1419. Adulteration and misbranding of water for injection. U. S. v. 1,150 Ampuls of Water for Injection (and 3 other seizure actions against the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12723, 13331, 13803, 14411. Sample Nos. 63531–F, 64020–F, 64045–F, 64059–F, 64202–F.)

Between June 22 and November 29, 1944, the United States attorneys for the Northern District of Georgia and the Eastern District of North Carolina filed libels against 2,305 ampuls of water for injection at Atlanta, Ga., and 6,840 ampuls of the same product at Raleigh, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped or had been caused to be shipped by the Estro Chemical Co., from New York, N. Y., between the approximate dates of April 28 and July 26, 1944.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as water for injection, 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 all lots were contaminated with undissolved material, and since, in addition, two of the lots contained pyrogens.

The article in the Raleigh lot was alleged to be misbranded in that the label statement, "Water for Injection U. S. P. XII * * * Pyrogen Free," was false and misleading.

Between July 19, 1944, and February 2, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered, and the product was ordered destroyed.

1420. Adulteration of dextrose solution. U. S. v. 976 Vials of Dextrose Solution (and 7 other seizure actions against other lots of the same product). Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 12777, 12925, 12951, 12952, 12960, 13311, 13604, 13606. Sample Nos. 77585–F, 77586–F, 81714–F, 81715–F, 81772–F, 81780–F, 81981–F, 81983–F, 82246–F, 82263–F.)

Between June 26 and September 6, 1944, the United States attorneys for the Eastern, Southern, and Northern Districts of New York filed libels against the following quantities of dextrose solution: 976 vials at Central Islip, N. Y.; 370 vials at Wingdale, N. Y.; 788 vials at Brentwood, N. Y.; 86 vials at Brooklyn, N. Y.; 85 vials at Binghamton, N. Y.; 383 vials at New York, N. Y.; 214 vials at Kings Park, N. Y.; and 387 vials at Orangeburg, N. Y. It was alleged in the libels that the article had been shipped between the approximate dates of January 21 and June 29, 1944, from Philadelphia, Pa., by the Associated Laboratories, Inc. The article was labeled in part: "Sterile Solution 33.3% [or "50%"] Dextrose."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be dextrose injection, 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 not free from undissolved material.

Between August 2 and November 15, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1421. Adulteration of dextrose ampuls and sodium iodide ampuls. U. S. v. 38 Ampuls of Dextrose Solution and 6 Boxes of Ampuls of Sodium Iodide. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. Nos. 13186, 14015. Sample Nos. 63374–F, 63493–F.)

On or about August 11 and October 27, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Georgia filed libels against 38 ampuls of dextrose solution and 6 boxes, each containing 25 ampuls, of sodium iodide, alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about April 22, 1943, and April 19, 1944, by John Wyeth & Brother, Inc., from Philadelphia, Pa.

The articles were alleged to be adulterated in that they purported to be and were represented as dextrose injection and ampuls of sodium iodide, drugs the names of which are recognized in official compendia, the United States Pharmacopoeia and the National Formulary, respectively, and their quality and purity fell below the official standards since they were not free from undissolved material.

On September 14 and December 6, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered destroyed.