Norethindrone: White to creamy white, odorless, crystalline powder. Is stable in air. Soluble in chloroform and in dioxane; sparingly soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in ether; practically insoluble in water.

Norethindrone Acetate: White to creamy white, odorless, crystalline powder. Very soluble in chloroform; freely soluble in dioxane; soluble in ether and in alcohol; practically insoluble in water.

Norfloxacin: White to pale yellow, crystalline powder. Sensitive to light and moisture. Freely soluble in acetic acid; sparingly soluble in chloroform; slightly soluble in acetone, in water, and in alcohol; very slightly soluble in methanol and in ethyl acetate; insoluble in ether.

Norgestimate: White to pale yellow powder. Very to freely soluble in methylene chloride; sparingly soluble in acetonitrile; insoluble in water.

Norgestrel: White or practically white, practically odorless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in chloroform; sparingly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.

Nortriptyline Hydrochloride: White to off-white powder, having a slight, characteristic odor. Its solution (1 in 100) has a pH of about 5. Soluble in water and in chloroform; sparingly soluble in methanol; practically insoluble in ether, in benzene, and in most other organic solvents.

Noscapine: Fine, white or practically white, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in chloroform; soluble in acetone; slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether; practically insoluble in water.

Novobiocin Calcium: White or yellowish-white, odorless, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in alcohol and in methanol; sparingly soluble in acetone and in butyl acetate; slightly soluble in water and in ether; very slightly soluble in chloroform.

Novobiocin Sodium: White or yellowish-white, odorless, hygroscopic, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in water, in alcohol, in methanol, in glycerin, and in propylene glycol; slightly soluble in butyl acetate; practically insoluble in acetone, in chloroform, and in ether.

Nystatin: Yellow to light tan powder, having an odor suggestive of cereals. Is hygroscopic, and is affected by long exposure to light, heat, and air. Freely soluble in dimethylformamide and in dimethyl sulfoxide; sparingly to slightly soluble in methanol, in *n*-propyl alcohol, and in *n*-butyl alcohol; practically insoluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Octoxynol 9: Clear, pale yellow, viscous liquid, having a faint odor and a bitter taste. Soluble in benzene and in toluene; practically insoluble in solvent hexane. Miscible with water, with alcohol, and with acetone. *NF category:* Wetting and/or solubilizing agent.

Octyldodecanol: Clear water-white, free-flowing liquid. Soluble in alcohol and in ether; insoluble in water. *NF category:* Vehicle (oleaginous).

Octyl Methoxycinnamate: Pale yellow oil. Insoluble in water.

Ofloxacin: Pale yellowish-white to light yellowish-white crystals or crystalline powder. Sparingly soluble in chloroform; slightly soluble in alcohol, in methanol, and in water.

Hydrophilic Ointment: *NF category:* Ointment base.

White Ointment: *NF category:* Ointment base.

Yellow Ointment: *NF category:* Ointment base.

Olanzapine: A yellow crystalline solid. Soluble in *n*-propanol; sparingly soluble in acetonitrile; slightly soluble in methanol and in dehydrated alcohol; practically insoluble in water.

Oleic Acid: Colorless to pale yellow, oily liquid when freshly prepared, but on exposure to air it gradually absorbs oxygen and darkens. Has a characteristic, lard-like odor and taste. When strongly heated in air, it is decomposed with the production of acrid vapors. Practically insoluble in water. Miscible with alcohol, with chloroform, with ether, with benzene, and with fixed and volatile oils. *NF category:* Emulsifying and/or solubilizing agent.

Oleovitamin A and D: Yellow to red, oily liquid, practically odorless or having a fish-like odor, and having no rancid odor or taste. Is a clear liquid at temperatures exceeding 65°, and may crystallize on cooling. Is unstable in air and in light. Very soluble in ether and in chloroform; soluble in dehydrated alcohol and in vegetable oils; insoluble in water and in glycerin.

Oleovitamin A and D Capsules: The oil contained in Oleovitamin A and D Capsules is a yellow to red, oily liquid, practically odorless or having a fish-like odor, and having no rancid odor or taste. Is a clear liquid at temperatures exceeding 65°, and may crystallize on cooling. Is unstable in air and in light.

Oleoyl Polyoxylglycerides: Amber, oily liquids. May develop deposit after prolonged storage at 20°. Freely soluble in methylene chloride; practically insoluble but dispersible in water. *NF category:* Ointment base; solvent.

Oleyl Alcohol: Clear, colorless to light yellow, oily liquid. Has a faint characteristic odor and a bland taste. Soluble in alcohol, in ether, in isopropyl alcohol, and in light mineral oil; insoluble in water. *NF category:* Emulsifying and/or solubilizing agent.

Oleyl Oleate: Clear, colorless to light yellow liquid. Has a faint characteristic odor. Slightly soluble in alcohol. Miscible with chloroform and with ether. *NF category:* Emollient; emulsifying and/or solubilizing agent.

Olive Oil: Pale yellow, or light greenish-yellow, oily liquid, having a slight, characteristic odor and taste, with a faintly acrid aftertaste. Slightly soluble in alcohol. Miscible with ether, with chloroform, and with carbon disulfide. *Specific gravity* ⟨841⟩: Between 0.910 and 0.915. *NF category:* Vehicle (oleaginous).

Add the following:

■**Olmesartan Medoxomil:** White to off-white crystalline powder. Sparingly soluble in methanol; practically insoluble in water.■2S *(USP35)*

Olopatadine Hydrochloride: White crystalline powder. Very soluble in formic acid; sparingly soluble in water; very slightly soluble in dehydrated alcohol.

Omeprazole: White to off-white powder. Melts between 150° and 160°, with decomposition. Soluble in dichloromethane; sparingly soluble in methanol and in alcohol; very slightly soluble in water.

Omeprazole Magnesium: White to off-white powder. Sparingly soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in water and in dichloromethane.

Ondansetron: White to off-white powder. Very soluble in acid solutions; sparingly soluble in water.

Ondansetron Hydrochloride: White to off-white powder. Soluble in methanol; sparingly soluble in water and in alcohol; slightly soluble in isopropyl alcohol and in dichloromethane; very slightly soluble in acetone, in chloroform, and in ethyl acetate.

Opium: Has a very characteristic odor and a very bitter taste.

Powdered Opium: Light brown or moderately yellowish-brown powder.

Orbifloxacin: White to pale yellow crystals or crystalline powder. Odorless. Soluble in acetic acid; very slightly soluble in methanol, in water, and in chloroform; practically insoluble in ethanol and in diethyl ether.

Orlistat: White to off-white fine powder or fine powder with lumps. Freely soluble in chloroform; very soluble in methanol and in alcohol; practically insoluble in water.

Orphenadrine Citrate: White, practically odorless, crystalline powder, having a bitter taste. Sparingly soluble in

water; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in chloroform, in benzene, and in ether.

Oseltamivir Phosphate: White to off-white powder. Freely soluble in water; soluble in methanol, in dimethyl sulfoxide, and in propylene glycol; sparingly soluble in dimethylformamide; slightly soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in isopropyl alcohol and in polyethylene glycol 400; practically insoluble in acetonitrile, in acetone, in dichloromethane, and in *n*-hexane.

Oxacillin Sodium: Fine, white, crystalline powder, odorless or having a slight odor. Freely soluble in water, in methanol, and in dimethyl sulfoxide; slightly soluble in absolute alcohol, in chloroform, in pyridine, and in methyl acetate; insoluble in ethyl acetate, in ether, in benzene, and in ethylene chloride.

Oxacillin Sodium for Injection: Fine, white, crystalline powder, odorless or having a slight odor. Freely soluble in water, in methanol, and in dimethyl sulfoxide; slightly soluble in absolute alcohol, in chloroform, in pyridine, and in methyl acetate; insoluble in ethyl acetate, in ether, in benzene, and in ethylene chloride.

Oxaliplatin: White to off-white crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water; very slightly soluble in methanol; practically insoluble in alcohol.

Oxandrolone: White, odorless, crystalline powder. Is stable in air, but darkens on exposure to light. Melts at about 225°. Freely soluble in chloroform; sparingly soluble in alcohol and in acetone; practically insoluble in water.

Oxaprozin: White to yellowish-white, crystalline powder.

Oxazepam: Creamy white to pale yellow powder. Is practically odorless. Slightly soluble in alcohol and in chloroform; very slightly soluble in ether; practically insoluble in water.

Oxcarbazepine: Light orange to creamish white or off-white powder. Soluble in acetic acid; sparingly soluble in chloroform; practically insoluble in water.

Oxfendazole: White or almost white powder. Slightly soluble in alcohol and in methylene chloride; practically insoluble in water.

Oxprenolol Hydrochloride: White, crystalline powder. Freely soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in water; sparingly soluble in acetone; practically insoluble in ether.

Oxtriphylline: White, crystalline powder, having an amine-like odor. A solution (1 in 100) has a pH of about 10.3. Freely soluble in water and in alcohol; very slightly soluble in chloroform.

Oxybenzone: Pale yellow powder. Freely soluble in alcohol and in toluene; practically insoluble in water.

Oxybutynin Chloride: White, crystalline, practically odorless powder. Very soluble in methanol and in chloroform; freely soluble in water and in alcohol; soluble in acetone; slightly soluble in ether; very slightly soluble in hexane.

Oxycodone Hydrochloride: White to off-white, hygroscopic crystals or powder. Is odorless. Soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol.

Oxygen: Colorless, odorless, tasteless gas, which supports combustion more energetically than does air. One L at 0° and at a pressure of 760 mm of mercury weighs about 1.429 g. One volume dissolves in about 32 volumes of water and in about 7 volumes of alcohol at 20° and at a pressure of 760 mm of mercury.

Oxymetazoline Hydrochloride: White to practically white, fine crystalline powder. Is hygroscopic. Melts at about 300°, with decomposition. Soluble in water and in alcohol; practically insoluble in benzene, in chloroform, and in ether.

Oxymetholone: White to creamy white, crystalline powder. Is odorless, and is stable in air. Freely soluble in chloroform; soluble in dioxane; sparingly soluble in alcohol; slightly soluble in ether; practically insoluble in water.

Oxymorphone Hydrochloride: White or slightly off-white, odorless powder. Darkens on exposure to light. Its aqueous solutions are slightly acidic. Freely soluble in water; sparingly soluble in alcohol and in ether.

Oxyquinoline Sulfate: Yellow powder. Melts at about 185°. Very soluble in water; freely soluble in methanol; slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in acetone and in ether. *NF category:* Complexing agent.

Oxytetracycline: Pale yellow to tan, odorless, crystalline powder. Is stable in air, but exposure to strong sunlight causes it to darken. It loses potency in solutions of pH below 2, and is rapidly destroyed by alkali hydroxide solutions. Freely soluble in 3 N hydrochloric acid and in alkaline solutions; sparingly soluble in alcohol; very slightly soluble in water.

Oxytetracycline Calcium: Yellow to light brown, crystalline powder. Insoluble in water.

Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride: Yellow, odorless, crystalline powder, having a bitter taste. Is hygroscopic. Decomposes at a temperature exceeding 180°, and exposure to strong sunlight or to temperatures exceeding 90° in moist air causes it to darken. Its potency is diminished in solutions having a pH below 2, and is rapidly destroyed by alkali hydroxide solutions. Freely soluble in water, but crystals of oxytetracycline base separate as a result of partial hydrolysis of the hydrochloride; sparingly soluble in alcohol and in methanol, and even less soluble in dehydrated alcohol; insoluble in chloroform and in ether.

Paclitaxel: White to off-white powder. Soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.

Padimate O: A light yellow, mobile liquid having a faint, aromatic odor. Soluble in alcohol, in isopropyl alcohol, and in mineral oil; practically insoluble in water, in glycerin, and in propylene glycol.

Palm Oil: White to yellowish, fatty solid to semisolid. Insoluble in water. *NF category:* Coating agent; emulsifying and/or solubilizing agent.

Hydrogenated Palm Oil: White to yellowish, fatty solid to semi-solid. Freely soluble in ether; very slightly soluble in alcohol; practically insoluble in water. *NF category:* Coating agent; tablet binder; tablet and/or capsule lubricant.

Palm Kernel Oil: White to yellowish, fatty solid. Insoluble in water. *NF category:* Coating agent; emulsifying and/or solubilizing agent.

Palmitic Acid: Hard, white or faintly yellow, somewhat glossy crystalline solid, or white or yellowish-white powder. It has a slight characteristic odor and taste. Soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform; practically insoluble in water.

Pamidronate Disodium: White, crystalline powder. Soluble in water and in 2 N sodium hydroxide; sparingly soluble in 0.1 N hydrochloric acid and in 0.1 N acetic acid; practically insoluble in organic solvents.

Pancreatin: Cream-colored, amorphous powder, having a faint, characteristic, but not offensive odor. It hydrolyzes fats to glycerol and fatty acids, changes protein into proteoses and derived substances, and converts starch into dextrins and sugars. Its greatest activities are in neutral or faintly alkaline media; more than traces of mineral acids or large amounts of alkali hydroxides make it inert. An excess of alkali carbonate also inhibits its action.

Pancrelipase: Cream-colored, amorphous powder, having a faint, characteristic, but not offensive odor. Pancrelipase hydrolyzes fats to glycerol and fatty acids, changes protein into proteoses and derived substances, and converts starch into dextrins and sugars. Its greatest activities are in neutral or faintly alkaline media; more than traces of mineral acids or large amounts of alkali hydroxides make it inert. An excess of alkali carbonate also inhibits its action.