

§ 349.80

the combination drug product, followed by the statement of identity for each ingredient in the combination, as established in the statement of identity sections of this part. For a combination drug product that does not have an established name, the labeling of the product states the statement of identity for each ingredient in the combination, as established in the statement of identity sections of this part.

(b) *Indications.* The labeling of the product states, under the heading "Indications," the indication(s) for each ingredient in the combination, as established in the indications sections of this part.

(c) *Warnings.* The labeling of the product states, under the heading "Warnings," the warning(s) for each ingredient in the combination, as established in the warnings sections of this part.

(d) *Directions.* The labeling of the product states, under the heading "Directions," directions that conform to the directions established for each ingredient in the directions sections of this part. When the time intervals or age limitations for administration of the individual ingredients differ, the directions for the combination product may not exceed any maximum dosage limits established for the individual ingredients in the applicable OTC drug monograph.

§ 349.80 Professional labeling.

The labeling of any OTC ophthalmic demulcent drug product provided to health professionals (but not to the general public) may contain instructions for the use of these products in professional eye examinations (i.e. gonioscopy, electroretinography).

PART 355—ANTICARIES DRUG PRODUCTS FOR OVER-THE-COUNTER HUMAN USE

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

355.1 Scope.

355.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Active Ingredients

355.10 Anticaries active ingredients.

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–98 Edition)

355.20 Packaging conditions.

Subpart C—Labeling

355.50 Labeling of anticaries drug products.

355.55 Principal display panel of all fluoride rinse drug products.

335.60 Professional labeling.

Subpart D—Testing Procedures

355.70 Testing procedures for fluoride dentifrice drug products.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 321, 351, 352, 353, 355, 360, 371.

SOURCE: 60 FR 52507, Oct. 6, 1995, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 355.1 Scope.

(a) An over-the-counter anticaries drug product in a form suitable for topical administration to the teeth is generally recognized as safe and effective and is not misbranded if it meets each condition in this part and each general condition established in § 330.1 of this chapter.

(b) References in this part to regulatory sections of the Code of Federal Regulations are to chapter I of title 21 unless otherwise noted.

§ 355.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:

(a) *Abrasive.* Solid materials that are added to dentifrices to facilitate mechanical removal of dental plaque, debris, and stain from tooth surfaces.

(b) *Anhydrous glycerin.* An ingredient that may be prepared by heating glycerin U.S.P. at 150 °C for 2 hours to drive off the moisture content.

(c) *Anticaries drug.* A drug that aids in the prevention and prophylactic treatment of dental cavities (decay, caries).

(d) *Dental caries.* A disease of calcified tissues of teeth characterized by demineralization of the inorganic portion and destruction of the organic matrix.

(e) *Dentifrice.* An abrasive-containing dosage form (gel, paste, or powder) for delivering an anticaries drug to the teeth.

(f) *Fluoride.* The inorganic form of the chemical element fluorine in combination with other elements.

(g) *Fluoride ion.* The negatively charged atom of the chemical element fluorine.

(h) *Fluoride supplement.* A special treatment rinse dosage form that is intended to be swallowed, and is promoted to health professionals for use in areas where the water supply contains 0 to 0.7 parts per million (ppm) fluoride ion.

(i) *Preventive treatment gel.* A dosage form for delivering an anticaries drug to the teeth. Preventive treatment gels are formulated in an anhydrous glycerin base with suitable thickening agents included to adjust viscosity. Preventive treatment gels do not contain abrasives.

(j) *Treatment rinse.* A liquid dosage form for delivering an anticaries drug to the teeth.

(k) *Treatment rinse concentrated solution.* A fluoride treatment rinse in a concentrated form to be mixed with water before using to result in the appropriate fluoride concentration specified in the monograph.

(l) *Treatment rinse effervescent tablets.* A fluoride treatment rinse prepared by adding an effervescent tablet (a concentrated solid dosage form) to water before using to result in the appropriate fluoride concentration specified in the monograph.

(m) *Treatment rinse powder.* A fluoride treatment rinse prepared by adding the powder (a concentrated solid dosage form) to water before using to result in the appropriate fluoride concentration specified in the monograph.

[60 FR 52507, Oct. 6, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 52286, Oct. 7, 1996]

### Subpart B—Active Ingredients

#### § 355.10 Anticaries active ingredients.

The active ingredient of the product consists of any of the following when used in the concentration and dosage form established for each ingredient:

(a) *Sodium fluoride*—(1) *Dentifrices containing 850 to 1,150 ppm theoretical total fluorine in a gel or paste dosage form.* Sodium fluoride 0.188 to 0.254 percent with an available fluoride ion concentration  $\geq$  650 parts per million (ppm).

(2) *Dentifrices containing 850 to 1,150 ppm theoretical total fluorine in a powdered dosage form.* Sodium fluoride 0.188

to 0.254 percent with an available fluoride ion concentration of  $\geq$  850 ppm for products containing the abrasive sodium bicarbonate and a poured-bulk density of 1.0 to 1.2 grams per milliliter.

(3) *Treatment rinses.* (i) An aqueous solution of acidulated phosphate fluoride derived from sodium fluoride acidulated with a mixture of sodium phosphate, monobasic, and phosphoric acid to a level of 0.1 molar phosphate ion and a pH of 3.0 to 4.5 and which yields an effective fluoride ion concentration of 0.02 percent.

(ii) An aqueous solution of acidulated phosphate fluoride derived from sodium fluoride acidulated with a mixture of sodium phosphate, dibasic, and phosphoric acid to a pH of 3.5 and which yields an effective fluoride ion concentration of 0.01 percent.

(iii) Sodium fluoride 0.02 percent aqueous solution with a pH of approximately 7.

(iv) Sodium fluoride 0.05 percent aqueous solution with a pH of approximately 7.

(v) Sodium fluoride concentrate containing adequate directions for mixing with water before using to result in a 0.02-percent or 0.05-percent aqueous solution with a pH of approximately 7.

(b) *Sodium monofluorophosphate*—(1) *Dentifrices containing 850 to 1,150 ppm theoretical total fluorine in a gel or paste dosage form.* Sodium monofluorophosphate 0.654 to 0.884 percent with an available fluoride ion concentration (consisting of  $\text{PO}_3 \text{F}^-$  and  $\text{F}^-$  combined)  $\geq$  800 ppm.

(2) *Dentifrices containing 1,500 ppm theoretical total fluorine in a gel or paste dosage form.* Sodium monofluorophosphate 1.153 percent with an available fluoride ion concentration (consisting of  $\text{PO}_3 \text{F}^-$  and  $\text{F}^-$  combined)  $\geq$  1,275 ppm.

(c) *Stannous fluoride*—(1) *Dentifrices containing 850 to 1,150 ppm theoretical total fluorine in a gel or paste dosage form.* (i) Stannous fluoride 0.351 to 0.474 percent with an available fluoride ion concentration  $\geq$  700 ppm for products containing abrasives other than calcium pyrophosphate.

(ii) Stannous fluoride 0.351 to 0.474 percent with an available fluoride ion concentration  $\geq$  290 ppm for products