What is it?
The pharmacological, chemical, and physical manipulation of samples obtained in doping controls, including substitution and tampering, is prohibited. Intravenous infusion is prohibited. In an acute medical situation where this method is deemed necessary, a retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption will be required.

Status on the prohibited list
Comes under M2 on the list of substances and methods prohibited at all times (in- and out-of-competition).

Examples
Catheterisation, urine-substitution and/or tampering, inhibition of renal excretion, e.g., probenecid and related compounds, and epitestosterone application belong to this category.

Potential harmful side effects include:
- Catheterization may cause cystitis due to bladder infection and inflammation of lower urinary tract.
- Urine substitution may also lead to a variety of infections.
- Probenecid abuse may cause headache, anorexia, nausea, stomach aches, vertigo, frequent urination (micturition), anaemia, possible anaphylactic-like reactions with fever, dermatitis and other skin irritations.

Why an athletic might use it?
Since the introduction of testing, there have been continued attempts to alter or substitute samples. Urine samples can be manipulated to cover up the use of banned substances. Athletes knowing that they have used a banned substance could attempt to cover up this use. One of the many ways of preventing such misuse is to strictly comply with the control protocol, which requires the urine sample to be provided under visible supervision. Physical rather than chemical manipulation is usually the preferred process in sport.