

Olly Wonder

Stewards Summary

Olly Wonder raced just off the leaders and was making a move on the outside near the ¼ pole when he was pulled up abruptly and the rider dismounted quickly. He appeared to be injured and required the assistance of the KHRC veterinarians and the horse ambulance.

Trainer:

Paulo H. Lobo stated the horse shipped into him at Keeneland in May from the owners, Brownwood Farm, where he had his early training. He then moved him to The Thoroughbred Center in mid-August, where he continued to breeze. He stated that he broke his maiden in his first start at Belterra Park, then was treated for a bad cold in early October. He ran a good race at Churchill in November, and this race was to prepare him to make his next start in a stakes race. He said that he was very sound. He also thought the racetrack was in very good shape.

Jockey:

Albin Jimenez stated that he had not been on the colt before this race and that he had not previously ridden a horse for Mr. Lobo. He said that he warmed up fine in the post parade. During the race he was impressed with his long stride. He was running strong and on his left lead in the turn, and he felt that he would easily make the lead. He did not feel anything prior to the incident, and got him pulled up quickly. He stated that the track surface was very good.

Veterinary Review

- This 2-year-old colt, trained by Paulo Lobo and owned by Brownwood Farm, LLC, sustained an injury to his left forelimb at Turfway Park on December 31st while racing in the 6th race, an allowance optional claimer for \$50,000 over a fast All Weather Track at 1 mile.
- KHRC veterinarians administered a sedative/analgesic to assist in loading onto the horse ambulance and to minimize further injury. He was ambulated off the track and the decision was made to euthanize him due to the severity of his injuries and a poor 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 campaigned in their racing careers. Pre-race exam findings were consistent with horses at this stage of their careers. All findings were minimal. The nature and extent of the findings were consistent between the Case and Controls. 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. Veterinary work was very minimal and routine.

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

- Age at first start
Case horse: 871 days
Controls range: 722-921 days
Controls mean: 839 days
Controls median: 769 days
Comments: In the range of cohorts.
- Age at first breeze
Case horse: 794 days
Controls range: 677-834 days
Controls mean: 762 days
Controls median: 769 days
Comments: In the range of cohorts.
- Age on 12/31/2019
Case horse: 974 days
Controls range: 935-1039 days
Controls mean: 996 days
Controls median: 1015 days
Comments: In the range of cohorts.
- Owner/breeder?
Case horse: No
Controls horses: No: 4/5 Yes: 1/5
- Horse acquired through claim?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 5/5
- Days in training (1st published work to race date)
Case horse: 180
Controls range: 192-279 days
Controls mean: 233.4 days
Controls median: 245 days
Comment: Slightly below cohorts.
- Cumulative high speed furlongs (racing and training)
Case horse: 89.5
Controls range: 83.5-110
Controls mean: 95.2
Controls median: 95
Comments: In the range of cohorts.

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

Case horse: .50f/day
Control horses range: .34-.46/day
Control mean: .41f/day
Control median: .42f/day
Comments: Slightly above cohorts.

- Interval from previous start

Case horse: 58 days
Control horses range: 25-65 days
Control horses mean: 40.4 days
Control horses median: 40 days
Comment: In the range of cohorts.

- First time starter?

Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 5/5

- Apprentice Jockey?

Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 5/5

- Drop in class from previous start?

Case horse: Yes
Control horses: No: 3/5 Yes: 2/5

- Double drop in class from previous start?

Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 5/5

- Raise in class from previous start?

Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 4/5 Yes: 1/5

- Number of times claimed in the preceding 6 months

Case horse: 0
Control horses: 0: 5/5

- Number of starts in preceding 30 days

Case horse: 0
Control horses: 0: 3/5 1: 2/5

- Number of starts in preceding 60 days

Case horse: 1
Control horses: 0: 1/5 1: 3/5 2: 1/5

- Cumulative high-speed furlongs in preceding 30 days
Case horse: 10
Control horses range: 0-19
Control horses mean: 7.8
Control horses median: 8
Comments: In the range of cohorts.
- Cumulative high-speed furlongs in preceding 60 days
Case horse: 37
Control horses range: 17.5-30
Control horses mean: 21.7
Control horses median: 19
Comments: Slightly above cohorts
- Number of layoffs ≥ 30 days in preceding 6 months
Case horse: 2
Control horses: 2: 4/5 3: 1/5
Comments:
- First start off ≥ 60 day layoff?
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 4/5 Yes: 1/5
- Second start off ≥ 60 day layoff?
Case horse: Yes
Control horses: No: 5/5
- Length of ≥ 60 day layoff ending in the preceding 6 months
Case horse: 63 days
Control horses range (n=2) 65-84 days
Control horses mean: 73.5
Control horses median: N/A
- History of being vet listed
Case horse: No
Control horses: No: 4/5 Yes: 1/5

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:

Left forelimb: There were open fractures of the lateral condyle of the third metacarpal bone and biaxial sesamoid fractures. The medial sesamoid fracture was a comminuted mid-body, the lateral sesamoid was an axial avulsion fracture. The joint was disarticulated, with severe tearing of the tendinous and ligamentous structures.

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

Conclusions (below)

- **Horse specific factors:**

This colt was lightly raced with ample time between races. The >60 day break after his first race could be considered a risk factor except for the explanation by the trainer that the colt was treated for a "bad cold" in early October. The veterinary records provided verify this statement.

- **Race specific factors:**

No risk factors noted in regards to this race.