteroid medications used in horses to treat severe inflammation, pain, and immune-mediated issues.
Diclofenac	Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID); used to control pain and inflammation associated with osteoarthritis in the tarsal, carpal, metacarpophalangeal, metatarsophalangeal, and proximal interphalangeal joints in horses.
Firocoxib	NSAID in the COX-2 inhibitor class. Used to reduce joint pain and inflammation from osteoarthritis.
2-1-hydroxyethylpromazine sulfoxide (2-1-HEPS, Acepromazine Metabolite)	Metabolite of the commonly used equine tranquilizer acepromazine. While acepromazine clears from a horse's blood relatively quickly, HEPS and other metabolites remain detectable in plasma and urine for significantly longer periods.
Ketoprofen	NSAID used to relieve pain, inflammation, and fever from musculoskeletal disorders in horses. Treats joint pain, stiffness, and inflammation from conditions like osteoarthritis and chronic laminitis.
Lidocaine	Local anesthetic and systemic drug applied for nerve blocks during lameness exams, wound repairs, or skin desensitization.
Mepivacaine	Fast-acting local anesthetic used in horses for diagnostic lameness nerve blocks, joint anesthesia, and minor surgeries. Numbs specific nerves (like palmar digital blocks) to isolate foot or limb pain.
Methylprednisolone	Strong steroid medication used for horses to treat swelling and pain.
O-desmethyl pyrilamine (O-DMP)	Pyrilamine is used to treat allergic conditions, skin rashes and hives. It's quickly processed into a metabolite O-DMP. Antihistamines can produce central nervous system effects. Pyrilamine and O-DMP are strictly regulated in racing and competition horses.
Romifidine	Potent intravenous sedative and analgesic drug used in adult horses. It belongs to the alpha-2-adrenergic agonist family, similar to xylazine and detomidine, and is typically used to ease handling, clinical exams, minor surgeries, and pre-anesthesia.
Tripelennamine	Fast-acting injectable antihistamine. It competitively inhibits histamine binding at the H1 receptors on sensitive cells in the respiratory tract, intestines, blood vessels, and skin. When compared to other antihistamines, tripelennamine has minimal anticholinergic properties and is only moderately sedating.