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APPENDIX I

White Ointment U.S.P. XIX

(Oleaginous base)

White Wax	50 g
White Petrolatum	<u>950</u> g
To make	1000 g

Melt the white wax in a suitable dish on a water bath, add the white petrolatum, warm until liquefied, then discontinue the heating and stir the mixture until it begins to congeal.

Hydrophilic Petrolatum U.S.P. XIX

(Absorption base)

Cholesterol	30 g
Stearyl Alcohol	30 g
White Wax	80 g
White Petrolatum	<u>860</u> g
To make	1000 g

Melt the stearyl alcohol, white wax, and white petrolatum together on a steam bath, then add the cholesterol and stir until it completely dissolves. Remove from the bath, and stir until the mixture congeals.



Hydrophilic Ointment U.S.P. XIX

(O/W Emulsion base)

Methylparaben	0.25 g
Propylparaben	0.15 g
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	10.0 g
Propylene Glycol	120.0 g
Stearyl Alcohol	250.0 g
White Petrolatum	250.0 g
Purified Water	<u>370.0</u> g
To make	1000.0 g

Melt the stearyl alcohol and the white petrolatum on a steam bath, and warm to about 75°. Add the other ingredients, previously dissolved in the water and warmed to 75°, and stir the mixture until it congeals.

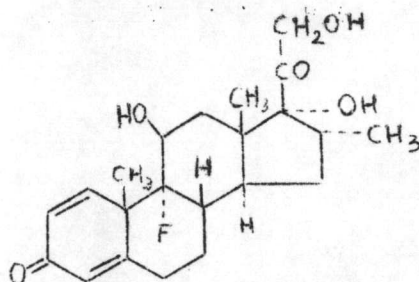
Polyethylene Glycol Ointment U.S.P. XIX

Polyethylene Glycol 4000	400 g
Polyethylene Glycol 400	<u>600</u> g
To make	1000 g

Heat the two ingredients on a water bath to 65°. Allow to cool, and stir until congealed.

APPENDIX II

DEXAMETHASONE U.S.P.



9 - Fluoro - 11 β , 17, 21 - trihydroxy - 16 α - methylpregna -
-1, 4 diene - 3, 20 - dione

Specialties. Deronil, Decadron, Hexadrol.

Dexamethasone U.S.P. It occurs as a white, odorless crystalline powder that is sparingly soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in chloroform, practically insoluble in water and is stable in air. Dexamethasone has 28 to 40 times the antiinflammatory properties of hydrocortisone in man, with no salt retention. In rats subcutaneously anti-granuloma, thymus involution and liver glycogen activities are 104, 47. and 90 time respectively those of hydrocortisone acetate. It is another example of the utilization of the combination of a number of favorable small changes to obtain additive effects.

Category : Adrenocortical steroid (anti-inflammatory)

Usual dose : 750 mcg. two to four times a day.

Usual dose range : 500 mcg. to 5 mg daily

BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE U.S.P.

Trade name - Zephiran Chloride, Roceal, BTC.

Alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride.

Benzalkonium Chloride is a mixture of alkyldimethylbenzylammonium chlorides of the general formula $C_6H_5CH_2N(CH_3)_2R Cl$, in which R represents a mixture of alkyls from $n-C_8H_{17}$ to $C_{16}H_{33}$

It is a white, bitter - tasting gel, slightly soluble in benzene and very soluble in water and alcohol. Aqueous solutions are colorless, alkaline to litmus and foam strongly.

Benzalkonium chloride possesses wetting, detergent, keratolytic and emulsifying actions. It is used as a surface antiseptic for intact skin and mucosa. at 1 : 750 to 1 : 10,000 concentration. Above 1:1,000 it has proved to be irritant on prolonged contact. It is effective for many pathogenic nonsporulating bacteria and fungi after several minutes exposure. For irrigation, 1:20,000 to 1:40,000 solution are employed. For sterile storage of surgical instruments, 1:1,000 solutions are used 0.5 per-cent of sodium nitrite being added as an anticorrosive agent.

For presurgical antiseptic, all traces of soap used in preliminary scrubbing must be removed, or inactivation of the cationic detergent will ensue. When tinted solutions are used to help delineate area of operation, cationic-type dyes must in general be selected to avoid incompatibility. The official solution may contain a suitable coloring agent and may be buffered by the addition of ammonium acetate in a quantity not more than 40 per cent of the weight of benzalkonium chloride.

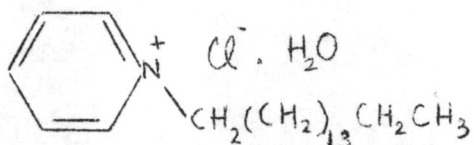
Category-topical anti-infective.

For external use - topically to the conjunctiva, 0.1 ml of a 0.01 percent solution or to the skin and mucous membranes as a 0.02 to 0.01 percent solution.

CETYLPYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE N.F.

Trade name : Ceepryn Chloride,

1 - Hexadecylpyridinium Chloride



In this compound the quaternary nitrogen is part of a heterocyclic nucleus the cetyl derivative has been selected in preference to other alkyl derivatives studied, because of its maximal activity. Also, it is believed that the absence of a benzyl group reduces the toxicity of the compound.

Cetyl pyridinium chloride is a white powder freely soluble in water and alcohol.

It is compatible with ephedrine hydrochloride, procaine hydrochloride, urea and allantoin. It is incompatible with tannic acid, picric acid, alum and soap.

It has proved to be germicidally effective over a pH range of 5 to 10. It is available for use as a general antiseptic in 1 : 100 - 1 : 1000 aqueous solution on intact skin, 1 : 100 for minor lacerations, 1 : 5,000 to 1 : 10,000 on mucous membranes, and in tinted tinctures from 1 : 200 to 1 : 500 concentration, it is available also in the form of jelly, powder, **suppository** and as a 1 : 4,000 phosphate buffered gargle.

Category - local anti - infective

Application - topically as a 1 : 1000 to 1 : 100 solution to intact skin; 1 : 1,000 for minor lacerations; 1 : 10,000 to 1 : 2,000 to mucous membranes.

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