

### § 310.543

or initially delivered for introduction into interstate commerce that is not in compliance with this section is subject to regulatory action.

[55 FR 19858, May 11, 1990]

#### **§ 310.543 Drug products containing active ingredients offered over-the-counter (OTC) for human use in exocrine pancreatic insufficiency.**

(a) Hemicellulase, pancreatin, and pancrelipase have been present as ingredients in exocrine pancreatic insufficiency drug products. Pancreatin and pancrelipase are composed of enzymes: amylase, trypsin (protease), and lipase. Significant differences have been shown in the bioavailability of marketed exocrine pancreatic insufficiency drug products produced by different manufacturers. These differences raise a potential for serious risk to patients using these drug products. The bioavailability of pancreatic enzymes is dependent on the process used to manufacture the drug products. Information on this process is not included in an OTC drug monograph. Therefore, the safe and effective use of these enzymes for treating exocrine pancreatic insufficiency cannot be regulated adequately by an OTC drug monograph. Information on the product's formulation, manufacture, quality control procedures, and final formulation effectiveness testing are necessary in an approved application to ensure that a company has the ability to manufacture a proper bioactive formulation. In addition, continuous physician monitoring of patients who take these drug products is a collateral measure necessary to the safe and effective use of these enzymes, causing such products to be available by prescription only.

(b) Any drug product that is labeled, represented, or promoted for OTC use in the treatment of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency is regarded as a new drug within the meaning of section 201(p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act), for which an approved application under section 505 of the act and part 314 of this chapter is required for marketing. In the absence of an approved application, such product is also misbranded under section 502 of the act.

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(c) Clinical investigations designed to obtain evidence that any drug product labeled, represented, or promoted for OTC use in the treatment of exocrine pancreatic insufficiency is safe and effective for the purpose intended must comply with the requirements and procedures governing the use of investigational new drugs set forth in part 312 of this chapter.

(d) After May 7, 1991, any such OTC drug product that contains hemicellulase initially introduced or initially delivered for introduction into interstate commerce that is not in compliance with this section is subject to regulatory action.

(e) After October 24, 1995, any such OTC drug product that contains pancreatin or pancrelipase initially introduced or initially delivered for introduction into interstate commerce that is not in compliance with this section is subject to regulatory action.

[60 FR 20165, Apr. 24, 1995]

#### **§ 310.544 Drug products containing active ingredients offered over-the-counter (OTC) for use as a smoking deterrent.**

(a) Any product that bears labeling claims that it “helps stop or reduce the cigarette urge,” “helps break the cigarette habit,” “helps stop or reduce smoking,” or similar claims is a smoking deterrent drug product. Cloves, coriander, eucalyptus oil, ginger (Jamaica), lemon oil (terpeneless), licorice root extract, lobeline (in the form of lobeline sulfate or natural lobelia alkaloids or *Lobelia inflata* herb), menthol, methyl salicylate, povidone-silver nitrate, quinine ascorbate, silver acetate, silver nitrate, and thymol have been present as ingredients in such drug products. There is a lack of adequate data to establish general recognition of the safety and effectiveness of these or any other ingredients for OTC use as a smoking deterrent. Based on evidence currently available, any OTC drug product containing ingredients offered for use as a smoking deterrent cannot be generally recognized as safe and effective.

(b) Any OTC drug product that is labeled, represented, or promoted as a smoking deterrent is regarded as a new drug within the meaning of section

201(p) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act), for which an approved application or abbreviated application under section 505 of the act and part 314 of this chapter is required for marketing. In the absence of an approved new drug application or abbreviated new drug application, such product is also misbranded under section 502 of the act.

(c) Clinical investigations designed to obtain evidence that any drug product labeled, represented, or promoted for OTC use as a smoking deterrent is safe and effective for the purpose intended must comply with the requirements and procedures governing the use of investigational new drugs set forth in part 312 of this chapter.

(d) After May 7, 1991, any such OTC drug product containing cloves, coriander, eucalyptus oil, ginger (*Jamaica*), lemon oil (terpeneless), licorice root extract, menthol, methyl salicylate, quinine ascorbate, silver nitrate, and/or thymol initially introduced or initially delivered for introduction into interstate commerce that is not in compliance with this section is subject to regulatory action. After December 1, 1993, any such OTC drug product containing lobeline (in the form of lobeline sulfate or natural lobelia alkaloids or *Lobelia inflata* herb), povidone-silver nitrate, silver acetate, or any other ingredients initially introduced or initially delivered for introduction into interstate commerce that is not in compliance with this section is subject to regulatory action.

[58 FR 31241, June 1, 1993]

**§ 310.545 Drug products containing certain active ingredients offered over-the-counter (OTC) for certain uses.**

(a) A number of active ingredients have been present in OTC drug products for various uses, as described below. However, based on evidence currently available, there are inadequate data to establish general recognition of the safety and effectiveness of these ingredients for the specified uses:

(1) *Topical acne drug products.*

Alcloxa  
Alkyl isoquinolinium bromide  
Aluminum chlorohydrate  
Aluminum hydroxide

Benzocaine  
Benzoic acid  
Boric acid  
Calcium polysulfide  
Calcium thiosulfate  
Camphor  
Chloroxylenol  
Cloxyquin  
Coal tar  
Dibenzothiophene  
Estrone  
Magnesium aluminum silicate  
Magnesium sulfate  
Phenol  
Phenolate sodium  
Phenyl salicylate  
Povidone-iodine  
Pyrimidine maleate  
Resorcinol (as single ingredient)  
Resorcinol monoacetate (as single ingredient)  
Salicylic acid (over 2 up to 5 percent)  
Sodium borate  
Sodium thiosulfate  
Tetracaine hydrochloride  
Thymol  
Vitamin E  
Zinc oxide  
Zinc stearate  
Zinc sulfide

(2) *Anticaries drug products—(i) Approved as of May 7, 1991.*

Hydrogen fluoride  
Sodium carbonate  
Sodium monofluorophosphate (6 percent rinse)  
Sodium phosphate

(ii) *Approved as of October 7, 1996.*

Calcium sucrose phosphate  
Dicalcium phosphate dihydrate  
Disodium hydrogen phosphate<sup>1</sup>  
Phosphoric acid<sup>1</sup>  
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate  
Sodium dihydrogen phosphate monohydrate  
Sodium phosphate, dibasic anhydrous reagent<sup>1</sup>

(3) *Antidiarrheal drug products—(i) Approved as of May 7, 1991.*

Aluminum hydroxide  
Atropine sulfate  
Calcium carbonate  
Carboxymethylcellulose sodium  
Glycine  
Homatropine methylbromide  
Hyoscyamine sulfate  
Lactobacillus acidophilus  
Lactobacillus bulgaricus

<sup>1</sup>These ingredients are nonmonograph except when used to prepare acidulated phosphate fluoride treatment rinses identified in § 355.10(a)(3) of this chapter.