1422. Adulteration of Intravenous Solution Ven-Dextrose and Intravenous Solution Physiologic Saline (Normal Salt). U. S. v. 82 Vials and 61 Bottles of Intravenous Solutions. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12697, 12718. Sample Nos. 60740–F, 60761–F.)

On June 20 and 26, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed libels against 61 100-cc. bottles and 82 50-cc. vials of intravenous solutions at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about August 7, 1943, and February 1, 1944, from Denver, Colo., by the Intra Products Co.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be dextrose injection and sterile isotonic solution of sodium chloride for parenteral use, drugs the names of which are recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but their quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since they were contaminated with undissolved material.

On August 22, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1423. Adulteration of lactate Ringer's solution, dextrose in physiological solution of sodium chloride, dextrose in lactate Ringer's solution, and Vitadex-B in Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride. U. S. v. 30 Packages of Dextrose in Lactate Ringer's Solution (and 2 other seizure actions against drugs for intravenous uses). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12667, 12769, 12849. Sample Nos. 55856–F, 55857–F, 55867–F, 73347–F.)

Between June 24 and August 1, 1944, the United States attorneys for the District of Colorado and the Western District of Washington filed libels against 30 packages of dextrose in lactate Ringer's solution at Denver, Colo., and 156 flasks of lactate Ringer's solution, 174 flasks of dextrose in physiological solution of sodium chloride, and 66 bottles of Vitadex-B at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the articles, which had been consigned by the Cutter Laboratories, Inc., had been shipped from Berkeley, Calif., between the approximate dates of September 15, 1943, and June 2, 1944.

The dextrose in physiological solution of sodium chloride was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as dextrose and sodium chloride injection (dextrose and sodium chloride ampuls), a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it contained undissolved material.

The other articles were alleged to be adulterated in that their purity and quality fell below that which they purported to possess, since they purported to be for intravenous uses but contained undissolved material, whereas they should have been free from undissolved material.

On July 5 and October 18, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

1424. Adulteration of sodium citrate. U. S. v. 102 Cases (612 bottles) of Sodium Citrate (and 1 other seizure action against sodium citrate). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 11521, 11828. Sample Nos. 55812–F, 55813–F, 55826–F, 55827–F.)

On January 22 and March 3, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington filed libels against a total of 1,839 bottles of sodium citrate at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of September 10 and December 10, 1943, from Berkeley, Calif., by the Cutter Laboratories, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Saftivacs (500 cc. Size) 70 cc. Sodium Citrate 2½% [or "Sediflask 50 cc. Sodium Citrate 4%"] W/V in Isotonic Solution of Sodium Chloride," or "Saftifuge 25 c.c. Sodium Citrate 4% W/V in Physiological Solution of Sodium Chloride."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be anticoagulant solution of sodium citrate, a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the official standard since it was cloudy and contained numerous small particles.

On August 19, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1425. Adulteration of posterior pituitary. U. S. v. 119 Vials of Posterior Pituitary. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 13200. Sample No. 80846–F.)

On or about August 10, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri filed a libel against 119 vials of the above-named product at Kansas