La AEPSAD, FEFF e IFBB unen esfuerzos en la lucha contra el dopaje. **Federación de Fisicoculturismo y Fitness de Castilla y León**

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Federación de Fisicoculturismo y Fitness de Castilla y León

12/04/2018

La AEPSAD, FEFF e IFBB unen esfuerzos en la lucha contra el dopaje

Ayer miércoles día 11 de Abril, el director de la Agencia Española de Protección de la Salud en el Deporte, (**AEPSAD**), Dr. José Luis Terreros, y D. Agustín González González jefe de Asesoría Jurídica de la (**AEPSAD***)*, mantuvieron un encuentro con el presidente de la Federación Internacional de Bodybuilding (**IFBB**) D. Rafael Santonja, el presidente de la Federación Española de Fisicoculturismo y Fitness (**FEFF**) D.José Tomás Ramos, y D. Fernando Javier Parra presidente de la Agrupación Madrileña de Fisicoculturismo y Fitness (**AMCFF**), con el objetivo de aunar esfuerzos e implicación en la lucha contra el dopaje.

Este encuentro supone un punto de partida en la colaboración estrecha entre las organizaciones para llevar a cabo acciones y procedimientos que conciencien a nuestros deportistas en la prevención, educacion y demas aspectos relacionados con el dopaje y en las posibles consecuencias legales y deontológicas de ser implicados en estas prácticas.

Sin duda un gran paso para el Fisicoculturismo Español, acercando el reconocimiento de nuestro deporte a los estamentos oficiales.

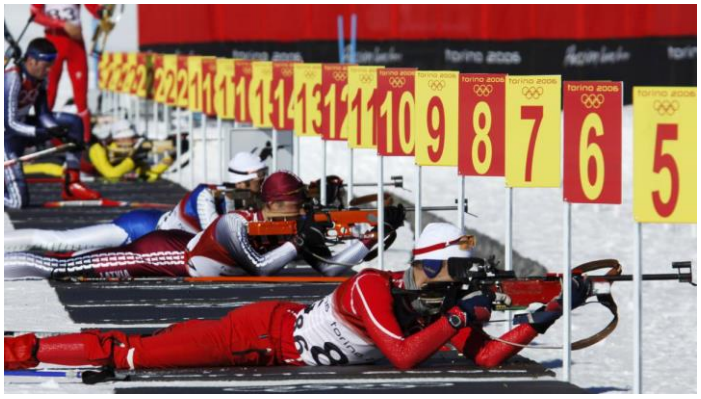
Fuente: **FEFF**

http://ifbbcastillayleon.es/sin-categoria/la-aepsad-feff-e-ifbb-unen-esfuerzos-en-la-lucha-contra-el-dopaje/

AS

12/04/2018

Dimite por corrupción el presidente de la Federación Internacional de Biatlón



ERIC FEFERBERG

AFP

Besseberg anunció que no se presentará a la reelección en septiembre y se mostró esperanzado por que el caso se haya cerrado antes de entonces.

El presidente de la Federación Internacional de Biatlón, el noruego Anders Besseberg, anunció hoy su dimisión temporal después de que las autoridades austríacas abrieran una investigación por corrupción.

La policía austríaca, que realizó una redada en la sede de esa federación en Salzburgo (Austria), investiga a ese organismo por ocultación de pruebas de dopaje y por aceptar regalos entre 2012 y 2017, con alusión concreta a los Mundiales de biatlón celebrados el año pasado.

"Ya no actúo como presidente, fue decidido hoy, y así será mientras transcurra la investigación", declaró hoy a la edición digital del diario noruego "VG" Besseberg, que rechazó las acusaciones de corrupción.

"No, no soy un corrupto. A lo que dicen de que los rusos me pagaron para ocultar pruebas de dopaje puedo decir de forma clara y rotunda: no", aseguró.

El dirigente admitió a la televisión pública noruega NRK que ha sido interrogado por la policía y que se ha realizado un registro en su finca en Noruega.

"Hemos seguido las reglas, pero no puedo saber cómo los investigadores ven el caso. No tenemos nada que ocultar y lo dejé claro intentando responder todo lo que sabía sobre las preguntas que me hicieron", afirmó.

https://as.com/masdeporte/2018/04/12/atletismo/1523540800_224283.html

LA VANGUARDIA

12/04/2018

La IAAF autoriza a otros nueve atletas rusos a competir como neutrales

La Federación Internacional de Atletismo (IAAF) informó hoy de que ha aceptado las solicitudes de otros nueve atletas rusos para competir como atletas neutrales, toda vez que la federación nacional de Rusia (RusAF) permanece suspendida por dopaje de Estado.

El diciembre de 2017 la IAAF puso en marcha un proceso de solicitud simplificado para que los deportistas neutrales autorizados dicho año pudieran volver a solicitar la elegibilidad para 2018.

Desde dicho momento, la IAAF ha recibido más de 140 solicitudes de atletas rusos. Un total de 30 han sido declarados elegibles para competir como atletas neutrales en 2018 y otras 30 han sido denegadas.

El Comité de Revisión de la IAAF está presidido por Robert Hersh, y formado también por Sylvia Barlag y Antti Pihlakoski.

Relación de atletas autorizados para 2018:

12 abril: Klavdiia Afanaseva (marcha), Kseniya Aksyonova (velocidad), Olga Eliseeva (marcha), Yuliya Lipanova (marcha), Vasiliy Mizinov (marcha), Sergey Sharypov (marcha), Sergey Shirobokov (marcha), Sergey Shubenkov (vallas), Yana Smerdova (marcha)

21 febrero: Maksim Afonin (peso), Anna Krylova (triple)

2 febrero: Ilya Shkurenev (pruebas combinadas)

25 enero: Viktor Butenko (disco), Danila Danilov (martillo), Alexsey Fedorov (triple), Irina Gumenyuk (triple), Vyacheslav Kolesnichenko (velocidad), Mariya Lasitskene (altura), Aleksandr Lesnoy (peso), Alyona Lutkovskaya (pértiga), Danil Lysenko (altura), Alaina Mamina (velocidad), Yuliya Maltseva (disco), Polina Miller (velocidad), Ilya Mudrov (pértiga), Olga Mullina (pértiga), Sofiya Palkina (martillo), Viktoriya Prokopenko (triple), Anzhelika Sidorova (pértiga) y Aleksei Sokyrskii (martillo). EFE

http://www.lavanguardia.com/deportes/20180412/442490581992/la-iaaf-autoriza-a-otros-nueve-atletas-rusos-a-competir-como-neutrales.html

EL MUNDO

12/04/2018

Tyson Fury volverá a competir el 9 de junio tras su suspensión por dopaje

BOXEO

Tyson Fury, durante la rueda de prensa en la que anunció su regreso a los cuadriláteros. BEN STANSALLAFP

1comentariosVer comentario

El excampeón del mundo de los pesados Tyson Fury disputará su primer combate tras su suspensión por dopaje el próximo **9 de junio** en Manchester, frente a un rival todavía sin decidir, según anunció este jueves el promotor británico Franck Warren.

El púgil de 29 años, que no ha vuelto a pelear desde su victoria sorpresa sobre el ucraniano Wladimir Klitschko en noviembre de 2015, para convertirse en el incontestable campeón del mundo de los pesados, **fue rehabilitado por la agencia antidopaje británica en diciembre tras una suspensión de dos años**.

Tyson Fury y su primo Hughie Fury, otro peso pesado, habían dado **positivo por nandrolona (esteroides) en febrero de 2015** pero fueron sancionados en junio de 2016. Una revancha con el pequeño de los Klitschko estaba programada para julio de 2016, pero Tyson Fury había aplazado el combate por un esguince en el tobillo y anunció su suspensión.

Fury había lanzado un desafío rechazado al estadounidense **Anthony Joshua**, que unificó los títulos OMB, FIB y AMB derrotando al neozelandés Joseph Parker el mes pasado en Cardiff. El gigante de Manchester, invicto en 25 combates, 18 de ellos antes del límite, deberá esperar su turno, ya que Joshua busca un combate frente a su compatriota Deontay Wilder, que tiene en su poder el cinturón CMB.

http://www.elmundo.es/deportes/mas-deporte/2018/04/12/5acfad37ca4741e1158b45ca.html

INSIDE THE GAMES

13/04/2018

Exclusive: Production of Berlinger sample bottles to continue for at least another 12 months

In a move that will be greeted with much relief in the anti-doping sector, Berlinger has decided to continue producing sample bottles for at least the next 12 months.

Andrea Berlinger Schwyter, the Swiss company's President and chief executive, made the disclosure yesterday in a letter to customers.

Her letter appears to leave open the possibility that production of the bottles could even continue beyond April 2019.

In an intriguingly-worded passage, Berlinger said that any further production of the kits beyond May 2019 "under a new strategic business constellation would depend on demand and on possible collaborations or business models with further market participants".

This wording is vague enough to cover many possible arrangements.

However, among organisations with which the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) has had preliminary discussions in the wake of Berlinger's March announcement that it intended to withdraw from the market is an entity called LockCon.

This was represented by two individuals who are thought to be former employees of Berlinger.

It seems reasonable to imagine that one possible future collaboration might involve Berlinger and LockCon.

 Andrea Berlinger Schwyter, President and chief executive of Berlinger, has revealed in a letter that the company will continue producing sample bottles for at least another 12 months ©Berlinger

In her letter, Berlinger Schwyter attributed the new decision to the outcome of tests conducted by the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology (EMPA) in Zurich.

These were commissioned after the company was informed in February that “breakages had been experienced with the security bottles included in the BEREG-Kits used at the 2018 Olympic Winter Games, following the freezing of the anti-doping samples concerned”.

According to Berlinger Schwyter, the EMPA results show that the bottles "display no proneness to breakage beyond the normal tolerances as a result of the freezing process" and that urine samples "can also be stored in a standing position with no increased risk of bottle glass breakage".

Prior to this latest decision by the dominant supplier of sample control kits, the anti-doping sector appeared to be facing a race against time to develop new products before residual stocks of Berlinger bottles started to become depleted, with potentially serious consequences for sport’s ability to police doping.

The British company Versapak has developed a new urine transport kit for which it says it is inundated with orders, but other prospective new products are thought to be some way away from coming to market.

The United States Anti-Doping Agencythis week told *insidethegames* that its Secure Doping Control venture with Major League Baseball would "hopefully"have a product or products available “by the end of the year”.

WADA this week emphasised that Berlinger was “still very much involved in this situation as we all endeavour to make sure there is no break in supply”.

It said it had received “no reports of cracked Berlinger bottles following freezing from any accredited laboratory, anti-doping organisation or sample collection provider”.

https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1063896/exclusive-production-of-berlinger-sample-bottles-to-continue-for-at-least-another-12-months

CNN

13/04/2018

The new frontier of doping will modify athletes' DNA

By Nick Busca, CNN

(CNN) In 2008, an Olympic year, Lee Sweeney's phone was ringing nonstop.

For a busy physiologist at the University of Pennsylvania's Perelman School of Medicine, that may be expected, but the reason behind the calls wasn't exactly run-of-the-mill.

The people on the other end of the line were athletes in search of a particular kind of fix: They wanted him to dope them -- via their genes.

In the late 1990s, Sweeney made headlines because of his research on "Schwarzenegger mice," which were up to 30% stronger than their average counterparts. Sweeney had been able to isolate the gene responsible for activating a protein -- IGF-1 -- that controls muscle growth and repair.

The main focus of his experiments was on how to limit the deterioration of muscles with age, but the results also appealed to athletes in search of a performance boost.

Word got out, however, that he was not interested.

Ahead of this year's Commonwealth Games, which started April 4, Sweeney's was not such a hot number for athletes in search of an unfair advantage -- possibly because he is now an adviser for the World Anti-Doping Agency.

"At the beginning, when we first started publishing on this, we did get contacted by high-level athletes," said Sweeney, who's also director of the University of Florida's Myology Institute. "These days, it's mostly body builders and people desperate to increase their performance or abilities."

Back then, gene therapy -- defined as the technique of using and manipulating genes in order to treat or prevent diseases -- wasn't as established as it is today and wasn't recognised as enough of a threat to be listed as a banned practice in sport. But it soon became known that gene therapies could one day be used for much more than disease.

Responding promptly to the possibility, in 2002, the anti-doping agency established "gene and cell-doping panels" of expert scientists to discuss how best to head off the problem.

In 2003, the organization banned "gene doping," which it defined as the "nontherapeutic use of cells, genes, genetic elements, or modulation of gene expression, having the capacity to enhance performance."

This new frontier of doping presented a simple and dark idea: What if there was a way for dopers to never be caught?

Now, almost 20 years later, the technology is has finally been used to treat patients with rare diseases -- such as severe combined immunodeficiency, chronic granulomatous disorder, hemophilia, blindness, cancer and neurodegenerative diseases -- by transferring missing genes into skeletal muscles, Sweeney said. "So because of that, it is now at a point where potentially it could be used by athletes.

"It could be done today in athletes if some company and government would put the resources (in) to make it happen," he said.

Getting inside your genes

In the case of the "Schwarzenegger mice," Sweeney used the classic method of gene therapy, in which he modified the animals' DNA using a virus to deliver and insert the required gene that would make the mice stronger.

Genes are delivered into an organism using a "vector," the most common being viruses, like that used by Sweeney, which have been modified to be safe and no longer cause disease. The vectors carry the desired gene into targeted cells and, there, unload the genetic material, which in turn instructs the organism to produce the protein the gene encodes.

One example of a protein well-known to athletes is erythropoietin, commonly known as EPO, which regulates the production of red blood cells in the body, increasing hemoglobin and oxygen delivery to tissues.

With the injection of external EPO, elite athletes -- often cyclists -- have been enhancing performance for years, but authorities have caught on. Anti-doping controls can now detect external EPO efficiently through blood and urine tests.

If extra EPO is being produced organically by a cell's machinery, however, it is almost impossible to detect as a banned substance.

But the technology is not quite at that level yet.

"Making the viruses that are involved in doing the gene transfer is still difficult," Sweeney said, highlighting that the science is still complicated and not something athletes could readily do at home.

Another way to dope an athlete's genes is through CRISPR, or CRISPR-Cas9, a technique that allows geneticists to edit specific parts of a person's genome by removing or altering sections of DNA -- also known as gene editing.

The technique is rapidly developing, leading to a World Anti-Doping Agency announcement in October that it was expanding its "gene-doping" ban to "gene editing agents designed to alter genome sequences and/or the transcriptional or epigenetic regulation of gene expression."

The ban went into effect in January.

"There's a couple of ways you can use CRISPR-Cas9," Sweeney said. "One is to take cells from a person, modify those cells and put them back into the person, and that is probably the safest way to use it.

"The other way to use it, which is to modify your existent DNA in the body, is potentially very unsafe."

Sweeney pointed out that scientists do not know what unintended consequences could come from changing a specific gene in an individual, meaning the technology is not even ready for trials in patients with lethal diseases.

In the case of gene-doping through gene therapies, using vectors for delivery, it's relatively easy to look for an extra copy of a gene and confirm that an athlete has been doped when you

have access to a biological sample, such as blood, said Olivier Rabin, senior executive director of sciences and international partnerships at the anti-doping agency.

In particular, Rabin said, the agency looks at white-blood cells and has developed a methodology that can be applied to search for different genes. Further detail was not provided, as it is kept confidential in order to catch athletes, he added.

Americans wary of gene-editing, brain chips, synthetic blood

"Gene editing is a little more complex than gene therapy," Rabin added. The anti-doping agency is working on strategies to reveal the possibility of people editing their genes for performance enhancement, he said.

Rabin highlighted that most of the agency's efforts focus on white blood cells as "pretty good markers of gene manipulation" because some evidence of manipulation will usually end up in the blood.

Asked what it is doing to monitor and test athletes for gene doping, the International Olympic Committee did not comment directly but said, "We have nothing to add to the section on gene doping in WADA's prohibited list."

The question now is whether the first few cases have, in fact, happened without our knowledge.

Modern occurrence

"I never heard anything about it except for one time, and it was around five years ago," said Sebastian Weber, coach of four-time Union Cycliste Internationale world champion (time trialling) Tony Martin. "There was some buzz around a substance called AICAR," or 5-Aminoimidazole-4-carboxamide ribonucleotide.

Rafael Nadal: Spaniard happy to make his drug tests made public

AICAR is a performance-enhancing drug that the French Anti-Doping Agency suspected was used in the 2009 Tour de France; it stimulates mitochondria, the part in the muscles responsible for aerobic energy production.

In cycling, for gene doping to be effective, techniques should target both EPO levels and red blood cell production to have a higher oxygen delivery to the muscles, Weber says -- but they would also need to increase the mass and number of mitochondria in order to actually produce energy from that oxygen.

"Just because you have more oxygen, it doesn't necessary mean you also have the capacity to produce energy out of it," Weber said.

As AICAR was a drug, it wasn't gene doping, but it led people to wonder about what was next, he says, after this "first step" toward stimulating the body's mitochondria. "That was the only time I heard people talking about the possibility of gene-doping."

Tailoring to your genes

There are other ways genetics -- and a deep knowledge of them -- could help athletes improve their performance, by understanding their physiology.

For example, project GENESIS -- focused on how applied genomics in elite sports can improve performance -- and its offshoot, the RugbyGene Project, are trying to identify which genetic characteristics help athletes succeed.

British doctor denies report that he doped 150 sports stars

"We recognize it is not only genetic," said Dr. Alun Williams, an exercise geneticist at Manchester Metropolitan University in the UK who works on both projects. "Training, diet and other lifestyle habits are massive factors. But along with that, the evidence is that it's impossible to have success in sports without some genetic [factors] in your favor."

The researchers of these projects are hoping to identify which genes help -- or hinder -- athletes in their specific disciplines, to develop their skills in a more tailored way. For example, if an athlete has shown to have a higher genetic vulnerability to tendon injuries, scientists and coaches could reduce certain aspects of their training load over the course of the season, give longer rest periods, reduce the number of matches played in a season, or provide specific exercises and pre-habilitation workouts.

But Williams points out that the field is still at an early stage. "This picture where certain genes (or even two or three genes) are related to a particular characteristic, like the tendon injury, is still a small bit of a bigger picture," he said. "So it's very important that this information that is available is put into context."

A different point of view

Some experts argue that we're looking at it all wrong and that athletes will always use the most modern technology to seek out an advantage -- illegal or not.

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"Modern sports have been principally valued on the basis of record-breaking and being able to witness extraordinary performances," said bioethicist Andy Miah, the University of Salford Chair in Science Communication and Future Media and author of "Genetically Modified Athletes: Biomedical Ethics, Gene Doping and Sport." "Even if it's not a world record, it's about trying to see something special in what humans can do, and often, that is about transcending boundaries."

We give athletes all sort of technology to do that, added Miah, who readily claims to "disagree with anti-doping."

Instead of the current scenario, in which anti-doping keeps trying to catch up with doping, Miah suggests a safer form of performance enhancement.

"If we can have a system where enhancement was actually medically supervised, then I think that is a much more safe and healthy.

Nick Busca is a triathlon coach, personal trainer and CNN sport and health contributor.

https://edition.cnn.com/2018/04/13/health/athletes-gene-editing-doping-sport-intl/index.html?sr=twCNN041318athletes-gene-editing-doping-sport-intl1149AMVODtop