

than 20 doses, weigh accurately, calculate the average mass for a daily dose, powder it, and use as the sample. Liquid preparations: shake well, and use as the sample.

#### Procedure

Take an amount of the sample so that 'a' in the equation falls between 20 mL and 30 mL, and perform the test.

Accurately weigh the sample of the crude material or preparation, and place it in a glass-stoppered, 200-mL flask. Add exactly 100 mL of 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS, stopper tightly, shake at  $37 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 hour, and filter. Take precaution against gas to be generated on the addition of 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS, and stopper tightly. After cooling, filter the solution again, if necessary. Pipet 50 mL of the filtrate, and titrate the excess hydrochloric acid with 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS (pH Determination, end point: pH 3.5). Perform a blank determination.

For liquid preparations, pipet the sample in a 100-mL volumetric flask, add water to make 45 mL, then add exactly 50 mL of 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS while shaking. Add water again to make the solution 100 mL. Transfer the solution to a glass-stoppered, 200-mL flask, wash the residue with 20.0 mL of water, stopper tightly, shake at  $37 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 hour, and filter. Pipet 60 mL of the filtrate, and titrate the excess hydrochloric acid with 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS (pH Determination, end point: pH 3.5). Perform a blank determination.

Acid-neutralizing capacity (amount of 0.1 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS consumed per g or daily dose) (mL)

$$= (b - a)f \times 2 \times \frac{t}{s}$$

a: Amount (mL) of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS consumed

b: Amount (mL) of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS consumed in the blank determination

f: The molarity coefficient of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS

t: 1000 mg of crude material or daily dose of preparation (in mg of solid preparation, mL of liquid preparation)

s: Amount of the sample (in mg of crude material and solid preparation, mL of liquid preparation)

## 57. Test for Glass Containers for Injections

The glass containers for injections do not interact physically or chemically with the contained medicament to alter any property or quality, can protect the contained medicament from the invasion of microbes by means of perfect sealing or other suitable process, and meet the following requirements. The surface-treated container for aqueous infusion is made from glass which meets the requirements for the soluble alkali test for a container not to be fused under method 1.

(1) The containers are colorless or light brown and transparent, and have no bubbles which interfere with the test for foreign material specified in General Rules for Preparations, Injections (12).

(2) Multiple-dose containers are closed by rubber stoppers or any other suitable stoppers. The stoppers permit

penetration of an injection needle without detachment of fragments, and upon withdrawal of the needle, they reclose the containers immediately to prevent external contamination, and also do not interact physically or chemically with the contained medicaments.

Containers intended for aqueous infusions are closed by rubber stoppers meeting the requirements for Rubber Closure for Aqueous Infusions.

(3) Soluble alkali test—The testing methods may be divided into the following two methods according to the type of container or the dosage form of the medicament.

(i) Method 1: This method is applied to containers to be fused, or containers not to be fused except containers for aqueous infusions with a capacity exceeding 100 mL.

Rinse thoroughly the inside and outside of the containers to be tested with water, dry, and roughly crush, if necessary. Transfer 30 to 40 g of the glass to a steel mortar, and crush. Sieve the crushed glass through a No. 12 (1400  $\mu\text{m}$ ) sieve. Transfer the portion retained on the sieve again to the steel mortar, and repeat this crushing procedure until 2/3 of the amount of powdered glass has passed through a No. 12 (1400  $\mu\text{m}$ ) sieve. Combine all portions of the glass powder passed through a No. 12 (1400  $\mu\text{m}$ ) sieve, shake the sieve in a horizontal direction for 5 minutes with slight tapping at intervals using No. 18 (850  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and No. 50 (300  $\mu\text{m}$ ) sieves. Transfer 7 g of the powder, which has passed through a No. 18 (850  $\mu\text{m}$ ) sieve but not through a No. 50 (300  $\mu\text{m}$ ) sieve to a No. 50 (300  $\mu\text{m}$ ) sieve, immerse it in a suitable container filled with water, and wash the contents with gentle shaking for 1 minute. Rinse again with ethanol (95) for 1 minute, dry the washed glass powder at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 minutes, and allow to cool in a desiccator (silica gel). Transfer exactly 5.0 g of the powder thus prepared to a 200-mL conical flask of hard glass, add 50 mL of water, and gently shake the flask so that the powder disperses on the bottom of the flask evenly. Cover the flask with a small beaker of hard glass or a watch glass of hard glass, then heat it in boiling water for 2 hours, and immediately cool to room temperature. Decant the water from the flask into a 250-mL conical flask of hard glass, wash well the residual powdered glass with three 20-mL portions of water, and add the washings to the decanted water. Add 5 drops of bromocresol green-methyl red TS and titrate with 0.01 mol/L sulfuric acid VS until the color of the solution changes from green through slightly grayish blue to slightly grayish red purple. Perform a blank determination in the same manner, and make any necessary correction.

The quantity of 0.01 mol/L sulfuric acid VS consumed does not exceed the following quantity, according to the type of containers.

Containers to be fused	0.30 mL
Containers not to be fused (including injection syringes used as containers)	2.00 mL

(ii) Method 2: This method is applied to containers not to be fused for aqueous infusions with a capacity exceeding 100 mL.

Rinse thoroughly the inside and outside of the containers to be tested with water, and dry. Add a volume of water equivalent to 90% of the overflow capacity of the container, cover it with a small beaker of hard glass or close tightly with a suitable stopper, heat in an autoclave at  $121^\circ\text{C}$  for 1 hour, and allow to stand until the temperature falls to room

temperature, measure exactly 100 mL of the this solution, and transfer to a 250-mL conical flask of hard glass. Add 5 drops of bromocresol green-methyl red TS, and titrate with 0.01 mol/L sulfuric acid VS until the color of the solution changes from green through slightly grayish blue to slightly grayish red-purple. Measure accurately 100 mL of water, transfer to a 250-mL conical flask of hard glass, perform a blank determination in the same manner, and make any necessary correction. The quantity of 0.01 mol/L sulfuric acid VS consumed does not exceed 0.10 mL.

(4) Soluble iron test for light-resistant containers—Rinse thoroughly five or more light-resistant containers to be tested with water, and dry at 105°C for 30 minutes. Pour a volume of 0.01 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS corresponding to the labeled volume of the container into individual containers, and fuse them. In the case of containers not to be fused, cover them with small beakers of hard glass or watch glasses of hard glass. Heat them at 105°C for 1 hour. After cooling, prepare the test solution with 40 mL of this solution according to Method 1 of the Iron Limit Test, and perform the test according to Method B. Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of the Standard Iron Solution.

(5) Light transmission test for light-resistant containers—Cut five light-resistant containers to be tested, prepare test pieces with surfaces as flat as possible, and clean the surfaces. Fix a test piece in a cell-holder of a spectrophotometer to allow the light pass through the center of the test piece perpendicularly to its surface. Measure the light transmittance of the test piece with reference to air between 290 nm and 450 nm and also between 590 nm and 610 nm at intervals of 20 nm each. The percent transmissions obtained between 290 nm and 450 nm are not more than 50% and that between 590 nm and 610 nm are not less than 60%. In the case of containers not to be fused having a wall thickness over 1.0 mm, the percent transmissions between 590 nm and 610 nm are not less than 45%.

## 58. Test for Metal Particles in Ophthalmic Ointments

Test of Metal Particles in Ophthalmic Ointments is a method to test the existence of foreign metal particles in the ophthalmic ointments described in General Rules for Preparations.

### Preparation of test sample

The test should be carried out in a clean place. Take 10 ophthalmic ointments to be tested, and extrude the contents as completely as practicable into separate flat-bottomed petri dishes 60 mm in diameter when the amount of the content is 5 g or less. Weigh 5 g of the contents when the amount of the content is more than 5 g, and proceed in the same manner as described above. Cover the dishes, and heat between 85°C and 110°C for 2 hours to dissolve bases. Allow the samples to cool to room temperature without agitation to solidify the contents.

Note: Use petri dishes with a clean bottom and free from foams and scratches, and if possible, the walls are at right angles with the bottom.

### Procedure

Invert each dish on the stage of a suitable microscope previously adjusted to provide more than 40 times magnifications and equipped with an eyepiece micrometer disk. Each dish is illuminated from above 45° relative to the plane of the dish. Examine the entire bottom of each dish for metal particles, and record the total number of particles, measuring 50 μm or more in any dimension.

## 59. Test for Rubber Closure for Aqueous Infusions

The Rubber Closure for Aqueous Infusions means a rubber closure (containing material coated or laminated with the stuff like plastics) used for a container for aqueous infusion having a capacity of 100 mL or more, and is in direct contact with the contained aqueous infusion. The rubber closure when in use does not interact physically or chemically with the contained medicament to alter any property or quality, does not permit the invasion of microbes, does not disturb the use of the contained infusion, and meets the following requirements.

(1) Cadmium—Wash the rubber closures with water, dry at room temperature, cut into minute pieces, mix well, place 2.0 g of them in a crucible of platinum or quartz, moisten them with 2 mL of sulfuric acid, heat gradually to dryness, and ignite between 450°C and 500°C until the residue is incinerated. When incineration was insufficient, moisten the residue with 1 mL of sulfuric acid, heat to dryness, and ignite again. Repeat the above-mentioned procedure if necessary. Cool the crucible, moisten the residue with water, add 2 to 4 mL of hydrochloric acid, heat on a water bath to dryness, add 1 to 5 mL of hydrochloric acid, and dissolve by heating. Then add 0.5 to 1 mL of a mixture of a solution of citric acid monohydrate (1 in 2) and hydrochloric acid (1:1) and 0.5 to 1 mL of a warmed solution of ammonium acetate (2 in 5). When any insoluble residue remains, filter through a glass filter. To the solution thus obtained add 10 mL of a solution of diammonium hydrogen citrate (1 in 4), 2 drops of bromothymol blue TS and ammonium TS until the color of the solution changes from yellow to green. Then add 10 mL of ammonium sulfate solution (2 in 5) and water to make 100 mL. Next, add 20 mL of a solution of sodium *N,N*-diethyldithiocarbamate trihydrate (1 in 20), mix, allow to stand for a few minutes, add 20.0 mL of 4-methyl-2-pentanone, and mix by vigorous shaking. Allow to stand to separate the 4-methyl-2-pentanone layer from the solution, filter if necessary, and use as the sample solution. On the other hand, to 10.0 mL of Standard Cadmium Solution add 10 mL of a solution of diammonium hydrogen citrate (1 in 4) and 2 drops of bromothymol blue TS, proceed in the same manner as for the sample solution, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the tests according to the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry under the following conditions, using the sample solution and the standard solution. The absorbance of the sample solution is not more than that of the standard solution.

Gas: Combustible gas—Acetylene or hydrogen  
Supporting gas—Air