

spectra exhibit similar intensities of absorption at the same wave numbers.

(4) A solution of Carteolol Hydrochloride (1 in 50) responds to the Qualitative Tests for chloride.

Purity (1) Clarity and color of solution—Dissolve 1.0 g of Carteolol Hydrochloride in 30 mL of water: the solution is clear and colorless.

(2) Heavy metals—Proceed with 2.0 g of Carteolol Hydrochloride according to Method 2, and perform the test. Prepare the control solution with 2.0 mL of Standard Lead Solution (not more than 10 ppm).

(3) Arsenic—Prepare the test solution with 1.0 g of Carteolol Hydrochloride according to Method 3, and perform the test using Apparatus B (not more than 2 ppm).

(4) Related substances—Dissolve 0.20 g of Carteolol Hydrochloride in 10 mL of methanol, and use this solution as the sample solution. Pipet 2 mL of the sample solution, and add methanol to make exactly 100 mL. Pipet 1 mL of this solution, add methanol to make exactly 10 mL, and use this solution as the standard solution. Perform the test with these solutions as directed under the Thin-layer Chromatography. Spot 10 μ L each of the sample solution and the standard solution on a plate of silica gel with fluorescent indicator for thin-layer chromatography. Develop the plate with a mixture of chloroform, methanol and ammonia solution (28) (50:20:1) to a distance of about 12 cm, and air-dry the plate. Examine under ultraviolet light (main wavelength: 254 nm): the spots other than the principal spot from the sample solution are not more intense than the spot from the standard solution.

Loss on drying Not more than 0.5% (1 g, 105°C, 3 hours).

Residue on ignition Not more than 0.10% (1 g).

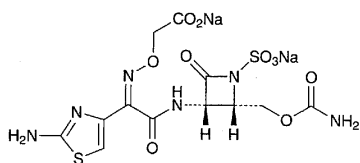
Assay Weigh accurately about 0.5 g of Carteolol Hydrochloride, previously dried, add 30 mL of acetic acid (100), dissolve by heating on a water bath, and cool. After adding 70 mL of acetic anhydride, titrate with 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS (potentiometric titration). Perform a blank determination, and make any necessary correction.

Each mL of 0.1 mol/L perchloric acid VS
= 32.884 mg of $C_{16}H_{24}N_2O_3 \cdot HCl$

Containers and storage Containers—Well-closed containers.

Carumonam Sodium

カルモナムナトリウム



$C_{12}H_{12}N_6Na_2O_{10}S_2$: 510.37

Disodium (Z)-{(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)[(2S,3S)-2-carbamoyloxymethyl-4-oxo-1-sulfonatoazetid-3-ylcarbamoyl]methyleneaminooxy}acetate [86832-68-0]

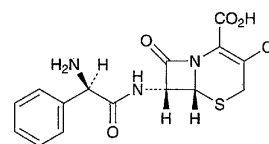
Carumonam Sodium conforms to the requirements of Carumonam Sodium in the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan.

Description Carumonam Sodium occurs as white to pale orange yellowish white crystals or crystalline powder.

It is freely soluble in water, sparingly soluble in formamide, very slightly soluble in methanol, and practically insoluble in ethanol (95) and in diethyl ether.

Cefaclor

セファクロル



$C_{15}H_{14}ClN_3O_4S$: 367.81

(6R,7R)-7-[(2R)-2-Amino-2-phenylacetyl-amino]-3-chloro-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid [53994-73-3]

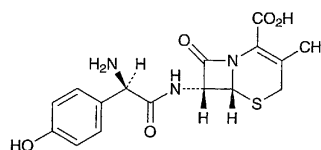
Cefaclor conforms to the requirements of Cefaclor in the Requirements for Antibiotic Products of Japan.

Description Cefaclor occurs as a white to yellowish white crystalline powder.

It is sparingly soluble in water, slightly soluble in methanol, very slightly soluble in ethanol (95), and practically insoluble in diethyl ether.

Cefadroxil

セファドロキシル



$C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_5S$: 363.39

(6R,7R)-7-[(2R)-2-Amino-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetyl-amino]-3-methyl-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid [50370-12-2]

Cefadroxil contains not less than 950 μ g (potency) per mg, calculated on the anhydrous basis. The potency of Cefadroxil is expressed as mass (potency) of cefadroxil ($C_{16}H_{17}N_3O_5S$: 363.39).

Description Cefadroxil occurs as a white to light yellow-white powder.

It is sparingly soluble in water, slightly soluble in methanol, and very slightly soluble in ethanol (95).