

and shake before use.

(2) Acid—To 1.0 g of Dextrin add 5 mL of water, dissolve by heating, cool, and add 1 drop of phenolphthalein TS and 0.50 mL of 0.1 mol/L sodium hydroxide VS: a red color develops.

(3) Chloride—To 2.0 g of Dextrin add 80 mL of water, dissolve by heating, cool, add water to make 100 mL, and filter. Take 40 mL of the filtrate, and add 6 mL of dilute nitric acid and water to make 50 mL. Perform the test using this solution as the test solution. Prepare the control solution with 0.30 mL of 0.01 mol/L hydrochloric acid VS (not more than 0.013%).

(4) Sulfate—To 45 mL of the filtrate obtained in (3) add 1 mL of dilute hydrochloric acid and water to make 50 mL, and perform the test using this solution as the test solution. Prepare the control solution with 0.35 mL of 0.005 mol/L sulfuric acid VS (not more than 0.019%).

(5) Oxalate—To 1.0 g of Dextrin add 20 mL of water, dissolve by heating, cool, add 1 mL of acetic acid (31), and filter. To 5 mL of the filtrate add 5 drops of calcium chloride TS: no turbidity is produced immediately.

(6) Calcium—To a 5-mL portion of the filtrate obtained in (5) add 5 drops of ammonium oxalate TS: no turbidity is immediately produced.

(7) Heavy metals—Proceed with 0.5 g of Dextrin according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 2.5 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 50 ppm).

Loss on drying Not more than 10% (0.5 g, 105°C, 4 hours).

Residue on ignition Not more than 0.5% (0.5 g).

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Diastase

ジアスターゼ

Diastase is an enzyme drug mainly prepared from malt. It has amylolytic activity. It contains not less than 440 starch saccharifying activity units per g. It is usually diluted with suitable diluents.

Description Diastase occurs as a light yellow to light brown powder.

It is hygroscopic.

Purity Rancidity—Diastase has no unpleasant or rancid odor, and has no unpleasant or rancid taste.

Loss on drying Not more than 4.0% (1 g, 105°C, 5 hours).

Assay (i) Substrate solution—Use potato starch TS for amylolytic activity test.

(ii) Sample solution—Weigh accurately about 0.1 g of Diastase, and dissolve in water to make exactly 100 mL.

(iii) Procedure—Proceed as directed in (i) Measurement of starch saccharifying activity of (1) Assay for starch digestive activity under the Digestion Test.

Containers and storage Containers—Tight containers.

Storage—Not exceeding 30°C.

Diastase and Sodium Bicarbonate Powder

ジアスターゼ・重曹散

Method of preparation

Diastase	200 g
Sodium Bicarbonate	300 g
Precipitated Calcium Carbonate	400 g
Magnesium Oxide	100 g

To make 1000 g

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

Description Diastase and Sodium Bicarbonate Powder occurs as a light yellow powder. It has a characteristic, salty taste.

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Compound Diastase and Sodium Bicarbonate Powder

複方ジアスターゼ・重曹散

Method of preparation

Diastase	200 g
Sodium Bicarbonate	600 g
Magnesium Oxide	150 g
Powdered Gentian	50 g

To make 1000 g

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

Description Compound Diastase and Sodium Bicarbonate Powder occurs as a slightly brownish, light yellow powder. It has a characteristic odor and a bitter taste.

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Dibasic Sodium Phosphate

リン酸水素ナトリウム

$\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$: 358.14

Dibasic Sodium Phosphate, when dried, contains not less than 98.0% of disodium hydrogenphosphate (Na_2HPO_4 : 141.96)

Description Dibasic Sodium Phosphate occurs as colorless or white crystals. It is odorless.

It is freely soluble in water, and practically insoluble in