

of Standard Lead Solution add 2 mL of dilute acetic acid and water to make 50 mL (not more than 20 ppm).

(2) Arsenic—Prepare the test solution with 0.40 g of pulverized Gypsum according to Method 2, and perform the test using Apparatus B (not more than 5 ppm).

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Exsiccated Gypsum

Gypsum Exsiccatum

焼セッコウ

Exsiccated Gypsum possibly corresponds to the formula $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Description Exsiccated Gypsum occurs as a white to grayish white powder. It is odorless and tasteless.

It is slightly soluble in water, and practically insoluble in ethanol (95).

It absorbs moisture slowly on standing in air to lose its solidifying property.

When it is heated to yield an anhydrous compound at a temperature above 200°C, it loses its solidifying property.

Identification Shake 1 g of Exsiccated Gypsum with 20 mL of water for 5 minutes, and filter: the filtrate responds to the Qualitative Tests (2) and (3) for calcium salt and to the Qualitative Tests for sulfate.

Purity Alkali—Take 3.0 g of Exsiccated Gypsum in a glass-stoppered test tube, add 10 mL of water and 1 drop of phenolphthalein TS, and shake vigorously: no red color develops.

Solidification To 10.0 g of Exsiccated Gypsum add 10 mL of water, stir immediately for 3 minutes, and allow to stand: the period necessary for water no longer to separate, upon pressing with a finger, is not more than 10 minutes from the time when water was first added.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Adsorbed Habu-venom Toxoid

沈降はぶトキシイド

Adsorbed Habu-venom Toxoid is a liquid for injection containing habu toxoid prepared by treating toxic substances produced by habu (*Trimeresurus flavoviridis*) with formaldehyde by a method involving no appreciable loss of the immunogenicity and rendered insoluble by the addition of aluminum salt.

It conforms to the requirements of Adsorbed Habu-venom Toxoid in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

Description Adsorbed Habu-venom Toxoid becomes a uniform whitish turbid liquid on shaking.

Freeze-dried Habu Antivenom, Equine

乾燥はぶウマ抗毒素

Freeze-dried Habu Antivenom, Equine, is a preparation for injection which is dissolved before use. It contains *Trimeresurus flavoviridis* antivenom in immunoglobulin of horse origin.

It conforms to the requirements of Freeze-dried Habu Anti-venom, Equine, in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

Description Freeze-dried Habu Antivenom, Equine, becomes colorless or light yellow-brown, clear liquid or a slightly whitish turbid liquid on addition of solvent.

Adsorbed Hepatitis B Vaccine

沈降B型肝炎ワクチン

Adsorbed Hepatitis B Vaccine is a liquid for injection prepared by adding an aluminum salt to a liquid containing a surface antigen of hepatitis B virus to make the HBs antigen insoluble.

It conforms to the requirements of Adsorbed Hepatitis B Vaccine in the Minimum Requirements for Biological Products.

Description Adsorbed Hepatitis B Vaccine becomes a homogeneous, whitish turbid liquid on shaking.

Honey

Mel

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Honey is the saccharine substances obtained from the honeycomb of *Apis mellifera* Linné or *Apis indica* Radoszkowski (*Apidae*).

Description Honey is a light yellow to light yellow-brown, syrupy liquid. Usually it is transparent, but often opaque with separated crystals.

It has a characteristic odor and a sweet taste.

Specific gravity Mix 50.0 g of Honey with 100 mL of water: the specific gravity of the solution is not less than d_{20}^{20} : 1.111.

Purity (1) Acid—Mix 10 g of Honey with 50 mL of water, and neutralize with 1 mol/L potassium hydroxide VS (indicator: 2 drops of phenolphthalein TS): not more than 0.5 mL is required.

(2) Sulfate—Mix 1.0 g of Honey with 2.0 mL of water, and filter. To the filtrate add 2 drops of barium chloride TS: the solution does not change immediately.

(3) Ammonia-coloring substances—Mix 1.0 g of Honey with 2.0 mL of water, and filter. To the filtrate add 2 mL of ammonia TS: the solution does not change immediately.

(4) Resorcinol-coloring substances—Mix well 5 g of Honey with 15 mL of diethyl ether, filter, and evaporate the diethyl ether solution at ordinary temperature. To the residue add 1 to 2 drops of resorcinol TS: a yellow-red color may develop in the solution of resorcinol and in the residue, and a red to red-purple color which does not persist more than 1 hour.

(5) Starch or dextrin—(i) Shake 7.5 g of Honey with 15 mL of water, warm the mixture on a water bath, and add 0.5 mL of tannic acid TS. After cooling, filter, and to 1.0 mL of the filtrate add 1.0 mL of ethanol (99.5) containing 2 drops of hydrochloric acid: no turbidity is produced.

(ii) To 2.0 g of Honey add 10 mL of water, warm in a water bath, mix, and allow to cool. Shake 1.0 mL of the mixture with 1 drop of iodine TS: no blue, green or red-brown color develops.

(6) Foreign matter—Mix 1.0 g of Honey with 2.0 mL of water, centrifuge the mixture, and examine the precipitate microscopically: no foreign substance except pollen grains is observable.

Total ash Not more than 0.4%.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Houttuynia Herb

Houttuynia Herba

ジュウヤク

Houttuynia Herb is the terrestrial part of *Houttuynia cordata* Thunberg (*Saururaceae*), collected during the flowering season.

Description Stem with alternate leaves and spikes; stem light brown, with longitudinal furrows and protruded nodes; when soaked in water and smoothed out, leaves wide ovate and cordate, 3–8 cm in length, 3–6 cm in width; light green-brown; margin entire, apex acuminate; petiole long, and membranous stipule at the base; spike, 1–3 cm in length, with numerous light yellow-brown achlamydeous florets, and the base enclosed by 4 long ovate, light yellow to light yellow-brown involucre. Odor, slight; tasteless.

Identification Boil 2 g of pulverized Houttuynia Herb with 20 mL of ethyl acetate under a reflux condenser on a water bath for 15 minutes, and filter. Evaporate the filtrate to dryness, add 10 mL of water to the residue, warm the mixture on a water bath for 2 minutes, and, after cooling, filter. Shake well the filtrate with 20 mL of ethyl acetate in a separator, take 15 mL of ethyl acetate solution, and evaporate the solution on a water bath to dryness. Dissolve the residue in 5 mL of methanol, add 0.1 g of magnesium in ribbon form and 1 mL of hydrochloric acid, and allow the mixture to stand: a light red to red color develops.

Purity Foreign matter—The amount of the rhizome, roots and other foreign matter contained in Houttuynia Herb does not exceed 2.0%.

Total ash Not more than 14.0%.

Acid-insoluble ash Not more than 3.0%.

Extract content Dilute ethanol-soluble extract: not less than 10.0%.

Hydrochloric Acid Lemonade

塩酸リモナーデ

Method of preparation

Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	5 mL
Simple Syrup	80 mL
Purified Water	a sufficient quantity
To make 1000 mL	

Prepare before use as directed under Lemonades, with the above ingredients.

Description Hydrochloric Acid Lemonade is a clear, colorless liquid. It has a sweet, cool, acid taste.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Hydrocortisone and Diphenhydramine Ointment

ヒドロコルチゾン・ジフェンヒドรามミン軟膏

Method of preparation

Hydrocortisone Acetate	5 g
Diphenhydramine	5 g
White Petrolatum	a sufficient quantity
To make 1000 g	

Prepare as directed under Ointments, with the above ingredients.

Description Hydrocortisone and Diphenhydramine Ointment is white to pale yellow in color.

Identification (1) To 1 g of Hydrocortisone and Diphenhydramine Ointment add 10 mL of ethanol (95), heat on a water bath for 5 minutes with occasional shaking, cool, and filter. Take 5 mL of the filtrate, distill off the ethanol, and to the residue add 2 mL of sulfuric acid: the solution shows a yellow-green fluorescence immediately and the color of the solution gradually changes through yellow to yellow-brown. Add carefully 10 mL of water to this solution: the color changes to yellow with green fluorescence, and a light yellow, flocculent precipitate is formed (hydrocortisone acetate).

(2) To 1 mL of the filtrate obtained in (1) add 5 mL of potassium hydrogen phthalate buffer solution, pH 4.6, and 2 mL of bromophenol blue TS, and add further 5 mL of chloroform. Shake well, and allow to stand: a yellow color develops in the chloroform layer (diphenhydramine).

(3) To 1 g of Hydrocortisone and Diphenhydramine Ointment add 5 mL of methanol, warm, and shake. After cooling, separate the methanol layer, and use this layer as the