length and width direction, prepare only the net, measure the length and the width, and calculate by making the necessary correction based on the mass of the standard area.

**Total ash** Not more than 0.25% (5 g, proceed as directed in the Total ash under the Crude Drugs).

**Sterility** Take Sterile Absorbent Gauze from package abacterially under an aseptic circumstances, sample about 1.0 g of it (whole content in the case of less than 1 g) evenly from 5 different parts around the center portion, put the samples in a test tube of 25 mm × 200 mm containing 60 mL each of fluid thioglycollate medium I for the Sterility Test and glucose-peptone medium for the Sterility Test, immerse the samples in the medium using an appropriate utensil, and perform the test as directed under the Sterility Test for the growth of bacteria and fungi: it meets the requirements of the Sterility Test. In the case of the test for the growth of fungi, a 200-mL Erlenmeyer flask can also be used. In this connection, perform an efficient test of the medium under a condition without the samples: the medium supports the substantial growth of the incubated microorganisms.

Sample number used in the Sterility Test is indicated in the following table.

| Number of products of the same kind sterilized simultaneously | Number of products used for test |
|---|---|
| Not more than 100 | 4 |
| 100 to not more than 500 | 10 |
| Not less than 500 | 20 |

**Containers and storage** Containers—Tight containers impervious to any microbe.

# Absorptive Ointment

吸水軟膏

**Method of preparation**

| | |
|---|---|
| White Petrolatum | 400 g |
| Cetanol | 100 g |
| White Beeswax | 50 g |
| Sorbitan Sesquioleate | 50 g |
| Lauromacrogol | 5 g |
| Ethyl Parahydroxybenzoate or Methyl Parahydroxybenzoate | 1 g |
| Butyl Parahydroxybenzoate or Propyl Parahydroxybenzoate | 1 g |
| Purified Water | a sufficient quantity |
| | To make 1000 g |

Melt White Petroleum, Cetanol, White Beeswax, Sorbitan Sesquioleate and Lauromacrogol by heating on a water bath, mix and maintain at about 75°C. Add Methyl Parahydroxybenzoate or Ethyl Parahydroxybenzoate and Propyl Parahydroxybenzoate or Butyl Parahydroxybenzoate to Purified Water, dissolve by warming at 80°C. Combine both solutions, mix to make emulsion, cool, and stir thoroughly until it congeals.

**Description** Absorptive Ointment is white in color and is lustrous. It has a slightly characteristic odor.

**Containers and storage** Containers—Tight containers.

# Acacia

*Gummi Arabicum*

アラビアゴム

Acacia is the secretions obtained from the stems and branches of *Acacia senegal* Willdenow or other species of the same genus (*Leguminosae*).

**Description** Colorless or light yellow-brown, translucent or somewhat opaque spheroidal tears, or angular fragments with numerous fissures on the surface; very brittle; the fractured surface glassy and occasionally iridescent. Odorless; tasteless, but produces a mucilaginous sensation on the tongue.

Acacia (1.0 g) dissolves almost completely in 2.0 mL of water, and the solution is acid.

It is practically insoluble in ethanol (95).

**Identification** To 10 mL of a solution of Acacia (1 in 50) add 0.2 mL of dilute lead subacetate TS: a white, flocculent precipitate is produced.

**Purity** **(1)** Insoluble residue—To 5.0 g of pulverized Acacia add 100 mL of water and 10 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid, and dissolve by gentle boiling for 15 minutes with swirling. Filter the warm mixture through a tared glass filter (G3), wash the residue thoroughly with hot water, and dry at 105°C for 5 hours: the mass of the residue does not exceed 10.0 mg.

**(2)** Tannin-bearing gums—To 10 mL of a solution of Acacia (1 in 50) add 3 drops of iron (III) chloride TS: no dark green color is produced.

**Loss on drying** Not more than 17.0% (6 hours).

**Total ash** Not more than 4.0%.

**Acid-insoluble ash** Not more than 0.5%.

# Powdered Acacia

*Gummi Arabicum Pulveratum*

アラビアゴム末

Powdered Acacia is the powder of Acacia.

**Description** Powdered Acacia occurs as a white to light yellowish white powder. It is odorless, tasteless, but produces a mucilaginous sensation on the tongue.

Under a microscope, Powdered Acacia, immersed in olive oil or liquid paraffin, reveals colorless, angular fragments or nearly globular grains. Usually starch grains or vegetable tissues are not observed; if any, very trace.

Powdered Acacia (1.0 g) dissolves almost completely in 2.0 mL of water, and the solution is acid.

It is practically insoluble in ethanol (95).