## PHARMACOPEIAL DISCUSSION GROUP

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# **CORRECTION 1**

## **E23: LACTOSE, ANHYDROUS**

# Correction to Rev. 4 signed on 26 October 2016

	Harmonized attributes		
	EP	JP	USP
Definition	+	+	+
Identification (IR)	+	+	+
Identification (TLC)	+(1)		+
Clarity and colour of solution	+	$+^{(2)}$	+
Specific optical rotation	+	+	+
Acidity or alkalinity	+	+	+
Loss on drying	+(3)	+	+
Water	+	+	+
Content of alpha and beta	+(4)	+	_
anomers			
Residue on ignition	+	+	+
Protein and light-absorbing	+	+	+
impurities			
Microbial limits (TAMC,	+	+	+
E.coli)			
Microbial limits (TYMC)	_	+	+

(1) In EP, the identification by TLC is included in the second series of identification.

(2) In JP, reference suspension I is not used to evaluate the opalescence of the solution in the test for clarity and colour of solution. Each pharmacopeia has similar but minor difference in the acceptance criteria.

(3) & (4) In EP, "Contents of alpha and beta anomers" and "Loss on drying" are included in the non-mandatory FRC section. EP will not stipulate the specification for Loss on drying.

Legend: + will adopt and implement; - will not stipulate

#### Non-harmonised attributes

Characters/Description, Labeling, Packaging and storage

### Local requirements

EP	JP	USP
Identification (water), Second	Microbial limits: Salmonella;	Content of alpha and beta
identification (TLC, colour	Heavy metals; Content of	anomers (USP requires a limit

reaction, water);	alpha and beta anomers	to be stated on the label,
FRC (particle-size	(System Repeatability)	where needed)
distribution, Bulk and tapped		
density, Alpha- and beta-		
lactose, Loss on drying)		

### **Reagents and reference materials**

Each pharmacopeia will adapt the text to take account of local reference materials and reagent specifications.

#### **European Pharmacopoeia**

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## Japanese Pharmacopoeia

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**United States Pharmacopeia** 

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Date

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Date

Oct 2nd, 2019

Date

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