



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

Primary Investigator	Institution	Title of Project	Summary/objectives
Jordi Segura	Fudacio Institut Mar d'Inverstigacions Mèdiques	Developments for improving compliance with blood testing, a fundamental but minimally implemented tool in doping control (EASY BLOOD)	The objective of the project is to explore and validate the applicability of the use of new matrices (blood spots and capillary samples) to replace blood sampling collection methods currently used in anti-doping (namely, whole blood, plasma and serum).
Stephen Moston	James Cook University	An honest mistake? Establishing "intention to dope"	The objective of the project is to develop and test the use of a forensic anti-doping interview technique to determine whether athletes who have tested positive have intentionally or unintentionally used prohibited substances or methods.

Catrin Goebal	National Measurement Institute Australia	Investigation into the use of low volume quantifiable blood sample kits with the potential to lead to athlete self-sample collection.	The objective of the project is to develop techniques and testing methodologies, through the assessment of commercially available blood sample collection kits, with the goal of simplifying testing protocols to increase ability to test athletes in outlying geographical regions.
Prof. Alberto Palomar; Dr. Cristobal Belda-Iniesta; Dr. Eduardo Lopez Collazo.	Spanish Olympic Committee With IMDEA Nanociencia; CEU University, HM foundation	Application of massive expression analysis to identify doping	The objective for the project is to explore the use of High-Throughput Technologies for massive gene-protein expression analysis have initiated a new biological characterization for human phenotypes. The study seeks to investigate the application for the identification of doping in sport.
Ian Boardley	University of Birmingham	Sport Coaches' Doping Confrontation Efficacy and Athletes' Susceptibility to Intentional and Inadvertent Doping	The objective of the project is to obtain information on coach doping confrontation efficacy (DCE) in Olympic sports, how athletes perceive coaches' doping confrontation efficacy, test whether athletes' perception of their coaches' doping confrontation efficacy is a predictor of intentional and inadvertent doping and, finally, to determine reliable estimates for prevalence of intentional doping in Olympic sports in the UK, Australia and the US.

Susan Backhouse	Leeds Beckett University	Towards a Vision for Prevention: Testing the feasibility and efficacy of a Clean Sport Bystander Intervention Program (ReAct)	The objective of the study is to determine the effectiveness of a bystander intervention in modifying prosocial intervening intentions and behaviours based on sample and control populations in three countries (UK, US and Canada). Futhermore the project seeks to determine how well and under what conditions the content and delivery of ReAct promotes and supports increased bystander-related attitudinal changes. The final outcome will be to evaluate whether the delivery model of three consecutive sessions is acceptable to the target population and feasible for widespread delivery.
Geoffrey Jalleh	Curtin University	Development and evaluation of an anti-doping intervention app targeting the psychological variables that make an athlete susceptible to doping	The objective of this project is to customise and evaluate an anti-doping intervention involving psycho-educational activities and exercises that can be used to reduce emerging athletes' susceptibility to doping, by tailoring a prototype anti-doping intervention app that targets psychological variables known to be associated with increased susceptibility to doping; and by examining the efficacy of the anti-doping intervention app on emerging athletes.