

# INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

## IOC DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION DECISION

### REGARDING SVETLANA TERENCEVA BORN ON 23 SEPTEMBER 1983, ATHLETE, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, ICE HOCKEY

1. Ms Svetlana Terenteva, (hereinafter the “**Athlete**”) was accredited as a participant in the XXI Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver in 2010 (hereafter the “**Games**”).
2. The Athlete was requested, in the afternoon of 6 February 2010 at the UBC Thunderbird Arena in Vancouver, to provide a urine sample for a pre-competition doping control.
3. Pursuant to Article 6.2.1 of the *IOC Anti-Doping Rules Applicable to the XXI Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver in 2010* (the “**Rules**”), Dr Patrick Schamasch (the “**IOC Medical Director**”), as representative of the Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission, was informed at approximately 10:00 p.m. on 8 February 2010, by the Head of the WADA Accredited Laboratory in Vancouver, of an adverse analytical finding on the A sample of the above-noted urine.
4. Pursuant to Article 6.2.2 of the *Rules*, the IOC Medical Director determined that the above-noted A sample belonged to the Athlete, and verified that it did in fact give rise to an adverse analytical finding. He also determined that there was no apparent departure from the International Standards for Testing or the International Standards for Laboratories that undermined the validity of the adverse analytical finding.
5. Pursuant to Article 6.2.3 of the *Rules*, the IOC Medical Director immediately informed the IOC President, Dr Jacques Rogge, of the existence of the adverse analytical finding and the essential details available to him concerning the case.
6. Pursuant to Article 6.2.5 of the *Rules*, the IOC President, by letter dated 9 February 2010, set up a Disciplinary Commission, consisting of:
  - Thomas Bach (Chairman)
  - Denis Oswald
  - Frank Fredericks

The IOC President also informed the Disciplinary Commission that, pursuant to Rule 23.2.4 of the Olympic Charter and Article 6.1.4 of the *Rules*, the decision of the Disciplinary Commission in this case would constitute the decision of the IOC.

7. Pursuant to Article 6.2.6 of the *Rules*, by letter dated 9 February 2010 notified to the Athlete, to the Chef de Mission of the NOC of the Russian Federation (hereafter the “**ROC**”), Vladimir Vassin, to the International Ice Hockey Federation and to the Head of the Independent Observers’ Programme, the IOC President advised of the above-mentioned adverse analytical finding and of the time, date and place of the hearing of the Disciplinary Commission regarding this case.

The analytical report of the laboratory analysis of the A sample, issued by the WADA Accredited Laboratory in Vancouver and attached to the above-mentioned letter dated 9 February 2010, indicated the presence of the prohibited substance, tuaminoheptane.

8. Tuaminoheptane is a prohibited substance in competition but not out of competition.
9. The Chef de Mission of the ROC indicated, by letter dated 9 February 2009, that the Athlete confirmed the result of the A sample and stated that "it is not necessary to open the B sample for control."
10. The Disciplinary Commission held a hearing on 10 February 2010, at approximately 1:45 p.m., at the Westin Bayshore Hotel, IOC Executive Board Room, in the presence of a delegation from the ROC (hereinafter the "**Delegation**") comprised of:

Svetlana Terenteva, Athlete  
Maxim Kanareykin, Team Manager  
Dr Konstantin Vyrupaev, Team Doctor  
Georgy Mnatsakanov, Administrative Personnel
11. The International Ice Hockey Federation (hereafter the "**IIHF**") was represented at the hearing by:

Horst Lichtner, Secretary General  
Jan-Ake Edvinsson, Technical Delegate
12. Also attending the hearing were:

Dr Patrick Schamasch, IOC Medical Director  
Howard Stupp, IOC Director of Legal Affairs  
Christian Thill, IOC Doping Control Administrative Coordinator  
Andre Sabbah, IOC Legal Counsel  
Me François Carrard, IOC Counsel  
Sarah Friberg, Soheyla Benham, Susan Greinig, Assistants  
Kate Horan, Minute-taker
13. The Delegation had been informed of the results of the laboratory analysis of the A sample which, according to the analysis report prepared by the Head of the WADA Accredited Laboratory, indicated the presence of the prohibited substance, tuaminoheptane.
14. The Delegation did not have any objection as to the conduct of the disciplinary procedure, in accordance with Article 6 of the *Rules*, with respect to the alleged anti-doping rule violation.
15. At the hearing, the Athlete stated that she suffered from a bad head cold in January, and that the medication she had taken until then was not effective. She then went to a hospital in her home town of Pervouralsk, Russia, where a physician had given her a prescription for Rhinofluimucil. The Athlete provided a copy of the prescription to the Disciplinary Commission. The Athlete further explained that while the other medications she had taken had failed, Rhinofluimucil was helping her condition. The Athlete added that, at the hospital, she had mentioned to the physician, who was not a sports physician that she might be competing in the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Games.
16. The Athlete stated that she stopped using Rhinofluimucil on 3 February 2010, as she knew the substance would be prohibited during the Period of the Olympic Games, starting on 4 February 2010, during which she would not be able to use it anymore.
17. The Athlete informed the Disciplinary Commission that, after 3 February 2010, she travelled from her home town to Moscow, which she left in the early morning of 5 February 2010 and arrived in Vancouver on the evening of the same day. The Athlete stated that, on 6 February 2010, she had provided the urine sample, after a practice

- session, pursuant to a pre-competition doping control. The Athlete explained that her team doctor knew that she was taking Rhinofluimucil.
18. When asked by the Disciplinary Commission why she had disclosed all of the medications she was taking (including Mildronat, Gyponix, Nitrix, 5 Tetra and Otrivin), and not Rhinofluimucil, the athlete stated that, at the time she filled out the form, she was jet-lagged, dazed and tired and had forgotten to mention it.
  19. The athlete emphasized the fact that she had taken Rhinofluimucil while in Russia to combat her head cold and certainly not to boost her performance in any way.
  20. In response to a question from the Disciplinary Commission, the IOC Medical Director stated that tuaminoheptane was on the WADA 2010 Prohibited List (hereafter the "**List**") and that it was a light stimulant that was found in many inhalers and nasal sprays, including Rhinofluimucil, and which, depending on the country, was sold over the counter. The IOC Medical Director further indicated that Rhinofluimucil was an effective treatment for clearing up sinus problems.
  21. After hearing the Delegation and the arguments it put forward, the Disciplinary Commission retired in order to deliberate.
  22. The Disciplinary Commission unanimously concluded that the Athlete had committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 2.1 of the World Anti-Doping Code, (hereafter the "**Code**") and Articles 2 and 12 of the *Rules*, in that there was the presence of the prohibited substance, tuaminoheptane, in her body, regardless of the date she had taken Rhinofluimucil, since the substance was in her body on 6 February 2010, the day upon which the sample was taken, during the Period of the Olympic Games.
  23. The Disciplinary Commission also noted that:
    - (i) the Athlete spontaneously declared that, knowing Rhinofluimucil was a prohibited "in competition" substance, she had therefore stopped taking it on 3 February 2010;
    - (ii) the Athlete admitted the use of a prohibited substance and confirmed the result of the A sample, and therefore refrained from asking that the B sample be opened for analysis;
    - (iii) the Athlete's use of Rhinofluimucil was during an out of competition period, at which time (subject to Paragraph 22 above) the use of the substance was not prohibited;
    - (iv) the prohibited substance, tuaminoheptane, would be out of her system well before the date of the Athlete's first competition at the Vancouver Games, namely, 14 February 2010;
    - (v) the Russian team doctor was aware that the Athlete had been taking Rhinofluimucil;
    - (vi) the Athlete was totally open and cooperative;
    - (vii) this was the Athlete's first violation during her long career, having participated in the World Championship on four occasions since 2001.
  24. The Disciplinary Commission considers that the Athlete should be more vigilant in the future with regard to taking any medication and that delegation of the Russian Federation should be more vigilant with regard to any and all medications taken by athletes of the

Russian Federation, and to do everything in its power to be in full compliance with all requirements of the IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the XXI Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver, 2010, the World Anti-Doping Code, and the fight against doping and to avoid a recurrence of this situation in the future.

CONSIDERING the above, pursuant to the *IOC Anti-Doping Rules applicable to the XXI Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver, 2010* and, in particular, Articles 1.2 and 2 thereof and pursuant to the Olympic Charter and, in particular, Rule 44 thereof, and pursuant to the World Anti-Doping Code, and, in particular, Article 2.1 and 10.4 thereof

THE DISCIPLINARY COMMISSION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE  
DECIDES

- I. The athlete, Svetlana Terenteva, Russian Federation, Ice Hockey, is issued a reprimand;
- II. The NOC of the Russian Federation is reminded to ensure, by all means, that the athletes and officials of its delegation comply with all anti-doping rules;
- III. To forward this Decision to the International Ice Hockey Federation for any further action within its own competence, as it may deem appropriate; and
- IV. This decision shall enter into force immediately.

Vancouver, 11 February 2010

The IOC Disciplinary Commission

Thomas BACH  
Chairman

Denis Oswald

Frank Fredericks