

Evaluation: Effective, but * * * .
 Comments: This combination contains the known analgesic, aspirin, which at the recommended dose would provide relief of pain. There is no reason to expect that the additional ingredients would detract from or add to this effect.

This combination is probably capable of relieving many different kinds of pain. However, there are no specific well controlled, and conclusive studies on the above-mentioned conditions.

Indication: For minor muscle aches and pains due to fatigue, overexertion, exposure.

Evaluation: Effective, but * * * .

Comments: This combination contains the known analgesic, aspirin, which as stated in the first two indications would provide relief of pain. The panel, however, objects to vague and ill-defined conditions such as "fatigue, overexertion, and exposure," which may not be associated with pain. It would be better to delete these conditions.

General comments. Whether the addition of phenyltoloxamine and glyceryl gualacolate contributes anything to the management of the clinical entities "neuralgia, arthritis, rheumatism" is not known.

The drug is advertised as a "new and different analgesic for more effective pain relief" and contains in addition to aspirin an antihistamine and an expectorant. The panel considers this unjustifiable in that there is no valid evidence of "more pain relief" and the drug is not "new" or "different."

Under "What you can expect of Defencin," the statement is made: "Clinical studies have shown that most patients who use Defencin had no side effects. Among the remainder, the principal side effects were minor stomach and intestinal irritation similar to those from aspirin alone." This may be true, but also glyceryl gualacolate may cause stomach irritation.

Two tablets every 3 or 4 hours are recommended. This means 25 mg. phenyltoloxamine every 3 hours, i.e., presumably enough to cause drowsiness. In the light of this side effect, the panel objects to the other statements made by the company: "Defencin has been found to be sufficiently free of undesirable side effects—so safe—that it is sold without prescription. In fact, because Defencin is safe, you can use it repeatedly."

PANEL ON DRUGS USED IN RHEUMATIC DISEASES

General comments. The Panel on Drugs Used in Rheumatic Diseases recommends that certain ill-defined and vague claims be modified or deleted. The following is a list of these claims.

1. Fibrositis, myositis, arthritis, spondylitis, and torticollis.

2. Lumbago, "stiff neck," whiplash injury, rheumatism, rheumatic, and arthritides.

The claims in the first category are of such different etiologies that it would be better to specify the diseases (e.g., osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, and ankylosing spondylitis) or modify the claims to specify the etiology. The claims in the second category are imprecise and unscientific terms which are objectionable to the Panel and should be deleted. Because these claims are vague and ill-defined, the objective criteria necessary to evaluate the efficacy of a drug is greatly compromised.

PANEL ON NEUROLOGICAL DRUGS

General comments. The panel finds it impossible to evaluate for efficacy any drug used in the treatment of such unqualified conditions as neuralgia, neuritis, and radiculitis because of the multiple known and unknown causes of these conditions.

Unless specific types of disease or recognizable syndromes affecting peripheral nerves and roots are stated, reference to the use of

any drug for the treatment of neuralgia, neuritis, and radiculitis should be deleted from brochures and package inserts.

PANEL ON DRUGS USED IN ALLERGY

Indication: Relief of common cold symptoms, such as runny nose and sneezing.

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: Phenyltoloxamine, in the experience of the panel, is only weakly active as an antihistamine. Several carefully controlled studies, in which different antihistamines were tried, disclosed no alleviation of symptoms or shortening of the duration of symptoms of colds. When allergic rhinitis is mistaken for a cold, antihistamines may be of benefit; but allergic rhinitis is being treated in that instance, not an upper respiratory infection.

This indication was subsequently reevaluated as ineffective as a fixed combination with the following additional comments:

The evidence presented by the manufacturer that the addition of glyceryl gualacolate improved the overall preparation was totally unconvincing. Its effectiveness in controlling runny nose, sneezing, and as a sedative was not documented.

The studies purporting to demonstrate that phenyltoloxamine improved the action of aspirin through its sedative effect was not convincing; although by inference with other studies, theoretically possible.

It has not been proven that the antihistamine contributes to the relief of cold symptoms which is provided by this combination. The majority of carefully controlled studies that have been performed with antihistamines disclosed no alleviation of symptoms or shortening of the duration of symptoms of colds. When allergic rhinitis is mistaken for a cold, antihistamines may be of benefit, but allergic rhinitis is being treated in that instance, not an upper respiratory infection.

Indication: Relief of cough.

Evaluation: Effective, but * * * . Subsequently reevaluated as ineffective as a fixed combination.

Comments: Glyceryl gualacolate is an effective expectorant that is helpful in relieving nonproductive coughs. There is no evidence that the antihistamine or aspirin contributes significantly to this effect.

A copy of the Academy's report has been furnished to each firm referred to above. Communications forwarded in response to this announcement should be identified with the reference number DESI 6499, directed to the attention of the appropriate office listed below, and addressed to the Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852:

Requests for the Academy's report: Drug Efficacy Study Information Control (BD-67), Bureau of Drugs.

All other communications regarding this announcement: Drug Efficacy Study Implementation Project Office (BD-60), Bureau of Drugs.

This notice is issued pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 502, 505, 52 Stat. 1050-53, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 352, 355) and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 2.120).

Dated: April 13, 1972.

SAM D. FINE,
 Associate Commissioner
 for Compliance.

[FR Doc. 72-5978 Filed 4-19-72; 8:47 am]

[DESI 1875]

CERTAIN OTC ANTACID PREPARATIONS

Drugs for Human Use; Drug Efficacy Study Implementation

The Food and Drug Administration has received reports from the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Drug Efficacy Study Group, for the over-the-counter drugs listed below. Pending the results of the OTC study of drugs in this class, action on these reports will be deferred in accordance with the "Proposal Establishing Status of Over-the-Counter Drugs Previously Reviewed Under the Drug Efficacy Study (DESI)" published elsewhere in this issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The following OTC antacid drugs are included in this announcement.

1. Chooz Chewing Gum Tablets containing calcium carbonate and magnesium trisilicate; Pharmaco, Inc., Gallop Hill Rd., Kenilworth, N.J. 07033 (NDA 1-875).

2. Kamat Tablets containing atropine sulfate, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium trisilicate, and kaolin; Cole Pharmacal Co., Inc., 3715-31 Laclede Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63101 (NDA 1-952).

3. Amphojel Tablets containing aluminum hydroxide; Wyeth Laboratories, Division American Home Products Corp., Post Office Box 8299, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101 (NDA 2-436).

4. Gelusil Liquid containing magnesium trisilicate and aluminum hydroxide; Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, Division Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 201 Tabor Road, Morris Plains, N.J. 07950 (NDA 2-545).

5. Endo-Magsal Suspension containing magnesium trisilicate and aluminum hydroxide; Endo Laboratories, Inc., 1000 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. 11533 (NDA 3-807).

6. Gelusil Tablets containing magnesium trisilicate and aluminum hydroxide; Warner-Chilcott Laboratories (NDA 4-380).

7. Alglyn Tablets and Alglyn Magma containing dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate; Brayton Pharmaceuticals Co., 1715 West 38th Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37409 (NDA 5-668).

8. Alzinox Tablets and Alzinox Magma containing dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate; Smith, Miller & Patch, Inc., 401 Joyce Kilmer Avenue, New Brunswick, N.J. 08902 (NDA 6-547).

9. Carmethose Suspension containing sodium carboxymethylcellulose; and

10. Carmethose with Magnesium Oxide Tablets containing sodium carboxymethylcellulose and magnesium oxide; and

11. Carmethose-Trasentine Tablets containing sodium carboxymethylcellulose, adiphenine hydrochloride, and magnesium oxide; Ciba Pharmaceutical Co., Division of Ciba Corp., 556 Morris Avenue, Summit, N.J. 07901 (NDA 6-738).

12. Resinat Capsules and Tablets containing polyaminemethylene resin; Merrell-National Drug Co., Division of

Richardson-Merrell, Inc., 110 East Amity Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215 (NDA 7-706).

13. Kolantyl Tablets containing dicyclamine hydrochloride, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium oxide, and methylcellulose; Merrell-National Drug Co. (NDA 7-911).

14. Dimacid B Tablets containing magnesium carbonate, bismuth subcarbonate, calcium carbonate, and magnesium glycinate; Otis Clapp and Son, Inc., 143 Albany Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02139 (NDA 8-431).

15. Kolantyl Gel containing dicyclamine hydrochloride, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, and methylcellulose; Merrell-National Drug Co. (NDA 8-467).

16. Roloids Antacid Mint Tablets containing dihydroxy-aluminum sodium carbonate; American Chicle Division, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. (NDA 9-100).

17. Roloids Antacid Mint with HMAS Tablets containing almadrate sulfate; American Chicle Division, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. (NDA 12-165).

18. "A" Plus Tablets containing isomylamine hydrochloride, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and magnesium trisilicate; Vick Chemical Co., Division of Richardson-Merrell, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017 (NDA 12-298).

19. Belglyn Tablets containing belladonna alkaloids and dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate; Brayten Pharmaceutical Co. (NDA 5-668).

The evaluations of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Drug Efficacy Study Group, are as follows:

1. Chooz Chewing Gum Tablets containing calcium carbonate and magnesium trisilicate.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: Fast relief of heartburn.

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: The ingredients in this preparation are useful in this regard when heartburn is associated with gastroesophageal reflux of acid gastric contents.

Indication: Gas.

Evaluation: Ineffective.

Comments: There is no evidence supporting the claim that aerophagic symptoms can be relieved by any of the ingredients in this preparation. Furthermore, gum chewing would increase the amount of air swallowed, belching, etc., creating a vicious cycle.

Indication: Upset stomach due to "acid indigestion."

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: The term used in this indication is vague. The symptoms attributed by the patient to "acid indigestion" may be due to a variety of conditions, some pertaining to the gastrointestinal tract (duodenal ulcer, hiatal hernia, etc.) and some originating in other organs (postprandial angina, etc.).

General comments. This preparation has no package insert and the information on the label is inadequate, as far as side effects and contraindications are concerned. The dose schedule is limited to: "chew 1 or 2 tablets as needed." The presence of calcium carbonate in this preparation makes it imperative to establish a dosage schedule, with

a warning about the possible danger of high doses for a long period, due to the inherent danger of milk-alkali syndrome, renal stones, etc., as well as the advisability of assessing the serum levels of calcium before and during the treatment periods, renal function, etc. The statement, "Hospital X-ray tests proves the superior action * * *," is not documented.

2. Kamat Tablets containing atropine sulfate, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium trisilicate and kaolin.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: "For the temporary relief of gastric hyperacidity."

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: In the dosage advocated, the amount of atropine (0.260 mg.) does not have an appreciable effect on gastric acidity. The point is clearly made in some of the references provided by the manufacturer, and is common knowledge.

There is no reason to believe that this dosage potentiates the acid-neutralizing effect of the other ingredients.

No data are provided to support the claim that Kamat has any effect on gastric hyperacidity. Furthermore, the indication "for the temporary relief of gastric hyperacidity" is highly dubious, in that there is no consistent relationship between the level of gastric acidity and symptoms.

Any pharmacologic effect of this formulation can be ascribed to its content of aluminum hydroxide and magnesium trisilicate.

3. Amphojel Tablets containing aluminum hydroxide.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: As an antacid.

Evaluation: Effective.

Comments: Amphojel is representative of a large group of aluminum hydroxide preparations in general use.

General comments. A warning is advisable concerning the use of aluminum hydroxide preparation by patients who have recently suffered massive upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage and therefore have a large amount of blood in the bowel; occasionally, intestinal obstruction has been induced as the result of formation of an inspissated mass of blood clot and the medication. This preparation may cause rather severe constipation and measures should be taken to guard against it.

4. Gelusil Liquid containing magnesium trisilicate and aluminum hydroxide.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used In Gastroenterology.

Indication: For acid control in gastritis and hyperacidity.

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: The ingredients contained in this drug, aluminum hydroxide and magnesium trisilicate have been found to elevate the pH of gastric contents when given in a sufficient dosage. While the label states this drug is indicated "for acid control, in gastritis and hyperacidity," there is the implication that hyperacidity per se requires treatment. As a rule in the clinical setting the presence of hyperacidity has not been established; neither has the presence of gastritis. The sodium concentration of the antacid should also be stated.

Indication: Adsorption.

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: Both ingredients adsorb in vitro. Aluminum hydroxide gel has been shown to adsorb pepsin and in this way inhibits peptic activity. Whether the adsorption of gases, toxins, bacteria, etc., is significant is unproven.

5. Endo-Magsal Suspension containing magnesium trisilicate and aluminum hydroxide.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: Antacid.

Evaluation: Effective.

Comments: The ingredients in this drug (magnesium trisilicate and aluminum hydroxide) have been found to increase the pH of gastric contents when given in a sufficient dosage.

Indication: Adsorbent.

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: Both ingredients adsorb in vitro but whether adsorption of toxins, gases, bacteria, histamine, etc., in the gastrointestinal tract is clinically significant is unproven.

6. Gelusil Tablets containing magnesium trisilicate and aluminum hydroxide.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: For acid control in gastritis and hyperacidity.

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: The ingredients contained in this drug, aluminum hydroxide and magnesium trisilicate have been found to elevate the pH of gastric contents when given in a sufficient dosage. While the label states this drug is indicated "for acid control, in gastritis and hyperacidity," there is the implication that hyperacidity per se requires treatment. As a rule in the clinical setting the presence of hyperacidity has not been established; neither has the presence of gastritis. The sodium concentration of the antacid should also be stated.

Indication: Adsorption.

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: Both ingredients adsorb in vitro. Aluminum hydroxide gel has been shown to adsorb pepsin and in this way inhibits peptic activity. Whether adsorption of gases, toxins, bacteria, etc., is significant is unproven.

7. Alglyn Tablets and Alglyn Magma containing dihydroxy aluminum aminoacetate.

These drugs have been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: "As an antacid."

Evaluation: Effective.

Comments: There is no package insert. The package labels say nothing about what an antacid is used for. Therapeutic claims are not made or implied. Alglyn and Alglyn Magma are tablet and suspension respectively, of dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate.

Although the labels do not reflect the full scope of the usage of antacids, they make clear that dosage other than the small amounts recommended should be prescribed by the physician.

8. Alzinox Tablets and Alzinox Magma containing dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate.

These drugs have been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: "As an antacid for the relief of gastric hyperacidity * * *"

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: Gastric hyperacidity is not a clinical entity and there is no known relationship between the gastric acid level and symptoms. The presence of a given level of gastric acidity does not call for therapy.

Indication: "For physicians' use in the management of peptic ulcer patients."

Evaluation: Effective.

Comments: The package labels make no claims. Alzinox and Alzinox Magma are tablet and suspension respectively, of dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate. These compounds are antacids whose activity is comparable with that of aluminum hydroxide.

9. Carmethose Suspension containing sodium carboxymethylcellulose;

10. Carmethose with Magnesium Oxide Tablets containing sodium carboxymethylcellulose and magnesium oxide;

11. Carmethose-Trasentine Tablets containing sodium carboxymethylcellulose, adphenine hydrochloride, and magnesium oxide.

These drugs were evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: "For the temporary relief of gastric discomfort due to hyperacidity."

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: Carboxymethylcellulose is a weak antacid, with a very low neutralizing capacity. The magnesium oxide combined with Carmethose probably provides the important neutralizing capacity of this combination. More evidence is needed to demonstrate that the carboxymethylcellulose makes a significant addition.

Furthermore, the indication of "gastric discomfort due to hyperacidity" is highly dubious, in that there is no consistent relationship between the level of gastric acidity and symptoms.

The addition of Trasentine to Carmethose in no way changes the evaluation of this preparation.

12. Resinat capsules and tablets containing polyaminemethylene resin.

These drugs were evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: "Effective for the temporary relief of gastric hyperacidity."

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: Resinat has been shown to have antacid action, but its clinical efficacy in relieving symptoms induced by acid has not been compared with other standard products.

General comments. The ionic form of the resin should be stated. If the resin contains sodium, potassium, or ammonium the amount per tablet should be stated.

13. Kolantyl Tablets containing dicyclomine hydrochloride, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium oxide, and methylcellulose.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: "Fast temporary relief of acid indigestion or heartburn due to gastric hyperacidity."

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: This OTC preparation contains dicyclomine HCl (5 mg.), aluminum hydroxide (300 mg.), magnesium oxide (185

mg.), and methylcellulose (100 mg.). There is no package insert.

The Panel knows of no evidence that dicyclomine in the dose advised has any pharmacologic effect.

Methylcellulose is listed as an active ingredient, but there is no evidence that it makes a significant contribution.

The aluminum and magnesium compounds are effective antacids, but the additional ingredients have not been shown to contribute.

The term "indigestion" is a poorly defined colloquialism describing a variety of complaints related to many disorders. Its meaning is not clarified by adding the word "acid." The presence of digestive symptoms calls for adequate diagnostic studies and subsequent therapy should be based on the results of these studies. The sale of this type of preparation OTC may lead to dangerous self therapy.

14. Dimacid B Tablets containing magnesium carbonate, bismuth subcarbonate, calcium carbonate, and magnesium glycinate.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: "Excess stomach acidity."

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: The label implies that the preparation provides relief from "the effects of excess stomach acidity"; hyperacidity is a laboratory finding, not a clinical entity.

Indication: Heartburn.

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: The different antacid components of this preparation have been shown to neutralize HCl. Similar preparations with the same ingredients as Dimacid B or combinations thereof have been shown to alleviate the symptom heartburn.

Indication: Gas.

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: There is no evidence supporting the claim that aerophagic symptoms can be relieved by any of the ingredients in this preparation.

Indication: "Upset or sour stomach."

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: The term used in this indication is very vague. The symptoms attributed by the patient to "upset or sour stomach" may be due to a variety of conditions, some pertaining to the gastrointestinal tract (duodenal ulcer, hiatal hernia, etc.), and some originating in other organs (postprandial angina, etc.).

General comments. This preparation has no package insert and the information on the label is inadequate, as far as side effects and contraindications are concerned. The dose recommended is two tablets when needed. The presence of calcium carbonate in this preparation makes it imperative to establish a dosage schedule, with a warning about the possible danger of high doses for a long period due to the inherent danger of milk-alkali syndrome, renal stones, etc., as well as the advisability of assessing the serum level of calcium before and during the treatment periods, renal function, etc. The statement that Dimacid B does not cause "acid rebound or harmful overalkalinizing" have not been documented.

15. Kolantyl Gel containing dicyclomine hydrochloride, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, and methylcellulose.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: "Fast temporary relief of acid indigestion or heartburn due to gastric hyperacidity."

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: This OTC preparation contains dicyclomine HCl, aluminum hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, and methylcellulose. There is no package insert.

The Panel knows of no evidence that dicyclomine in the dose advised has any pharmacologic effect.

Methylcellulose is listed as an active ingredient, but there is no evidence that it makes a significant contribution.

The aluminum and magnesium compounds are effective antacids, but the additional ingredients have not been shown to contribute.

The term "indigestion" is a poorly defined colloquialism describing a variety of complaints related to many disorders. Its meaning is not clarified by adding the word "acid." The presence of digestive symptoms calls for adequate diagnostic studies and subsequent therapy should be based on the results of these studies. The sale of this type of preparation OTC may lead to dangerous self therapy.

16. Roloids Antacid Mint Tablets containing dihydroxyaluminum sodium carbonate.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: Heartburn, gas, indigestion, and upset or sour stomach due to excessive gastric acidity.

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: The warnings and dose schedule are inadequate.

General comments. This preparation has no package insert and the information on the label is inadequate, as far as side effects and contraindications are concerned. The dose schedule is limited to: "chew 1 or 2 tablets as required."

17. Roloids Antacid Mint with HMAS Tablets containing almadrate sulfate.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: Heartburn, gas, indigestion, and upset or sour stomach due to excessive gastric acidity.

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: No clinical data are available to the Panel, inasmuch as all the references but one are private reports. However, the relief of such symptoms by other alkaline medication has often been demonstrated and presumably will be obtained with adequate amounts of this compound. However, this compound has not been adequately tested.

General comments. This preparation has no package insert and the information on the label is inadequate, as far as side effects and contraindications are concerned. The dose schedule is limited to: "chew 1 or 2 tablets as required."

18. A-Plus Tablets containing isomylamine HCl, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and magnesium trisilicate.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: Neutralizes excess acid.

Evaluation: Probably effective.

Comments: This indication as stated is proper if a sufficient dose of the compound is taken and if the condition of "excess acidity" can be recognized by the consumer. The tablets should be chewed thoroughly for maximum benefit.

Indication: Relaxes nervous stomach.

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

[DESI 5213]

CERTAIN COUGH PREPARATIONS
Drugs for Human Use; Drug Efficacy
Study Implementation

The Food and Drug Administration has evaluated reports received from the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Drug Efficacy Study Group, on the following drugs:

1. Hydrocodone bitartrate and homatropine methylbromide, marketed as Hycodan Syrup, Tablets, and Powder, by Endo Laboratories, Inc., 1000 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, Long Island, NY 11533 (NDA 5-213).

2. Dimethoxanate hydrochloride, marketed as Cothera Syrup, by Ayerst Laboratories, 685 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (NDA 11-174).

Such drugs are regarded as new drugs (21 U.S.C. 321(p)). The effectiveness classification and marketing status are described below.

A. Effectiveness classification. The Food and Drug Administration has considered the Academy's reports, as well as other available evidence, and concludes that these drugs are probably effective for the temporary relief of cough.

B. Marketing status. 1. Marketing of such drug with labeling which recommends or suggests its use for indications for which it has been classified as probably effective may be continued for 12 months as described in paragraphs (c), (e), and (f) of the notice "Conditions for Marketing New Drugs Evaluated in Drug Efficacy Study" published in the FEDERAL REGISTER July 14, 1970 (35 F.R. 11273).

2. Within 60 days from publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the holder of any approved new drug applications for such drug is requested to submit a supplement to his application to provide for revised labeling as needed, which, taking into account the comments of the Academy, furnishes adequate information for safe and effective use of the drug; is in accord with the guidelines for uniform labeling published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of February 6, 1970 (21 CFR 3.74); and recommends use of the drug for the probably effective indication as follows:

INDICATION

SYMPTOMATIC RELIEF OF COUGH

The supplement should be submitted under the provisions of § 130.9 (d) and (e) of the new drug regulations (21 CFR 130.9 (d) and (e)) which permit certain changes to be put into effect at the earliest possible time, and the revised labeling should be put into use within the 60-day period.

3. After 60 days following publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER, any such drug on the market without an approved new drug application and shipped within the jurisdiction of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act should be labeled in accord with this notice.

A copy of the Academy's report has been furnished to each firm referred to

above. Communications forwarded in response to this announcement should be identified with the reference number DESI 5213, directed to the attention of the appropriate office listed below, and addressed to the Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20852:

Supplements (Identify with NDA number):
 Office of Scientific Evaluation (BD-100),
 Bureau of Drugs.

Original new drug applications: Office of Scientific Evaluation (BD-100), Bureau of Drugs.

Requests for the Academy's report: Drug Efficacy Study Information Control (BD-87), Bureau of Drugs.

All other communications regarding this announcement: Drug Efficacy Study Implementation Project Office (BD-80), Bureau of Drugs.

This notice is issued pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 502, 505, 52 Stat. 1050-53, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 352, 355) and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 2.120).

Dated: April 11, 1972.

SAM D. FINE,
 Associate Commissioner
 for Compliance.

[FR Doc.72-5979 Filed 4-19-72;8:47 am]

[DESI 7337]

DRUGS CONTAINING OXYCODONE
HYDROCHLORIDE, OXYCODONE
TEREPHTHALATE, HOMATROPINE
TEREPHTHALATE, ASPIRIN, PHEN-
ACETIN, AND CAFFEINE; OXYCO-
DONE HYDROCHLORIDE, OXYCO-
DONE TEREPHTHALATE, HOMAT-
ROPINE TEREPHTHALATE, AND
PENTYLENETETRAZOL; OR MEPE-
RIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND PRO-
METHAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Drugs for Human Use; Drug Efficacy
Study Implementation

The Food and Drug Administration has evaluated reports received from the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Drug Efficacy Study Group, on the following drugs:

1. Percodan Tablets containing oxycodone hydrochloride, oxycodone terephthalate, homatropine terephthalate, aspirin, phenacetin, and caffeine; Endo Laboratories, Inc., 1000 Stewart Avenue, Garden City, Long Island, N.Y. 11530 (NDA 7-337).

2. Nucodan Tablets containing oxycodone hydrochloride, oxycodone terephthalate, homatropine terephthalate, and pentylenetetrazol; Endo Laboratories, Inc. (NDA 7-337).

3. Mepergan Capsules and Mepergan Fortis Capsules containing meperidine hydrochloride and promethazine hydrochloride; Wyeth Laboratories, Inc., Post Office Box 8299, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101 (NDA 11-730; see below).

Such drugs are regarded as new drugs (21 U.S.C. 321(p)). The effectiveness

Comments: Evidence is submitted that the anticholinergic agent (Bentyl) has antimotility effects in animals, but none to support the claim that it will inhibit the motility of neurally stimulated ("nervous") stomach in man, in the dosage provided. No controlled clinical trials of this mixture are available.

Indication: "Relieves indigestion distress as no plain antacid can."

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: No clinical evidence is submitted in support of this claim. There is much experience with the relief of abdominal fullness after eating by the ingestion of antacids, this relief being due to eructation of gas and to the more rapid emptying of the stomach. Presumably, the antacid mixture offered here will provide these same benefits. However, the addition of an anticholinergic agent to the mixture may actually decrease this action by delaying the emptying of the stomach, and the claim of superiority over plain antacids should be supported by evidence.

19. Belglyn Tablets containing belladonna alkaloids and dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate.

This drug has been evaluated by the Panel on Drugs Used in Gastroenterology.

Indication: Gastric hyperacidity.

Evaluation: Possibly effective.

Comments: Gastric hyperacidity is not a clinical entity and there is no known relationship between the gastric acid level and symptoms. The presence of a given level of gastric acidity does not call for therapy.

The label advises use of one tablet 1-2 hour after meals and at bedtime, not to exceed three or four tablets a day. The dose of dihydroxyaluminum aminoacetate (DAA), 0.5 g/tablet, may or may not be effective in a high percentage of instances. The content of 0.162 mg. of belladonna alkaloids is too small to have any pharmacologic effect, even if absorption from DAA were 100 percent.

A copy of the Academy's report has been furnished to each firm referred to above. Communications forwarded in response to this announcement should be identified with the reference number DESI 1875, directed to the attention of the appropriate office listed below, and addressed to the Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852:

Requests for the Academy's report: Drug Efficacy Study Information Control (BD-87), Bureau of Drugs.

All other communications regarding this announcement: Drug Efficacy Study Implementation Project Office (BD-80), Bureau of Drugs.

This notice is issued pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 502, 505, 52 Stat. 1050-53, as amended; 21 U.S.C. 352, 355) and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 2.120).

Dated: April 14, 1972.

SAM D. FINE,
 Associate Commissioner
 for Compliance.

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