

(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