



Equine Injury Database Facts

- The database was first proposed at the Welfare and Safety of the Racehorse Summit in October 2006 and its launch in July 2008 followed a 13-month pilot program whereby more than 3,000 injury reports were received and recorded.
- The Equine Injury Database is funded entirely by The Jockey Club, through its commercial subsidiaries InCompass Solutions Inc. and The Jockey Club Technology Services Inc., as a service to the industry.
- The software module that enables racetracks, racing organizations and training centers to participate in the program is provided free of charge through the InCompass Race Track Operations (RTO) system, which is installed at every racetrack in North America.
- The EID annual statistics and the by-track reports (where available) include all **Race Related Fatalities** — all horses that die or are euthanized as a direct result of injuries sustained participating in a race and within **72 hours** of such race. This includes musculoskeletal injuries, non- musculoskeletal injuries, and sudden deaths.
- Training and non-racing fatalities are collected in the EID, but are not included in the annual statistics.
- A **Catastrophic Racing Injury** is one in which the stability of a leg is completely disrupted and is consistent with Triage Scores IV and V. Triage Score is determined by the horse's clinical presentation and specifically the degree to which an injured leg is rendered unstable. In most cases, the higher the Triage Score, the poorer the prognosis is for the patient. These injuries are career ending and in the majority of cases life threatening.
- Summary statistics are subject to change due to a number of considerations, including timeliness of reporting.
- Extensive EID quality control procedures ensure that only tracks with comprehensive reporting are included when calculating the annual statistics.