

Floroplus

Stewards Summary

Review of race:

Floroplus was making up ground going into the stretch in his typical fashion, when he was pulled up abruptly near the 1/16 pole. It was apparent that he had suffered a serious injury and was attended to by the KHRC veterinarians.

Trainer:

Peydon Pelphey stated that the horse had been claimed two starts prior at Indiana Grand and that he had been in his care for about 60 days. The horse had won four out of his recent five starts which included a several month break between Turfway Park and Indiana Grand. He said that the horse was a good, honest horse that he really liked and he was pleased with the claim. The old class horse had no soundness issues and required minimal veterinary care, including some chiropractic work. Pelphey stated he thought that the turf course was not in the best condition, and cited that fact as the likely cause of the incident.

Jockey:

Julien Leparoux stated that he had never been aboard the horse in a race or a morning workout. He said that the horse warmed up to his liking in the post parade, and he had no concern about his soundness. He did say that the horse seemed to be a bit nervous, but didn't know if that was unusual as he hadn't previously been around the horse. He said that the horse was hitting the ground well and changing leads fine during the race. The horse was making a run when the incident occurred without warning. Leparoux thought that the turf course was in pretty good shape.

Veterinary Review

- This 7-year-old gelding, owned and trained by Peydon Pelphey, raced at Kentucky Downs on September 8, 2021, in the 2nd race, a Starter Allowance for \$10,000 run at 6 ½ furlongs over a firm turf course.
- The gelding was gaining ground from the back of the pack when he was pulled up near the 1/16th pole. The on-track KHRC veterinarian called for the equine ambulance and administered a sedative/analgesic to assist in loading onto the ambulance. The gelding was taken back to his barn for further evaluation. After consulting with the private veterinarian, the gelding was euthanized due to the severity of his injury and a poor prognosis.
- The body was submitted to the University of Kentucky Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory for necropsy.

Review of pre-race exam findings and exam history

- A review of pre-race exam findings for the Case horse and unaffected cohorts (Controls) from the same race was performed. These horses were moderately campaigned in their racing careers. Pre-race exam findings were consistent with horses at this stage of their careers. All horses in this race were deemed sound in the pre-race exams with no persistent gait abnormalities noted. Scrutiny during the warmup on track prior to the race revealed no gait abnormalities.

Review of the 60-day treatment report

The trainer's veterinarian provided veterinary records for the previous 60 days. Veterinary work was routine and very minimal.

Analysis of risk factors and other criteria (case horse compared to uninjured cohorts)

- Age at first start
Case horse: 940 days
Controls range: 863-1023 days
Controls mean: 1193 days
Comments: Within the range of controls.
- Age at first breeze
Case horse: 792 days
Controls range: 784-1277 days
Controls mean: 919 days
Comments: Within the range of controls.
- Age on 9/8/2021
Case horse: 2744 days
Controls range: 1224-2757 days
Controls mean: 1962 days
Comments: Within the range of controls. Horses in this race ranged from 3-7 years old.
- Owner/breeder?
Case horse: No
Controls horses: No: 7/7
- Horse acquired through claim?
Case horse: Yes
Control horses: Yes: 3/7, No: 4/7

- Days in training (1st published work to race date)
Case horse: 1952 days
Controls range: 432-1957 days
Controls mean: 1036 days
Comment: Within the range of controls. Horses in this race ranged from 3-7 years old.
- Cumulative high speed furlongs (racing and training)
Case horse: 458 f
Controls range: 134-577.5 f
Controls mean: 322.6 f
Comments: Within the range of controls.
- High speed furlongs per day in training (Day 1=date of 1st published work)
Case horse: .235 f/day
Control horses range: .161-.590 f/day
Control mean: .350 f/day
Comments: Within the range of controls.
- Interval from previous start
Case horse: 22 days
Control horses range: 15-75 days
Control horses mean: 40 days
Comment: Within the range of controls.
- First time starter?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 7/7
- Apprentice Jockey?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 7/7
- Drop in class from previous start?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 6/7, Yes: 1/7
- Double drop in class from previous start?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 7/7
- Raise in class from previous start?
Case horse: Yes
Control horses: No: 2/7, Yes: 5/7

- Number of times claimed in the preceding 6 months
Case horse: 1
Control horses: 0: 6/7, 1: 1/7
- Number of starts in preceding 30 days
Case horse: 1
Control horses: 0: 4/7, 1: 3/7
- Number of starts in preceding 60 days
Case horse: 2
Control horses: 0: 1/7, 1: 3/7, 2: 2/7, 3: 1/7
- Cumulative high-speed furlongs in preceding 30 days
Case horse: 5 f
Control horses range: 0-13 f
Control horses mean: 6.7 f
Comments: Within the range of controls.
- Cumulative high-speed furlongs in preceding 60 days
Case horse: 15 f
Control horses range: 12.5-22 f
Control horses mean: 17 f
Comments: Within the range of controls.
- Number of layoffs ≥ 30 days in preceding 6 months
Case horse: 1
Control horses: 1: 3/7, 2: 2/7, 3: 2/7
- First start off ≥ 60 day layoff?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 6/7, Yes: 1/7
- Second start off ≥ 60 day layoff?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 6/7, Yes: 1/7
- Length of ≥ 60 day layoff ending in the preceding 6 months
Case horse: 96 days
Control horses range (n=5) 60-265 days
Control horses mean: 128.2 days
- History of being vet listed
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 4/7, Yes: 3/7, 3 for medications.

Review of necropsy and Drug Testing results

- **Drug testing:** No prohibited substances detected. No therapeutic medication detected above regulatory threshold concentrations.

Note: Only blood was submitted for analysis. Urine collection does not usually occur for horses euthanized. The diagnostic laboratory is instructed to collect urine if it is present in the horse's bladder, but it rarely is. While a blood-only sample is subjected to the broadest scope of analysis possible, that scope is reduced compared to what can be applied to a paired blood/urine sample.

- **Necropsy report:**

Musculo-skeletal diagnosis: R forelimb: There were open biaxial sesamoid fractures with fetlock disarticulation. There was extensive soft tissue damage.

Stomach: There was grade 2 squamous gastric ulcer disease.

Conclusions (below)

- **Horse specific factors:** None
- **Race specific factors:** None
- **Other factors:** This gelding was acquired by this trainer recently via the claim box. Horses recently claimed are given extra scrutiny by the regulatory veterinarians for 2-3 starts after changing barns. There were no persistent gait abnormalities noted in the morning exam or during the warm-ups on the track.