

as the blank, determine the absorbance of each solution at 278 nanometers. Calculate the potency of chloramphenicol as follows:

$$\text{Potency of sample in micrograms per milligram} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of sample} \times \text{weight of standard in milligrams} \times \text{potency of standard in micrograms per milligram}}{\text{Absorbance of standard} \times \text{weight of sample in milligrams}}$$

(2) *Sterility*. Proceed as directed in § 436.20 of this chapter, using the method described in paragraph (e)(1) of that section, except use 50 milligrams in lieu of 300 milligrams.

(3) *Pyrogens*. Proceed as directed in § 436.32(a) of this chapter, using a solution containing 5 milligrams of chloramphenicol per milliliter. Apply sufficient heat to dissolve the chloramphenicol.

(4)—(5) [Reserved]

(6) *pH*. Proceed as directed in § 436.202 of this chapter, using a saturated aqueous solution.

(7) *Specific rotation*. Accurately weigh approximately 1.25 grams of the sample in a 25-milliliter glass-stoppered volumetric flask and dissolve in about 15 milliliters of absolute alcohol, warming if necessary. Dilute the solution to 25 milliliters with absolute alcohol and mix thoroughly. Proceed as directed in § 436.210 of this chapter, using a 2.0 decimeter polarimeter tube.

(8) *Melting range*. Proceed as directed in § 436.209 of this chapter.

(9) *Absorptivity*. Proceed as directed in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section except calculate the percent relative absorptivity as follows:

$$\text{Percent relative absorptivity} = \frac{\text{Absorbance of sample} \times \text{weight of standard in milligrams} \times \text{potency of standard in micrograms per milligram}}{\text{Absorbance of standard} \times \text{weight of sample in milligrams} \times 10}$$

(10) *Crystallinity*. Proceed as directed in § 436.203(a) of this chapter.

[39 FR 19166, May 30, 1974, as amended at 45 FR 16476, Mar. 14, 1980; 45 FR 64568, Sept. 30, 1980; 48 FR 3960, Jan. 28, 1983; 50 FR 19921, May 13, 1985]

§ 455.11 Chloramphenicol palmitate.

(a) *Requirements for certification*—(1) *Standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity*. Chloramphenicol palmitate is the white to grayish-white, tasteless palmitic acid ester of chloramphenicol. It is so purified and dried that:

(i) It contains not less than 555 micrograms nor more than 595 micrograms of chloramphenicol per milligram.

(ii) [Reserved]

(iii) Its melting range is 91°±4° C.

(iv) Its specific rotation in absolute ethyl alcohol at 25° C. is +23°±2°.

(v) It is crystalline.

(2) *Labeling*. It shall be labeled in accordance with the requirements of § 432.5(b) of this chapter.

(3) *Requests for certification; samples*. In addition to complying with the requirements of § 431.1 of this chapter, each such request shall contain:

(i) Results of tests and assays on the batch for chloramphenicol content, melting range, specific rotation, and crystallinity.

(ii) Samples required: 10 packages, each containing approximately 500 milligrams.

(b) *Tests and methods of assay*—(1) *Chloramphenicol content*. Proceed as directed in § 436.335 of this chapter.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) *Melting range.* Proceed as directed in § 436.209 of this chapter.

(4) *Specific rotation.* Accurately weigh approximately 1.25 grams of sample in a 25-milliliter, glass-stoppered volumetric flask and dissolve in about 15 milliliters of absolute alcohol, warming if necessary to effect solution. Bring the solution to 25° C. Dilute the solution to 25 milliliters with absolute alcohol and mix thoroughly. Proceed as directed in § 436.210 of this chapter, using a 2.0-decimeter polarimeter tube.

(5) *Crystallinity.* Proceed as directed in § 436.203(a) of this chapter.

[39 FR 19166, May 30, 1974, as amended at 49 FR 6093, Feb. 17, 1984; 50 FR 19921, May 13, 1985]

§ 455.12a Sterile chloramphenicol sodium succinate.

(a) *Requirements for certification—(1) Standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity.* Chloramphenicol sodium succinate is the light-yellow, water-soluble, ethanol-soluble sodium salt of the 3-monosuccinate ester of chloramphenicol. It is so purified and dried that:

(i) Its potency is not less than 650 and not more than 765 micrograms per milligram. If it is packaged for dispensing, its potency when reconstituted as directed in the labeling is satisfactory if it is not less than 90 percent and not more than 115 percent of the number of milligrams of chloramphenicol per milliliter that it is represented to contain.

(ii) It is sterile.

(iii) It is nonpyrogenic.

(iv)—(v) [Reserved]

(vi) Its moisture content is not more than 5.0 percent.

(vii) Its pH in an aqueous solution containing 250 milligrams of chloramphenicol per milliliter is not less than 6.4 and not more than 7.0.

(viii) Its specific rotation in an aqueous solution containing 50 milligrams per milliliter at 25° C. is $+6.5^{\circ} \pm 1.5^{\circ}$.

(2) *Labeling.* It shall be labeled in accordance with the requirements of § 432.5 of this chapter.

(3) *Requests for certification; samples.* In addition to complying with the re-

quirements of § 431.1 of this chapter, each such request shall contain:

(i) Results of tests and assays on the batch for potency, sterility, pyrogens, moisture, pH, and specific rotation.

(ii) Samples required:

(a) If the batch is packaged for repackaging or for use in the manufacture of another drug:

(1) For all tests except sterility: 10 packages, each containing approximately 500 milligrams.

(2) For sterility testing: 20 packages, each containing approximately 500 milligrams.

(b) If the batch is packaged for dispensing:

(1) For all tests except sterility: A minimum of 8 immediate containers.

(2) For sterility testing: 20 immediate containers, collected at regular intervals throughout each filling operation.

(b) *Tests and methods of assay—(1) Potency—(i) Working standard.* Dissolve an accurately weighed portion of the chloramphenicol working standard in sufficient distilled water to give a solution containing 20 micrograms per milliliter. Using a suitable spectrophotometer and distilled water as the blank, determine the absorbance of this solution in a 1-centimeter cell at a wavelength of 278 nanometers.

(ii) *Procedure.* Dissolve an accurately weighed portion of the sample to be tested in sufficient distilled water to give a solution containing 30 micrograms of the sample per milliliter (estimated); and also if it is packaged for dispensing, reconstitute as directed in the labeling. Remove an accurately measured representative portion from each container and further dilute this portion with sufficient distilled water to give a concentration of 20 micrograms of chloramphenicol per milliliter (estimated). Using a suitable spectrophotometer and distilled water as the blank, determine the absorbance of this solution in a 1-centimeter cell at a wave length of 276 nanometers. Calculate the micrograms per milligram of the dry powder as follows: