1514. Adulteration of sodium citrate. U. S. v. 18 Bottles of Sodium Citrate. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14495. Sample No. 62349–F.)

On November 28, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana filed a libel against 18 bottles of sodium citrate at Shreveport, La., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 25, 1944, by the Continental Hospital Service, Cleveland, Ohio. The article was labeled in part: "70 cc. Sodium Citrate 2½% W/V in Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be sterile anticoagulant solution of sodium citrate for parenteral use, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not free from turbidity and undissolved material.

On February 20, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1515. Adulteration and misbranding of thiamine chloride solution. U. S. v. 64 Vials of Thiamine chloride solution. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 15088. Sample No. 85237–F.)

On January 23, 1945, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania filed a libel against 64 vials, each containing 30 cc., of thiamine chloride solution at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 14, 1944, from New York, N. Y., by the Bellevue Laboratories, Inc.

The vials containing the article were unlabeled, and there was no agreement between the shipper and the consignee regarding labeling.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was an ampuled solution of thiamine chloride, and its quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess since it was contaminated with undissolved material and therefore was not suitable for parenteral administration.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that its label failed to bear the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, or an accurate statement of the quantity of contents; and (2) in that its label failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient and, whether active or not, the name and quantity or proportion of chlorobutanol, a chloroform derivative, which was contained in the article.

On February 13, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1516. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin K. U. S. v. 364 Cartons of Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Addition Product. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 14636. Sample No. 63649–F.)

On December 12, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed a libel against 364 cartons, each containing 6 ampuls, 1-cc. size, of the above-named article at Atlanta, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 8, 1944, by the U. S. Standard Products Co., from Woodworth, Wis.

The United States Pharmacopoeia (twelfth revision) requires that menadione sodium bisulfite injection shall contain an amount of menadione equivalent to not less than 47 percent of the labeled amount of menadione sodium bisulfite.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as menadione sodium bisulfite injection, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its strength differed from the official standard since it contained an amount of menadione equivalent to not more than 37.1 percent of the labeled amount of menadione sodium bisulfite.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Each 1 cc. contains 3.8 Mg. * * * Menadione Sodium Bisulfite Addition Product (Equivalent in activity to 2 Mg. Menadione)," was false and misleading since the article contained in each 1-cc. ampul not more than 2.68 milligrams of menadione sodium bisulfite, or not more than 1.41 milligrams of menadione.

On April 20, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1517. Adulteration and misbranding of vitamin K. U. S. v. 364 Cartons of Vitamin K (and 3 other seizure actions against vitamin K). Default decrees of condemnation. Portion of product ordered delivered to a charitable organization; remainder ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. Nos. 14888, 14889, 14906, 15052. Sample Nos. 84131–F, 90802–F, 90803–F, 90817–F, 99125–F.)

Between January 3 and 12, 1945, the United States attorneys for the Eastern District of Missouri, the Northern and Southern Districts of Ohio, and the North-