

Call To Victory

Stewards Summary

Call to Victory was racing second, a length off of the leader and running easy when she was pulled up abruptly leaving the ½ mile pole. The rider dismounted after pulling her up and it was apparent that she required the assistance of the KHRC veterinarians and the horse ambulance.

Trainer:

Brendan Walsh stated that he had the horse both in Florida and Kentucky, but that she had been in training before he got her. She was stabled with Walsh at Churchill Downs and shipped to Keeneland to race. He expected her to run well although he thought the turf course was showing some wear.

Jockey:

Julien Leparoux stated that he had not previously ridden the filly, but that she warmed up well in the post parade and he had no concern about her soundness. He stated that she broke well and showed good early speed, he thought he was in good position to win the race. He said that he thought the turf course was showing some wear, possibly due to the number of races run over it.

Veterinary Review

- This 3-year-old filly, trained by Brendan Walsh and owned by Terrence Murray, Paul Braverman and the estate of Harvey Clarke, sustained an injury to her right forelimb at Keeneland on October 20th 2019 in the 6th race, an Allowance race run at 1 3/16 mile on a firm turf course.
- KHRC veterinarians administered a sedative/analgesic to assist in loading onto the horse ambulance and to minimize further injury. After consulting with the private veterinarian the decision was made to euthanize the filly due to the extent of her injuries and a bleak prognosis.
- The body was submitted to 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 lightly to moderately campaigned in their racing careers. Pre-race exam findings were consistent with horses at this stage of their careers. The pre-race exam of the case horse showed a minor gait abnormality which she warmed up out of. Exam on the track during warmups revealed no gait abnormality and the jockey confirmed this. No persistent gait abnormalities were noted in the pre-race exams or during the post parade.

Review of the 60-day treatment report

The trainer provided veterinary records for the previous 60 days. This filly received routine veterinary care as well as corticosteroid injections within 14 days of the race.

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

- Age at first start
Case horse: 1085 days
Controls range: 881-1120 days
Controls mean: 984 days
Controls median: 953 days
Comments: No significant difference from cohorts.
- Age at first breeze
Case horse: 993 days
Controls range: 788-1065 days
Controls mean: 859 days
Controls median: 818 days
Comments: No significant difference from cohorts
- Age on 10/20/2019
Case horse: 1317 days
Controls range: 1249-1708 days
Controls mean: 1510 days
Controls median: 1679 days
Comments: No difference from cohorts.
- Owner/breeder?
Case horse: No
Controls horses: Yes: 4/11 No: 7/11
- Horse acquired through claim?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 11/11
- Days in training (1st published work to race date)
Case horse: 324
Controls range: 280-891 days
Controls mean: 629 days
Controls median: 640 days
Comment: In the range of cohorts.
- Cumulative high speed furlongs (racing and training)
Case horse: 195
Controls range: 151.5-322.5
Controls mean: 228
Controls median: 211
Comments: In the range of cohorts.

- High speed furlongs per day in training (Day 1=date of 1st published work)

Case horse: .6f/day
Control horses range: .24-.55f/day
Control mean: .38f/day
Control median: .36f/day
Comments: Slightly above cohorts.

- Interval from previous start

Case horse: 24 days
Control horses range: 16-292 days
Control horses mean: 55 days
Control horses median: 30 days
Comment: In the range of cohorts.

- First time starter?

Case horse: No
Control horses: No 11/11

- Apprentice Jockey?

Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 10/11 Yes: 1/11

- Drop in class from previous start?

Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 10/11 Yes: 1/11

- Double drop in class from previous start?

Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 11/11

- Raise in class from previous start?

Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 6/11 Yes: 5/11

- Number of times claimed in the preceding 6 months

Case horse: 0
Control horses: 0: 11/11

- Number of starts in preceding 30 days

Case horse: 1
Control horses: 0: 4/11 1: 7/11

- Number of starts in preceding 60 days

Case horse: 2
Control horses: 0: 1/11 1: 5/11 2: 5/11

- Cumulative high-speed furlongs in preceding 30 days
Case horse: 19
Control horses range: 8-17
Control horses mean: 12.7
Control horses median: 12.5
Comments: Slightly above cohorts.
- Cumulative high-speed furlongs in preceding 60 days
Case horse: 36
Control horses range: 21-37.5
Control horses mean: 27.4
Control horses median: 26.5
Comments: High end of the range of cohorts
- Number of layoffs ≥ 30 days in preceding 6 months
Case horse: 4
Control horses: 1: 4/11 2: 5/11 4: 1/11 5: 1/11
- First start off ≥ 60 day layoff?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 10/11 Yes: 1/11
- Second start off ≥ 60 day layoff?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 10/11 Yes: 1/11
- Length of ≥ 60 day layoff ending in the preceding 6 months
Case horse: 0
Control horses range (n=8) 69-366
Control horses mean: 195.6
Control horses median: 206.5
- History of being vet listed
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 10/11 Yes: 1/11 (illness)
Comments:

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:

Right forelimb: There was a lateral condylar fracture which measured approximately 10 cm. in length. There was a comminuted fracture of the medial sesamoid bone. The fetlock joint was open and disarticulated, with severe soft tissue damage.

No abnormalities were present on brain, heart, spleen, kidneys, small and large intestines.

- **Conclusions:**

- **Horse specific factors:** This filly showed a mild gait abnormality in the morning exam which she warmed up out of. She was put on the watch list for the post parade watch and she warmed up well. The jockey voiced no concerns. This is not unusual to see. The corticosteroid injections within 14 days of a race is not unusual and is considered maintenance by some trainers.
- **Race specific factors:** There were no race specific factors other than the comments by the trainer and the jockey about the condition of the turf. There were three turf races that day and the rest were run without incident.