

Cholera Vaccine

コレラワクチン

Cholera Vaccine is a liquid for injection containing inactivated *Vibrio cholerae* of the Ogawa and Inaba strains.

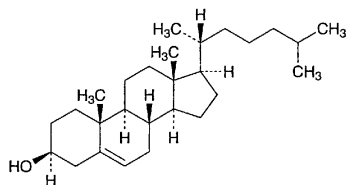
Monotypic products may be manufactured, if necessary.

It conforms to the requirements of Cholera Vaccine in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

Description Cholera Vaccine is a white-turbid liquid.

Cholesterol

コレステロール



$C_{27}H_{46}O$: 386.65
Cholest-5-en-3 β -ol [57-88-5]

Description Cholesterol occurs as white to pale yellow crystals or granules. It is odorless, or has a slight odor. It is tasteless.

It is freely soluble in chloroform and in diethyl ether, soluble in 1,4-dioxane, sparingly soluble in ethanol (99.5), and practically insoluble in water.

It gradually changes to a yellow to light yellow-brown color by light.

Identification (1) Dissolve 0.01 g of Cholesterol in 1 mL of chloroform, add 1 mL of sulfuric acid, and shake: a red color develops in the chloroform layer, and the sulfuric acid layer shows a green fluorescence.

(2) Dissolve 5 mg of Cholesterol in 2 mL of chloroform, add 1 mL of acetic anhydride and 1 drop of sulfuric acid, and shake: a red color is produced, and it changes to green through blue.

Optical rotation $[\alpha]_D^{25}$: -34 – -38° (after drying, 0.2 g, 1,4-dioxane, 10 mL, 100 mm).

Melting point 147 – 150°C

Purity (1) Clarity of solution—Place 0.5 g of Cholesterol in a glass-stoppered flask, dissolve in 50 mL of warm ethanol (95), and allow to stand at room temperature for 2 hours: no turbidity or deposit is produced.

(2) Acid—Place 1.0 g of Cholesterol in a flask, dissolve in 10 mL of diethyl ether, add 10.0 mL of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS, and shake for 1 minute. Expel the diethyl ether, and boil for 5 minutes. Cool, add 10 mL of water, and titrate with 0.05 mol/L sulfuric acid VS (indicator: 2 drops

of phenolphthalein TS). Perform a blank determination.

The volume of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS consumed is not more than 0.30 mL.

Loss on drying Not more than 0.30% (1 g, in vacuum, 60°C, 4 hours).

Residue on ignition Not more than 0.10% (1 g).

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Storage—Light-resistant.

Cimicifuga Rhizome

Cimicifugae Rhizoma

シヨウマ

Cimicifuga Rhizome is the rhizome of *Cimicifuga simplex* Wormskjold, *Cimicifuga dahurica* (Turcz.) Maximowicz, *Cimicifuga foetida* Linné or *Cimicifuga heracleifolia* Komarov (*Ranunculaceae*).

Description Knotted, irregularly shaped rhizome, 6–18 cm in length, 1–2.5 cm in diameter; externally dark brown to blackish brown, with many remains of roots, often with scars of terrestrial stems; the center of the scar dented, and the circumference being pale in color and showing a radial pattern; fractured surface fibrous; pith dark brown in color and often hollow; light and hard in texture. Almost odorless; taste, bitter and slightly astringent.

Purity Rhizome of *Astilbe thunbergii* Miquel—Under a microscope, powdered Cimicifuga Rhizome does not contain crystal druses in the parenchyma.

Total ash Not more than 9.0%.

Acid-insoluble ash Not more than 1.5%.

Extract content Dilute ethanol-soluble extract: not less than 18.0%.

Cinnamon Bark

Cinnamomi Cortex

ケイヒ

Cinnamon Bark is the bark of the trunk of *Cinnamomum cassia* Blume (*Lauraceae*), or such bark from which a part of the periderm has been removed.

Description Usually semi-tubular or tubularly rolled pieces of bark, 0.1–0.5 cm in thickness, 5–50 cm in length, 1.5–5 cm in diameter; the outer surface dark red-brown, and the inner surface red-brown and smooth; brittle; the fractured surface is slightly fibrous, red-brown, exhibiting a light brown, thin layer. Characteristic aroma; taste, sweet and pungent at first, later rather mucilaginous and slightly astringent.

Under a microscope, a transverse section of Cinnamon Bark reveals a primary cortex and a secondary cortex divided