

**In the matter of the Canadian Anti-Doping Program;**

**And in the matter of an anti-doping rule violation by Amanda Chudoba  
Obrigewitch asserted by the Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport;**

File Outcome Summary

**Summary**

1. The Canadian Centre for Ethics in Sport (CCES) conducted an in-competition sample collection session on May 18, 2019, in Tofield, AB.
2. Ms. Amanda Chudoba Obrigewitch (“the athlete”) was selected for doping control. The sample provided by the athlete returned an adverse finding for Hydrochlorothiazide and metabolite, a specified substance.
3. Following receipt of the CCES’ assertion of an anti-doping rule violation for the presence of Hydrochlorothiazide and metabolite, the athlete accepted the anti-doping rule violation and waived her right to a hearing.

**Jurisdiction**

4. The CCES is an independent not-for-profit organization incorporated under the federal laws of Canada that promotes ethical conduct in all aspects of sport in Canada. The CCES also maintains and carries out the CADP, including providing anti-doping services to national sport organizations and their members.
5. As Canada’s national anti-doping organization, the CCES is in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code (Code) and its mandatory International Standards. The CCES has implemented the Code and its mandatory International Standards through the CADP, the domestic rules which govern this proceeding. The purpose of the Code and of the CADP is to protect the rights of athletes to fair competition.
6. The athlete is a member of and participates in the sport of Shooting with the Shooting Federation of Canada (SFC). According to Part C, Rule 1.3 of the CADP, the CADP provisions apply to all members of, and participants in the activities of, sport organizations adopting it. The CADP was issued for adoption by Canadian sport organizations on October 1, 2014, and became operational on January 1, 2015. SFC adopted the CADP on December 17, 2014. Therefore, as a member of SFC and/or as a participant in SFC sport activities, the athlete is subject to the Rules of the CADP.

**Doping Control**

7. On May 18, 2019, the CCES conducted an in-competition doping control session in Tofield, AB. Testing was conducted on SFC athletes as part of the CCES’ domestic test distribution plan, all pursuant to the CADP.

8. The athlete was notified for doping control and, together with the Doping Control Officer (DCO) from the CCES, completed the sample collection process. The athlete's sample code number was 4317263.
9. On May 22, 2019, the athlete's sample was received by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) accredited laboratory, the INRS-Institut Armand-Frappier (INRS), in Laval, QC.

### **Results Management**

10. The adverse analytical finding was received from the INRS on June 7, 2019. The Certificate of Analysis indicated the presence of Hydrochlorothiazide and metabolite.
11. Hydrochlorothiazide is classified as a prohibited substance (specified substance) on the 2019 WADA Prohibited List.
12. On June 21, 2019, the athlete accepted a Voluntary Provisional Suspension.
13. On June 24, 2019, the CCES formally asserted a violation against the athlete for the presence of a specified substance.
14. In accordance with CADP Rule 10.2.2, the standard sanction for an anti-doping rule violation involving the presence of a specified substance is a two (2) year period of ineligibility.
15. However, following an evaluation of all the relevant facts including the athlete's explanation the CCES has determined that the athlete was not at significant fault or negligence for the violation. Further, the CCES has evaluated the athlete's degree of fault for the violation, considers it to be low and therefore has concluded that a reduction in sanction is warranted in accordance with CADP Rule 10.5.1.1. The CCES' rationale for this outcome is the following:
  - i) The athlete was at all times using Hydrochlorothiazide for therapeutic purposes consistent with a pre-existing diagnosis and pursuant to a valid prescription properly obtained from her physician.
  - ii) The athlete was using the medication Hydrochlorothiazide precisely as directed by her physician.
  - iii) Although the athlete was subsequently granted a TUE for the use of Hydrochlorothiazide, as an athlete in the National Athlete Pool (NAP) the athlete was required to have a TUE in advance - prior to using Hydrochlorothiazide in-competition.
  - iv) The athlete was careless in not filing her TUE application on time.

16. Therefore, as this would be a first violation involving a specified substance, and after consideration for the factors outlined above, the CCES determined that the sanction for this violation should be a one (1) month period of ineligibility (in accordance with Rule 10.5.1.1 of the CADP).

**Confirmation of Violation and Sanction**

17. On June 25, 2019, in response to the CCES' assertion, the athlete admitted to the anti-doping rule violation in a timely fashion in accordance with CADP Rule 10.11.2. The athlete further waived her right to a hearing and accepted the one (1) month period of ineligibility proposed by the CCES.

18. When an athlete facing a period of ineligibility admits a violation in a timely fashion in accordance with CADP Rule 10.11.2, any sanction imposed may start as early as the date of sample collection. However, in accordance with CADP rule 10.11.2, at least 50% of the sanction (2 weeks) must be served after the date the athlete accepted the sanction). Therefore, as the athlete accepted a Voluntary Provisional Suspension on June 21, 2019, the one (1) month sanction formally concludes on July 5, 2019.

19. The CCES now considers this case closed.

Dated at Ottawa, Ontario this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of July 2019.



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Jeremy Luke  
Senior Director, Sport Integrity  
CCES