

## Tennis Anti-Doping Programme Summary of Major Modifications and Explanatory Notes 2024

### 2024 PROHIBITED LIST

Subclasses of sections S1, S2, S4, M1, M2, M3 and S6 of the Prohibited List were renumbered for better clarity throughout the document to avoid any misinterpretation of subclasses but there was no change in classification.

**From 1 January 2024, tramadol will be added to the S7 (narcotics) category of the WADA Prohibited List. This means it will be banned in-competition only. More information is covered under S7 below.**

### SUBSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED AT ALL TIMES (IN- AND OUT-OF-COMPETITION)

#### PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES

##### **S0. Non-Approved Substances**

2,4-Dinitrophenol (DNP) and troponin activators (e.g. Reldesemtiv and Tirasemtiv) were listed as examples

##### **S1. Anabolic Agents**

Trestolone (7 $\alpha$ -methyl-19-nortestosterone, MENT), dimethandrolone (7 $\alpha$ ,11 $\beta$ -Dimethyl-19-nortestosterone) and 11  $\beta$ -methyl-19 nortestosterone were added as examples of nandrolone (19-nortestosterone) analogues.

##### **S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors, Related Substances, and Mimetics**

S2.2.1 was reworded under the heading of “Testosterone-stimulating peptides in males” for clarity. This specifies that buserelin, deslorelin, goserelin, histrelin, leuprorelin, nafarelin and triptorelin are examples of Gonadotrophin-Releasing Hormone (GnRH) agonist analogues, with histrelin added as a new example.

Kisspeptin and its agonist analogues, which act to stimulate GnRH secretion, and consequently testosterone, were also added.

S2.2.2 : Tetracosactide (ACTH 1-24) was added as an example, as it is the first 24 amino acid portion of natural corticotrophin (ACTH), and possesses the full biological activity of the natural hormone.

S2.2.4: Capromorelin and ibutamoren (MK-677) were added as examples of growth hormone secretagogues (GHS), which are mimetics of the natural hormone, ghrelin, that stimulates the production of growth hormone (GH) and, in turn, insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1).

S2.3: The INN name for recombinant human IGF-1, mecasermin, was added.

#### **S4. Hormone and Metabolic Modulators**

S4.4.1 was updated to include Rev-Erb- $\alpha$  agonists and as example, SR9011 was added and SR9009 was relocated.

#### **S5. Diuretics and Masking Agents**

Editorial changes were made to section S5 to improve clarity. Conivaptan and mozavaptan were added as further examples of vaptan drugs.

### **PROHIBITED METHODS**

#### **M1. Manipulation of Blood and Blood Components**

Donation by Athletes of plasma or plasma components by plasmapheresis is no longer prohibited when performed in a registered collection center.

### **SUSTANCES AND METHODS PROHIBITED IN-COMPETITION**

#### **PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES**

##### **S6. Stimulants**

2-phenylpropan-1-amine (BMPEA,  $\beta$ -methylphenethylamine) was added as an example of a specified stimulant due to its presence in dietary supplements.

Tramazoline was added as an imidazoline derivatives under Exceptions.

##### **S7. Narcotics**

Tramadol is prohibited In-Competition as of 1 January 2024 as approved by the Executive Committee on 23 September 2022. Tramadol has been on the WADA Monitoring Program for some years. Monitoring data has indicated significant Use in sports including cycling, rugby and football. Tramadol abuse, with its dose-dependent risks of physical dependence, opiate use disorder and overdoses in the general population, is of concern and has led to it being a controlled drug in many countries. Research studies funded by WADA have confirmed the potential for tramadol to enhance physical performance in sports. The recommended washout period § has been published by WADA, see guidance [here](#).

§ The “washout period” refers to the time from the last administered dose to the time of the start of the In-Competition period (i.e. beginning at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate, unless a different period was approved by WADA for a given sport).

## S9. Glucocorticoids

The minimum washout periods following rectal administration of glucocorticoids are now included in the Glucocorticoid Washout Table; glucocorticoids remain prohibited In-Competition when administered by the rectal route. These washout periods are based on the use of these medications according to the maximum manufacturer’s licensed doses:

Route	Glucocorticoid	Washout period*
Oral**	All glucocorticoids	3 days
	Except: triamcinolone; triamcinolone acetonide	10 days
Intramuscular	Betamethasone; dexamethasone; methylprednisolone	5 days
	Prednisolone; prednisone	10 days
	Triamcinolone acetonide	60 days
Local injections (including periarticular, intra-articular, peritendinous and intratendinous)	All glucocorticoids;	3 days
	Except: prednisolone; prednisone; triamcinolone acetonide; triamcinolone hexacetonide	10 days
Rectal	All glucocorticoids;	3 days
	Except: triamcinolone diacetate; triamcinolone acetonide	10 days

\*The “washout period” refers to the time from the last administered dose to the time of the start of the In Competition period (i.e. beginning at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a Competition in which the Athlete is scheduled to participate, unless a different period was approved by WADA for a given sport). This is to allow elimination of the glucocorticoid to below the reporting level.

\*\* Oral routes also include e.g. oromucosal, buccal, gingival and sublingual.

The Washout Period Table is also found in the List [FAQ](#).

## MONITORING PROGRAM

Salmeterol and vilanterol were removed as the required prevalence data were obtained. Tramadol was removed as it is now prohibited under S7: Narcotics.

Tapentadol and dihydrocodeine were added to monitor patterns of use In Competition.

The GLP-1 analogue semaglutide was added to examine the prevalence and pattern of use in sport.

For further information on previous modifications and clarifications, please consult the [Prohibited List Frequently Asked Questions](#).