NTP
National Toxicology Program
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

# NTP Technical Report on the Toxicology and Carcinogenesis Studies of Chloral Hydrate (CAS No. 302-17-0) in B6C3F$_1$ Mice (Gavage Studies)

NTP TR 502

FEBRUARY 2002

NTP TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

# TOXICOLOGY AND CARCINOGENESIS

# STUDIES OF CHLORAL HYDRATE

**(CAS NO. 302-17-0)**

# IN B6C3F$_1$ MICE

**(GAVAGE STUDIES)**

**NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM**
**P.O. Box 12233**
**Research Triangle Park, NC 27709**

**February 2002**

**NTP TR 502**

**NIH Publication No. 02-4436**

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**
**Public Health Service**
**National Institutes of Health**

## FOREWORD

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) is made up of four charter agencies of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS): the National Cancer Institute (NCI), National Institutes of Health; the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), National Institutes of Health; the National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR), Food and Drug Administration; and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In July 1981, the Carcinogenesis Bioassay Testing Program, NCI, was transferred to the NIEHS. The NTP coordinates the relevant programs, staff, and resources from these Public Health Service agencies relating to basic and applied research and to biological assay development and validation.

The NTP develops, evaluates, and disseminates scientific information about potentially toxic and hazardous chemicals. This knowledge is used for protecting the health of the American people and for the primary prevention of disease.

The studies described in this Technical Report were performed under the direction of the NIEHS and were conducted in compliance with NTP laboratory health and safety requirements and must meet or exceed all applicable federal, state, and local health and safety regulations. Animal care and use were in accordance with the Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Animals. The prechronic and chronic studies were conducted in compliance with Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Good Laboratory Practice Regulations, and all aspects of the chronic studies were subjected to retrospective quality assurance audits before being presented for public review.

These studies are designed and conducted to characterize and evaluate the toxicologic potential, including carcinogenic activity, of selected chemicals in laboratory animals (usually two species, rats and mice). Chemicals selected for NTP toxicology and carcinogenesis studies are chosen primarily on the bases of human exposure, level of production, and chemical structure. The interpretive conclusions presented in this Technical Report are based only on the results of these NTP studies. Extrapolation of these results to other species and quantitative risk analyses for humans require wider analyses beyond the purview of these studies. Selection *per se* is not an indicator of a chemical's carcinogenic potential.

Details about ongoing and completed NTP studies are available at the NTP's World Wide Web site: http://ntp-server.niehs.nih.gov. Abstracts of all NTP Technical Reports and full versions of the most recent reports and other publications are available from the NIEHS' Environmental Health Information Service (EHIS) http://ehis.niehs.nih.gov (800-315-3010 or 919-541-3841). In addition, printed copies of these reports are available from EHIS as supplies last. A listing of all the NTP Reports printed since 1982 appears on the inside back cover.

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# CONTRIBUTORS

The studies on chloral hydrate were conducted at the FDA's National Center for Toxicological Research under an interagency agreement between the FDA and the NIEHS. The studies were designed and monitored by a Toxicology Study Selection and Review Committee, composed of representatives from the NCTR and other FDA product centers, NIEHS, and other *ad hoc* members from other government agencies and academia. The interagency agreement was designed to use the staff and facilities of the NCTR in testing of FDA priority chemicals and to provide FDA scientists and regulatory policymakers information for hazard identification and risk assessment.

## Toxicology Study Selection and Review Committee

B.A. Schwetz, D.V.M., Ph.D., Chairperson
National Center for Toxicological Research
W.T. Allaben, Ph.D.
National Center for Toxicological Research
F.A. Beland, Ph.D.
National Center for Toxicological Research
J.R. Bucher, Ph.D.
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
J.F. Contrera, Ph.D.
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration
D.W. Gaylor, Ph.D.
National Center for Toxicological Research
K.J. Greenlees, Ph.D.
Center for Veterinarian Medicine, Food and Drug Administration
R.J. Lorentzen, Ph.D.
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Food and Drug Administration
F.D. Sistare, Ph.D.
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration

## Bionetics

*Prepared animal feed and cared for mice*
J. Carson, B.S.
A. Matson, B.S.
M. Moore

## National Center for Toxicological Research, Food and Drug Administration

*Conducted studies, evaluated and interpreted results and pathology findings, and reported findings*

F.A. Beland, Ph.D., Study Scientist
W.T. Allaben, Ph.D.
J.R. Appleget, B.S.
R.W. Benson, B.S.
D.W. Gaylor, Ph.D.
R.L. Kodell, Ph.D.
N.A. Littlefield, Ph.D.
J.M. Reed, M.S.
K.L. Witt, M.S., Integrated Laboratory Systems, Inc.
W.M. Witt, D.V.M., Ph.D.

*Conducted chemical analyses of feed and purity of the agent*
W.M. Cooper, B.S.
F.E. Evans, Ph.D.
J.P. Freeman, Ph.D.
T.M. Heinze, M.S.
T.C. Schmitt, B.S.
P.H. Siitonen, B.S.

## Pathology Associates International

*Evaluated pathology findings*

T.J. Bucci, V.M.D., Ph.D.
C.V. Okerberg, D.V.M., Ph.D.
J.R. Latendresse, D.V.M., Ph.D.

## Experimental Pathology Laboratories, Inc.
*Provided pathology quality assurance*

J.F. Hardisty, D.V.M., Principal Investigator
C.C. Shackelford, D.V.M., M.S., Ph.D.

## NTP Pathology Working Group
*Evaluated slides, prepared pathology report on mice (25 August, 1999)*

C.C. Shackelford, D.V.M., M.S., Ph.D., Chairperson
Experimental Pathology Laboratories, Inc.
T.J. Bucci, V.M.D., Ph.D.
Pathology Associates International
M.R. Elwell, D.V.M., Ph.D.
Covance Laboratories
J.F. Hardisty, D.V.M.
Experimental Pathology Laboratories, Inc.
R.A. Herbert, D.V.M., Ph.D.
National Toxicology Program
J.R. Latendresse, D.V.M., Ph.D.
Pathology Associates International
C.V. Okerberg, D.V.M., Ph.D.
Pathology Associates International
R.W. Trotter, D.V.M.
Pathology Associates International

## R.O.W. Sciences, Inc.
*Provided experimental support and statistical analyses*

J. Armstrong, B.S.
M. Austen, M.S.
D.L. Barton, M.S.
B. Bryant
K. Carroll
X. Ding, M.S.
S. Goldman
J.M. Gossett, M.S.
C.C. McCarty, B.S.
W.A. McCracken, M.S.
B. Spadoni
B.T. Thorn, M.S.

## Biotechnical Services, Inc.
*Prepared Technical Report*

S.R. Gunnels, M.A., Principal Investigator
L.M. Harper, B.S.
D.C. Serbus, Ph.D.
W.D. Sharp, B.A., B.S.
R.A. Willis, B.A., B.S.
P.A. Yount, B.S.

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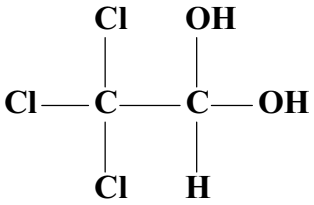
# ABSTRACT



**CHLORAL HYDRATE**

CAS No. 302-17-0

Chemical Formula: $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2$ Molecular Weight: 165.42

**Synonyms:** Trichloracetaldehyde monohydrate; 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-ethanediol; 2,2,2-trichloro-1,1-ethanediol
**Trade names:** Aquachloral Supprettes; Noctec; Somnos

Chloral hydrate is used medically as a sedative or hypnotic and as a rubefacient in topical preparations, and it is often given to children as a sedative during dental and other medical procedures. Chloral hydrate is used as a central nervous system depressant and sedative in veterinary medicine and as a general anesthetic in cattle and horses. It is a byproduct of the chlorination of water and has been detected in plant effluent after the bleaching of softwood pulp. Chloral, the anhydrous form of chloral hydrate, is used as a synthetic intermediate in the production of insecticides and herbicides. Chloral hydrate was nominated for study by the Food and Drug Administration based upon widespread human exposure and its potential hepatotoxicity and the toxicity of related chemicals. One goal of the study was to assess the effect of the animal's age and the duration of dosing on the tumorigenicity of chloral hydrate. Beginning on postnatal day 28, female B6C3F$_1$ mice received chloral hydrate (99.5% pure) in water by gavage for 3, 6, or 12 months, 2 years, or as a single dose; on postnatal day 15, male and female B6C3F$_1$ mice received a single dose by gavage. Tumorigenicity was assessed for 2 years after the initial dose. Genetic toxicology studies were conducted in *Salmonella typhimurium*, cultured Chinese hamster ovary cells, *Drosophila melanogaster*, and mouse bone marrow cells.

## 2-YEAR STUDY

Groups of female mice (regimens A, B, C, and D) and groups of male mice (regimen E) received chloral hydrate in distilled water by gavage; control groups received distilled water only. In regimen A, groups of 48 female mice received 0, 25, 50, or 100 mg chloral hydrate/kg body weight 5 days per week for 104 weeks beginning when they were 28 days old. In regimen B, 24 female mice received 0 mg/kg and three groups of 48 female mice received 100 mg/kg 5 days per week beginning when they were 28 days old. Eight mice from the 0 and 100 mg/kg groups were killed at 3, 6, or 12 months. The remaining mice were held without dosing for the duration of the 2-year study. In regimen C, groups of 48 female mice received a single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg when they were 28 days old and were held for 104 weeks. In regimens D and E,

groups of 48 female and 48 male mice, respectively, received a single dose of 0, 10, 25 or 50 mg/kg when they were 15 days old and were held for 104 weeks. Additional groups of four mice from regimens C, D, and E and mice killed at 3 or 6 months from regimen B (eight mice per group) were designated for hepatic cell proliferation analyses; mice killed at 3 or 6 months in regimen B were also designated for apoptosis analyses.

### *Survival and Body Weights*

Survival of all dosed mice in all regimens was similar to that of the vehicle control groups. Mean body weights of 100 mg/kg female mice in regimen B dosed for 3 or 6 months were generally greater than those of the vehicle controls during the second year of the study. Mean body weights of 25 mg/kg male mice in regimen E were generally less than those of the controls beginning at week 19; mean body weights of 10 and 50 mg/kg mice were generally less than those of the vehicle controls beginning at week 80.

### *Pathology Findings*

A dose-related and significant increase in the incidence of pars distalis adenoma occurred in regimen A 100 mg/kg females. There was also a time-related increase in the incidence of adenoma in female mice administered 100 mg/kg for up to 24 months in regimen B, and the increase in the incidence of this neoplasm at 24 months was significant. There was a significant increase in the severity of pars distalis hyperplasia in regimen A 100 mg/kg female mice.

## GENETIC TOXICOLOGY

Chloral hydrate was mutagenic *in vitro* and *in vivo*. It induced mutations in *Salmonella typhimurium* strain TA100, with and without liver S9 activation; an equivocal response was obtained in *S. typhimurium* strain TA98 in the absence of S9, and no mutagenicity was detected with strain TA1535 or TA1537, with or without S9. Chloral hydrate was shown to produce chromosomal damage in mammalian cells. It induced significant increases in sister chromatid exchanges and chromosomal aberrations in cultured Chinese hamster ovary cells, with and without S9. Results of sex-linked recessive lethal (SLRL) tests in *Drosophila melanogaster* were inconclusive. Chloral hydrate, administered by feeding, produced an inconclusive increase in SLRL mutations in the germ cells of male flies. Results of an *in vivo* mouse bone marrow micronucleus test with chloral hydrate were positive.

## CONCLUSIONS

Under the conditions of this 2-year gavage study, there was *equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity* of chloral hydrate in female $B6C3F_1$ mice treated continuously for two years based on increased incidences of pituitary gland pars distalis adenomas. No increased incidences of neoplasms were seen in female $B6C3F_1$ mice that received a single dose of chloral hydrate at 15 or 28 days of age or in male $B6C3F_1$ mice that received a single dose of chloral hydrate at 15 days of age. No hepatocarcinogenicity was seen under any dosing condition.

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* Explanation of Levels of Evidence of Carcinogenic Activity is on page 9. A summary of the Technical Reports Review Subcommittee comments and the public discussion on this Technical Report appears on page 11.

## Summary of the 2-Year Carcinogenesis and Genetic Toxicology Study of Chloral Hydrate

| | Regimen A (Female Mice) | Regimen B[a] (Female Mice) |
|---|---|---|
| **Doses in distilled water by gavage** | Vehicle control, 25, 50, or 100 mg/kg for 2 years | Vehicle control or 100 mg/kg for 3, 6, 12, or 24 months; remaining mice held without dosing for the duration of the study |
| **Body weights** | Dosed groups similar to the vehicle control group | Mice dosed for 3 or 6 months greater than the vehicle controls; miced dosed for 12 months similar to vehicle controls |
| **Survival rates** | 37/48, 39/48, 43/48, 36/48 | 37/48, 34/48, 31/48, 33/48, 36/48 |
| **Nonneoplastic effects** | None | None |
| **Neoplastic effects** | None | None |
| **Equivocal effects** | Pituitary gland (pars distalis): adenoma (0/45, 2/44, 0/47, 5/41) | Pituitary gland (pars distalis): adenoma (0/45, 3/36, 1/36, 1/33, 5/41) |
| **Level of evidence of carcinogenic activity for regimens A and B** | Equivocal evidence | |
| **Genetic toxicology** | | |
| *Salmonella typhimurium* gene mutations: | Positive in strain TA100 with and without S9; negative in strains TA1535 and TA1537 with and without S9; equivocal in strain TA98 without S9 | |
| Sister chromatid exchanges | | |
| Cultured Chinese hamster ovary cells *in vitro*: | Positive with and without S9 | |
| Chromosomal aberrations | | |
| Cultured Chinese hamster ovary cells *in vitro*: | Positive with and without S9 | |
| Sex-linked recessive lethal mutations | | |
| *Drosophila melanogaster*: | Inconclusive when administered in feed<br>Negative when administered as intraperitoneal injection | |
| Micronucleated erythrocytes | | |
| Mouse bone marrow *in vivo*: | Positive | |

[a] Includes regimen A vehicle control group and regimen A 100 mg/kg group dosed for 2 years

**Summary of the 2-Year Carcinogenesis and Genetic Toxicology Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Regimen C (Female Mice) | Regimen D (Female Mice) | Regimen E (Male Mice) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Doses in distilled water by gavage** | Single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg at 28 days of age | Single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg at 15 days of age | Single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg at 15 days of age |
| **Body weights** | Dosed groups similar to the vehicle control group | Dosed groups similar to the vehicle control group | Dosed groups generally less than the vehicle control group |
| **Survival rates** | 42/48, 40/48, 45/48, 40/48 | 36/48, 41/48, 39/48, 40/48 | 45/48, 41/48, 46/48, 40/48 |
| **Nonneoplastic effects** | None | None | None |
| **Neoplastic effects** | None | None | None |

# EXPLANATION OF LEVELS OF EVIDENCE OF CARCINOGENIC ACTIVITY

The National Toxicology Program describes the results of individual experiments on a chemical agent and notes the strength of the evidence for conclusions regarding each study. Negative results, in which the study animals do not have a greater incidence of neoplasia than control animals, do not necessarily mean that a chemical is not a carcinogen, inasmuch as the experiments are conducted under a limited set of conditions. Positive results demonstrate that a chemical is carcinogenic for laboratory animals under the conditions of the study and indicate that exposure to the chemical has the potential for hazard to humans. Other organizations, such as the International Agency for Research on Cancer, assign a strength of evidence for conclusions based on an examination of all available evidence, including animal studies such as those conducted by the NTP, epidemiologic studies, and estimates of exposure. Thus, the actual determination of risk to humans from chemicals found to be carcinogenic in laboratory animals requires a wider analysis that extends beyond the purview of these studies.

Five categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity are used in the Technical Report series to summarize the strength of the evidence observed in each experiment: two categories for positive results (**clear evidence** and **some evidence**); one category for uncertain findings (**equivocal evidence**); one category for no observable effects (**no evidence**); and one category for experiments that cannot be evaluated because of major flaws (**inadequate study**). These categories of interpretative conclusions were first adopted in June 1983 and then revised in March 1986 for use in the Technical Report series to incorporate more specifically the concept of actual weight of evidence of carcinogenic activity. For each separate experiment (male rats, female rats, male mice, female mice), one of the following five categories is selected to describe the findings. These categories refer to the strength of the experimental evidence and not to potency or mechanism.

- **Clear evidence** of carcinogenic activity is demonstrated by studies that are interpreted as showing a dose-related (i) increase of malignant neoplasms, (ii) increase of a combination of malignant and benign neoplasms, or (iii) marked increase of benign neoplasms if there is an indication from this or other studies of the ability of such tumors to progress to malignancy.
- **Some evidence** of carcinogenic activity is demonstrated by studies that are interpreted as showing a chemical-related increased incidence of neoplasms (malignant, benign, or combined) in which the strength of the response is less than that required for clear evidence.
- **Equivocal evidence** of carcinogenic activity is demonstrated by studies that are interpreted as showing a marginal increase of neoplasms that may be chemical related.
- **No evidence** of carcinogenic activity is demonstrated by studies that are interpreted as showing no chemical-related increases in malignant or benign neoplasms.
- **Inadequate study** of carcinogenic activity is demonstrated by studies that, because of major qualitative or quantitative limitations, cannot be interpreted as valid for showing either the presence or absence of carcinogenic activity.

For studies showing multiple chemical-related neoplastic effects that if considered individually would be assigned to different levels of evidence categories, the following convention has been adopted to convey completely the study results. In a study with clear evidence of carcinogenic activity at some tissue sites, other responses that alone might be deemed some evidence are indicated as "were also related" to chemical exposure. In studies with clear or some evidence of carcinogenic activity, other responses that alone might be termed equivocal evidence are indicated as "may have been" related to chemical exposure.

When a conclusion statement for a particular experiment is selected, consideration must be given to key factors that would extend the actual boundary of an individual category of evidence. Such consideration should allow for incorporation of scientific experience and current understanding of long-term carcinogenesis studies in laboratory animals, especially for those evaluations that may be on the borderline between two adjacent levels. These considerations should include:

- adequacy of the experimental design and conduct;
- occurrence of common versus uncommon neoplasia;
- progression (or lack thereof) from benign to malignant neoplasia as well as from preneoplastic to neoplastic lesions;
- some benign neoplasms have the capacity to regress but others (of the same morphologic type) progress. At present, it is impossible to identify the difference. Therefore, where progression is known to be a possibility, the most prudent course is to assume that benign neoplasms of those types have the potential to become malignant;
- combining benign and malignant tumor incidence known or thought to represent stages of progression in the same organ or tissue;
- latency in tumor induction;
- multiplicity in site-specific neoplasia;
- metastases;
- supporting information from proliferative lesions (hyperplasia) in the same site of neoplasia or in other experiments (same lesion in another sex or species);
- presence or absence of dose relationships;
- statistical significance of the observed tumor increase;
- concurrent control tumor incidence as well as the historical control rate and variability for a specific neoplasm;
- survival-adjusted analyses and false positive or false negative concerns;
- structure-activity correlations; and
- in some cases, genetic toxicology.

## NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC COUNSELORS
## TECHNICAL REPORTS REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE

The members of the Technical Reports Review Subcommittee who evaluated the draft NTP Technical Report on chloral hydrate on 18 May 2000 are listed below. Subcommittee members serve as independent scientists, not as representatives of any institution, company, or governmental agency. In this capacity, subcommittee members have five major responsibilities in reviewing the NTP studies:

- to ascertain that all relevant literature data have been adequately cited and interpreted,
- to determine if the design and conditions of the NTP studies were appropriate,
- to ensure that the Technical Report presents the experimental results and conclusions fully and clearly,
- to judge the significance of the experimental results by scientific criteria, and
- to assess the evaluation of the evidence of carcinogenic activity and other observed toxic responses.

A. John Bailer, Ph.D., Chairperson
Department of Mathematics and Statistics
Miami University
Oxford, OH

James S. Bus, Ph.D.
Health and Environmental Sciences
Dow Chemical Company
Midland, MI

Linda A. Chatman, D.V.M., Principal Reviewer
Pfizer, Inc.
Groton, CT

John M. Cullen, Ph.D., V.M.D.
Department of Microbiology, Parasitology, and Pathology
College of Veterinary Medicine
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, NC

Harold Davis, D.V.M., Ph.D.*
Director of Toxicology
Amgen, Inc.
Thousand Oaks, CA

Norman R. Drinkwater, Ph.D., Principal Reviewer
McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Madison, WI

Susan M. Fischer, Ph.D.*
M.D. Anderson Cancer Center
The University of Texas
Smithville, TX

Stephen S. Hecht, Ph.D.
University of Minnesota Cancer Centers
Minneapolis, MN

Michele Medinsky, Ph.D.
Durham, NC

Jose Russo, M.D.*
Fox Chase Cancer Center
Philadelphia, PA

### Special Reviewer

D. Gail McCarver, M.D., Principal Reviewer
Department of Pediatrics
Medical College of Wisconsin
Milwaukee, WI

_____

* Did not attend

## SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL REPORTS REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE COMMENTS

On 18 May 2000, the draft Technical Report on the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of chloral hydrate received public review by the National Toxicology Program's Board of Scientific Counselors' Technical Reports Review Subcommittee. The review meeting was held at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Research Triangle Park, NC.

Dr. F.A. Beland, National Center for Toxicological Research, introduced the toxicology and carcinogenesis studies of chloral hydrate by discussing the uses of the chemical and the rationale for study, describing the experimental design, reporting on survival and body weight effects, and commenting on compound-related neoplasms and nonneoplastic lesions in male and female mice. The proposed conclusions for the 2-year studies were *some evidence of carcarcinogenic activity* in female $B6C3F_1$ mice.

Dr. Beland noted that the major concern driving initiation of these studies for the FDA was its use as a pediatric sedative. Animal cancer bioassays by other investigators resulted in high incidences (71%-75%) of liver tumors in male $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed orally to chloral hydrate compared to those of the vehicle control mice (10%-15%). Dr. Beland stated that based on chloral hydrate's use in children and on the tumorigenic effects in mice, the objective of the current 2-year study was to assess the effect of age and duration of exposure on the possible tumorigenicity of choral hydrate. He said that the study included mechanistic studies and a bioassay, and he described findings from studies of metabolism and of DNA adduct formation.

Dr. Chatman, a principal reviewer, agreed with the proposed conclusions, noting concerns whether dose concentrations were robust enough to achieve an optimum tumor response and whether females were the right sex to study. She cited a reference indicating that female mice had a more rapid metabolism and excretion of trichloroacetic acid than males. Dr. J.K. Haseman, NIEHS, commented that most chemicals that cause cancer in mice do so in both sexes, but for those chemicals that cause cancer in only one sex, females outnumber males about 2 to 1. Finally, Dr. Chatman suggested that since there was no dose response for adenomas and the incidence even at the highest dose was similar to the high end of the historical control range, the appropriate conclusion might be *equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity*.

Dr. Drinkwater, the second principal reviewer, agreed with the proposed conclusions but also had concerns about the rationale for choosing females for the chronic studies and with the discussion regarding the lack of liver tumor development in this study compared to the Daniel *et al.* (1992a) study. He said further discussion of the discrepancy would be appropriate. Dr. Beland agreed to add additional information related to these issues.

Dr. McCarver, Medical College of Wisconsin, Expert Consultant, the third principal reviewer, agreed in principle with the proposed conclusions, adding that the dosing regimens need to be more specifically stated in the conclusion statement and suggested adding to the end of the first sentence the phrase, "in animals treated for two years at the maximum dose of 100 mg/kg." Dr. McCarver offered some perspective on the clinical value of chloral hydrate in thousands of children in the United States daily and the potential negative impact of labeling chloral hydrate as carcinogenic, particularly when there are so much negative data regarding the carcinogenicity of chloral hydrate.

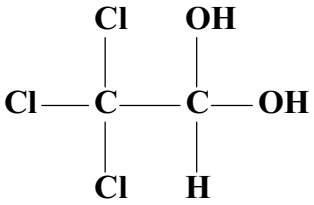
There was some discussion about whether or not there were real differences in severity grades of pituitary gland hyperplasia between control and dosed mice. Dr. Chatman stated that severity grading is subjective. Dr. J.R. Bucher, NIEHS, commented that emphasis should be given to the overall incidence of tumors within the context of the corresponding historical control data and to focus less on the severity grade differences for hyperplasia. Dr. Beland agreed that the hyperplasia findings should not be a primary factor in determining the level of evidence but rather should be viewed along with the incidences of adenomas.

Dr. Chatman moved that the conclusions for the findings in regimens A and B be changed from *some*

*evidence of carcinogenic activity* to *equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity* based on a lack of a dose response for the incidences of pituitary gland pars distalis adenomas, and because the incidence in the 100 mg/kg group was similar to the historical control range. She also moved that a statement be added that no hepatocarcinogenicity or chloral hydrate-induced liver lesions were seen, and that the last paragraph discussing the severity of hyperplasia of the pituitary gland pars distalis be deleted. Dr. Bus seconded the motion. Dr. Cullen moved to amend the motion by retaining the last sentence pertaining to hyperplasia. Dr. Medinsky seconded the motion. Dr. Chatman asked whether the sentence could include incidence as well as severity of hyperplasia, and Dr. Cullen agreed. Dr. McCarver suggested removing 'chloral hydrate lesions' from the sentence: "No hepatocarcinogenicity or chloral hydrate-induced lesions were seen" since such lesions have not been defined. Drs. Cullen and Medinsky agreed. Dr. Cullen's revised amendment was accepted with five yes votes to one no vote (Dr. Chatman).

Moving to the rest of Dr. Chatman's original motion, Dr. Drinkwater noted that the only significant increase in the incidence of pituitary gland neoplasms was in the high dose group of regimen A. Dr. Chatman proposed adding the specific dose level (100 mg/kg). Dr. Bucher indicated that this would set a precedent with regards to the bioassay reports in that when a positive response is seen at any dose, it is indicated that it is a positive response in the study. Dr. Medinsky suggested returning to the original first sentence of the conclusion without regimens A or B, only with *equivocal* rather than *some evidence*. Dr. Beland suggested adding "in female mice treated for two years." There was agreement by the Members. Dr. M.S. Wolfe, NIEHS, read the revised conclusion regarding carcinogenicity: "Under the conditions of this 2-year gavage study, there was *equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity* of chloral hydrate in female B6C3$F_1$ mice treated continuously for two years based on increased incidences of pituitary gland pars distalis adenomas. No increased incidences of neoplasms were seen in female B6C3$F_1$ mice that received a single dose of chloral hydrate at 15 or 28 days of age or in male B6C3$F_1$ mice that received a single dose of chloral hydrate at 15 days of age. No hepatocarcinogenicity was seen under any dosing condition." The motion was accepted unanimously with six yes votes. In view of the change in level of evidence, Dr. Cullen moved to change his position on retaining the last sentence on hyperplasia, and Dr. Medinsky seconded the motion to delete the sentence. The motion was accepted unanimously with six votes.

# INTRODUCTION



**CHLORAL HYDRATE**

CAS No. 302-17-0

Chemical Formula: $C_2H_3Cl_3O_2$ Molecular Weight: 165.42

**Synonyms:** Trichloracetaldehyde monohydrate; 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-ethanediol; 2,2,2-trichloro-1,1-ethanediol
**Trade names:** Aquachloral Supprettes; Noctec; Somnos

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES, USE, AND EXPOSURE

Chloral hydrate is produced by the addition of water to trichloracetaldehyde (*Merck Index*, 1989). It is soluble in water, acetone, and methyl ethyl ketone and slightly soluble in turpentine, petroleum ether, carbon tetrachloride, benzene, and toluene. Chloral hydrate has an aromatic, penetrating, and slightly acrid odor and a slightly bitter, caustic taste. It is used medically as a sedative or hypnotic and as a rubefacient in topical preparations, and it is often given to children as a sedative during dental and other medical procedures at doses of approximately 50 mg/kg body weight; when given to adults, doses of 7 to 14 mg/kg are used (Blacow, 1972; AHFS, 1993). Chloral hydrate is used as a central nervous system depressant and sedative in veterinary medicine and as a general anesthetic in cattle and horses (Rossoff, 1974). Chloral hydrate is a byproduct of the chlorination of water, and concentrations in drinking water in the United States may reach 28 µg/L (IARC, 1995). It has also been detected in plant effluent after the bleaching of softwood pulp (IARC, 1995). Chloral, the anhydrous form of chloral hydrate, is used as a synthetic intermediate in the production of insecticides and herbicides, including DDT, methoxychlor, naled, trichlorfon, dichlorvos, and trichloroacetic acid (IARC, 1995).

## ABSORPTION, DISTRIBUTION, METABOLISM, AND EXCRETION

### *Experimental Animals*

The absorption and systemic distribution of chloral hydrate are rapid. In B6C3F$_1$ mice, peak plasma concentrations were observed within 15 minutes of oral dosing, and the plasma half-life ($t_{½}$) was 2.7 minutes (Beland *et al*., 1998). After intravenous dosing, the $t_{½}$ of chloral hydrate in plasma was 5 to 24 minutes in B6C3F$_1$ mice (Abbas *et al*., 1996); likewise, the $t_{½}$ value for chloral hydrate in Swiss-Webster mice treated intraperitoneally was 12 minutes (Cabana and Gessner, 1970). In F344 rats treated orally, the $t_{½}$ in plasma was 3.8 minutes (Beland *et al*., 1998). A biphasic elimination profile has been observed in F344 rats after intravenous administration, with $t_{½}$ values of 5.4 and 45 minutes (Merdink *et al*., 1999). A similar rapid

clearance of chloral hydrate has been reported in dogs ($t_{½}$ = 4 minutes, Breimer *et al*., 1974; Hobara *et al*., 1987).

Chloral hydrate is oxidized to trichloroacetic acid and reduced to trichloroethanol; the latter compound can be conjugated to give trichloroethanol glucuronide (Figure 1). Cofactors for these conversions are $NAD^+$ (NADH) and $NADP^+$ (NADPH), which suggest the involvement of alcohol dehydrogenase, aldehyde reductase, aldehyde dehydrogenase, and cytochrome P450 (Ikeda *et al*., 1980; Hara *et al*., 1991; Lipscomb *et al*., 1996; Ni *et al*., 1996). In $B6C3F_1$ mice and F344 rats given chloral hydrate orally, peak plasma concentrations of trichloroethanol occurred in 15 minutes and the plasma $t_{½}$ was 4.5 and 8.0 minutes, respectively (Beland *et al*., 1998). Following intravenous dosing, $t_{½}$ was 15.6 to 21.6 minutes in $B6C3F_1$ mice (Abbas *et al*., 1996) and 43 minutes in F344 rats (Merdink *et al*., 1999).

Trichloroethanol is rapidly conjugated to trichloro-ethanol glucuronide, and very little free trichloro-ethanol is excreted (Hobara *et al*., 1987; Abbas *et al*., 1996). In $B6C3F_1$ mice treated orally with chloral hydrate, the plasma $t_{½}$ for trichloroethanol glucuronide was 7.3 minutes (Beland *et al*., 1998). In $B6C3F_1$ mice treated intravenously, the plasma $t_{½}$ for trichloroethanol glucuronide was 12.6 to 43.2 minutes (Abbas *et al*., 1996). In Swiss-Webster mice, the $t_{½}$ for combined trichloroethanol and trichloroethanol glucuronide was 211 minutes (Cabana and Gessner, 1970). The $t_{½}$ of trichloroethanol glucuronide was 24 minutes in F344 rats (Beland *et al*., 1998) and 52 minutes in dogs (Breimer *et al*., 1974).

Trichloroacetic acid is the most persistent metabolite detected in $B6C3F_1$ mice (Abbas *et al*., 1996), with a plasma $t_{½}$ of 8.5 hours after oral administration (Beland *et al*., 1998); this value decreased after repeated dosing. Trichloroacetic acid was also the most persistent metabolite in F344 rats treated orally with chloral hydrate, with a plasma $t_{½}$ of 11.2 hours (Beland *et al*., 1998). Trichloroacetic acid also persists in dogs; a plasma $t_{½}$ of 5.5 days has been reported (Breimer *et al*., 1974). Similar conclusions regarding the persistence of trichloroacetic acid in dogs have been reported in other studies (Marshall and Owens, 1954; Owens and Marshall, 1955; Hobara *et al*., 1987).

Abbas *et al*. (1996) reported another metabolite of chloral hydrate, dichloroacetic acid, at concentrations approaching those of trichloroacetic acid in $B6C3F_1$ mice administered chloral hydrate intravenously. However, other investigators have not found dichloroacetic acid in $B6C3F_1$ mice or F344 rats treated orally (Beland *et al*., 1998) or intravenously (Merdink *et al*., 1998, 1999). Other reports suggest that earlier evidence of dichloroacetic acid may have been the result of an experimental artifact (Ketcha *et al*., 1996; Fisher, 1997).

Chloral hydrate is an early but rapidly metabolized intermediate in the metabolism of trichloroethylene in $B6C3F_1$ mice and F344 rats, with subsequent metabolites being trichloroethanol and trichloroacetic acid (Green and Prout, 1985; Prout *et al*., 1985; Abbas and Fisher, 1997; Stenner *et al*., 1997, 1998; Greenberg *et al*., 1999). The metabolism of trichloro-ethanol derived from trichloroethylene is very similar in rats and mice; however, higher concentrations of trichloroacetic acid occurred in mice, which suggests a faster metabolism of chloral hydrate in mice than in rats (Prout *et al*., 1985). This is consistent with the observation that $B6C3F_1$ mice metabolize inhaled trichloroethylene to a greater extent than Osborne-Mendel rats (Stott *et al*., 1982). Furthermore, the metabolism of trichloroethylene administered orally in $B6C3F_1$ mice was linear over the range of 10 to 2,000 mg/kg, while in Osborne-Mendel rats, metabolism became constant and independent of dose (saturated) at 1,000 mg/kg or greater (Prout *et al.*, 1985). When trichloroethylene was administered orally to female Wistar rats or NMRI mice at doses of 2, 20, or 200 mg/kg, there was no evidence of saturation of trichloroethylene metabolism in the mice, but saturation was apparent at 200 mg/kg in the rats (Dekant *et al.*, 1986). A pronounced sex difference in the elimination of trichloroacetic acid has been observed in $B6C3F_1$ mice administered trichloroethylene; the $t_{½}$ in females (2.2 to 11.2 hours) was half that in males (5.6 to 24.8 hours) (Fisher *et al*., 1991; Fisher and Allen, 1993).

### *Humans*

In humans, chloral hydrate is metabolized to trichloroethanol and trichloroacetic acid and is excreted in the urine as trichloroethanol, trichloroethanol glucuronide, and trichloroacetic acid (Marshall and Owens, 1954; Owens and Marshall, 1955; Blacow,

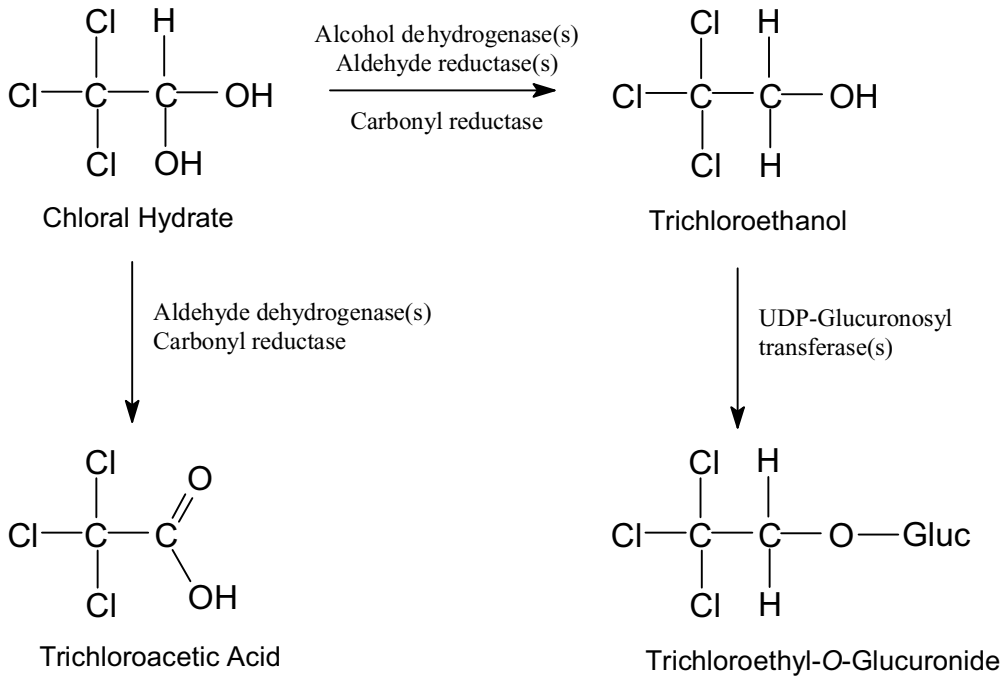



**FIGURE 1**
**Metabolism of Chloral Hydrate**

1972). When chloral hydrate was administered orally (15 mg/kg), a minimal amount of the parent compound was found in the blood, while the metabolites trichloroethanol, trichloroethanol glucuronide, and trichloroacetic acid rose to peak concentrations within an hour of administration (Breimer *et al.*, 1974). The estimated plasma half-lives of trichloroethanol and trichloroethanol glucuronide were about 7 hours, while the $t_{½}$ of trichloroacetic acid was 4 to 5 days. In later work (Breimer, 1977), chloral hydrate (15 mg/kg) was not detected and the peak concentrations of trichloroethanol and trichloroethanol glucuronide were observed after 20 to 60 minutes. The $t_{½}$ for trichloroethanol ranged from 7 to 9.5 hours (mean = 8.0 hours), the $t_{½}$ for trichloroethanol glucuronide ranged from 6.0 to 8.0 hours (mean = 6.7 hours), and the $t_{½}$ for trichloroacetic acid was approximately 4 days.

Zimmermann *et al*. (1998) conducted a similar study and obtained similar values; i.e., chloral hydrate could only be detected 8 to 60 minutes after dosing, the peak plasma concentration of trichloroethanol occurred at 40 minutes, and the peak trichloroacetic acid concentration was found at 32 hours. In addition, the $t_{½}$ for trichloroethanol was 9.3 to 10.2 hours and the $t_{½}$ for trichloroacetic acid was 89 to 94 hours. The same metabolites were identified in the blood of males administered 11 mg/kg (adults) or 44 mg/kg (infants) chloral hydrate orally (Gorecki *et al.*, 1990). In this study, trichloroacetic acid was the predominant metabolite in the adult, rising to peak concentrations 50 hours after administration. The predominant metabolite in the infant during the first 100 hours after administration was trichloroethanol. The half-lives of trichloroethanol and trichloroethanol glucuronide were greatest in newborn infants and decreased with time, which is probably a reflection of the decreased capacity for glucuronidation in neonates (Reimche *et al*., 1989; Gorecki *et al*., 1990; Hindmarsh *et al*., 1991; Mayers *et al*., 1991).

Dichloroacetic acid has been reported as a metabolite of chloral hydrate in humans (Henderson *et al*., 1997); however, as noted previously, this may have been due to an experimental artifact. Chloral hydrate has also been shown to cross the placenta and to be secreted in breast milk (Bernstine *et al*., 1954, 1956; MSDS, 1991).

## TOXICITY

### *Experimental Animals*

The oral $LD_{50}$ of chloral hydrate in Sprague-Dawley rats following an acute dose is 480 mg/kg (Goldenthal, 1971). In a short-term study, eight male and eight female F344/N rats were administered 0, 50, 100, 200, 400, or 800 mg chloral hydrate/kg body weight in water by gavage 5 days per week for 17 days for a total of 12 doses (NTP, 1999). One male and two females dosed with 800 mg/kg died. The final mean body weight of 800 mg/kg males and the mean body weight gains of 400 and 800 mg/kg males were significantly less than those of the vehicle controls. The only clinical finding attributed to chloral hydrate treatment was light sedation in the 400 mg/kg groups and heavy sedation in the 800 mg/kg groups; sedation subsided within 30 minutes and 3 hours, respectively. No chemical-related histopathologic lesions were observed.

In male Sprague-Dawley rats administered daily doses of 24, 48, 96, or 168 mg/kg chloral hydrate in drinking water for 13 weeks, mean body weight, feed consumption, water consumption, and thymus weight were significantly decreased in the 168 mg/kg group (Daniel *et al.*, 1992b). Blood activities of lactate dehydrogenase and alanine aminotransferase were increased in all exposed groups, particularly in the 168 mg/kg group; aspartate aminotransferase activities were significantly increased in all exposed groups. Hepatocellular necrosis was observed in all groups except the 48 mg/kg group. No effects were observed in females receiving up to 288 mg/kg per day (Daniel *et al.*, 1992b).

The $LD_{50}$ of chloral hydrate in CD-1 mice following a single acute dose was reported to be 1,442 mg/kg in males and 1,265 mg/kg in females (Sanders *et al*., 1982). In a 14-day gavage study in male CD-1 mice, increased liver weights, decreased spleen weights, and decreased blood lactate dehydrogenase concentrations were observed in mice administered 144 mg/kg chloral hydrate per day (Sanders *et al.*, 1982). In the NTP (1999) study, eight male and eight female $B6C3F_1$ mice were administered 0, 50, 100, 200, 400, or 800 mg chloral hydrate/kg body weight in water by gavage 5 days per week for 16 days for a total of 12 doses. One male in each group except the 400 mg/kg group died, and two females in the 800 mg/kg group died. The mean

body weight gains of all groups of dosed males were significantly greater than those of the vehicle control group. The only clinical finding attributed to chloral hydrate treatment was light sedation in the 400 mg/kg groups and heavy sedation in the 800 mg/kg groups; sedation subsided in these groups within 30 minutes and 3 hours, respectively. Liver weights of 400 mg/kg males and 800 mg/kg males and females were significantly greater than those of the vehicle control groups. No chemical-related histopathologic lesions were observed.

In CD-1 mice given 0, 70, or 700 ppm chloral hydrate (0, 17, or 170 mg/kg per day) in drinking water for 13 weeks, increases in body weight gain and relative liver weights were observed in males but not females (Sanders *et al.*, 1982). Body temperatures were somewhat depressed in males in each exposed group. Dose-related increases in the activities of the liver microsomal enzymes cytochrome b5, aniline hydroxylase, and aminopyrine-N-demethylase were observed in exposed males. Increased aniline hydroxylase activity was also observed in 700 ppm females. Serum lactate dehydrogenase and aspartate aminotransferase activities were also increased in males administered 700 ppm, while blood urea nitrogen concentrations decreased with increasing dose.

DNA strand breaks by chloral hydrate have been induced in rats and mice, although the metabolite responsible has not been established (Nelson and Bull, 1988). In this study, direct administration of trichloroethanol and trichloroacetic acid were also shown to induce strand breaks in DNA. In a subsequent study, chloral hydrate did not induce DNA strand breaks (Chang *et al.*, 1992).

Several studies have demonstrated covalent binding of trichloroethylene to DNA when incubated *in vitro* in the presence of a microsomal fraction; however, covalent binding has not been demonstrated convincingly following *in vivo* administration of trichloroethylene (Uehleke and Poplawski-Tabarelli, 1977; Stott *et al.*, 1982; Bergman, 1983; Crebelli and Carere, 1989). Trichloroethylene has been shown to induce unscheduled DNA synthesis in isolated rat hepatocytes (Costa and Ivanetich, 1984) and in human lymphocytes (Perocco and Prodi, 1981), but, again, the metabolite responsible for this induction has not been established.

Microsomal metabolism of chloral hydrate, trichloroethanol, or trichloroacetic acid results in lipid peroxidation (Ni *et al*., 1994, 1996) and the resultant formation of a DNA adduct [3-(2-deoxy-β-D-erythro-pentofuranosyl)pyrimido[1,2α]purin-10(3H)-one] from the reaction of malondialdehyde with deoxyguanosine (Ni *et al*., 1995). It is not known if treatment with chloral hydrate, trichloroethanol, or trichloroacetic acid will result in the formation of this adduct *in vivo*.

Elcombe *et al.* (1987) observed that trichloroethylene induced liver peroxisomes in mice but not in rats, while trichloroacetic acid induced peroxisomes in both species. More recently, DeAngelo *et al.* (1989) showed that trichloroacetic acid was a less effective peroxisome proliferator in rats than in mice. Because there is a more rapid conversion of trichloroethylene to trichloroacetic acid in mice than rats (Prout *et al.*, 1985; Elcombe *et al.*, 1987), the difference in peroxisome induction by trichloroethylene appears to be due to the decreased rate of formation of trichloroacetic acid in rats and/or the resistance of rats to peroxisome induction by trichloroacetic acid. Perchloroethylene, a mouse liver carcinogen that is metabolized much like trichloroethylene, was found to induce peroxisomes more readily in mice than rats (Odum *et al.*, 1988). This result correlated with much higher levels of circulating trichloroacetic acid in mice than in rats and led to the suggestion that peroxisome induction by trichloroacetic acid has a causal role in liver carcinogenesis in rodents.

### *Humans*

In humans, chloral hydrate is corrosive to skin and mucous membranes. Therapeutic doses (50 mg/kg) may cause gastritis, with nausea and vomiting, and, occasionally, allergic skin reactions. Chronic exposure may result in symptoms similar to those of chronic alcoholism (Blacow, 1972). Hepatic damage with jaundice, renal damage with albuminuria, or heart damage may occur. The lethal human dose is estimated to be 5 to 10 g (MSDS, 1991); however, there have been reports of survival after a 30-g dose and death following a 4-g dose (IARC, 1995).

## REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY

### *Experimental Animals*

Kallman *et al.* (1984) exposed female CD-1 mice to 21 or 205 mg/kg chloral hydrate per day in drinking water starting 3 weeks before gestation and continuing through pregnancy and lactation. A chemical-related increase in gestational weight gain was observed, but no effects on gestation length, litter size, pup weight, or pup mortality were noted. No gross malformations were noted in the offspring, nor were there any effects on development of neurobehavioral reflexes or motor control.

The effects of chloral hydrate on sperm morphology and motility were examined in F344 rats administered 0, 55, or 188 mg/kg in drinking water for 52 weeks (Klinefelter *et al*., 1995). The highest exposure concentration caused a decrease in the percentage of motile sperm but did not affect epididymal or testicular histology.

Johnson *et al*. (1998) administered chloral hydrate in drinking water at 151 mg/kg to female Sprague-Dawley rats from gestation days 1 to 22. There was no evidence of maternal toxicity or changes in the number of implantation or resorption sites, number of live or dead fetuses, placental or fetal weight, crown-rump length, or incidence of morphological changes. In similar experiments, Johnson *et al.* (1998) did not observe developmental effects with trichloroethanol (153 mg/kg); however, trichloroacetic acid (291 mg/kg) caused increased numbers of resorptions, implantations, and cardiac anomalies. In earlier studies with trichloroethanol administered orally or by inhalation to Swiss-Webster mice, Sprague-Dawley rats, or Long-Evans rats during pregnancy, no clear signs of embryotoxicity or teratogenicity occurred; however, developmental delay did occur (reviewed by Crebelli and Carere, 1989). Adverse developmental effects of trichloroacetic acid have also been reported by Smith *et al.* (1989), who started dosing Long-Evans rats by gavage on day 6 of pregnancy and continued for 10 days. In this study, the trichloroacetic acid caused soft tissue malformations at incidences ranging from 9% at 330 mg/kg to 97% at 1,800 mg/kg. These malformations were primarily in the cardiovascular system.

The developmental toxicity of chloral hydrate has also been investigated *in vitro* using a rat whole embryo culture system (Saillenfait *et al*., 1995). No adverse effects were observed in Sprague-Dawley rat embryos explanted on gestation day 10 and exposed to 0.5 mM chloral hydrate for 46 hours; however, 1 to 2 mM chloral hydrate caused dose-related increases in numbers of malformations, and 2.5 mM was lethal.

### *Humans*

No reproductive or developmental studies of chloral hydrate exposure in humans were found in the literature. Maternal exposure to trichloroethylene in contaminated drinking water has been associated with congenital defects such as eye and ear disorders, central nervous system abnormalities, chromosomal aberrations, and oral/cleft anomalies and with increases in perinatal deaths (Lagakos *et al.,* 1986; Goldberg *et al.,* 1990).

## IMMUNOTOXICITY

### *Experimental Animals*

No alteration in humoral or cell-mediated immunity was observed in male CD-1 mice administered 14.4 or 144 mg chloral hydrate/kg body weight by gavage for 14 days or in male mice exposed to 0.07 or 0.7 mg/mL (70 or 700 ppm) in drinking water for 90 days; however, female CD-1 mice exposed to 0.07 or 0.7 mg/mL for 90 days exhibited depressed humoral, but not cell-mediated, immune function (Kauffmann *et al.*, 1982). Immune function was evaluated by exposing spleen cells from treated mice to sheep erythrocytes and assessing antibody production. The number of antibody-forming cells per spleen was significantly reduced in both exposed groups of females, but the number of antibody-forming cells per million cells was significantly reduced only in the 0.7 mg/mL group.

Both cell-mediated and humoral immunity were depressed by trichloroethylene in CD-1 mice, particularly in females (reviewed by Davidson and Beliles, 1991).

### *Humans*

In humans, sensitization may occur from repeated topical application of chloral hydrate (MSDS, 1991).

## NEUROBEHAVIORAL TOXICITY

### *Experimental Animals*

Male CD-1 mice administered chloral hydrate by gavage for 14 days or in drinking water for 90 days exhibited no behavioral responses besides those attributed to the acute sedative effects of chemical exposure (Kallman *et al.,* 1984). Pups of pregnant CD-1 mice exposed to 205 mg/kg chloral hydrate in drinking water through gestation and weaning demonstrated a depressed retention of passive avoidance learning shortly after weaning; pups of dams exposed to 21 mg/kg were not affected (Kallman *et al.*, (1984). Clinical signs of central nervous system toxicity, including ataxia, lethargy, convulsions, and hindlimb paralysis, have been reported in male and female ACI, August, Marshall, and Osborne-Mendel rats given up to 1,000 mg trichloroethylene/kg body weight by gavage for 2 years (NTP, 1988); ICR/HA-Swiss mice showed a period of excitement followed by a 15 to 30 minute subanesthetic state (Henschler *et al*., 1984).

### *Humans*

In a review of hospital records, Miller and Greenblatt (1979) found depression to be the most common adverse central nervous system effect of choral hydrate exposure, with an incidence of 1.1%. Central nervous system excitement occurred at a lower frequency (0.22%). Evidence suggests neurotoxicity may result from chronic exposure of humans to trichloroethylene (Juntunen, 1986; Feldman *et al.*, 1988; Davidson and Beliles, 1991).

## CARCINOGENICITY

### *Experimental Animals*

In a skin paint study in "S" strain albino mice, the incidence of skin neoplasms was not significantly increased in mice treated with 12 or 15 mg/kg chloral hydrate once weekly for 2 or 15 weeks, respectively, followed by repeated applications of croton oil (Roe and Salaman, 1955). Rijhsinghani *et al.* (1986) reported that oral administration of a single dose of chloral hydrate (10 mg/kg) to eight 15-day-old male $B6C3F_1$ mice caused a significant increase in the incidence of hepatic neoplasms in a 92-week study; three adenomas and three carcinomas were observed in dosed mice compared to two carcinomas in 19 control mice.

Daniel *et al.* (1992a) reported that 1,000 ppm chloral hydrate (166 mg/kg per day) was hepatocarcinogenic when administered to male $B6C3F_1$ mice in drinking water for 104 weeks. The incidence of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined) was 17 of 24 (71%) in treated mice versus 3 of 20 (15%) in control mice; the incidences of carcinoma were 2 of 20 (controls) and 11 of 24 (1,000 ppm group). In a recent study, male $B6C3F_1$ mice were exposed to 0, 13.5, 65, or 146.6 mg/kg chloral hydrate daily in drinking water for 104 weeks (George *et al.,* 2000). The incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma in the 146.6 mg/kg males was significantly greater (84.4%) than that in the controls (54.8%). In the 65 (79.5%) and 146.6 (90.6%) mg/kg males, the incidences of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined) were significantly greater than that in the controls (64.3%). Neoplasms also occurred in the kidney, spleen, and testes, but were not exposure-related.

Male and female Sprague-Dawley rats were administered up to 135 mg chloral hydrate/kg body weight per day in drinking water for 124 or 128 weeks, respectively; the highest dose resulted in a statistically significant increase in the incidence of hepatocellular hypertrophy, but there was no evidence of neoplasia in any organ (Leuschner and Beuscher, 1998). A similar lack of neoplasia was reported for male F344 rats administered up to 162.6 mg/kg chloral hydrate daily in drinking water for 2 years (George *et al.,* 2000).

In $B6C3F_1$ mice, trichloroethylene (males and females) (NCI, 1976; NTP, 1983) and trichloroacetic acid (males) (Herren-Freund *et al.*, 1987) have been shown to be hepatocellular carcinogens. Forestomach papillomas and carcinomas were noted in Ha:ICR mice given epoxide-stabilized trichloroethylene by gavage (Henschler *et al.*, 1984), and a significant increase in the incidence of malignant lymphoma was observed in female NMRI mice exposed to epoxide-free trichloroethylene by inhalation (Henschler *et al.*, 1980). In other mouse inhalation studies, the incidences of lung adenocarcinoma were increased in exposed male and female ICR and Swiss mice and in female $B6C3F_1$ mice, and hepatocellular carcinoma was induced in male Swiss mice and male and female $B6C3F_1$ mice (reviewed by Davidson and Beliles, 1991). Trichloroethylene was not carcinogenic when administered by gavage to Osborne-Mendel, Sprague-Dawley, or Wistar rats

(reviewed by Crebelli and Carere, 1989). Male F344/N rats (NTP, 1990) exposed to trichloroethylene by gavage had a significantly increased incidence of renal adeno-carcinoma; however, the study was considered inadequate due to high mortality. Increased incidences of renal adenocarcinoma and Leydig cell tumors were observed in Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to trichloroethylene by inhalation (reviewed by Crebelli and Carere, 1989). Trichloroethanol did not induce tumors in male $B6C3F_1$ mice treated intraperitoneally with 1,000 nmol (15 mg/kg) or 2,000 nmol (30 mg/kg), with one-third of the dose given on day 8 and two-thirds on day 15 (Von Tungeln *et al.*, 1997; Von Tungeln, personal communication, 2000).

### *Humans*

No epidemiologic studies of chloral hydrate were found in a review of the literature.

## GENETIC TOXICITY

Chloral hydrate has been tested for mutagenicity *in vitro* and *in vivo* in a variety of assays. Positive responses were obtained in many assays, particularly those that induced chromosomal damage in the form of aneuploidy. A thorough review of genetic toxicology data for chloral hydrate is available (IARC, 1995).

Chloral hydrate gave positive results in the *Salmonella typhimurium* gene mutation assay in strains TA98 and TA100, with and without S9 activation (Waskell, 1978; Bruce and Heddle, 1979; Bignami *et al.*, 1980; Haworth *et al.*, 1983); no mutagenic activity was detected in these strains in other studies (e.g., Leuschner and Leuschner, 1991). Mutation induction has also been reported in *S. typhimurium* TA104 (Ni *et al.*, 1994).

Positive results have been seen with chloral hydrate in several genotoxicity assays in yeast and molds. In *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, chloral hydrate induced chromosomal malsegregation (Albertini, 1990), aneuploidy (Parry and James, 1988), disomy and diploidy (Sora and Agostini Carbone, 1987), and increased mitotic gene conversion in the presence of metabolic activation in the D7 diploid strain (Bronzetti *et al.*, 1984). In a diploid strain of *Aspergillus nidulans*, chloral hydrate exposure resulted in increased numbers of nondisjunction diploids and haploids, and hyperploidy was seen in haploid strain 35 after treatment with chloral hydrate (Crebelli *et al.*, 1991). Aneuploidy was also observed in *A. nidulans* after chloral hydrate exposure (Crebelli and Carere, 1987).

In *Drosophila melanogaster*, a small increase in the frequency of sex-linked recessive lethal mutations was induced in germ cells of male flies fed chloral hydrate (5,500 ppm in 5% sucrose); chloral hydrate administered by abdominal injection (10,000 ppm in saline) did not induce germ cell mutations (Yoon *et al.*, 1985).

In mammalian cells treated with chloral hydrate *in vitro*, the observed genotoxic effects included aneuploidy in human lymphocytes (Vagnarelli *et al.*, 1990; Sbrana *et al.*, 1993) and Chinese hamster embryo cells (Furnus *et al.*, 1990; Natarajan *et al.*, 1993) and increased frequencies of kinetochore-positive micronucleated Cl-1 hamster cells (Degrassi and Tanzarella, 1988). However, no induction of DNA single-strand breaks was noted in rat or mouse hepatocytes or in human CCRF-CEM cells (Chang *et al.*, 1992) treated with chloral hydrate, and chloral hydrate failed to produce DNA-protein cross-links when incubated with isolated rat liver nuclei (Keller and Heck, 1988). Chloral hydrate has been shown to be weakly clastogenic in L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells (Harrington-Brock *et al.*, 1998).

*In vivo*, several studies have provided evidence of chloral hydrate-induced aneuploidy in spermatocytes of mice (Russo *et al.*, 1984; Liang and Pacchierotti, 1988; Miller and Adler, 1992), but not in oocytes (Mailhes *et al.*, 1988, 1993). Chloral hydrate exposure of premeiotic spermatocytes (Russo and Levis, 1992) and spermatogonial stem cells (Allen *et al.*, 1994; Nutley *et al.*, 1996) resulted in increased numbers of micronuclei in spermatids. In one experiment, however, kinetochore labeling of induced spermatid micronuclei did not indicate the presence of centromere-containing whole chromosomes, which would have been expected if aneuploidy had been induced (Allen *et al.*, 1994). In a study by Nutley *et al.* (1996), two methods of aneuploidy assessment were used (anti-kinetochore antibody staining and fluorescence *in situ* hybridization with centromeric DNA probes), and both showed increased numbers of micronuclei with centromeric

labels. Nutley *et al.* (1996) suggested that chloral hydrate induced structural chromosomal damage in treated spermatogonial stem cells. Another study reported induction of single-strand breaks in hepatic cell DNA of rats and mice treated with chloral hydrate (Nelson and Bull, 1988), but a similar study failed to replicate these results (Chang *et al.*, 1992). Some somatic cell studies in rats and mice showed induction of micronuclei or chromosomal aberrations (Leopardi *et al.*, 1993), while others did not (Xu and Adler, 1990; Adler *et al.*, 1991).

## STUDY RATIONALE

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) nominated chloral hydrate for study based upon widespread human exposure and its potential hepatotoxicity and the toxicity of related chemicals (Smith, 1990). The NCTR conducted studies on chloral hydrate as part of an interagency agreement with the NIEHS to conduct comprehensive toxicologic assessments of FDA priority chemicals nominated to the NTP. Data from the studies will be used to augment the regulatory decision process in terms of accurately assessing human health risk.

The goal of the study was to assess the effect of the animal's age and the duration of dosing on the tumorigenicity of chloral hydrate. The study was conducted in $B6C3F_1$ mice and consisted of five regimens: regimen A, female $B6C3F_1$ mice dosed for 2 years beginning on postnatal day 28; regimen B, female $B6C3F_1$ mice dosed for 3, 6, or 12 months beginning on postnatal day 28; regimen C, female $B6C3F_1$ mice given a single dose on postnatal day 28; regimen D, female $B6C3F_1$ mice given a single dose on postnatal day 15; and regimen E, male $B6C3F_1$ mice given a single dose on postnatal day 15.

As noted previously, chloral hydrate was tumorigenic in male $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed to 1,000 ppm in drinking water, which was equivalent to an average daily dose of 166 mg/kg per day (Daniel *et al.,* 1992a). An increase in the multiplicity of hepatocellular carcinoma was also reported in male $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed to 800 ppm (87 mg/kg per day) or 1,400 ppm (165 mg/kg per day) (DeAngelo and George, 1995). Based on the reported neoplasm data, regimen A mice were dosed for 2 years with 0, 25, 50, or 100 mg/kg chloral hydrate by gavage. The 100 mg/kg dose approximated the dose reported to induce a high hepatic neoplasm incidence in male $B6C3F_1$ mice, while 25 mg/kg approximated the dose of chloral hydrate used in pediatric medicine. These doses would provide fundamental dose response information on the tumorigenicity of chloral hydrate. In addition, a comparison of these data with the results from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency studies would indicate if sex differences exist in the response to chloral hydrate. Furthermore, in a companion study using male $B6C3F_1$ mice (NTP, 2002), the doses were identical to regimen A in the current study, providing additional data for possible sex-related differences.

Although chloral hydrate was reported to be tumorigenic during continuous lifetime administration to male $B6C3F_1$ mice (Daniel *et al.*, 1992a), the tumorigenicity was unknown when administration was of shorter duration. This was important to establish because the clinical usage of chloral hydrate typically does not involve lifetime exposures but rather involves short-term treatments to children and the elderly. To establish the effect of treatment duration on neoplasm incidence, regimen B mice were administered the highest dose (100 mg/kg) used in regimen A for 3, 6, or 12 months; at these times, dosing was discontinued, selected mice were killed, and the remaining mice were held for the duration of the study. A comparison of regimen A to regimen B provided the data needed to determine the length of time necessary for full expression of the tumorigenicity of chloral hydrate.

As noted previously, a single administration of 10 mg/kg chloral hydrate to male $B6C3F_1$ mice at 15 days of age induced a dose-dependent increase in hepatic neoplasms when assessed at 2 years (Rijhsinghani *et al.*, 1986). While the results from this experiment suggested that preweanling mice may be unusually sensitive to the tumorigenic effects of chloral hydrate, the study was compromised due to the small number of animals in each group. Therefore, to confirm and expand these data, regimens C and D female mice were given a single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg chloral hydrate on postnatal days 28 and 15, respectively. A comparison of regimen C to regimen D would indicate whether preweanling mice were inordinately sensitive to the tumorigenic effects of chloral hydrate, while a comparison of regimen C to regimen B would indicate whether a single dose of chloral hydrate in juvenile mice was sufficient to increase the neoplasm incidence.

In lifetime dosing studies, female $B6C3F_1$ mice appear to be more sensitive to chemically induced neoplasms than male $B6C3F_1$ mice (Haseman *et al.*, 1984).

However, male mice appear to be more responsive than females when the treatment phase is restricted to infancy (Wislocki *et al.*, 1986; Fujii, 1991; Flammang *et al.*, 1997; Fu *et al.*, 1998, 2000). Therefore, regimen E male B6C3F$_1$ mice were given a single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg chloral hydrate on postnatal day 15. A comparison of sex differences between regimen E and regimen D would possibly indicate a more sensitive neoplasm response when the mice are dosed as infants.

# MATERIALS AND METHODS

## PROCUREMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CHLORAL HYDRATE

Chloral hydrate was obtained from Sigma Chemical Company (St. Louis, MO) in one lot (12H0289), which was used during the 2-year study. Identity, purity, and stability analyses were conducted by the study laboratory (Appendix H).

Lot 12H0289, a white, crystalline solid, was identified as chloral hydrate by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry and proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. All spectra were consistent with the structure of chloral hydrate; the mass spectra were also consistent with the literature spectra of chloral hydrate.

The purity of the lot 12H0289 was determined by gas chromatography. Samples from each of the two bottles of lot 12H0289 received from the manufacturer were analyzed. One impurity peak was detected for each sample. For one sample, the impurity peak had an area of approximately 0.5% relative to the major peak area; the relative area of the impurity peak for the second sample was too small to be quantified. The results indicated a purity of approximately 99.5% or greater.

The bulk chemical was stored in the original amber glass bottles at room temperature, protected from light, in a container of dry indicating silica gel. Stability was monitored during the 2-year study with gas chromatography and with gas chromatography/mass spectrometry. No degradation of the bulk chemical was detected.

## PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS OF DOSE FORMULATIONS

The dose formulations were prepared by mixing chloral hydrate with distilled deionized water to give the required concentrations (Table H2). The dose formulations were prepared monthly and stored for up to 4 weeks at room temperature in amber glass bottles with Teflon®-lined caps, protected from light.

Stability studies of the 0.85, 1.4, and 2.5 mg/mL dose formulations were performed by the study laboratory using gas chromatography. Stability was confirmed for 24 days for the 0.85 mg/mL formulation, 78 days for the 2.5 mg/mL formulation, and 7 months for the 1.4 mg/mL formulation when stored in amber glass vials at room temperature.

Periodic analyses of the dose formulations were conducted by the study laboratory with gas chromatography. During the 2-year study, the dose formulations were analyzed approximately every 3 months, and animal room samples were analyzed every 6 months (Table H3). All of the dose formulations analyzed were within 10% of the target concentrations, with no value greater than 109% of the target concentration. Of the animal room samples analyzed, 69 of 78 were within 10% of the target concentrations. Samples outside the 10% range were those obtained from the first sample collection (Appendix H). By the third collection, all samples were within the required specification. Animals were dosed after a minimum of three samples had been drawn through the dosing machine.

## STUDY DESIGN

Groups of female mice from four regimens and groups of male mice from one regimen received chloral hydrate in distilled water by gavage; vehicle control groups received distilled water only (Table 1). In regimen A, groups of 48 female mice received 0, 25, 50, or 100 mg chloral hydrate/kg body weight 5 days per week for 104 weeks beginning when they were 28 days old. In regimen B, 24 female mice received 0 mg/kg and three groups of 48 female mice received 100 mg/kg 5 days per week for 3, 6, or 12 months beginning when they were 28 days old. Eight mice from the 0 and 100 mg/kg groups were killed at 3, 6, or 12 months. The remaining mice were held without dosing for the duration of the

2-year study. In regimen C, groups of 48 female mice received a single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg when they were 28 days old and were held for 104 weeks. In regimens D and E, groups of 48 female and 48 male mice, respectively, received a single dose of 0, 10, 25 or 50 mg/kg when they were 15 days old and were held for 104 weeks. Dosing volumes were 100 µL for 15-day-old mice, 200 µL for mice 28 to 41 days old, and 500 µL for mice older than 41 days.

Additional groups of four mice from regimens C, D, and E and mice killed at 3 or 6 months from regimen B (eight mice per group) were designated for hepatic cell proliferation analyses; mice killed at 3 or 6 months in regimen B were also designated for apoptosis analyses.

## Source and Specification of Animals

Male and female B6C3F$_1$/Nctr BR (C57BL/6N × C3H/HeN MTV$^-$) mice were obtained from the study laboratory's breeding colony. Before the beginning of the study, mice were acclimated for 7 days in regimens A, B, and C. The health of the animals was monitored during the studies according to the protocols of the study laboratory's Sentinel Animal Program (Appendix J).

## Animal Maintenance

Mice were housed four per cage. Feed and water were available *ad libitum*. Cages were changed once per week. Further details of animal maintenance are given in Table 1. Information on feed composition and contaminants is provided in Appendix I.

## Clinical Examinations

All animals were observed twice daily. Clinical findings were recorded weekly. Body weights were recorded weekly and at the end of the study.

## Hepatic Cell Proliferation and Apoptosis Analyses

Special study mice included in regimens C, D, and E were sacrificed 24 hours after dosing for hepatic cell proliferation analyses. Liver slices (approximately 5 mm thick) from the median lobe were fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin for 24 hours, processed for 8 hours on a Shandon Pathcenter Tissue Processor (Shandon, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA), embedded in paraffin, sectioned to a thickness of 4 µm, and mounted on positive-charged slides. Cell proliferation indices were determined by immunohistochemical localization of proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA), slightly modified from Foley *et al.* (1991). Liver sections were deparaffinized in xylene and rehydrated with decreasing concentrations of ethanol into phosphate-buffered saline. Endogenous peroxidase was quenched with 3% $H_2O_2$ containing 0.1% sodium azide. The sections were placed in an antigen-retrieval solution consisting of 1% zinc sulfate in deionized water and heated for 7.5 minutes in a 700-watt microwave oven set to full power. A routine streptavidin procedure was performed, beginning with application of 0.5% casein to block nonspecific binding of subsequent antibody and sequential incubation of sections in a mouse monoclonal anti-PCNA antibody (clone PC10, Dako Corp., Carpinteria, CA), biotinylated goat anti-mouse IgG (Boehringer-Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN), and streptavidin-conjugated horseradish peroxidase (Jackson Immunoresearch Laboratories, West Grove, PA). The PCNA-positive cells were visualized by incubating the sections in 3,3′-diaminobenzidine hydrochloride chromogen followed by counterstaining with Mayer's hematoxylin. The stained slides were analyzed with the point counting feature of an image analysis system (Optimas Corporation, Bothell, WA). The number of cells analyzed per liver to determine the percentage of cells in the G0, G1, G2, S, and M phases of the cell cycle was 2,045 ± 30 cells (mean ± standard deviation) for mice in regimen C, 2,043 ± 32 cells for mice in regimen D, and 2,069 ± 60 cells for mice in regimen E.

For mice sacrificed at 3 or 6 months in regimen B, the PCNA analysis was used to measure hepatic cell proliferation with 2,033 ± 21 cells being analyzed per liver. Apoptotic cell indices were determined with an Apoptag detection system (Oncor, Gaithersburg, MD), which measures *in situ* end-labeling of 3′-hydroxy DNA strand breaks localized in apoptotic bodies (Gavrieli *et al*., 1992). Permeabilized tissue sections were enzymatically labeled with digoxigenin-nucleotide via terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase and subsequently exposed to horseradish peroxidase-conjugated anti-digoxigenin antibody. Staining was developed with 3,3′-diaminobenzidine, and sections were counterstained with methyl green. The apoptosis assay was conducted on 2,100 ± 178 cells per liver.

## Tumor Mutation Analyses

DNA was isolated from 17 formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded, sectioned mouse liver tumors (approximately 2-4 mm × 10-12 mm × 5 µm) from female mice in regimens A and B. The DNA samples were further purified on QIAQuick Separation columns (Qiagen Inc., Valencia, CA). For each DNA sample, K-*ras* exons 1 and 2, H-*ras* exons 1 and 2, *p53* exons 5, 6, 7, and 8, and β-catenin exon 2 were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). A 50 µL reaction mixture contained 200 µM each of dATP, dCTP, dGTP, and dTTP; 250 nM of appropriate primers (Table 2); 1.5 U Ampli Taq GOLD DNA polymerase (Perkin Elmer, Applied Biosystems Division, Foster City, CA); and 1× Ampli Taq buffer [50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.001% gelatin, and 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3)]. A 40-base-pair GC clamp was attached to the 5′-end of all forward primers; for H-*ras* exons 1 and 2, K-*ras* exon 2, and β-catenin exon 2, a round of PCR amplification was conducted before adding the GC clamp. Samples were preheated to 94° C for 10 minutes and cycled for 35 rounds of 1 minute at 94° C, 1 minute at 62° C (58° C for K-*ras*), and 1 minute at 72° C. A final extension period of 7 minutes at 72° C was added at the end of the reaction. All amplified fragments were prescreened by denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (Mittelstaedt *et al*., 1999). The acrylamide gels (9.6%) were run overnight at 90 volts and 64° C, stained with ethidium bromide, and photographed under ultraviolet illumination. H-*ras* exon 2, K-*ras* exon 1, and *p53* exons 6 and 7 were run on 30% to 55% gradient gels; H-*ras* exon 1 on 40% to 55% gels; K-*ras* exon 2 on 20% to 45% gels; *p53* exons 5 and 8 on 40% to 65% gels; and β-catenin exon 2 on 25% to 50% gels.

## Pathology

Complete necropsies were performed on all mice. Microscopic examinations were performed on all vehicle control mice, on all mice from the highest dose group in each regimen, and on all mice that died during the study. The liver was weighed, and all organs and tissues were examined for grossly visible lesions. All major tissues were fixed and preserved in 10% neutral buffered formalin. Tissues from the vehicle control groups, highest dose groups, and animals removed before the scheduled terminal sacrifice were processed and trimmed, embedded in Tissue-Prep II, sectioned to a thickness of 4 to 6 µm, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin for microscopic examination. Tissues examined microscopically are listed in Table 1.

Microscopic evaluations were completed by the study laboratory pathologist, and the pathology data were entered into the study laboratory's Micropath Data Collection System. The slides, paraffin blocks, and residual wet tissues were sent to the study laboratory's Block and Slide Laboratory for inventory, slide/block match, and wet tissue audit. The slides, individual animal data records, and pathology tables were evaluated by an independent quality assessment group. The individual animal records and tables were compared for accuracy, the slide and tissue counts were verified, and the histotechnique was evaluated. For the 2-year study, a quality assessment pathologist evaluated slides from all tumors and all potential target organs. This included the liver, pituitary gland, and lung from mice in regimen A, the lung from mice in regimen B, and the pituitary gland and lung from vehicle control mice in regimens C and D. In addition, all previously diagnosed tumors in all organs from all animals were reexamined.

Differences of opinion were reconciled between the study and quality assessment pathologists. The quality assessment pathologist served as the Pathology Working Group (PWG) chairperson and presented histopathology slides containing the diagnoses made by the laboratory and quality assessment pathologists. Representative histopathology slides containing examples of lesions related to chemical administration, examples of disagreements in diagnoses between the laboratory and quality assessment pathologists, or lesions of general interest were presented by the chairperson to the PWG for review. The PWG consisted of the quality assessment pathologist, the study pathologist, and other pathologists experienced in rodent toxicologic pathology. This group examined the tissues without any knowledge of dose groups or previously rendered diagnoses. When the PWG consensus differed from the opinion of the laboratory

pathologist, the diagnosis was changed. Final diagnoses for reviewed lesions represent a consensus between the laboratory pathologist, reviewing pathologist, and the PWG. Details of these review procedures have been described, in part, by Maronpot and Boorman (1982) and Boorman *et al*. (1985). For subsequent analyses of the pathology data, the decision of whether to evaluate the diagnosed lesions for each tissue type separately or combined was generally based on the guidelines of McConnell *et al*. (1986).

## TABLE 1
## Experimental Design and Materials and Methods in the Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate

**Study Laboratory**
National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR) (Jefferson, AR)

**Strain and Species**
$B6C3F_1$/Nctr BR (C57BL/6N × C3H/HeN $MTV^-$) mice

**Animal Source**
NCTR breeding colony (Jefferson, AR)

**Time Held Before Studies**
Regimen A: 7 days
Regimen B: 7 days
Regimen C: 7 days
Regimen D: 15 days
Regimen E: 15 days

**Age When Studies Began**
Regimen A: 28 days
Regimen B: 28 days
Regimen C: 28 days
Regimen D: 15 days
Regimen E: 15 days

**Date of First Dose**
Regimen A: 15 May-4 July 1995
Regimen B: 15 May-4 July 1995
Regimen C: 16 May-3 July 1995
Regimen D: 2 May-19 June 1995
Regimen E: 2 May-19 June 1995

**Duration of Dosing**
Regimen A: 5 days/week for 104 weeks
Regimen B: 5 days/week for 3, 6, or 12 months
Regimen C: single dose
Regimen D: single dose
Regimen E: single dose

**Date of Last Dose**
Regimen A: 12 May-1 July 1997
Regimen B: 14 August 1995-2 July 1996
Regimen C: 16 May-3 July 1995
Regimen D: 2 May-19 June 1995
Regimen E: 2 May-19 June 1995

**Necropsy Dates**
Regimen A: 13 May-2 July 1997
Regimen B: 15 August 1995-2 July 1997
Regimen C: 14 May-1 July 1997
Regimen D: 20 April-17 June 1997
Regimen E: 29 April-17 June 1997

**Average Age at Necropsy**
Regimen A: 109 weeks
Regimen B: 109 weeks; interim sacrifice, 17, 30, or 56 weeks
Regimen C: 109 weeks
Regimen D: 107 weeks
Regimen E: 107 weeks

## TABLE 1
## Experimental Design and Materials and Methods in the Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate

**Size of Study Groups**
Regimens A, C, and D: 48 females
Regimen B: 24 (0 mg/kg) or 48 (100 mg/kg) females
Regimen E: 48 males
***Special study***
Regimens C, D, and E: 4 males or 4 females

**Method of Distribution**
Animals were distributed randomly into groups of approximately equal initial mean body weights.

**Animals per Cage**
4

**Method of Animal Identification**
Ear clip

**Diet**
NIH-31 autoclaved pelleted diet (Purina Mills, Richmond, IN), available *ad libitum*

**Water**
Millipore-filtered water (Jefferson municipal supply) via water bottle, available *ad libitum*

**Cages**
Polycarbonate (Lab Products, Seaford, DE), changed once weekly

**Bedding**
Hardwood chips (Northeastern Products, Warrensburg, NY), changed once weekly

**Racks**
Stainless steel (Allentown Caging Equipment Co., Inc., Allentown, NJ), changed once monthly

**Animal Room Environment**
Temperature: 72° ± 3° F
Relative humidity: 50% ± 15%
Room fluorescent light: 12 hours/day
Room air changes: 10/hour

**Doses**
Regimen A: 0, 25, 50, or 100 mg/kg (dosing volume 200 µL until 41 days of age, then 500 µL)
Regimen B: 0 or 100 mg/kg (dosing volume 200 µL until 41 days of age, then 500 µL)
Regimen C: 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg (dosing volume 200 µL)
Regimen D: 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg (dosing volume 100 µL)
Regimen E: 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg (dosing volume 100 µL)

**Type and Frequency of Observation**
Observed twice daily; clinical findings were recorded weekly; animals were weighed once weekly and at the end of the study.

**Method of Sacrifice**
Carbon dioxide asphyxiation

**Necropsy**
Necropsy was performed on all animals. The liver was weighed.

## TABLE 1
## Experimental Design and Materials and Methods in the Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate

**Histopathology**
Complete histopathology was performed on 0 and 100 mg/kg mice in regimens A and B, on 0 and 50 mg/kg mice in regimens C, D, and E, and on all mice dying during the study. In addition to gross lesions and tissue masses, the following tissues were examined: adrenal gland, bone with marrow, brain, clitoral gland, coagulating gland, esophagus, eye, gallbladder, harderian gland, heart with aorta, large intestine (cecum, colon, rectum), small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, ileum), kidney, lacrimal gland, larynx, liver, lung, lymph nodes (mandibular and mesenteric), mammary gland (females), muscle, nose, ovary, pancreas, pancreatic islets, parathyroid gland, peripheral nerve, pituitary gland, preputial gland, prostate gland, salivary gland, skin, spinal cord, spleen, stomach (forestomach and glandular), testis with epididymis and seminal vesicle, thymus, thyroid gland, tongue, trachea, urinary bladder, uterus, vagina, and Zymbal's gland. The liver, lung, and pituitary gland were also examined in all remaining groups.

**Special Study**
***Hepatic Cell Proliferation and Apoptosis Analyses***
Four mice per group in regimens C, D, and E were sacrificed 24 hours after dose administration and liver samples were collected for hepatic cell proliferation analyses. Liver samples were also collected from eight mice per group killed at 3 or 6 months in regimen B for hepatic cell proliferation and apoptosis analyses.

**TABLE 2**
**Polymerase Chain Reaction Primers**

| Primer | Sequence |
|---|---|
| **H-*ras* Primers** | |
| Exon 1 | |
| Forward | 5′-GGC CTT GGC TAA GTG TGC TT-3′ |
| Reverse | 5′-CCT GGG CTG TTT GGT CAT TT-3′ |
| Exon 2 | |
| Forward | 5′-GGC TGG TTC TGT GGA TTC TC-3′ |
| Reverse | 5′-CAC GGG CTA GCC ATA GGT-3′ |
| **K-*ras* Primers** | |
| Exon 1 | |
| Forward | 5′-GCC TGC TGA AAA TGA CTG A-3′ |
| Reverse | 5′-GCA GCG TTA CCT CTA TCG TA-3′ |
| Exon 2 | |
| Forward | 5′-TTC TCA GGA CTC CTA CAG GAA A-3′ |
| Reverse | 5′-CCC ACC TAT AAT GGT GAA TAT C-3′ |
| ***p53* Primers** | |
| Exon 5 | |
| Forward | 5′-TCC CCG ACC TCC GTT CTG-3′ |
| Reverse | 5′-CCC ACA GGC GGT GTT GAG-3′ |
| Exon 6 | |
| Forward | 5′-CAT CTC CCG GCT TCT GAC-3′ |
| Reverse | 5′-CAG GAG GGT GAG GCA AAC-3′ |
| Exon 7 | |
| Forward | 5′-TGT GCC GAA CAG GTG GAA-3′ |
| Reverse | 5′-CGG GAC TCG TGG AAC AGA-3′ |
| Exon 8 | |
| Forward | 5′-GGC TTC TCG GGG TTC CTG-3′ |
| Reverse | 5′-CTC CTC CGC CTC CTT GGT-3′ |
| **β-Catenin Primers**[a] | |
| Exon 2 | |
| Forward | 5′-TAG AGG TAG CAT TTT CAG TTC AC-3′ |
| Reverse | 5′-TAG CTT CCA AAC ACA AAT GC-3′ |

[a] de La Coste *et al*. (1998)

# STATISTICAL METHODS

## Survival Analyses

The probability of survival was estimated by the product-limit procedure of Kaplan and Meier (1958) and is presented in the form of graphs. Animals found dead of other than natural causes were censored from the survival analyses; animals dying from natural causes were not censored. Statistical analyses for possible dose-related effects on survival used Cox's (1972) method for testing two groups for equality and Tarone's (1975) life table test to identify dose-related trends. All reported P values for the survival analyses are one sided.

## Calculation of Incidence

The incidences of neoplasms or nonneoplastic lesions are presented in Tables A1, A4, B1, B3, C1, C3, D1, D3, E1, and E3 as the numbers of animals bearing such lesions at a specific anatomic site and the numbers of animals with that site examined microscopically. For calculation of statistical significance, the incidences of most neoplasms (Tables A2, B2, C2, D2, and E2) and all nonneoplastic lesions are given as the numbers of animals affected at each site examined microscopically. Tables A2, B2, C2, D2, and E2 also give the survival-adjusted neoplasm rate for each group and each site-specific neoplasm. This survival-adjusted rate (based on the Poly-3 method described below) accounts for differential mortality by assigning a reduced risk of neoplasm, proportional to the third power of the fraction of time on study, to animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice.

## Analysis of Neoplasm Incidences

The Poly-k test (Bailer and Portier, 1988; Portier and Bailer, 1989; Piegorsch and Bailer, 1997) was used to assess neoplasm prevalence. This test is a survival-adjusted quantal-response procedure that modifies the Cochran-Armitage linear trend test to take survival differences into account. More specifically, this method modifies the denominator in the quantal estimate of neoplasm incidence to approximate more closely the total number of animal years at risk. For analysis of a given site, each animal is assigned a risk weight. This value is one if the animal had a lesion at that site or if it survived until terminal sacrifice; if the animal died prior to terminal sacrifice and did not have a lesion at that site, its risk weight is the fraction of the entire study time that it survived, raised to the kth power.

This method yields a neoplasm prevalence rate that depends only upon the choice of a shape parameter for a Weibull hazard function describing cumulative lesion incidence over time (Bailer and Portier, 1988). Unless otherwise specified, a value of k=3 was used in the analysis of site-specific lesions. This value was recommended by Bailer and Portier (1988) following an evaluation of neoplasm onset time distributions for a variety of site-specific neoplasms in control F344 rats and B6C3$F_1$ mice (Portier *et al.*, 1986). Bailer and Portier (1988) showed that the Poly-3 test gave valid results if the true value of k was anywhere in the range from 1 to 5. A further advantage of the Poly-3 method is that it does not require neoplasm lethality assumptions. Variation introduced by the use of risk weights, which reflect differential mortality, was accommodated by adjusting the variance of the Poly-3 statistic as recommended by Bieler and Williams (1993).

Tests of significance included pairwise comparisons of each dosed group with controls and a test for an overall dose-related trend. Continuity-corrected Poly-3 tests were used in the analysis of neoplasm incidence, and reported P values are one sided. Positive trends are reported with right-tailed P values. Negative trends are reported with left-tailed P values, with the letter N added to indicate a lower incidence as dose increases.

## Analysis of Nonneoplastic Lesion Incidences

The relationship between chloral hydrate dose and nonneoplastic lesion severity was analyzed by the Jonckheere-Terpstra test (Jonckheere, 1954). This test looks for monotonic trends. Unlike the Poly-3 test, it is not age adjusted, and animals that died early without nonneoplastic lesions or with less severe lesions were counted as though they had full opportunity to develop a more severe nonneoplastic lesion. The P values are one tailed (i.e., only increasing severity with dose will be significant). Pairwise comparisons were conducted using Williams' modification (Williams, 1986) of Shirley's test (Shirley, 1977). As with the Jonckheere-Terpstra test, this analysis detects monotonic differences and is not age adjusted. Because the test is monotonic, a mid-dose comparison cannot be significant unless all of the doses greater than it are also significant.

### Analysis of Continuous Variables

Body weight comparisons were made at 6-month intervals. Body weights were analyzed separately for each regimen using repeated measures for mixed models. At each time interval, tests were conducted for linear dose trends. Dunnett's test (Dunnett, 1955) was used to compare the dosed group means to the vehicle control means at each time interval. The mice sacrificed at interim evaluations in regimen B were excluded from the analysis. Mice in regimen B were compared to the control mice in regimen A. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze liver weight, terminal body weight, and the ratio of liver weight to the terminal body weight. Only terminal sacrifice animals were included in this analysis. Dunnett's test was used to compare the dosed group means to the vehicle control means.

Student's t-test was used to compare cell proliferation and apoptosis parameters between vehicle control mice and mice dosed with 100 mg/kg chloral hydrate for 3 or 6 months in regimen B. One-way ANOVA was used to analyze cell proliferation parameters in mice from regimens C, D, and E; Dunnett's method was used to compare individual dose groups to the vehicle control groups.

## QUALITY ASSURANCE METHODS

The study was conducted in compliance with Food and Drug Administration Good Laboratory Practice Regulations (21 CFR, Part 58). The Quality Assurance Unit of the National Center for Toxicological Research performed audits and inspections of protocols, procedures, data, and reports throughout the course of the studies. Separate audits covered completeness and accuracy of the pathology data, pathology specimens, final pathology tables, and a draft of this NTP Technical Report. Audit procedures and findings are presented in the reports and are on file at the NCTR. The audit findings were reviewed and assessed by the NCTR staff, and all comments were resolved or otherwise addressed during the preparation of this Technical Report.

## GENETIC TOXICOLOGY

The genetic toxicity of chloral hydrate was assessed by testing the ability of the chemical to induce mutations in various strains of *Salmonella typhimurium*, sister chromatid exchanges and chromosomal aberrations in cultured Chinese hamster ovary cells, sex-linked recessive lethal mutations in *Drosophila melanogaster*, and micronucleated erythrocytes in mouse bone marrow. The protocols for these studies and the results are given in Appendix F.

The genetic toxicity studies of chloral hydrate are part of a larger effort by the NTP to develop a comprehensive database that would permit a critical anticipation of a chemical's carcinogenicity in experimental animals based on numerous con-siderations, including the molecular structure of the chemical and its observed effects in short-term *in vitro* and *in vivo* genetic toxicity tests (structure-activity relationships). These short-term genetic toxicity tests were originally developed to clarify mechanisms of chemical-induced DNA damage growing out of the earlier electrophilicity/mutagenicity relationship proposed by Miller and Miller (1977) and the somatic mutation theory of cancer (Straus, 1981; Crawford, 1985). Therefore, the information obtained from these tests applies only to mutagenic carcinogens.

For mutagenic carcinogens, the combination of DNA reactivity and *Salmonella* mutagenicity is highly correlated with the induction of carcinogenicity in multiple species and genders of rodents and at multiple tissue sites (Ashby and Tennant, 1991). Data from NTP studies show that a positive response in *Salmonella* is the most predictive *in vitro* test for rodent carcinogenicity (89% of the *Salmonella* mutagens are rodent carcinogens) and that there is no com-plementarity among the *in vitro* genetic toxicity tests (Tennant *et al*., 1987; Zeiger *et al*., 1990). That is, no battery of tests that included the *Salmonella* test improved the predictivity of the *Salmonella* test alone. Although other *in vitro* genetic toxicity tests correlate less well with rodent carcinogenicity compared with the *Salmonella* test, these other tests can provide useful information on the types of DNA and chromosomal effects induced by the chemical under investigation.

The predictivity for carcinogenicity of a positive response in the acute *in vivo* bone marrow chromosome aberration test or micronucleus test appears to be less than that in the *Salmonella* test (Shelby *et al.*, 1993; Shelby and Witt, 1995). However, clearly positive results in long-term peripheral blood micronucleus tests are associated with high predictivity for rodent carcinogenicity (Witt *et al.,* 2000); negative results in this assay do not correlate well with either negative or positive results in rodent carcinogenicity studies. Because of the theoretical and observed associations between induced genetic damage and adverse effects in somatic and germ cells, the determination of *in vivo* genetic effects is important to the overall understanding of the risks associated with exposure to a particular chemical. Most organic chemicals that are identified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as human carcinogens, other than hormones, are genotoxic. The vast majority of these are detected by both the *Salmonella* assay and rodent bone marrow cytogenetics tests (Shelby, 1988; Shelby and Zeiger, 1990).

# RESULTS

Regimen A mice were dosed for 2 years with 0, 25, 50, or 100 mg/kg chloral hydrate by gavage. The 100 mg/kg dose approximated the dose reported to induce a high hepatic neoplasm incidence in male $B6C3F_1$ mice, while 25 mg/kg approximated the dose of chloral hydrate used in pediatric medicine. To establish the effect of treatment duration on neoplasm incidence, regimen B mice were administered the highest dose (100 mg/kg) used in regimen A, but the dosing was discontinued in regimen B after 3, 6, or 12 months; the animals were then held for the duration of the study. Regimens C and D female mice were given a single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg chloral hydrate on postnatal days 28 and 15, respectively, in order to assess the sensitivity of preweanling and juvenile mice to the tumorigenic effects of chloral hydrate. Regimen E male $B6C3F_1$ mice were given a single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg chloral hydrate on postnatal day 15 to determine if males were more sensitive to exposure during infancy than females.

## 2-YEAR STUDY

### *Survival*

Estimates of 2-year survival probabilities for regimens A, B, and C are shown in Tables 3, 4, and 5, respectively, and in the Kaplan Meier survival curves (Figures 2 and 3). Estimates of 2-year survival probabilities for regimens D and E are shown in Table 6 and in the Kaplan Meier survival curves (Figure 4). Survival of all dosed groups in all regimens was similar to that of the vehicle control groups.

**TABLE 3**
**Survival of Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Accidental deaths[a] | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Moribund | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Natural deaths | 9 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| Animals surviving to study termination | 37 | 39[e] | 43 | 36 |
| Percent probability of survival at end of study[b] | 77 | 81 | 92 | 77 |
| Mean survival (days)[c] | 676 | 699 | 720 | 681 |
| Survival analysis[d] | P=0.498 | P=0.299N | P=0.026N | P=0.490 |

[a] Censored from survival analyses
[b] Kaplan-Meier determinations
[c] Mean of all deaths (uncensored, censored, and terminal sacrifice)
[d] The result of the life table trend test (Tarone, 1975) is in the vehicle control column, and the results of the life table pairwise comparisons (Cox, 1972) with the vehicle controls are in the dosed group columns. A lower mortality in a dose group is indicated by **N**.
[e] Includes one mouse that died after removal from the animal room but before the terminal sacrifice

**TABLE 4**
**Survival of Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control[a] | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 24 Months[b] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animals initially in 2-year study | 72 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 3-month interim evaluation[c] | 8 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6-month interim evaluation[c] | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 12-month interim evaluation[c] | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Accidental deaths[c] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Moribund | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Natural deaths | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 |
| Animals surviving to study termination | 37 | 34 | 31 | 33 | 36 |
| Percent probability of survival at end of study[d] | 77 | 85 | 78 | 83 | 77 |
| Mean survival (days)[e] | 676 | 699 | 691 | 710 | 681 |
| Survival analysis[f] | P=0.390 | P=0.179N | P=0.458N | P=0.248N | P=0.490 |

[a] Forty-eight mice served as vehicle controls for regimens A and B; the remaining 24 mice were designated for regimen B interim evaluations.
[b] Mice from regimen A
[c] Censored from survival analyses
[d] Kaplan-Meier determinations
[e] Mean of all deaths (uncensored, censored, and terminal sacrifice)
[f] The result of the life table trend test is in the vehicle control column, and the results of the life table pairwise comparisons (Cox, 1972) with the vehicle controls are in the dosed group columns. A lower mortality in a dose group is indicated by **N**.

**TABLE 5**
**Survival of Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Moribund | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 |
| Natural deaths | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Animals surviving to study termination | 42 | 40 | 45 | 40 |
| Percent probability of survival at end of study[a] | 88 | 83 | 94 | 83 |
| Mean survival (days)[b] | 715 | 716 | 725 | 705 |
| Survival analysis[c] | P=0.383 | P=0.299 | P=0.140N | P=0.277 |

[a] Kaplan-Meier determinations
[b] Mean of all deaths (uncensored, censored, and terminal sacrifice)
[c] The result of the life table trend test (Tarone, 1975) is in the vehicle control column, and the results of the life table pairwise comparisons (Cox, 1972) with the vehicle controls are in the dosed group columns. A lower mortality in a dose group is indicated by **N**.

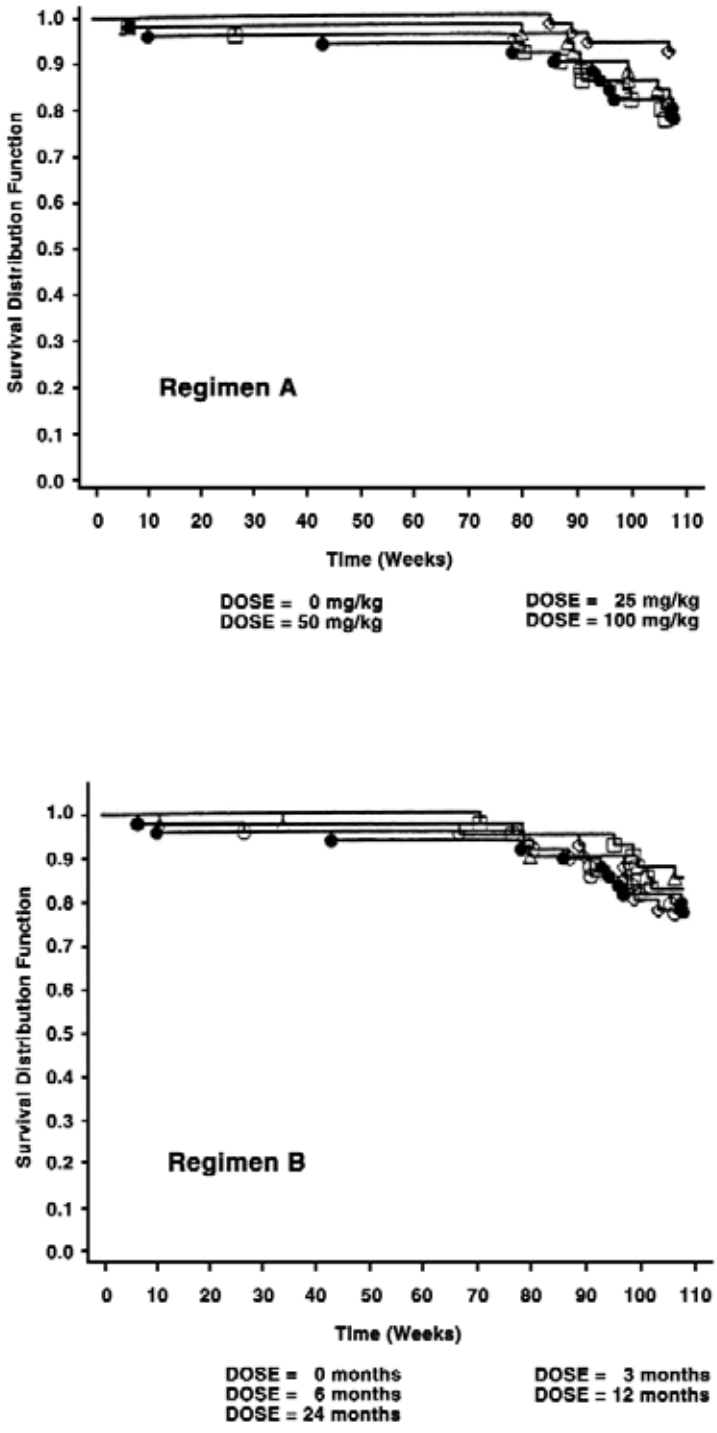



**FIGURE 2**
**Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves for Female Mice Administered a Single Dose of Chloral Hydrate by Gavage for 2 Years (Regimen A) or 3, 6, or 12 months (Regimen B)**

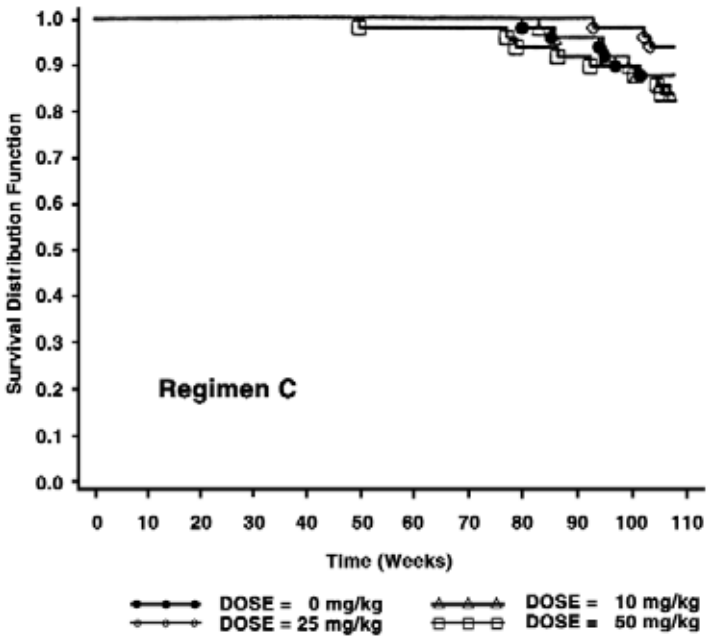
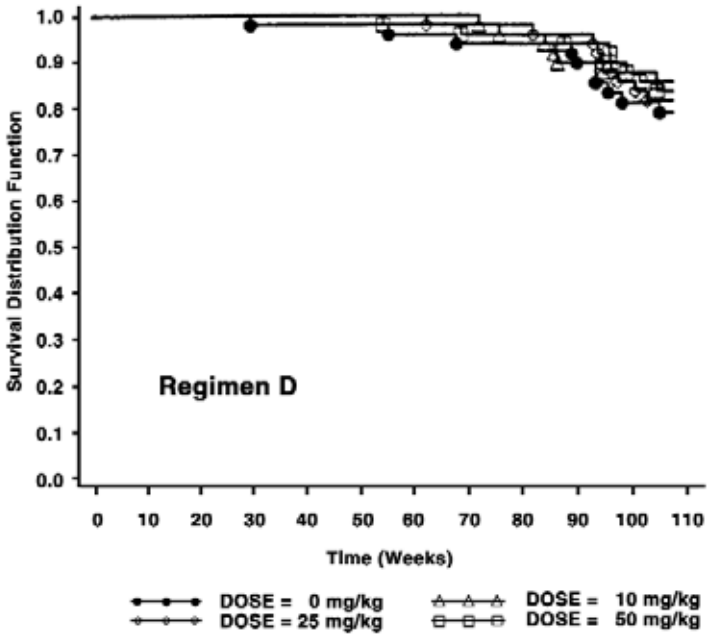



**FIGURE 3**
**Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves for Regimen C Female Mice Administered a Single Dose of Chloral Hydrate by Gavage**

**TABLE 6**
**Survival of Regimen D Female Mice and Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| **Regimen D** | | | | |
| Accidental deaths[a] | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moribund | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Natural deaths | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Animals surviving to study termination | 36 | 41[e] | 39[e] | 40 |
| Percent probability of survival at end of study[b] | 79 | 85 | 81 | 83 |
| Mean survival (days)[c] | 687 | 707 | 708 | 707 |
| Survival analysis[d] | P=0.351N | P=0.208N | P=0.351N | P=0.246N |
| **Regimen E** | | | | |
| Moribund | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Natural deaths | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| Animals surviving to study termination | 45 | 41 | 46 | 40[e] |
| Percent probability of survival at end of study | 94 | 85 | 96 | 83 |
| Mean survival (days) | 724 | 697 | 726 | 720 |
| Survival analysis | P=0.129 | P=0.089 | P=0.324N | P=0.059 |

[a] Censored from survival analyses
[b] Kaplan-Meier determinations
[c] Mean of all deaths (uncensored, censored, and terminal sacrifice)
[d] The result of the life table trend test (Tarone, 1975) is in the vehicle control column, and the results of the life table pairwise comparisons (Cox, 1972) with the vehicle controls are in the dosed group columns. A negative trend or lower mortality in a dose group is indicated by **N**.
[e] Includes one mouse that died after removal from the animal room but before the terminal sacrifice



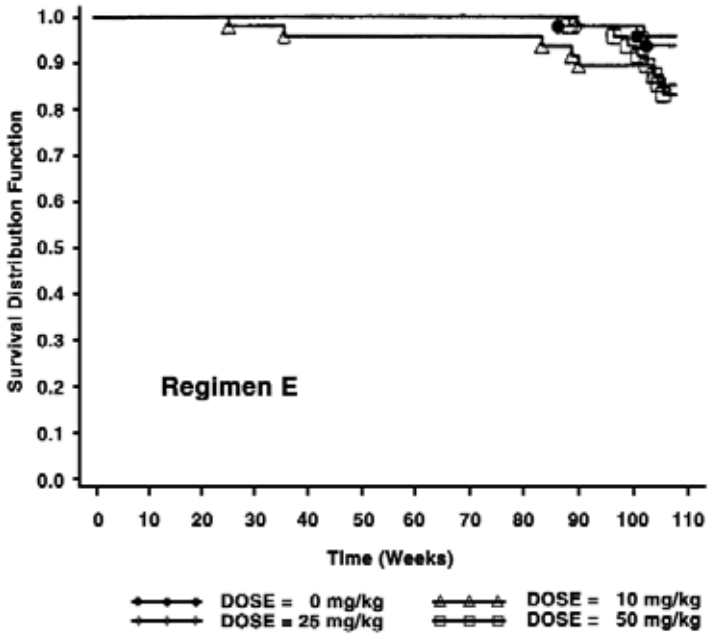




**FIGURE 4**
**Kaplan-Meier Survival Curves for Regimen D Female Mice and Regimen E Male Mice Administered a Single Dose of Chloral Hydrate by Gavage**

### *Body Weights and Clinical Findings*

Mean body weights of female mice in regimen A were similar to those of the vehicle controls (Table 7 and Figure 5). Mean body weights of female mice given 100 mg/kg chloral hydrate in regimen B for 3 or 6 months (Table 8 and Figure 5) were generally greater than those of the vehicle controls during the second year of the study; mean body weights of mice given 100 mg/kg for 12 months were generally similar to those of the vehicle controls throughout the study. Mean body weights of female mice in regimen C were similar to those of the vehicle controls (Figure 6 and Table 9). Mean body weights of female mice in regimen D were generally similar to those of the vehicle controls throughout the study (Table 10 and Figure 7). Mean body weights of 25 mg/kg male mice in regimen E were generally less than those of the vehicle controls beginning at week 19 (Table 11 and Figure 7); mean body weights of 10 and 50 mg/kg mice were generally less beginning at week 80. There were no clinical findings related to chloral hydrate administration.

**TABLE 7**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 25 mg/kg | | | 50 mg/kg | | | 100 mg/kg | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 1 | 11.7 | 48 | 11.5 | 98 | 48 | 11.3 | 97 | 48 | 11.0 | 94 | 48 |
| 2 | 15.0 | 48 | 15.0 | 100 | 48 | 14.4 | 96 | 48 | 14.2 | 95 | 48 |
| 3 | 16.9 | 48 | 17.0 | 101 | 48 | 16.9 | 100 | 48 | 16.6 | 98 | 48 |
| 4 | 18.0 | 47 | 18.2 | 101 | 47 | 17.8 | 99 | 48 | 17.6 | 98 | 47 |
| 5 | 19.1 | 47 | 19.1 | 100 | 47 | 18.6 | 97 | 48 | 18.4 | 96 | 47 |
| 6 | 19.8 | 47 | 20.1 | 102 | 47 | 19.5 | 98 | 48 | 19.4 | 98 | 47 |
| 7 | 20.5 | 47 | 20.7 | 101 | 47 | 20.3 | 99 | 48 | 20.1 | 98 | 47 |
| 8 | 21.2 | 46 | 21.4 | 101 | 47 | 20.9 | 99 | 48 | 20.8 | 98 | 47 |
| 9 | 21.8 | 46 | 22.0 | 101 | 47 | 21.4 | 98 | 48 | 21.4 | 98 | 47 |
| 10 | 22.3 | 46 | 22.4 | 100 | 47 | 22.0 | 99 | 48 | 22.0 | 99 | 47 |
| 11 | 22.9 | 46 | 22.9 | 100 | 47 | 22.4 | 98 | 48 | 22.4 | 98 | 47 |
| 12 | 23.4 | 46 | 23.6 | 101 | 47 | 22.9 | 98 | 48 | 22.9 | 98 | 47 |
| 13 | 23.5 | 46 | 24.1 | 103 | 47 | 23.3 | 99 | 48 | 23.1 | 98 | 47 |
| 14 | 23.9 | 46 | 24.1 | 101 | 47 | 23.5 | 98 | 48 | 23.5 | 98 | 47 |
| 15 | 24.1 | 46 | 24.2 | 100 | 47 | 23.7 | 98 | 48 | 23.6 | 98 | 47 |
| 16 | 24.4 | 46 | 24.6 | 101 | 47 | 24.0 | 98 | 48 | 23.9 | 98 | 47 |
| 17 | 24.6 | 46 | 24.9 | 101 | 47 | 24.1 | 98 | 48 | 24.1 | 98 | 47 |
| 18 | 24.8 | 46 | 24.9 | 100 | 47 | 24.2 | 98 | 48 | 24.3 | 98 | 47 |
| 19 | 25.1 | 46 | 25.6 | 102 | 47 | 24.4 | 97 | 48 | 24.6 | 98 | 47 |
| 20 | 25.5 | 46 | 25.6 | 100 | 47 | 24.7 | 97 | 48 | 24.7 | 97 | 47 |
| 21 | 25.6 | 46 | 26.0 | 102 | 47 | 25.1 | 98 | 48 | 25.2 | 98 | 47 |
| 22 | 26.0 | 46 | 26.7 | 103 | 47 | 25.4 | 98 | 48 | 25.6 | 98 | 47 |
| 23 | 26.1 | 46 | 26.6 | 102 | 47 | 25.8 | 99 | 48 | 25.6 | 98 | 47 |
| 24 | 26.7 | 46 | 27.3 | 102 | 47 | 25.8 | 97 | 48 | 25.9 | 97 | 46 |
| 25 | 26.9 | 46 | 27.0 | 100 | 47 | 26.1 | 97 | 48 | 26.5 | 99 | 46 |
| 26 | 26.9 | 46 | 27.6 | 103 | 47 | 26.4 | 98 | 48 | 26.5 | 99 | 46 |
| 27 | 27.0 | 46 | 27.3 | 101 | 47 | 26.4 | 98 | 48 | 26.5 | 98 | 46 |
| 28 | 27.2 | 46 | 27.6 | 101 | 47 | 26.7 | 98 | 48 | 26.9 | 99 | 46 |
| 29 | 27.6 | 46 | 27.5 | 100 | 47 | 26.6 | 96 | 48 | 27.0 | 98 | 46 |
| 30 | 27.4 | 46 | 27.8 | 101 | 47 | 26.8 | 98 | 48 | 27.0 | 99 | 46 |
| 31 | 27.4 | 46 | 28.0 | 102 | 47 | 26.9 | 98 | 48 | 26.9 | 98 | 46 |
| 32 | 27.4 | 46 | 28.1 | 103 | 47 | 26.9 | 98 | 48 | 27.2 | 99 | 46 |
| 33 | 27.8 | 46 | 27.8 | 100 | 47 | 27.0 | 97 | 48 | 27.3 | 98 | 46 |
| 34 | 27.9 | 46 | 28.6 | 103 | 47 | 27.1 | 97 | 48 | 27.3 | 98 | 46 |
| 35 | 28.1 | 46 | 28.5 | 101 | 47 | 27.4 | 98 | 48 | 28.0 | 100 | 46 |
| 36 | 28.2 | 46 | 28.8 | 102 | 47 | 27.5 | 98 | 48 | 27.9 | 99 | 46 |
| 37 | 28.7 | 46 | 28.5 | 99 | 47 | 28.0 | 98 | 48 | 28.1 | 98 | 46 |
| 38 | 28.6 | 46 | 28.9 | 101 | 47 | 27.6 | 97 | 48 | 28.2 | 99 | 46 |
| 39 | 28.9 | 46 | 29.2 | 101 | 47 | 28.0 | 97 | 48 | 28.7 | 99 | 46 |
| 40 | 29.0 | 46 | 29.5 | 102 | 47 | 28.3 | 98 | 48 | 28.8 | 99 | 46 |
| 41 | 29.1 | 45 | 29.6 | 102 | 47 | 28.5 | 98 | 48 | 28.8 | 99 | 46 |
| 42 | 29.6 | 45 | 29.7 | 100 | 47 | 28.5 | 96 | 48 | 29.0 | 98 | 46 |
| 43 | 29.7 | 45 | 29.8 | 100 | 47 | 28.8 | 97 | 48 | 29.4 | 99 | 46 |
| 44 | 29.6 | 45 | 29.8 | 101 | 47 | 28.9 | 98 | 48 | 29.6 | 100 | 46 |
| 45 | 29.7 | 45 | 30.3 | 102 | 47 | 28.9 | 97 | 48 | 29.2 | 98 | 46 |
| 46 | 29.9 | 45 | 30.2 | 101 | 47 | 29.0 | 97 | 48 | 29.4 | 98 | 46 |
| 47 | 30.2 | 45 | 30.3 | 100 | 47 | 29.3 | 97 | 48 | 29.6 | 98 | 46 |
| 48 | 30.1 | 45 | 30.5 | 101 | 47 | 29.1 | 97 | 48 | 30.2 | 100 | 46 |
| 49 | 30.1 | 45 | 30.7 | 102 | 47 | 29.3 | 97 | 48 | 29.8 | 99 | 46 |
| 50 | 30.5 | 45 | 30.8 | 101 | 47 | 29.5 | 97 | 48 | 30.2 | 99 | 46 |
| 51 | 30.8 | 45 | 31.2 | 101 | 47 | 29.7 | 96 | 48 | 30.3 | 98 | 46 |
| 52 | 30.6 | 45 | 31.2 | 102 | 47 | 29.8 | 97 | 48 | 30.6 | 100 | 46 |
| 53 | 31.2 | 45 | 31.5 | 101 | 47 | 30.4 | 97 | 48 | 30.4 | 97 | 46 |
| 54 | 31.3 | 45 | 31.9 | 102 | 47 | 30.1 | 96 | 48 | 30.9 | 99 | 46 |

**TABLE 7**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

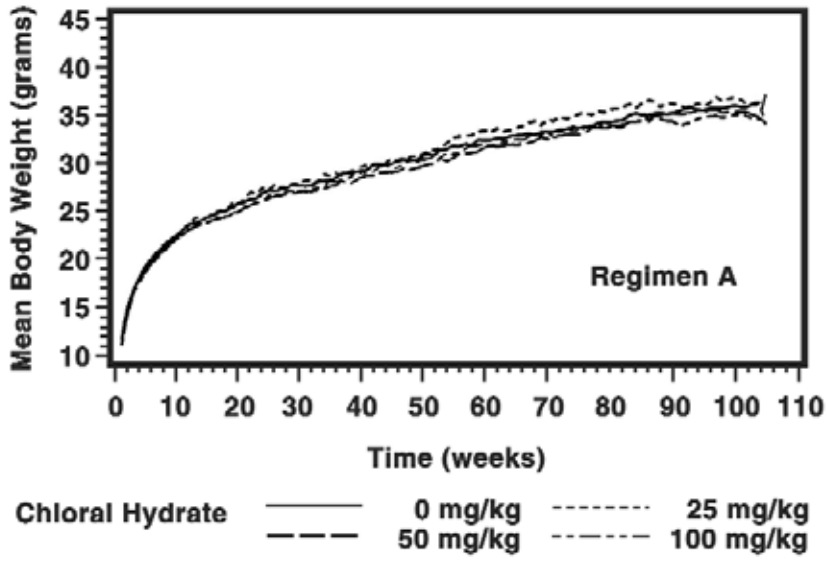
| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 25 mg/kg | | | 50 mg/kg | | | 100 mg/kg | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 55 | 31.7 | 45 | 32.6 | 103 | 47 | 30.4 | 96 | 48 | 30.8 | 97 | 46 |
| 56 | 31.5 | 45 | 32.7 | 104 | 47 | 30.8 | 98 | 48 | 31.0 | 98 | 46 |
| 57 | 31.9 | 45 | 32.7 | 103 | 47 | 30.9 | 97 | 48 | 31.5 | 99 | 46 |
| 58 | 31.7 | 45 | 32.9 | 104 | 47 | 31.0 | 98 | 48 | 31.7 | 100 | 46 |
| 59 | 32.3 | 45 | 33.2 | 103 | 47 | 31.1 | 96 | 48 | 31.8 | 98 | 46 |
| 60 | 32.2 | 45 | 33.3 | 103 | 47 | 31.5 | 98 | 48 | 31.9 | 99 | 46 |
| 61 | 32.2 | 45 | 33.1 | 103 | 47 | 31.8 | 99 | 48 | 31.7 | 98 | 46 |
| 62 | 32.5 | 45 | 33.5 | 103 | 47 | 31.6 | 97 | 48 | 31.9 | 98 | 46 |
| 63 | 32.5 | 45 | 33.2 | 102 | 47 | 31.8 | 98 | 48 | 32.1 | 99 | 46 |
| 64 | 32.8 | 45 | 33.4 | 102 | 47 | 31.9 | 97 | 48 | 32.3 | 98 | 46 |
| 65 | 32.8 | 45 | 33.6 | 102 | 47 | 31.9 | 97 | 48 | 32.4 | 99 | 46 |
| 66 | 32.9 | 45 | 33.9 | 103 | 47 | 32.0 | 97 | 48 | 32.4 | 98 | 46 |
| 67 | 33.0 | 45 | 34.3 | 104 | 47 | 32.1 | 97 | 48 | 32.8 | 99 | 46 |
| 68 | 32.9 | 45 | 34.4 | 105 | 47 | 32.3 | 98 | 48 | 33.1 | 101 | 46 |
| 69 | 33.2 | 45 | 33.9 | 102 | 47 | 32.7 | 98 | 48 | 32.9 | 99 | 46 |
| 70 | 33.3 | 45 | 34.5 | 104 | 47 | 32.5 | 98 | 48 | 33.3 | 100 | 46 |
| 71 | 33.1 | 45 | 34.4 | 104 | 47 | 32.7 | 99 | 48 | 32.7 | 99 | 46 |
| 72 | 33.4 | 45 | 34.8 | 104 | 47 | 32.9 | 99 | 48 | 33.2 | 99 | 46 |
| 73 | 33.5 | 45 | 34.7 | 104 | 47 | 33.0 | 99 | 48 | 33.5 | 100 | 46 |
| 74 | 33.7 | 45 | 34.8 | 103 | 47 | 33.0 | 98 | 48 | 33.4 | 99 | 46 |
| 75 | 33.6 | 45 | 35.1 | 104 | 47 | 32.9 | 98 | 48 | 33.3 | 99 | 46 |
| 76 | 33.7 | 44 | 35.3 | 105 | 47 | 33.1 | 98 | 48 | 33.7 | 100 | 46 |
| 77 | 33.8 | 44 | 35.0 | 104 | 47 | 33.6 | 99 | 48 | 33.9 | 100 | 45 |
| 78 | 34.2 | 44 | 35.4 | 104 | 46 | 33.6 | 98 | 48 | 34.0 | 99 | 44 |
| 79 | 34.3 | 44 | 35.3 | 103 | 46 | 33.6 | 98 | 48 | 33.9 | 99 | 44 |
| 80 | 34.2 | 44 | 35.6 | 104 | 46 | 33.7 | 99 | 48 | 33.9 | 99 | 44 |
| 81 | 34.4 | 44 | 35.6 | 103 | 46 | 33.7 | 98 | 48 | 33.9 | 99 | 44 |
| 82 | 34.4 | 44 | 35.9 | 104 | 46 | 33.7 | 98 | 48 | 34.1 | 99 | 44 |
| 83 | 34.9 | 43 | 36.2 | 104 | 46 | 34.4 | 99 | 47 | 34.3 | 98 | 44 |
| 84 | 35.2 | 43 | 35.8 | 102 | 46 | 34.2 | 97 | 47 | 34.4 | 98 | 44 |
| 85 | 34.9 | 43 | 36.2 | 104 | 46 | 34.6 | 99 | 47 | 34.5 | 99 | 43 |
| 86 | 34.9 | 43 | 36.6 | 105 | 45 | 34.6 | 99 | 47 | 34.3 | 98 | 43 |
| 87 | 35.1 | 43 | 36.4 | 104 | 44 | 34.9 | 99 | 46 | 34.7 | 99 | 43 |
| 88 | 35.2 | 43 | 35.9 | 102 | 43 | 34.9 | 99 | 46 | 34.6 | 98 | 43 |
| 89 | 35.1 | 43 | 36.3 | 103 | 43 | 35.2 | 100 | 46 | 34.4 | 98 | 41 |
| 90 | 35.2 | 42 | 36.2 | 103 | 43 | 35.2 | 100 | 45 | 34.4 | 98 | 40 |
| 91 | 35.4 | 42 | 36.1 | 102 | 43 | 35.1 | 99 | 45 | 33.9 | 96 | 40 |
| 92 | 35.6 | 41 | 35.8 | 101 | 43 | 35.2 | 99 | 45 | 34.0 | 96 | 40 |
| 93 | 35.8 | 41 | 36.0 | 101 | 43 | 35.3 | 99 | 45 | 34.2 | 96 | 40 |
| 94 | 35.5 | 39 | 36.2 | 102 | 43 | 35.5 | 100 | 45 | 34.6 | 97 | 40 |
| 95 | 35.5 | 39 | 35.9 | 101 | 43 | 35.4 | 100 | 45 | 34.8 | 98 | 40 |
| 96 | 35.7 | 39 | 36.3 | 102 | 43 | 35.6 | 100 | 45 | 34.9 | 98 | 39 |
| 97 | 35.7 | 39 | 36.9 | 103 | 41 | 35.5 | 99 | 45 | 34.9 | 98 | 39 |
| 98 | 35.7 | 39 | 36.5 | 102 | 41 | 35.3 | 99 | 45 | 34.8 | 97 | 38 |
| 99 | 35.8 | 39 | 36.7 | 103 | 41 | 35.3 | 99 | 45 | 34.8 | 97 | 38 |
| 100 | 36.0 | 39 | 36.9 | 102 | 41 | 35.4 | 98 | 44 | 35.1 | 98 | 38 |
| 101 | 35.8 | 39 | 36.6 | 102 | 41 | 35.3 | 99 | 44 | 35.0 | 98 | 38 |
| 102 | 35.8 | 39 | 36.2 | 101 | 40 | 35.3 | 99 | 44 | 34.9 | 97 | 38 |
| 103 | 36.2 | 39 | 36.0 | 99 | 40 | 35.0 | 97 | 44 | 34.6 | 96 | 37 |
| 104 | 36.3 | 39 | 36.1 | 99 | 40 | 34.8 | 96 | 44 | 34.6 | 95 | 36 |
| **Mean for weeks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-13 | 19.7 | | 19.9 | 101 | | 19.5 | 99 | | 19.3 | 98 | |
| 14-52 | 27.7 | | 28.1 | 101 | | 27.0 | 97 | | 27.3 | 99 | |
| 53-104 | 34.0 | | 35.0 | 103 | | 33.4 | 98 | | 33.4 | 98 | |

**TABLE 8**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | | | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | | | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 1 | 11.7 | 48 | 11.9 | 102 | 48 | 11.9 | 102 | 48 | 11.7 | 100 | 48 |
| 2 | 15.0 | 48 | 14.9 | 99 | 48 | 14.9 | 99 | 48 | 14.6 | 97 | 48 |
| 3 | 16.9 | 48 | 16.9 | 100 | 48 | 17.1 | 101 | 48 | 16.6 | 98 | 48 |
| 4 | 18.0 | 47 | 18.0 | 100 | 48 | 18.2 | 101 | 48 | 17.9 | 99 | 48 |
| 5 | 19.1 | 47 | 18.8 | 98 | 48 | 19.1 | 100 | 48 | 18.7 | 98 | 48 |
| 6 | 19.8 | 47 | 19.7 | 99 | 48 | 20.0 | 101 | 48 | 19.6 | 99 | 48 |
| 7 | 20.5 | 47 | 20.4 | 100 | 48 | 20.8 | 101 | 48 | 20.3 | 99 | 48 |
| 8 | 21.2 | 46 | 20.9 | 99 | 48 | 21.4 | 101 | 47 | 21.0 | 99 | 48 |
| 9 | 21.8 | 46 | 21.6 | 99 | 48 | 21.7 | 100 | 47 | 21.6 | 99 | 48 |
| 10 | 22.3 | 46 | 22.3 | 100 | 48 | 22.3 | 100 | 47 | 22.3 | 100 | 48 |
| 11 | 22.9 | 46 | 22.3 | 97 | 48 | 22.8 | 100 | 47 | 22.4 | 98 | 48 |
| 12 | 23.4 | 46 | 23.1 | 99 | 48 | 23.3 | 100 | 47 | 23.1 | 99 | 48 |
| 13 | 23.5 | 46 | 23.7 | 101 | 48 | 23.8 | 101 | 47 | 23.6 | 100 | 48 |
| 14 | 23.9 | 46 | 23.4 | 98 | 40 | 24.2 | 101 | 47 | 23.8 | 100 | 48 |
| 15 | 24.1 | 46 | 23.5 | 98 | 40 | 24.2 | 100 | 47 | 24.1 | 100 | 48 |
| 16 | 24.4 | 46 | 24.1 | 99 | 40 | 24.4 | 100 | 47 | 24.3 | 100 | 48 |
| 17 | 24.6 | 46 | 24.1 | 98 | 40 | 24.8 | 101 | 47 | 24.5 | 100 | 48 |
| 18 | 24.8 | 46 | 24.5 | 99 | 40 | 25.2 | 102 | 47 | 24.8 | 100 | 48 |
| 19 | 25.1 | 46 | 24.9 | 99 | 40 | 25.4 | 101 | 47 | 25.0 | 100 | 48 |
| 20 | 25.5 | 46 | 25.5 | 100 | 40 | 25.6 | 100 | 47 | 25.2 | 99 | 48 |
| 21 | 25.6 | 46 | 25.5 | 100 | 40 | 26.2 | 102 | 47 | 25.6 | 100 | 48 |
| 22 | 26.0 | 46 | 25.9 | 100 | 40 | 26.4 | 102 | 47 | 25.9 | 100 | 48 |
| 23 | 26.1 | 46 | 26.0 | 100 | 40 | 26.6 | 102 | 47 | 26.0 | 100 | 48 |
| 24 | 26.7 | 46 | 26.5 | 99 | 40 | 26.8 | 100 | 47 | 26.4 | 99 | 48 |
| 25 | 26.9 | 46 | 26.4 | 98 | 40 | 27.2 | 101 | 47 | 26.6 | 99 | 48 |
| 26 | 26.9 | 46 | 27.1 | 101 | 40 | 27.4 | 102 | 47 | 27.0 | 100 | 48 |
| 27 | 27.0 | 46 | 27.0 | 100 | 40 | 27.1 | 100 | 39 | 26.9 | 100 | 48 |
| 28 | 27.2 | 46 | 27.2 | 100 | 40 | 26.6 | 98 | 39 | 27.2 | 100 | 48 |
| 29 | 27.6 | 46 | 27.8 | 101 | 40 | 27.4 | 99 | 39 | 27.2 | 99 | 48 |
| 30 | 27.4 | 46 | 27.7 | 101 | 40 | 27.2 | 99 | 39 | 27.5 | 100 | 48 |
| 31 | 27.4 | 46 | 27.5 | 100 | 40 | 27.6 | 101 | 39 | 27.8 | 101 | 48 |
| 32 | 27.4 | 46 | 27.6 | 101 | 39 | 27.8 | 101 | 39 | 27.7 | 101 | 48 |
| 33 | 27.8 | 46 | 28.2 | 101 | 39 | 28.1 | 101 | 39 | 27.7 | 100 | 48 |
| 34 | 27.9 | 46 | 28.4 | 102 | 39 | 28.3 | 101 | 39 | 28.2 | 101 | 48 |
| 35 | 28.1 | 46 | 28.5 | 101 | 39 | 28.8 | 102 | 39 | 28.3 | 101 | 48 |
| 36 | 28.2 | 46 | 28.9 | 102 | 39 | 29.2 | 104 | 39 | 28.5 | 101 | 48 |
| 37 | 28.7 | 46 | 29.0 | 101 | 39 | 29.3 | 102 | 39 | 28.7 | 100 | 48 |
| 38 | 28.6 | 46 | 29.5 | 103 | 39 | 29.7 | 104 | 39 | 28.8 | 101 | 48 |
| 39 | 28.9 | 46 | 29.7 | 103 | 39 | 30.1 | 104 | 39 | 29.2 | 101 | 48 |
| 40 | 29.0 | 46 | 30.3 | 104 | 39 | 30.1 | 104 | 39 | 29.4 | 101 | 48 |
| 41 | 29.1 | 45 | 30.1 | 103 | 39 | 30.4 | 104 | 39 | 29.8 | 102 | 48 |
| 42 | 29.6 | 45 | 30.3 | 102 | 39 | 30.7 | 104 | 39 | 29.7 | 100 | 48 |
| 43 | 29.7 | 45 | 30.6 | 103 | 39 | 31.0 | 104 | 39 | 30.1 | 101 | 48 |
| 44 | 29.6 | 45 | 30.5 | 103 | 39 | 31.2 | 105 | 39 | 29.9 | 101 | 48 |
| 45 | 29.7 | 45 | 30.9 | 104 | 39 | 31.3 | 105 | 39 | 30.3 | 102 | 48 |
| 46 | 29.9 | 45 | 30.7 | 103 | 39 | 31.7 | 106 | 39 | 30.2 | 101 | 48 |
| 47 | 30.2 | 45 | 31.1 | 103 | 39 | 32.0 | 106 | 39 | 30.4 | 101 | 48 |
| 48 | 30.1 | 45 | 31.7 | 105 | 39 | 32.4 | 108 | 39 | 30.8 | 102 | 48 |
| 49 | 30.1 | 45 | 31.9 | 106 | 39 | 32.5 | 108 | 39 | 30.6 | 102 | 48 |
| 50 | 30.5 | 45 | 31.9 | 105 | 39 | 32.6 | 107 | 39 | 30.8 | 101 | 48 |
| 51 | 30.8 | 45 | 32.5 | 106 | 39 | 32.5 | 106 | 39 | 31.2 | 101 | 48 |
| 52 | 30.6 | 45 | 32.4 | 106 | 39 | 32.8 | 107 | 39 | 31.3 | 102 | 48 |
| 53 | 31.2 | 45 | 32.9 | 105 | 39 | 33.0 | 106 | 39 | 31.2 | 100 | 40 |
| 54 | 31.3 | 45 | 33.2 | 106 | 39 | 33.2 | 106 | 39 | 31.1 | 99 | 40 |

**TABLE 8**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | | | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | | | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 55 | 31.7 | 45 | 33.7 | 106 | 39 | 33.5 | 106 | 39 | 31.8 | 100 | 40 |
| 56 | 31.5 | 45 | 33.6 | 107 | 39 | 33.6 | 107 | 39 | 31.7 | 101 | 40 |
| 57 | 31.9 | 45 | 33.8 | 106 | 39 | 33.7 | 106 | 39 | 32.1 | 101 | 40 |
| 58 | 31.7 | 45 | 34.3 | 108 | 39 | 33.8 | 107 | 39 | 32.2 | 102 | 40 |
| 59 | 32.3 | 45 | 34.1 | 106 | 39 | 34.0 | 105 | 39 | 32.6 | 101 | 40 |
| 60 | 32.2 | 45 | 34.2 | 106 | 39 | 34.0 | 106 | 39 | 32.7 | 102 | 40 |
| 61 | 32.2 | 45 | 34.1 | 106 | 39 | 34.4 | 107 | 39 | 33.1 | 103 | 40 |
| 62 | 32.5 | 45 | 34.3 | 106 | 39 | 34.9 | 107 | 39 | 32.9 | 101 | 40 |
| 63 | 32.5 | 45 | 34.7 | 107 | 39 | 34.9 | 107 | 39 | 33.4 | 103 | 40 |
| 64 | 32.8 | 45 | 34.7 | 106 | 39 | 35.0 | 107 | 39 | 33.7 | 103 | 40 |
| 65 | 32.8 | 45 | 35.0 | 107 | 39 | 34.7 | 106 | 38 | 33.4 | 102 | 40 |
| 66 | 32.9 | 45 | 35.2 | 107 | 39 | 35.4 | 108 | 38 | 33.4 | 102 | 40 |
| 67 | 33.0 | 45 | 35.0 | 106 | 39 | 35.5 | 108 | 38 | 33.5 | 102 | 40 |
| 68 | 32.9 | 45 | 35.7 | 109 | 39 | 35.8 | 109 | 38 | 34.3 | 104 | 39 |
| 69 | 33.2 | 45 | 35.7 | 108 | 39 | 35.7 | 108 | 38 | 34.0 | 102 | 39 |
| 70 | 33.3 | 45 | 35.9 | 108 | 39 | 35.9 | 108 | 38 | 34.5 | 104 | 39 |
| 71 | 33.1 | 45 | 35.9 | 108 | 39 | 36.0 | 109 | 38 | 34.2 | 103 | 39 |
| 72 | 33.4 | 45 | 36.4 | 109 | 39 | 36.5 | 109 | 38 | 34.9 | 104 | 39 |
| 73 | 33.5 | 45 | 35.9 | 107 | 39 | 36.3 | 108 | 38 | 34.7 | 104 | 39 |
| 74 | 33.7 | 45 | 36.1 | 107 | 39 | 36.7 | 109 | 38 | 34.9 | 104 | 38 |
| 75 | 33.6 | 45 | 36.6 | 109 | 39 | 36.9 | 110 | 38 | 34.8 | 104 | 38 |
| 76 | 33.7 | 44 | 36.1 | 107 | 38 | 36.7 | 109 | 38 | 35.1 | 104 | 38 |
| 77 | 33.8 | 44 | 36.0 | 107 | 37 | 36.8 | 109 | 38 | 35.2 | 104 | 38 |
| 78 | 34.2 | 44 | 36.4 | 106 | 36 | 36.7 | 107 | 38 | 35.1 | 103 | 38 |
| 79 | 34.3 | 44 | 36.3 | 106 | 36 | 37.8 | 110 | 38 | 35.3 | 103 | 38 |
| 80 | 34.2 | 44 | 36.0 | 105 | 36 | 37.6 | 110 | 38 | 35.6 | 104 | 38 |
| 81 | 34.4 | 44 | 36.8 | 107 | 36 | 37.7 | 110 | 38 | 36.0 | 105 | 38 |
| 82 | 34.4 | 44 | 37.1 | 108 | 36 | 37.6 | 109 | 38 | 36.4 | 106 | 38 |
| 83 | 34.9 | 43 | 36.8 | 105 | 36 | 37.8 | 108 | 38 | 36.4 | 104 | 38 |
| 84 | 35.2 | 43 | 37.1 | 105 | 36 | 37.9 | 108 | 38 | 36.7 | 104 | 38 |
| 85 | 34.9 | 43 | 37.4 | 107 | 36 | 38.1 | 109 | 38 | 36.7 | 105 | 38 |
| 86 | 34.9 | 43 | 37.2 | 107 | 36 | 38.3 | 110 | 38 | 37.1 | 106 | 38 |
| 87 | 35.1 | 43 | 37.7 | 107 | 36 | 38.9 | 111 | 37 | 37.6 | 107 | 38 |
| 88 | 35.2 | 43 | 37.2 | 106 | 36 | 38.6 | 110 | 36 | 37.2 | 106 | 38 |
| 89 | 35.1 | 43 | 37.1 | 106 | 36 | 38.6 | 110 | 36 | 37.4 | 107 | 38 |
| 90 | 35.2 | 42 | 36.9 | 105 | 36 | 38.4 | 109 | 36 | 37.8 | 107 | 38 |
| 91 | 35.4 | 42 | 37.3 | 105 | 36 | 38.6 | 109 | 36 | 38.4 | 108 | 38 |
| 92 | 35.6 | 41 | 37.2 | 104 | 36 | 38.2 | 107 | 36 | 38.1 | 107 | 38 |
| 93 | 35.8 | 41 | 37.2 | 104 | 36 | 38.2 | 107 | 36 | 36.2 | 101 | 37 |
| 94 | 35.5 | 39 | 38.1 | 107 | 36 | 38.5 | 108 | 36 | 36.4 | 103 | 37 |
| 95 | 35.5 | 39 | 37.5 | 106 | 36 | 38.0 | 107 | 33 | 36.5 | 103 | 37 |
| 96 | 35.7 | 39 | 37.7 | 106 | 36 | 38.2 | 107 | 33 | 36.8 | 103 | 36 |
| 97 | 35.7 | 39 | 37.7 | 106 | 35 | 37.9 | 106 | 32 | 37.1 | 104 | 35 |
| 98 | 35.7 | 39 | 37.5 | 105 | 35 | 37.5 | 105 | 32 | 37.2 | 104 | 35 |
| 99 | 35.8 | 39 | 37.6 | 105 | 35 | 38.1 | 106 | 32 | 36.9 | 103 | 34 |
| 100 | 36.0 | 39 | 37.8 | 105 | 35 | 38.1 | 106 | 32 | 37.1 | 103 | 33 |
| 101 | 35.8 | 39 | 37.9 | 106 | 35 | 38.0 | 106 | 31 | 37.4 | 104 | 33 |
| 102 | 35.8 | 39 | 38.0 | 106 | 35 | 38.1 | 106 | 31 | 37.3 | 104 | 33 |
| 103 | 36.2 | 39 | 37.9 | 105 | 35 | 37.6 | 104 | 31 | 37.3 | 103 | 33 |
| 104 | 36.3 | 39 | 38.1 | 105 | 34 | 37.8 | 104 | 31 | 37.7 | 104 | 33 |
| **Mean for weeks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-13 | 19.7 | | 19.5 | 99 | | 19.6 | 99 | | 19.5 | 99 | |
| 14-52 | 27.7 | | 28.2 | 102 | | 28.5 | 103 | | 27.9 | 101 | |
| 53-104 | 34.0 | | 36.2 | 106 | | 36.6 | 108 | | 35.2 | 104 | |



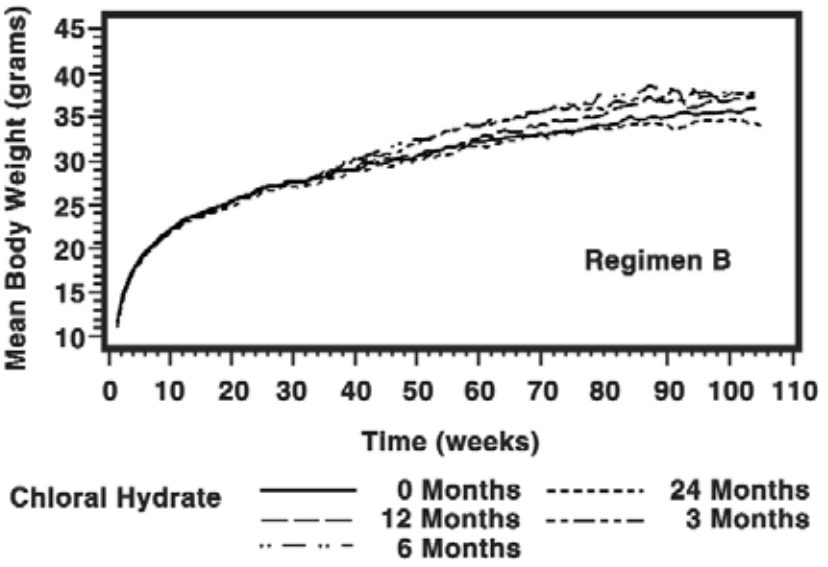




**FIGURE 5**
**Growth Curves for Female Mice Administered Chloral Hydrate by Gavage for 2 Years (Regimen A) or 3, 6, or 12 Months (Regimen B)**

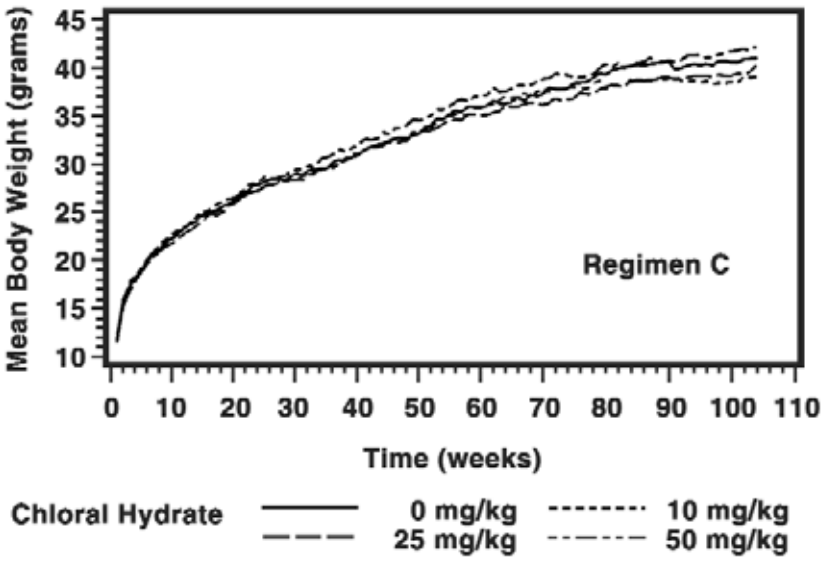



**FIGURE 6**
**Growth Curves for Regimen C Female Mice Administered a Single Dose of Chloral Hydrate by Gavage**

**TABLE 9**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 10 mg/kg | | | 25 mg/kg | | | 50 mg/kg | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 1 | 11.7 | 48 | 12.0 | 103 | 48 | 11.4 | 97 | 48 | 12.3 | 105 | 48 |
| 2 | 15.7 | 48 | 15.7 | 100 | 48 | 15.2 | 97 | 48 | 16.0 | 102 | 48 |
| 3 | 17.3 | 48 | 17.5 | 101 | 48 | 16.9 | 98 | 48 | 17.8 | 103 | 48 |
| 4 | 18.1 | 48 | 18.1 | 100 | 48 | 17.9 | 99 | 48 | 18.4 | 102 | 48 |
| 5 | 19.0 | 48 | 18.9 | 99 | 48 | 18.8 | 99 | 48 | 19.3 | 102 | 48 |
| 6 | 19.9 | 48 | 19.8 | 99 | 48 | 19.6 | 98 | 48 | 20.2 | 102 | 48 |
| 7 | 20.6 | 48 | 20.7 | 100 | 48 | 20.3 | 99 | 48 | 20.9 | 101 | 48 |
| 8 | 21.1 | 48 | 21.3 | 101 | 48 | 20.9 | 99 | 48 | 21.6 | 102 | 48 |
| 9 | 21.7 | 48 | 21.8 | 100 | 48 | 21.4 | 99 | 48 | 22.1 | 102 | 48 |
| 10 | 22.3 | 48 | 22.1 | 99 | 48 | 21.7 | 97 | 48 | 22.7 | 102 | 48 |
| 11 | 22.8 | 48 | 22.6 | 99 | 48 | 22.3 | 98 | 48 | 23.2 | 102 | 48 |
| 12 | 23.3 | 48 | 23.4 | 100 | 48 | 22.8 | 98 | 48 | 23.5 | 101 | 48 |
| 13 | 23.8 | 48 | 23.7 | 100 | 48 | 23.2 | 97 | 48 | 24.0 | 101 | 48 |
| 14 | 24.4 | 48 | 24.1 | 99 | 48 | 23.7 | 97 | 48 | 24.7 | 101 | 48 |
| 15 | 24.5 | 48 | 24.7 | 101 | 48 | 24.1 | 98 | 48 | 25.0 | 102 | 48 |
| 16 | 24.7 | 48 | 25.0 | 101 | 48 | 24.8 | 100 | 48 | 25.2 | 102 | 48 |
| 17 | 25.2 | 48 | 24.9 | 99 | 48 | 24.5 | 97 | 48 | 25.7 | 102 | 48 |
| 18 | 25.5 | 48 | 25.3 | 99 | 48 | 24.9 | 98 | 48 | 26.1 | 102 | 48 |
| 19 | 25.7 | 48 | 25.6 | 100 | 48 | 25.6 | 100 | 48 | 26.3 | 102 | 48 |
| 20 | 26.2 | 48 | 26.2 | 100 | 48 | 25.8 | 98 | 48 | 26.5 | 101 | 48 |
| 21 | 26.7 | 48 | 26.5 | 99 | 48 | 26.4 | 99 | 48 | 27.0 | 101 | 48 |
| 22 | 27.0 | 48 | 26.9 | 100 | 48 | 26.7 | 99 | 48 | 27.6 | 102 | 48 |
| 23 | 27.6 | 48 | 27.0 | 98 | 48 | 27.2 | 99 | 48 | 28.0 | 101 | 48 |
| 24 | 27.7 | 48 | 27.4 | 99 | 48 | 27.1 | 98 | 48 | 28.2 | 102 | 48 |
| 25 | 28.1 | 48 | 27.5 | 98 | 48 | 27.7 | 99 | 48 | 28.6 | 102 | 48 |
| 26 | 28.3 | 48 | 27.7 | 98 | 48 | 27.7 | 98 | 48 | 28.3 | 100 | 48 |
| 27 | 28.3 | 48 | 28.0 | 99 | 48 | 28.0 | 99 | 48 | 28.5 | 101 | 48 |
| 28 | 28.1 | 48 | 28.0 | 100 | 48 | 28.2 | 100 | 48 | 28.6 | 102 | 48 |
| 29 | 28.6 | 48 | 28.2 | 99 | 48 | 28.2 | 99 | 48 | 29.1 | 102 | 48 |
| 30 | 28.9 | 48 | 28.4 | 98 | 48 | 28.3 | 98 | 48 | 29.3 | 101 | 48 |
| 31 | 28.6 | 48 | 28.2 | 99 | 48 | 28.6 | 100 | 48 | 29.4 | 103 | 48 |
| 32 | 29.2 | 48 | 28.8 | 99 | 48 | 28.8 | 99 | 48 | 29.6 | 101 | 48 |
| 33 | 29.2 | 48 | 28.8 | 99 | 48 | 29.0 | 99 | 48 | 29.6 | 101 | 48 |
| 34 | 29.4 | 48 | 29.2 | 99 | 48 | 29.3 | 100 | 48 | 30.4 | 103 | 48 |
| 35 | 29.4 | 48 | 29.5 | 100 | 48 | 29.4 | 100 | 48 | 30.6 | 104 | 48 |
| 36 | 30.1 | 48 | 29.4 | 98 | 48 | 29.8 | 99 | 48 | 30.9 | 103 | 48 |
| 37 | 30.3 | 48 | 30.0 | 99 | 48 | 29.9 | 99 | 48 | 31.4 | 104 | 48 |
| 38 | 30.2 | 48 | 30.5 | 101 | 48 | 30.2 | 100 | 48 | 31.1 | 103 | 48 |
| 39 | 30.5 | 48 | 30.9 | 101 | 48 | 30.5 | 100 | 48 | 31.5 | 103 | 48 |
| 40 | 30.7 | 48 | 30.9 | 101 | 48 | 30.8 | 100 | 48 | 31.8 | 104 | 48 |
| 41 | 31.3 | 48 | 31.2 | 100 | 48 | 31.3 | 100 | 48 | 32.4 | 104 | 48 |
| 42 | 31.6 | 48 | 31.6 | 100 | 48 | 31.5 | 100 | 48 | 32.4 | 103 | 48 |
| 43 | 31.9 | 48 | 31.8 | 100 | 48 | 31.6 | 99 | 48 | 32.5 | 102 | 48 |
| 44 | 32.0 | 48 | 31.9 | 100 | 48 | 31.7 | 99 | 48 | 33.1 | 103 | 48 |
| 45 | 32.3 | 48 | 32.1 | 99 | 48 | 32.2 | 100 | 48 | 33.0 | 102 | 48 |
| 46 | 32.5 | 48 | 32.4 | 100 | 48 | 32.2 | 99 | 48 | 33.5 | 103 | 48 |
| 47 | 32.6 | 48 | 32.7 | 100 | 48 | 32.1 | 98 | 48 | 33.7 | 103 | 47 |
| 48 | 32.2 | 48 | 32.6 | 101 | 48 | 32.5 | 101 | 48 | 33.9 | 105 | 47 |
| 49 | 33.0 | 48 | 33.3 | 101 | 48 | 32.8 | 99 | 48 | 34.5 | 105 | 47 |
| 50 | 33.0 | 48 | 33.0 | 100 | 48 | 33.1 | 100 | 48 | 34.4 | 104 | 47 |
| 51 | 33.6 | 48 | 33.9 | 101 | 48 | 33.3 | 99 | 48 | 34.6 | 103 | 47 |
| 52 | 33.9 | 48 | 33.7 | 99 | 48 | 33.4 | 99 | 48 | 35.0 | 103 | 47 |
| 53 | 34.6 | 48 | 34.2 | 99 | 48 | 33.7 | 97 | 48 | 35.6 | 103 | 47 |
| 54 | 34.5 | 48 | 34.0 | 99 | 48 | 34.0 | 99 | 48 | 35.6 | 103 | 47 |

**TABLE 9**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 10 mg/kg | | | 25 mg/kg | | | 50 mg/kg | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 55 | 35.0 | 48 | 34.6 | 99 | 48 | 34.5 | 99 | 48 | 35.9 | 103 | 47 |
| 56 | 35.5 | 48 | 35.1 | 99 | 48 | 34.5 | 97 | 48 | 36.3 | 102 | 47 |
| 57 | 35.2 | 48 | 34.9 | 99 | 48 | 34.4 | 98 | 48 | 36.7 | 104 | 47 |
| 58 | 35.9 | 48 | 35.1 | 98 | 48 | 35.1 | 98 | 48 | 36.4 | 101 | 47 |
| 59 | 35.8 | 48 | 35.7 | 100 | 48 | 35.1 | 98 | 48 | 37.0 | 103 | 47 |
| 60 | 35.7 | 48 | 35.9 | 101 | 48 | 35.0 | 98 | 48 | 37.0 | 104 | 47 |
| 61 | 35.9 | 48 | 35.9 | 100 | 48 | 35.1 | 98 | 48 | 37.1 | 103 | 47 |
| 62 | 36.5 | 48 | 36.1 | 99 | 48 | 35.3 | 97 | 48 | 37.9 | 104 | 47 |
| 63 | 36.2 | 48 | 36.6 | 101 | 48 | 35.4 | 98 | 48 | 37.5 | 104 | 47 |
| 64 | 36.1 | 48 | 37.0 | 102 | 48 | 36.1 | 100 | 48 | 37.5 | 104 | 47 |
| 65 | 36.4 | 48 | 36.8 | 101 | 48 | 35.9 | 99 | 48 | 37.7 | 104 | 47 |
| 66 | 36.9 | 48 | 37.0 | 100 | 48 | 35.9 | 97 | 48 | 38.1 | 103 | 47 |
| 67 | 36.4 | 48 | 37.3 | 102 | 48 | 36.2 | 99 | 48 | 38.1 | 105 | 47 |
| 68 | 37.2 | 48 | 37.0 | 99 | 48 | 36.4 | 98 | 48 | 38.2 | 103 | 47 |
| 69 | 36.9 | 48 | 37.5 | 102 | 48 | 36.2 | 98 | 48 | 38.5 | 104 | 47 |
| 70 | 37.2 | 48 | 37.8 | 102 | 48 | 36.1 | 97 | 48 | 38.9 | 105 | 47 |
| 71 | 37.9 | 48 | 37.5 | 99 | 48 | 36.3 | 96 | 48 | 38.8 | 102 | 47 |
| 72 | 37.8 | 48 | 37.6 | 99 | 48 | 36.8 | 97 | 48 | 39.3 | 104 | 47 |
| 73 | 37.7 | 48 | 37.8 | 100 | 48 | 36.6 | 97 | 48 | 39.3 | 104 | 47 |
| 74 | 37.8 | 48 | 37.9 | 100 | 48 | 36.7 | 97 | 48 | 39.3 | 104 | 47 |
| 75 | 38.4 | 48 | 38.1 | 99 | 48 | 36.8 | 96 | 48 | 39.1 | 102 | 46 |
| 76 | 38.4 | 48 | 37.8 | 98 | 48 | 37.5 | 98 | 48 | 39.0 | 102 | 46 |
| 77 | 38.5 | 47 | 37.9 | 98 | 48 | 37.3 | 97 | 48 | 39.1 | 102 | 45 |
| 78 | 39.0 | 47 | 38.4 | 98 | 48 | 37.4 | 96 | 48 | 39.4 | 101 | 45 |
| 79 | 39.5 | 47 | 38.7 | 98 | 48 | 37.8 | 96 | 48 | 40.0 | 101 | 45 |
| 80 | 39.3 | 47 | 37.8 | 96 | 47 | 38.1 | 97 | 48 | 40.5 | 103 | 45 |
| 81 | 39.8 | 47 | 38.2 | 96 | 47 | 38.3 | 96 | 48 | 40.1 | 101 | 45 |
| 82 | 39.9 | 47 | 38.1 | 95 | 47 | 38.2 | 96 | 48 | 40.6 | 102 | 45 |
| 83 | 40.1 | 46 | 38.1 | 95 | 47 | 38.2 | 95 | 48 | 39.9 | 100 | 45 |
| 84 | 40.2 | 46 | 38.9 | 97 | 46 | 38.6 | 96 | 48 | 40.3 | 100 | 44 |
| 85 | 40.3 | 46 | 38.6 | 96 | 46 | 38.9 | 97 | 48 | 40.6 | 101 | 44 |
| 86 | 40.2 | 46 | 38.7 | 96 | 46 | 38.7 | 96 | 48 | 40.6 | 101 | 44 |
| 87 | 40.4 | 46 | 38.7 | 96 | 46 | 38.8 | 96 | 48 | 41.1 | 102 | 44 |
| 88 | 40.5 | 46 | 38.8 | 96 | 46 | 38.9 | 96 | 48 | 40.5 | 100 | 44 |
| 89 | 40.5 | 46 | 38.8 | 96 | 46 | 39.0 | 96 | 48 | 40.8 | 101 | 44 |
| 90 | 40.7 | 46 | 38.9 | 96 | 46 | 39.1 | 96 | 47 | 40.9 | 100 | 43 |
| 91 | 39.8 | 46 | 38.9 | 98 | 46 | 38.8 | 97 | 47 | 40.6 | 102 | 43 |
| 92 | 40.0 | 45 | 38.7 | 97 | 45 | 39.0 | 98 | 47 | 40.8 | 102 | 43 |
| 93 | 40.2 | 44 | 38.6 | 96 | 44 | 39.0 | 97 | 47 | 41.3 | 103 | 43 |
| 94 | 40.4 | 44 | 38.7 | 96 | 44 | 39.2 | 97 | 47 | 41.3 | 102 | 43 |
| 95 | 40.2 | 43 | 38.5 | 96 | 44 | 39.2 | 98 | 47 | 41.3 | 103 | 43 |
| 96 | 40.4 | 43 | 38.6 | 96 | 44 | 39.2 | 97 | 47 | 41.0 | 101 | 43 |
| 97 | 40.2 | 43 | 38.3 | 95 | 43 | 39.1 | 97 | 47 | 41.2 | 102 | 43 |
| 98 | 40.7 | 43 | 38.4 | 94 | 43 | 39.3 | 97 | 47 | 41.4 | 102 | 42 |
| 99 | 40.7 | 42 | 38.4 | 94 | 42 | 39.2 | 96 | 47 | 41.6 | 102 | 42 |
| 100 | 40.5 | 42 | 38.6 | 95 | 42 | 39.2 | 97 | 46 | 41.7 | 103 | 42 |
| 101 | 40.5 | 42 | 38.4 | 95 | 42 | 39.4 | 97 | 45 | 41.8 | 103 | 42 |
| 102 | 40.8 | 42 | 39.0 | 96 | 42 | 39.3 | 96 | 45 | 42.0 | 103 | 41 |
| 103 | 40.9 | 42 | 39.0 | 95 | 41 | 39.5 | 97 | 45 | 41.8 | 102 | 40 |
| 104 | 41.0 | 42 | 39.1 | 95 | 41 | 40.2 | 98 | 45 | 42.2 | 103 | 40 |
| **Mean for weeks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-13 | 19.8 | | 19.9 | 101 | | 19.5 | 98 | | 20.2 | 102 | |
| 14-52 | 29.3 | | 29.2 | 100 | | 29.0 | 99 | | 30.1 | 103 | |
| 53-104 | 38.5 | | 37.6 | 98 | | 37.4 | 97 | | 39.4 | 102 | |

**TABLE 10**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 10 mg/kg | | | 25 mg/kg | | | 50 mg/kg | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 1 | 12.4 | 48 | 12.8 | 103 | 48 | 12.4 | 100 | 48 | 12.7 | 102 | 48 |
| 2 | 15.7 | 48 | 16.1 | 103 | 48 | 15.5 | 99 | 48 | 15.9 | 101 | 48 |
| 3 | 16.8 | 48 | 17.3 | 103 | 48 | 16.9 | 101 | 48 | 17.3 | 103 | 48 |
| 4 | 17.6 | 48 | 18.3 | 104 | 48 | 17.9 | 102 | 48 | 18.1 | 103 | 48 |
| 5 | 18.5 | 48 | 19.1 | 103 | 48 | 19.0 | 103 | 48 | 19.1 | 103 | 48 |
| 6 | 19.3 | 48 | 19.8 | 103 | 48 | 19.8 | 103 | 48 | 19.8 | 103 | 48 |
| 7 | 20.0 | 48 | 20.5 | 102 | 48 | 20.6 | 103 | 48 | 20.5 | 102 | 48 |
| 8 | 20.7 | 48 | 21.3 | 103 | 48 | 21.2 | 102 | 48 | 21.2 | 102 | 48 |
| 9 | 21.1 | 48 | 21.5 | 102 | 48 | 21.6 | 102 | 48 | 21.6 | 102 | 48 |
| 10 | 21.5 | 48 | 21.9 | 102 | 48 | 22.2 | 103 | 48 | 22.2 | 103 | 48 |
| 11 | 22.1 | 48 | 22.6 | 102 | 48 | 22.7 | 103 | 48 | 22.7 | 103 | 48 |
| 12 | 22.5 | 48 | 22.8 | 101 | 48 | 23.1 | 103 | 48 | 23.2 | 103 | 48 |
| 13 | 22.7 | 48 | 23.4 | 103 | 48 | 23.5 | 104 | 48 | 23.2 | 102 | 48 |
| 14 | 23.1 | 48 | 23.8 | 103 | 48 | 23.9 | 103 | 48 | 23.8 | 103 | 48 |
| 15 | 23.5 | 48 | 24.2 | 103 | 48 | 24.3 | 103 | 48 | 23.9 | 102 | 48 |
| 16 | 23.5 | 48 | 24.4 | 104 | 48 | 24.3 | 103 | 48 | 24.2 | 103 | 48 |
| 17 | 23.9 | 48 | 24.4 | 102 | 48 | 24.7 | 103 | 48 | 24.4 | 102 | 48 |
| 18 | 23.9 | 48 | 24.5 | 103 | 48 | 25.2 | 105 | 48 | 24.7 | 103 | 48 |
| 19 | 24.1 | 48 | 25.1 | 104 | 48 | 25.0 | 104 | 48 | 24.7 | 102 | 48 |
| 20 | 24.4 | 48 | 25.4 | 104 | 48 | 25.4 | 104 | 48 | 25.0 | 102 | 48 |
| 21 | 24.7 | 48 | 25.6 | 104 | 48 | 25.9 | 105 | 48 | 25.5 | 103 | 48 |
| 22 | 25.2 | 48 | 26.4 | 105 | 48 | 26.4 | 105 | 48 | 25.8 | 102 | 48 |
| 23 | 25.4 | 48 | 26.2 | 103 | 48 | 26.5 | 104 | 48 | 26.0 | 102 | 48 |
| 24 | 25.6 | 48 | 26.5 | 104 | 48 | 26.4 | 103 | 48 | 26.1 | 102 | 48 |
| 25 | 25.6 | 48 | 26.4 | 103 | 48 | 26.9 | 105 | 48 | 26.1 | 102 | 48 |
| 26 | 25.8 | 48 | 26.6 | 103 | 48 | 27.0 | 105 | 48 | 26.3 | 102 | 48 |
| 27 | 26.2 | 47 | 26.8 | 102 | 48 | 27.1 | 103 | 48 | 26.7 | 102 | 48 |
| 28 | 26.3 | 47 | 27.1 | 103 | 48 | 27.4 | 104 | 48 | 26.4 | 100 | 48 |
| 29 | 26.4 | 47 | 27.2 | 103 | 48 | 27.4 | 104 | 48 | 27.1 | 103 | 48 |
| 30 | 26.8 | 47 | 27.7 | 103 | 48 | 27.8 | 104 | 48 | 27.1 | 101 | 48 |
| 31 | 26.7 | 47 | 27.7 | 104 | 48 | 27.9 | 104 | 48 | 27.1 | 101 | 48 |
| 32 | 26.8 | 47 | 27.5 | 103 | 48 | 28.4 | 106 | 48 | 27.3 | 102 | 48 |
| 33 | 26.9 | 47 | 27.8 | 103 | 48 | 28.0 | 104 | 48 | 27.4 | 102 | 48 |
| 34 | 27.1 | 47 | 28.4 | 105 | 48 | 28.8 | 106 | 48 | 27.7 | 102 | 48 |
| 35 | 27.3 | 47 | 28.2 | 103 | 48 | 28.7 | 105 | 48 | 27.5 | 101 | 48 |
| 36 | 27.0 | 47 | 28.4 | 105 | 48 | 29.0 | 107 | 48 | 27.7 | 103 | 48 |
| 37 | 27.2 | 47 | 28.5 | 105 | 48 | 29.0 | 107 | 48 | 27.9 | 103 | 48 |
| 38 | 27.6 | 47 | 28.8 | 104 | 48 | 29.1 | 105 | 48 | 28.3 | 103 | 48 |
| 39 | 27.8 | 47 | 29.1 | 105 | 48 | 29.4 | 106 | 48 | 28.3 | 102 | 48 |
| 40 | 28.0 | 47 | 29.0 | 104 | 48 | 29.7 | 106 | 48 | 28.9 | 103 | 48 |
| 41 | 28.3 | 47 | 29.5 | 104 | 48 | 29.7 | 105 | 48 | 29.1 | 103 | 48 |
| 42 | 28.5 | 47 | 29.8 | 105 | 48 | 29.8 | 105 | 48 | 29.3 | 103 | 48 |
| 43 | 28.4 | 47 | 30.0 | 106 | 48 | 30.5 | 107 | 48 | 29.3 | 103 | 48 |
| 44 | 28.6 | 47 | 30.1 | 105 | 48 | 30.6 | 107 | 48 | 29.7 | 104 | 48 |
| 45 | 28.7 | 47 | 30.5 | 106 | 48 | 30.3 | 106 | 48 | 29.7 | 103 | 48 |
| 46 | 29.0 | 47 | 30.7 | 106 | 48 | 30.9 | 107 | 48 | 29.8 | 103 | 48 |
| 47 | 29.1 | 47 | 30.5 | 105 | 48 | 31.0 | 107 | 48 | 30.2 | 104 | 48 |
| 48 | 29.3 | 47 | 30.7 | 105 | 48 | 30.9 | 105 | 48 | 30.0 | 102 | 48 |
| 49 | 29.3 | 47 | 31.3 | 107 | 48 | 31.3 | 107 | 48 | 30.3 | 103 | 48 |
| 50 | 29.5 | 47 | 31.0 | 105 | 48 | 31.2 | 106 | 48 | 30.5 | 103 | 48 |
| 51 | 29.6 | 47 | 31.5 | 106 | 48 | 31.4 | 106 | 48 | 30.9 | 104 | 48 |
| 52 | 29.6 | 47 | 31.5 | 106 | 48 | 31.9 | 108 | 48 | 31.0 | 105 | 47 |
| 53 | 30.1 | 46 | 31.5 | 105 | 48 | 32.1 | 107 | 48 | 31.2 | 104 | 47 |
| 54 | 30.5 | 46 | 31.9 | 105 | 48 | 32.0 | 105 | 48 | 31.3 | 103 | 47 |

**TABLE 10**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

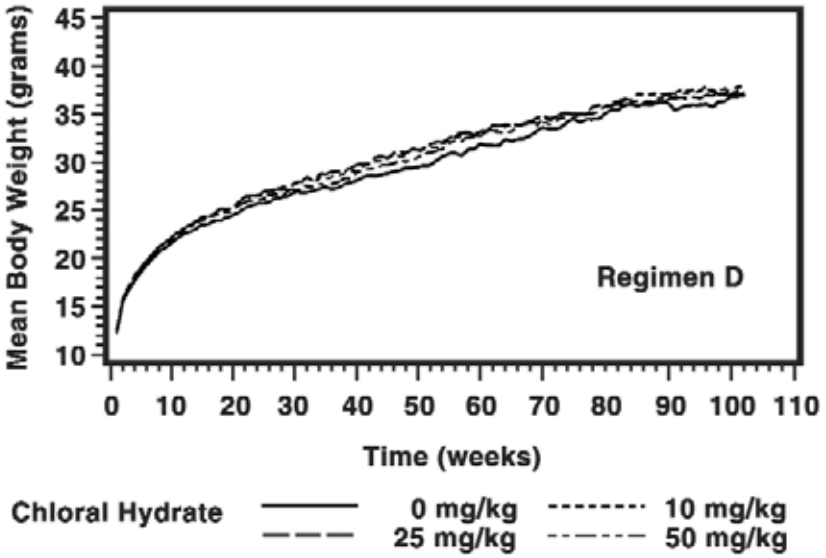
| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 10 mg/kg | | | 25 mg/kg | | | 50 mg/kg | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 55 | 30.8 | 46 | 32.1 | 104 | 48 | 32.5 | 106 | 48 | 31.9 | 104 | 47 |
| 56 | 30.9 | 46 | 32.6 | 106 | 48 | 32.9 | 106 | 48 | 32.2 | 104 | 47 |
| 57 | 30.6 | 46 | 32.7 | 107 | 48 | 33.0 | 108 | 48 | 32.1 | 105 | 47 |
| 58 | 31.3 | 46 | 32.5 | 104 | 48 | 33.1 | 106 | 48 | 32.8 | 105 | 47 |
| 59 | 31.3 | 46 | 32.6 | 104 | 48 | 32.9 | 105 | 48 | 32.8 | 105 | 47 |
| 60 | 31.9 | 46 | 33.2 | 104 | 48 | 33.2 | 104 | 47 | 32.7 | 103 | 47 |
| 61 | 31.7 | 46 | 33.3 | 105 | 48 | 33.3 | 105 | 47 | 33.3 | 105 | 47 |
| 62 | 31.7 | 46 | 33.3 | 105 | 48 | 33.9 | 107 | 47 | 33.2 | 105 | 47 |
| 63 | 31.7 | 46 | 33.4 | 105 | 48 | 33.8 | 107 | 47 | 33.1 | 104 | 47 |
| 64 | 32.4 | 46 | 33.7 | 104 | 48 | 34.0 | 105 | 47 | 33.2 | 102 | 47 |
| 65 | 32.1 | 46 | 34.2 | 107 | 48 | 33.8 | 105 | 47 | 33.2 | 103 | 47 |
| 66 | 32.4 | 45 | 33.8 | 104 | 48 | 33.8 | 104 | 47 | 33.8 | 104 | 46 |
| 67 | 32.4 | 45 | 33.8 | 104 | 48 | 34.1 | 105 | 47 | 34.0 | 105 | 46 |
| 68 | 32.8 | 45 | 34.3 | 105 | 48 | 34.3 | 105 | 47 | 34.2 | 104 | 46 |
| 69 | 33.2 | 45 | 33.8 | 102 | 48 | 34.6 | 104 | 47 | 34.1 | 103 | 46 |
| 70 | 33.7 | 45 | 34.6 | 103 | 47 | 34.9 | 104 | 47 | 34.3 | 102 | 46 |
| 71 | 33.5 | 45 | 34.4 | 103 | 47 | 34.6 | 103 | 47 | 34.0 | 101 | 46 |
| 72 | 33.4 | 45 | 34.4 | 103 | 47 | 34.7 | 104 | 47 | 34.3 | 103 | 46 |
| 73 | 33.6 | 45 | 34.6 | 103 | 46 | 35.1 | 104 | 47 | 34.7 | 103 | 46 |
| 74 | 34.2 | 45 | 34.8 | 102 | 46 | 35.2 | 103 | 47 | 35.2 | 103 | 46 |
| 75 | 34.6 | 45 | 35.1 | 101 | 46 | 34.7 | 100 | 47 | 35.0 | 101 | 46 |
| 76 | 34.1 | 45 | 35.0 | 103 | 46 | 34.9 | 102 | 47 | 35.1 | 103 | 46 |
| 77 | 34.5 | 45 | 35.0 | 101 | 46 | 35.0 | 101 | 47 | 35.1 | 102 | 46 |
| 78 | 34.5 | 45 | 35.7 | 103 | 46 | 35.1 | 102 | 47 | 35.8 | 104 | 46 |
| 79 | 34.6 | 45 | 36.1 | 104 | 46 | 35.4 | 102 | 47 | 35.7 | 103 | 46 |
| 80 | 35.1 | 45 | 35.9 | 102 | 46 | 35.9 | 102 | 46 | 35.8 | 102 | 46 |
| 81 | 35.5 | 45 | 35.8 | 101 | 46 | 36.0 | 101 | 46 | 36.3 | 102 | 46 |
| 82 | 35.4 | 45 | 36.2 | 102 | 45 | 36.1 | 102 | 46 | 36.4 | 103 | 46 |
| 83 | 36.0 | 45 | 36.4 | 101 | 45 | 35.9 | 100 | 46 | 36.7 | 102 | 46 |
| 84 | 36.1 | 45 | 36.3 | 101 | 43 | 36.0 | 100 | 46 | 36.5 | 101 | 46 |
| 85 | 35.8 | 45 | 36.4 | 102 | 43 | 36.0 | 101 | 46 | 37.2 | 104 | 45 |
| 86 | 36.1 | 45 | 36.4 | 101 | 43 | 36.2 | 100 | 46 | 37.1 | 103 | 45 |
| 87 | 36.0 | 44 | 36.4 | 101 | 43 | 36.4 | 101 | 46 | 37.1 | 103 | 45 |
| 88 | 36.1 | 43 | 36.6 | 101 | 43 | 36.3 | 101 | 46 | 37.3 | 103 | 45 |
| 89 | 36.3 | 43 | 36.7 | 101 | 43 | 36.2 | 100 | 46 | 37.1 | 102 | 45 |
| 90 | 36.2 | 43 | 36.8 | 102 | 43 | 36.7 | 101 | 46 | 37.2 | 103 | 45 |
| 91 | 35.4 | 39 | 36.9 | 104 | 43 | 36.7 | 104 | 45 | 37.3 | 105 | 45 |
| 92 | 35.7 | 39 | 37.2 | 104 | 42 | 36.8 | 103 | 43 | 37.6 | 105 | 45 |
| 93 | 35.9 | 38 | 37.2 | 104 | 42 | 36.6 | 102 | 43 | 37.5 | 104 | 45 |
| 94 | 36.0 | 38 | 37.2 | 103 | 42 | 36.9 | 102 | 42 | 37.6 | 104 | 43 |
| 95 | 35.9 | 38 | 37.4 | 104 | 42 | 36.7 | 102 | 41 | 37.5 | 104 | 43 |
| 96 | 36.1 | 37 | 37.6 | 104 | 42 | 37.0 | 102 | 41 | 37.9 | 105 | 43 |
| 97 | 35.7 | 37 | 37.3 | 104 | 42 | 36.9 | 103 | 41 | 37.6 | 105 | 42 |
| 98 | 36.3 | 37 | 37.5 | 103 | 42 | 37.2 | 102 | 40 | 37.1 | 102 | 42 |
| 99 | 36.4 | 37 | 37.7 | 104 | 42 | 36.9 | 101 | 40 | 37.3 | 102 | 41 |
| 100 | 36.8 | 37 | 37.3 | 101 | 42 | 37.1 | 101 | 40 | 37.6 | 102 | 41 |
| 101 | 36.8 | 37 | 37.5 | 102 | 42 | 37.1 | 101 | 39 | 37.9 | 103 | 41 |
| 102 | 36.9 | 37 | 37.4 | 101 | 41 | 37.2 | 101 | 39 | 38.1 | 103 | 40 |
| **Mean for weeks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-13 | 19.3 | | 19.8 | 103 | | 19.8 | 103 | | 19.8 | 103 | |
| 14-52 | 26.8 | | 27.9 | 104 | | 28.2 | 105 | | 27.5 | 103 | |
| 53-102 | 34.1 | | 35.2 | 103 | | 35.2 | 103 | | 35.3 | 104 | |

**TABLE 11**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 10 mg/kg | | | 25 mg/kg | | | 50 mg/kg | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 1 | 15.7 | 48 | 14.8 | 94 | 48 | 14.5 | 92 | 48 | 14.9 | 95 | 48 |
| 2 | 20.3 | 48 | 19.6 | 97 | 48 | 19.2 | 95 | 48 | 19.6 | 97 | 48 |
| 3 | 22.1 | 48 | 21.4 | 97 | 48 | 21.0 | 95 | 48 | 21.4 | 97 | 48 |
| 4 | 23.8 | 48 | 23.1 | 97 | 48 | 22.7 | 95 | 48 | 23.2 | 97 | 48 |
| 5 | 25.1 | 48 | 24.5 | 98 | 48 | 24.2 | 96 | 48 | 24.6 | 98 | 48 |
| 6 | 26.3 | 48 | 25.6 | 97 | 48 | 25.3 | 96 | 48 | 25.8 | 98 | 48 |
| 7 | 27.3 | 48 | 26.4 | 97 | 48 | 26.1 | 96 | 48 | 26.6 | 97 | 48 |
| 8 | 28.1 | 48 | 27.3 | 97 | 48 | 27.0 | 96 | 48 | 27.5 | 98 | 48 |
| 9 | 28.7 | 48 | 28.0 | 98 | 48 | 27.5 | 96 | 48 | 28.1 | 98 | 48 |
| 10 | 29.7 | 48 | 28.7 | 97 | 48 | 28.4 | 96 | 48 | 28.9 | 97 | 48 |
| 11 | 30.2 | 48 | 29.2 | 97 | 48 | 29.0 | 96 | 48 | 29.4 | 97 | 48 |
| 12 | 30.9 | 48 | 29.8 | 96 | 48 | 29.5 | 95 | 48 | 30.1 | 97 | 48 |
| 13 | 31.1 | 48 | 30.1 | 97 | 48 | 29.8 | 96 | 48 | 30.4 | 98 | 48 |
| 14 | 31.7 | 48 | 30.7 | 97 | 48 | 30.2 | 95 | 48 | 30.9 | 97 | 48 |
| 15 | 32.1 | 48 | 30.9 | 96 | 48 | 30.6 | 95 | 48 | 31.4 | 98 | 48 |
| 16 | 32.4 | 48 | 31.4 | 97 | 48 | 31.0 | 96 | 48 | 31.8 | 98 | 48 |
| 17 | 32.7 | 48 | 31.6 | 97 | 48 | 31.3 | 96 | 48 | 32.2 | 98 | 48 |
| 18 | 33.1 | 48 | 31.8 | 96 | 48 | 31.6 | 95 | 48 | 32.5 | 98 | 48 |
| 19 | 33.6 | 48 | 32.1 | 96 | 48 | 31.7 | 94 | 48 | 32.8 | 98 | 48 |
| 20 | 34.0 | 48 | 32.5 | 96 | 48 | 32.2 | 95 | 48 | 33.4 | 98 | 48 |
| 21 | 34.6 | 48 | 33.1 | 96 | 48 | 32.6 | 94 | 48 | 33.9 | 98 | 48 |
| 22 | 35.1 | 48 | 33.9 | 97 | 48 | 33.0 | 94 | 48 | 34.1 | 97 | 48 |
| 23 | 35.2 | 48 | 34.0 | 97 | 47 | 33.3 | 95 | 48 | 34.2 | 97 | 48 |
| 24 | 35.4 | 48 | 34.0 | 96 | 47 | 33.5 | 95 | 48 | 34.5 | 97 | 48 |
| 25 | 35.6 | 48 | 34.4 | 97 | 47 | 33.6 | 94 | 48 | 34.8 | 98 | 48 |
| 26 | 35.1 | 48 | 34.3 | 98 | 47 | 33.4 | 95 | 48 | 34.8 | 99 | 48 |
| 27 | 35.5 | 48 | 34.5 | 97 | 47 | 33.6 | 95 | 48 | 35.2 | 99 | 48 |
| 28 | 35.8 | 48 | 34.7 | 97 | 47 | 33.9 | 95 | 48 | 35.1 | 98 | 48 |
| 29 | 36.1 | 48 | 35.2 | 98 | 47 | 34.1 | 94 | 48 | 35.3 | 98 | 48 |
| 30 | 36.3 | 48 | 35.3 | 97 | 47 | 34.2 | 94 | 48 | 35.6 | 98 | 48 |
| 31 | 36.6 | 48 | 35.4 | 97 | 47 | 34.7 | 95 | 48 | 36.1 | 99 | 48 |
| 32 | 36.9 | 48 | 35.4 | 96 | 47 | 34.7 | 94 | 48 | 36.2 | 98 | 48 |
| 33 | 36.8 | 48 | 35.9 | 98 | 46 | 35.0 | 95 | 48 | 36.3 | 99 | 48 |
| 34 | 37.6 | 48 | 36.3 | 97 | 46 | 35.5 | 94 | 48 | 36.7 | 98 | 48 |
| 35 | 37.9 | 48 | 36.5 | 96 | 46 | 35.6 | 94 | 48 | 36.9 | 97 | 48 |
| 36 | 38.2 | 48 | 37.0 | 97 | 46 | 35.6 | 93 | 48 | 37.3 | 98 | 48 |
| 37 | 38.3 | 48 | 37.3 | 97 | 46 | 35.7 | 93 | 48 | 37.6 | 98 | 48 |
| 38 | 38.7 | 48 | 37.5 | 97 | 46 | 36.0 | 93 | 48 | 37.7 | 97 | 48 |
| 39 | 39.3 | 48 | 37.9 | 96 | 46 | 36.6 | 93 | 48 | 38.3 | 97 | 48 |
| 40 | 39.8 | 48 | 38.4 | 96 | 46 | 36.8 | 92 | 48 | 38.4 | 96 | 48 |
| 41 | 40.4 | 48 | 38.6 | 96 | 46 | 37.1 | 92 | 48 | 38.7 | 96 | 48 |
| 42 | 40.5 | 48 | 38.6 | 95 | 46 | 38.1 | 94 | 48 | 39.0 | 96 | 48 |
| 43 | 40.2 | 48 | 38.8 | 97 | 46 | 37.3 | 93 | 48 | 39.1 | 97 | 48 |
| 44 | 40.3 | 48 | 39.1 | 97 | 46 | 37.7 | 94 | 48 | 39.1 | 97 | 48 |
| 45 | 40.3 | 48 | 39.2 | 97 | 46 | 37.8 | 94 | 48 | 39.2 | 97 | 48 |
| 46 | 40.5 | 48 | 39.4 | 97 | 46 | 38.1 | 94 | 48 | 39.5 | 98 | 48 |
| 47 | 40.7 | 48 | 39.5 | 97 | 46 | 38.1 | 94 | 48 | 39.3 | 97 | 48 |
| 48 | 40.9 | 48 | 39.3 | 96 | 46 | 38.3 | 94 | 48 | 39.5 | 97 | 48 |
| 49 | 41.0 | 48 | 39.6 | 97 | 46 | 38.6 | 94 | 48 | 39.4 | 96 | 48 |
| 50 | 41.2 | 48 | 39.9 | 97 | 46 | 38.6 | 94 | 48 | 39.5 | 96 | 48 |
| 51 | 41.8 | 48 | 40.3 | 96 | 46 | 38.6 | 92 | 48 | 39.9 | 95 | 48 |
| 52 | 41.8 | 48 | 40.4 | 97 | 46 | 38.7 | 93 | 48 | 40.3 | 96 | 48 |
| 53 | 42.1 | 48 | 40.5 | 96 | 46 | 39.0 | 93 | 48 | 40.6 | 96 | 48 |
| 54 | 42.5 | 48 | 40.6 | 96 | 46 | 39.4 | 93 | 48 | 40.7 | 96 | 48 |

**TABLE 11**
**Mean Body Weights and Survival of Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Weeks on Study | 0 mg/kg | | 10 mg/kg | | | 25 mg/kg | | | 50 mg/kg | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Av. Wt. (g) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors | Av. Wt. (g) | Wt. (% of controls) | No. of Survivors |
| 55 | 42.7 | 48 | 40.7 | 95 | 46 | 39.6 | 93 | 48 | 40.7 | 95 | 48 |
| 56 | 42.6 | 48 | 40.6 | 95 | 46 | 39.6 | 93 | 48 | 40.8 | 96 | 48 |
| 57 | 42.7 | 48 | 40.5 | 95 | 46 | 39.5 | 93 | 48 | 40.9 | 96 | 48 |
| 58 | 42.6 | 48 | 40.6 | 95 | 46 | 39.7 | 93 | 48 | 41.0 | 96 | 48 |
| 59 | 42.7 | 48 | 40.8 | 96 | 46 | 39.5 | 93 | 48 | 41.1 | 96 | 48 |
| 60 | 43.2 | 48 | 41.1 | 95 | 46 | 40.2 | 93 | 48 | 41.4 | 96 | 48 |
| 61 | 43.3 | 48 | 41.1 | 95 | 46 | 40.0 | 92 | 48 | 41.4 | 96 | 48 |
| 62 | 43.3 | 48 | 41.4 | 96 | 46 | 40.1 | 93 | 48 | 41.6 | 96 | 48 |
| 63 | 43.3 | 48 | 41.3 | 95 | 46 | 40.0 | 92 | 48 | 41.4 | 96 | 48 |
| 64 | 43.0 | 48 | 41.3 | 96 | 46 | 39.9 | 93 | 48 | 41.2 | 96 | 48 |
| 65 | 43.2 | 48 | 41.4 | 96 | 46 | 39.9 | 92 | 48 | 41.2 | 95 | 48 |
| 66 | 43.3 | 48 | 41.4 | 96 | 46 | 40.1 | 93 | 48 | 41.0 | 95 | 48 |
| 67 | 43.2 | 48 | 41.5 | 96 | 46 | 40.3 | 93 | 48 | 41.2 | 95 | 48 |
| 68 | 43.4 | 48 | 41.7 | 96 | 46 | 40.1 | 92 | 48 | 41.5 | 96 | 48 |
| 69 | 43.4 | 48 | 41.7 | 96 | 46 | 40.1 | 92 | 48 | 41.3 | 95 | 48 |
| 70 | 43.5 | 48 | 41.7 | 96 | 46 | 40.2 | 92 | 48 | 41.6 | 96 | 48 |
| 71 | 43.3 | 48 | 41.5 | 96 | 46 | 40.2 | 93 | 48 | 41.3 | 95 | 48 |
| 72 | 43.3 | 48 | 41.1 | 95 | 46 | 40.2 | 93 | 48 | 41.5 | 96 | 48 |
| 73 | 43.1 | 48 | 41.3 | 96 | 46 | 40.1 | 93 | 48 | 41.6 | 97 | 48 |
| 74 | 43.2 | 48 | 40.9 | 95 | 46 | 40.3 | 93 | 48 | 41.4 | 96 | 48 |
| 75 | 43.1 | 48 | 40.8 | 95 | 46 | 40.1 | 93 | 48 | 41.3 | 96 | 48 |
| 76 | 43.1 | 48 | 41.0 | 95 | 46 | 40.0 | 93 | 48 | 41.3 | 96 | 48 |
| 77 | 43.0 | 48 | 41.1 | 96 | 46 | 40.1 | 93 | 48 | 41.4 | 96 | 48 |
| 78 | 43.2 | 48 | 41.1 | 95 | 46 | 40.5 | 94 | 48 | 41.3 | 96 | 48 |
| 79 | 43.5 | 48 | 41.4 | 95 | 46 | 40.7 | 94 | 48 | 41.5 | 95 | 48 |
| 80 | 43.6 | 48 | 40.8 | 94 | 46 | 40.6 | 93 | 48 | 41.1 | 94 | 48 |
| 81 | 43.4 | 48 | 41.0 | 94 | 45 | 40.4 | 93 | 48 | 41.3 | 95 | 48 |
| 82 | 43.6 | 44 | 40.9 | 94 | 45 | 40.3 | 92 | 48 | 41.2 | 94 | 48 |
| 83 | 43.6 | 48 | 40.9 | 94 | 45 | 40.3 | 92 | 48 | 41.0 | 94 | 48 |
| 84 | 43.5 | 47 | 40.2 | 92 | 45 | 40.3 | 93 | 48 | 40.9 | 94 | 48 |
| 85 | 43.1 | 47 | 40.4 | 94 | 45 | 40.4 | 94 | 48 | 40.9 | 95 | 48 |
| 86 | 42.9 | 47 | 40.4 | 94 | 44 | 40.2 | 94 | 48 | 40.7 | 95 | 47 |
| 87 | 43.0 | 47 | 40.6 | 94 | 44 | 40.1 | 93 | 47 | 40.6 | 94 | 47 |
| 88 | 43.2 | 47 | 40.5 | 94 | 43 | 39.9 | 92 | 47 | 40.6 | 94 | 47 |
| 89 | 43.2 | 47 | 40.6 | 94 | 43 | 40.0 | 93 | 47 | 40.3 | 93 | 47 |
| 90 | 43.0 | 47 | 40.3 | 94 | 43 | 39.7 | 92 | 47 | 40.3 | 94 | 47 |
| 91 | 42.7 | 47 | 40.1 | 94 | 43 | 39.6 | 93 | 47 | 40.0 | 94 | 47 |
| 92 | 42.9 | 47 | 40.1 | 93 | 43 | 39.7 | 93 | 47 | 39.7 | 93 | 47 |
| 93 | 42.8 | 47 | 40.0 | 93 | 43 | 39.4 | 92 | 47 | 39.8 | 93 | 47 |
| 94 | 42.3 | 47 | 39.9 | 94 | 43 | 39.3 | 93 | 47 | 39.6 | 94 | 46 |
| 95 | 41.9 | 47 | 39.8 | 95 | 43 | 39.0 | 93 | 47 | 39.2 | 94 | 46 |
| 96 | 42.1 | 47 | 39.6 | 94 | 43 | 38.8 | 92 | 47 | 39.4 | 94 | 46 |
| 97 | 41.8 | 47 | 39.6 | 95 | 43 | 38.8 | 93 | 47 | 39.5 | 94 | 45 |
| 98 | 41.9 | 46 | 39.3 | 94 | 43 | 38.9 | 93 | 47 | 39.4 | 94 | 44 |
| 99 | 42.0 | 46 | 39.5 | 94 | 43 | 39.0 | 93 | 47 | 39.4 | 94 | 44 |
| 100 | 41.8 | 45 | 39.5 | 94 | 43 | 38.8 | 93 | 46 | 39.0 | 93 | 43 |
| 101 | 41.8 | 45 | 39.6 | 95 | 42 | 38.9 | 93 | 46 | 39.2 | 94 | 42 |
| 102 | 41.5 | 45 | 39.8 | 96 | 42 | 38.7 | 93 | 46 | 39.3 | 95 | 41 |
| **Mean for weeks** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-13 | 26.2 | | 25.3 | 97 | | 25.0 | 95 | | 25.5 | 97 | |
| 14-52 | 37.3 | | 36.0 | 97 | | 35.0 | 94 | | 36.3 | 97 | |
| 53-102 | 42.9 | | 40.7 | 95 | | 39.8 | 93 | | 40.7 | 95 | |



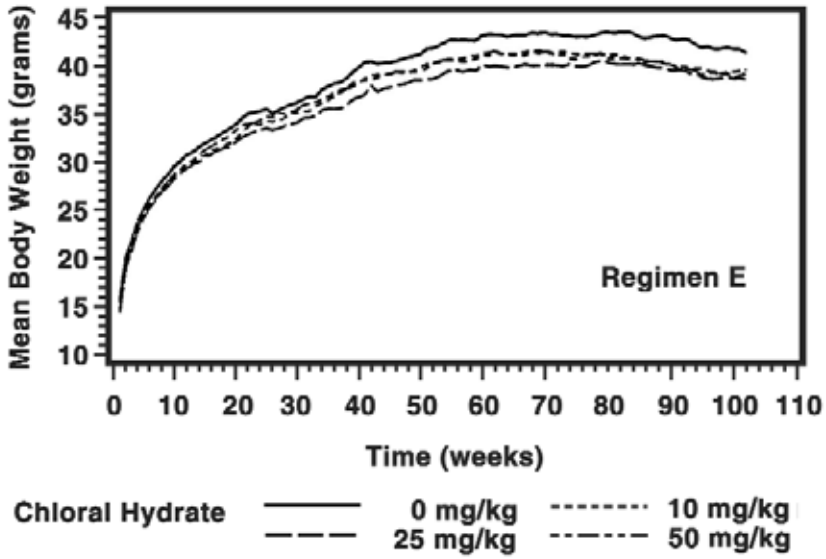




**FIGURE 7**
**Growth Curves for Regimen D Female Mice and Regimen E Male Mice Administered a Single Dose of Chloral Hydrate by Gavage**

### *Hepatic Cell Proliferation and Apoptosis Analyses*

Results of hepatic cell proliferation analyses in regimens B, C, D, and E are given in Table 12. Female mice given 100 mg/kg chloral hydrate for 3 months in regimen B showed a significant increase in G0 phase and concomitant decreases in G1, G2, S, and M phases of the cell cycle compared to the vehicle controls (Figure 8); the decreases were significant in the G1 and S phases. These changes were not present in mice given 100 mg/kg for 6 months (Figure 8).

A single dose of 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg in regimen C 28-day-old female mice did not affect the cell cycle parameters (Table 12). A similar result was obtained when all dosed groups were combined and compared to the vehicle control group (Figure 9).

There was a significant decrease in G0 phase and an increase in G1 and M phases in regimen D females administered a single dose of 10 or 50 mg/kg at 15 days of age. A comparison of the combined regimen D dosed groups to the vehicle controls indicated a significant decrease in the percentage of G0-phase cells and increases in the percentage of cells in G1 and S phases (Figure 9).

A comparison of combined regimen E dosed groups to the vehicle controls indicated a significant increase in the percentage of cells in G0 phase and a decrease in the percentage of cells in G1 phase (Figure 9).

Hepatic cell apoptosis analyses were evaluated in regimen B female mice given 100 mg/kg for 3 or 6 months. There were no time-related effects related to chloral hydrate administration (Figure 10).

**TABLE 12**
**Cell Cycle Distribution in the Liver of Regimens B, C, and D Female Mice and Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| Dose (mg/kg) | G0 Phase | G1 Phase | G2 Phase | S Phase | M Phase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regimen B (2 years)** | | | | | |
| ***3-month interim evaluation*** | | | | | |
| 0 | 99.01 ± 0.345 | 0.43 ± 0.191 | 0.12 ± 0.126 | 0.40 ± 0.192 | 0.04 ± 0.041 |
| 100 | 99.64 ± 0.241* | 0.17 ± 0.146* | 0.07 ± 0.099 | 0.10 ± 0.067* | 0.018 ± 0.037 |
| ***6-month interim evaluation*** | | | | | |
| 0 | 99.88 ± 0.143 | 0.05 ± 0.084 | 0.05 ± 0.088 | 0.018 ± 0.025 | 0.0 |
| 100 | 99.76 ± 0.185 | 0.04 ± 0.035 | 0.12 ± 0.121 | 0.09 ± 0.168 | 0.0 |
| **Regimen C (single dose on postnatal day 28)** | | | | | |
| 0 | 98.92 ± 0.529 | 0.85 ± 0.494 | 0.0 | 0.23 ± 0.188 | 0.0 |
| 10 | 99.36 ± 0.084 | 0.62 ± 0.055 | 0.016 ± 0.028 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 25 | 98.87 ± 0.439 | 0.88 ± 0.297 | 0.06 ± 0.120 | 0.20 ± 0.113 | 0.0 |
| 50 | 99.16 ± 0.543 | 0.68 ± 0.426 | 0.0 | 0.16 ± 0.146 | 0.0 |
| **Regimen D (single dose on postnatal day 15)** | | | | | |
| 0 | 86.67 ± 4.796 | 9.89 ± 3.425 | 0.70 ± 0.608 | 2.44 ± 0.985 | 0.30 ± 0.109 |
| 10 | 75.76 ± 7.134* | 17.17 ± 4.940* | 2.46 ± 1.395 | 3.76 ± 1.748 | 0.65 ± 0.191* |
| 25 | 79.45 ± 3.690 | 14.90 ± 3.075 | 0.84 ± 1.016 | 4.56 ± 2.101 | 0.25 ± 0.058 |
| 50 | 75.91 ± 1.743* | 17.00 ± 1.306* | 2.17 ± 1.429 | 4.24 ± 0.304 | 0.68 ± 0.176* |
| **Regimen E (single dose on postnatal day 15)** | | | | | |
| 0 | 86.71 ± 9.187 | 9.96 ± 5.892 | 0.88 ± 1.203 | 2.13 ± 2.020 | 0.31 ± 0.353 |
| 10 | 95.93 ± 2.849 | 2.97 ± 2.058 | 0.05 ± 0.070 | 0.97 ± 0.777 | 0.07 ± 0.064 |
| 25 | 94.00 ± 7.297 | 3.67 ± 3.442 | 0.11 ± 0.189 | 1.83 ± 3.126 | 0.38 ± 0.566 |
| 50 | 94.73 ± 4.169 | 3.32 ± 2.288 | 0.16 ± 0.185 | 1.49 ± 1.433 | 0.31 ± 0.327 |

* Significantly different ($P \leq 0.05$) from the vehicle control by Student's *t*-test for regimen B and Dunnett's test for regimen D.
[a] Approximately 2,000 cells were counted per liver. Data are expressed as percent distribution (mean ± standard deviation). Eight mice were analyzed from each group in regimen B, and four mice were analyzed per group from regimens C, D, and E; mice were killed the day after dosing.

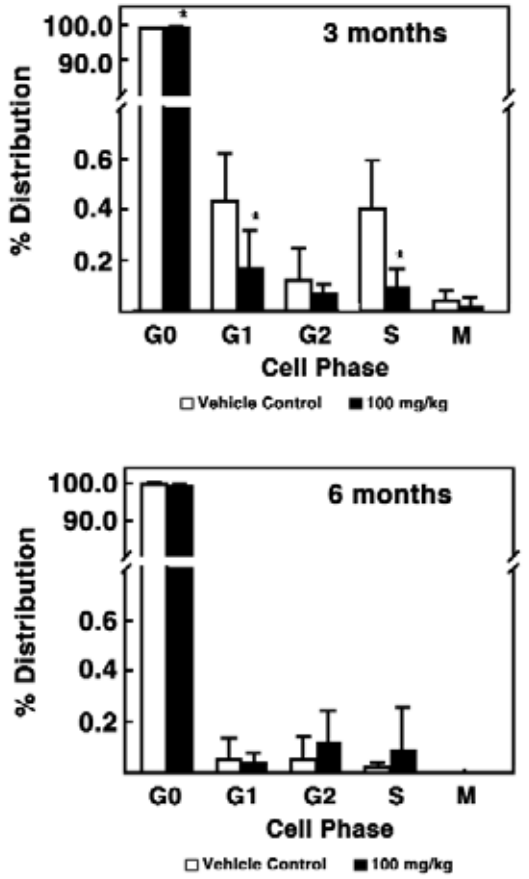



**FIGURE 8**
**Cell Cycle Distribution in the Liver of Regimen B Female Mice Administered 100 mg/kg Chloral Hydrate for 3 or 6 Months**
(Data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation. * = Significantly different ($P \leq 0.05$) from the vehicle control group)

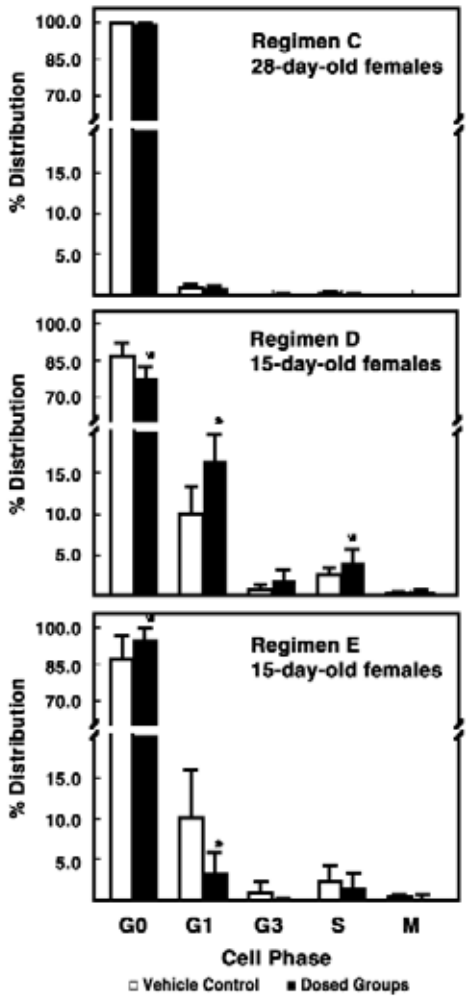



**FIGURE 9**
**Cell Cycle Distribution in the Liver of Regimens C and D Female Mice and Regimen E Male Mice Administered a Single Dose of 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg Chloral Hydrate**
(Data from dosed groups were combined and are expressed as mean ± standard deviation.
* = Significantly different ($P \leq 0.05$) from the vehicle control group)

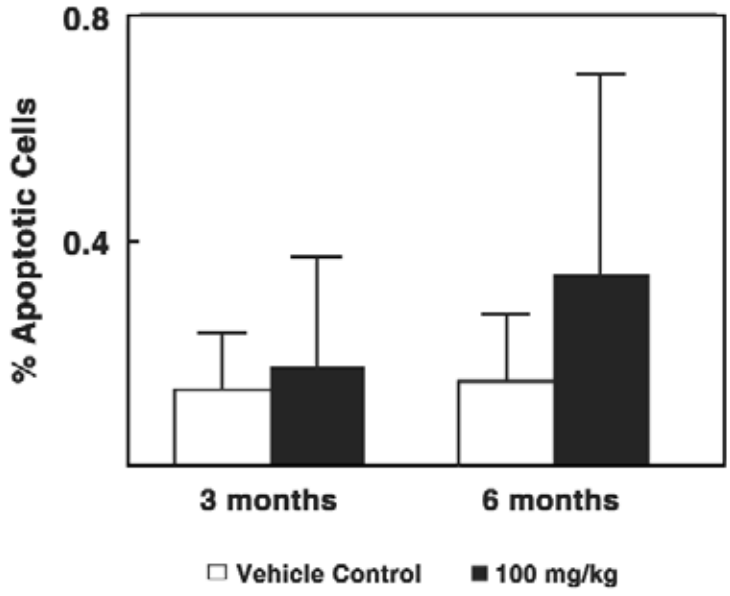



**FIGURE 10**
**Apoptotic Cell Index in the Liver of Regimen B Female Mice Administered 100 mg/kg Chloral Hydrate for 3 or 6 Months**
(Data are expressed as mean ± standard deviation.)

### *Liver Weights, Pathology, and Statistical Analyses*

This section describes the statistically significant or biologically noteworthy changes in liver weights, in the incidences of neoplasms and nonneoplastic lesions of the pituitary gland, lung, and liver, and in the incidences of malignant lymphoma. Summaries of the incidences of neoplasms and nonneoplastic lesions and statistical analyses of primary neoplasms that occurred with an incidence of at least 5% in at least one animal group are presented in Appendixes A, B, C, and D for female mice and Appendix E for male mice.

*Pituitary gland:* A dose-related and significant increase in the incidence of pars distalis adenoma occurred in regimen A 100 mg/kg females, and the incidence of this neoplasm in this group exceeded the historical control range (Tables 13, A2, and A3a). There was also a time-related increase in the incidence of adenoma in female mice administered 100 mg/kg for up to 24 months in regimen B, and the increase in the incidence of this neoplasm at 24 months was significant (Tables 14 and B2). There was a significant increase in the severity of pars distalis hyperplasia in regimen A 100 mg/kg female mice (Table 13).

**TABLE 13**
**Incidences of Neoplasms and Nonneoplastic Lesions of the Pituitary Gland Pars Distalis in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number Examined Microscopically | 45 | 44 | 47 | 41 |
| Hyperplasia | | | | |
| Minimal[a] | 3 (6.7%)[b] | 6 (13.6%) | 4 (8.5%) | 0 |
| Mild | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 (17.1%) |
| Moderate | 1 (2.2%) | 0 | 0 | 2 (4.9%) |
| Monotonic trend test[c] | 0.0504 | NS | NS | <0.05 |
| Adenoma[d] | | | | |
| Overall rate[e] | 0/45 (0%) | 2/44 (5%) | 0/47 (0%) | 5/41 (12%) |
| Adjusted rate[f] | 0.0% | 4.7% | 0.0% | 13.3% |
| Terminal rate[g] | 0/36 (0%) | 1/38 (3%) | 0/42 (0%) | 5/32 (16%) |
| First incidence (days) | —[i] | 700 | —[j] | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test[h] | P=0.0073 | P=0.2473 | —[j] | P=0.0237 |

(T)Terminal sacrifice
[a] Number of animals with lesion
[b] Percentage of animals with lesion of given severity
[c] Overall monotonic trend in severity with dose was tested using the Jonckheere-Terpstra test statistic. Pairwise monotonic tests of severity with dose were tested using the Williams' modification of Shirley's nonparametric test for a monotonic dose response; NS=not significant.
[d] Historical incidence for control groups in NCTR studies: 15/308 (4.9%), range 0%-6%
[e] Number of animals with neoplasm per number of animals with pituitary gland examined microscopically
[f] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[g] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[h] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice.
[i] Not applicable; no neoplasms in animal group
[j] Value of statistic cannot be computed.

**TABLE 14**
**Incidences of Neoplasms and Nonneoplastic Lesions of the Pituitary Gland Pars Distalis at 2 Years in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 100 mg/kg | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Regimen A) | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 24 Months (Regimen A) |
| Number Examined Microscopically | 45 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 41 |
| Hyperplasia | | | | | |
| Minimal[a] | 3 (6.7%)[b] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mild | 0 | 1 (2.8%) | 1 (2.8%) | 1 (3.0%) | 7 (17.1%) |
| Moderate | 1 (2.2%) | 1 (2.8%) | 1 (2.8%) | 1 (3.0%) | 2 (4.9%) |
| Marked | 0 | 1 (2.8%) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monotonic trend test[c] | 0.0621 | NS | NS | NS | <0.05 |
| Adenoma[d] | | | | | |
| Overall rate[e] | 0/45 (0%) | 3/36 (8%) | 1/36 (3%) | 1/33 (3%) | 5/41 (12%) |
| Adjusted rate[f] | 0.0% | 8.9% | 3.0% | 3.2% | 13.3% |
| Terminal rate[g] | 0/36 (0%) | 3/32 (9%) | 0/29 (0%) | 1/28 (4%) | 5/32 (16%) |
| First incidence (days) | [i] | 757 (T) | 695 | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test[h] | P=0.0278 | P=0.0849 | P=0.4620 | P=0.4434 | P=0.0237 |

(T)Terminal sacrifice
[a] Number of animals with lesion
[b] Percentage of animals with lesion of given severity
[c] Overall monotonic trend in severity with dose was tested using the Jonckheere-Terpstra test statistic. Pairwise monotonic tests of severity with dose were tested using the Williams' modification of Shirley's nonparametric test for a monotonic dose response; NS=not significant.
[d] Historical incidence for control groups in NCTR studies: 15/308 (4.9%), range 0%-6%
[e] Number of animals with neoplasm per number of animals with pituitary gland examined microscopically
[f] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[g] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[h] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice.
[i] Not applicable; no neoplasms in animal group

*Malignant lymphoma:* There was a dose-related increase in the incidence of malignant lymphoma in regimen A 100 mg/kg females, and a marginally positive time-related trend in the incidences of malignant lymphoma in regimen B (Tables 15, 16, A2, and B2). There were significant increases in the incidences of malignant lymphoma in the regimen C 10 and 50 mg/kg groups compared to that in the vehicle control group (Tables 17 and C2). The incidences in regimens A, B, and C did not exceed the historical control range (Tables 15, 16, 17, and A3b).

*Lung:* The incidence of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma was increased in regimen A 100 mg/kg mice and was significantly increased in regimen B mice dosed for 12 months (Tables 18, A2, and B2); the incidences of this neoplasm increased with increasing length of exposure time in regimen B females dosed for up to 12 months. The incidences in regimen A 100 mg/kg females and in regimen B females dosed for 6, 12, or 24 months (regimen A) exceeded the historical control range (Tables 18 and A3c).

**TABLE 15**
**Incidences of Malignant Lymphoma in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malignant Lymphoma[a] | | | | |
| Overall rate[b] | 9/48 (19%) | 7/48 (15%) | 8/48 (17%) | 15/48 (31%) |
| Adjusted rate[c] | 20.5% | 15.3% | 17.1% | 34.1% |
| Terminal rate[d] | 4/37 (11%) | 4/39 (10%) | 7/43 (16%) | 11/36 (31%) |
| First incidence (days) | 605 | 622 | 722 (T) | 555 |
| Poly-3 test[e] | P=0.0455 | P=0.3571N | P=0.4432N | P=0.1210 |

(T)Terminal sacrifice
[a] Historical incidence for control groups in NCTR studies: 92/374 (24.6%) range 21%-43%
[b] Number of animals with malignant lymphoma per number of animals examined microscopically (vehicle control and 100 mg/kg) or necropsied (25 and 50 mg/kg)
[c] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[d] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[e] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice. A lower incidence in a dose group is indicated by **N**.

**TABLE 16**
**Incidences of Malignant Lymphoma at 2 Years in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 100 mg/kg | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Regimen A) | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 24 Months (Regimen A) |
| Malignant Lymphoma[a] | | | | | |
| Overall rate[b] | 9/48 (19%) | 8/40 (20%) | 13/40 (33%) | 14/40 (35%) | 15/48 (31%) |
| Adjusted rate[c] | 20.5% | 21.6% | 34.8% | 37.0% | 34.1% |
| Terminal rate[d] | 4/37 (11%) | 7/34 (21%) | 10/31 (32%) | 13/33 (39%) | 11/36 (31%) |
| First incidence (days) | 605 | 747 | 471 | 694 | 555 |
| Poly-3 test[e] | P=0.0834 | P=0.5614 | P=0.1156 | P=0.0780 | P=0.1210 |

[a] Historical incidence for control groups in NCTR studies: 92/374 (24.6%), range 21%-43%
[b] Number of animals with malignant lymphoma per number of animals examined microscopically
[c] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[d] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[e] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice.

**TABLE 17**
**Incidences of Malignant Lymphoma at 2 Years in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malignant Lymphoma[a] | | | | |
| Overall rate[b] | 8/48 (17%) | 16/48 (33%) | 6/48 (13%) | 16/48 (33%) |
| Adjusted rate[c] | 17.2% | 34.1% | 12.6% | 35.1% |
| Terminal rate[d] | 6/42 (14%) | 12/40 (30%) | 5/45 (11%) | 13/40 (33%) |
| First incidence (days) | 562 | 604 | 718 | 543 |
| Poly-3 test[e] | P=0.1250 | P=0.0488 | P=0.3714N | P=0.0404 |

[a] Historical incidence for untreated control groups in NCTR studies: 92/374 (24.6%), range 21%-43%
[b] Number of animals with malignant lymphoma per number of animals examined microscopically (vehicle control and 50 mg/kg) or necropsied (10 and 25 mg/kg)
[c] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[d] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[e] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice. A lower incidence in a dose group is indicated by **N**.

**TABLE 18**
**Incidences of Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma of the Lung at 2 Years in Regimens A and B Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| **Regimen A** | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma[a] | | | | |
| Overall rate[b] | 1/48 (2%) | 1/48 (2%) | 2/48 (4%) | 4/48 (8%) |
| Adjusted rate[c] | 2.3% | 2.2% | 4.3% | 9.4% |
| Terminal rate[d] | 1/37 (3%) | 1/39 (3%) | 2/43 (5%) | 4/36 (11%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test[e] | P=0.0711 | P=0.7508N | P=0.5308 | P=0.1805 |

| | | 100 mg/kg | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regimen B** | **Vehicle Control** | **3 Months** | **6 Months** | **12 Months** | **24 Months** |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma[a] | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/48 (2%) | 2/40 (5%) | 4/40 (10%) | 7/40 (18%) | 4/48 (8%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.3% | 5.4% | 11.0% | 18.6% | 9.4% |
| Terminal rate | 1/37 (3%) | 2/34 (6%) | 4/31 (13%) | 7/33 (21%) | 4/36 (11%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1887 | P=0.4497 | P=0.1309 | P=0.0173 | P=0.1805 |

(T)Terminal sacrifice
[a] Historical incidence for control groups in NCTR studies: 14/372 (3.8%), range 2%-6%
[b] Number of animals with neoplasm per number of animals with lung examined microsopically
[c] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[d] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[e] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice. A lower incidence in a dose group is indicated by **N**.

*Liver:* A dose-related and significant increase in liver weights occurred in regimen A 100 mg/kg females (Table G1). A time-related increase in absolute liver weights occurred in regimen B; the increases were significant at 3 and 6 months and were accompanied by the significant increases in body weights (Table G2). Relative liver weights in regimen B and liver weights in regimens C, D, and E were unchanged compared to the vehicle controls (Tables G2 and G3). In regimen A, the combined incidence of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma varied between 4% and 6% (Tables 19 and A2). Female mice in regimen B dosed with 100 mg/kg chloral hydrate for 3, 6, or 12 months had a combined incidence of 3% to 10% (Tables 19 and B2). Female mice given a single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg at 28 (regimen C) or 15 (regimen D) days of age had a combined incidence of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma of 2% to 13% (Tables 19, C2, and D2). The combined incidence in regimen E male mice given a single dose of 0, 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg at 15 days of age varied from 35% to 50% (Tables 19 and E2); the incidence of hepatocellular adenoma in 10 mg/kg males was significantly less than that in the vehicle controls. The combined incidences of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma in female mice did not exceed the historical control range (Tables 19 and A3d). The combined incidences of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma in male mice exceeded the historical control range [89/374 (23.8%), range 19%-28%]; however, there were no significant dose-related trends in the incidences of hepatocellular neoplasms or any increased incidences of nonneoplastic lesions related to chloral hydrate administration in male or female mice.

### *Tumor Mutation Analyses*

DNA was isolated from all 17 liver tumors from female mice in regimen A and from regimen B mice dosed for 3, 6, or 12 months. Four mutations were detected: two in H-*ras* exon 1 (one in an adenoma from the 50 mg/kg group in regimen A, the other in a carcinoma from the vehicle control group) and two in β-catenin exon 2 (one in a carcinoma from the 100 mg/kg group sacrificed at 6 months, the other in a carcinoma from the vehicle control group).

## GENETIC TOXICOLOGY

Chloral hydrate gave positive responses in both *in vitro* and *in vivo* mutagenicity assays. It induced mutations in *Salmonella typhimurium* strain TA100 at concentrations greater than or equal to 1,000 µg/plate, with and without liver S9 activation enzymes; an equivocal response was obtained in *S. typhimurium* strain TA98 in the absence of S9; and no mutagenicity was detected with strain TA1535 or TA1537, with or without S9 (Table F1; Haworth *et al.*, 1983). In addition to gene mutations in bacterial cells, chloral hydrate was shown to produce chromosomal damage in mammalian cells. It induced significant increases in sister chromatid exchanges (Table F2) and chromosomal aberrations (Table F3) in cultured Chinese hamster ovary cells, with and without S9. Concentrations of 1,000 µg/mL or higher were required to induce a significant increase in chromosomal aberrations; SCEs were induced at somewhat lower concentrations, particularly in the absence of S9. Results of sex-linked recessive lethal (SLRL) tests in *Drosophila melanogaster* were inconclusive (Table F4; Yoon *et al.*, 1985). Chloral hydrate, administered by feeding in 5% sucrose, produced only a small increase in SLRL mutations in the germ cells of male flies; this result was considered inconclusive. A second SLRL assay that used injection as the route of administration gave negative results.

An *in vivo* mammalian mutagenicity study, a mouse bone marrow micronucleus test, was performed with chloral hydrate (Table F5). In this test, male $B6C3F_1$ mice injected with 125 to 500 mg/kg showed a significant dose-related trend in the frequency of micronucleated erythrocytes in bone marrow sampled 24 hours after treatment. Thus, chloral hydrate gave positive responses in both *in vivo* and *in vitro* assays for chromosomal damage.

**TABLE 19**
**Incidences of Hepatocellular Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimens A, B, C, and D Female Mice and in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| **Regimen A (2 years)** | **Vehicle Control** | **25 mg/kg** | **50 mg/kg** | **100 mg/kg** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number Examined Microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma[a] | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 3 (6%) | 2 (4%) |
| Hepatocellular Carcinoma | 1 (2%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma[b] | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) | 3 (6%) | 3 (6%) |

| **Regimen B (2 years)[c]** | **100 mg/kg** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **3 Months** | **6 Months** | **12 Months** | **24 Months** |
| Number Examined Microscopically | 40 | 40 | 40 | 48 |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (4%) |
| Hepatocellular Carcinoma | 0 (0%) | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma[b] | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) | 4 (10%) | 3 (6%) |

| | **Vehicle Control** | **10 mg/kg** | **25 mg/kg** | **50 mg/kg** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regimen C (single dose on postnatal day 28)** | | | | |
| Number Examined Microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma | 3 (6%) | 3 (6%) | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) |
| Hepatocellular Carcinoma | 3 (6%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma[b] | 6 (13%) | 3 (6%) | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) |
| **Regimen D (single dose on postnatal day 15)** | | | | |
| Number Examined Microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hepatocellular Carcinoma | 0 (0%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma[b] | 1 (2%) | 3 (6%) | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) |
| **Regimen E (single dose on postnatal day 15)** | | | | |
| Number Examined Microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma | 18 (38%) | 8* (17%) | 12 (25%) | 11 (23%) |
| Hepatocellular Carcinoma | 10 (21%) | 10 (21%) | 6 (13%) | 12 (25%) |
| Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma[d] | 24 (50%) | 17 (35%) | 18 (38%) | 21 (44%) |

* Significantly different (P 0.05) from the vehicle control group by the Poly-3 test
[a] Number of animals with neoplasm; overall rate percent is given in parentheses.
[b] Historical incidence for control groups in NCTR studies: 20/371 (5.4%), range 0%-11%
[c] For statistical comparisons, regimen B groups were compared to regimen A vehicle controls.
[d] Historical incidence for control groups in NCTR studies: 89/374 (23.8%), range 19%-28%

# DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Concern about potential chloral hydrate toxicity arose following a report of the induction of liver neoplasms in male $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed to chloral hydrate for 2 years in drinking water (Daniel *et al*., 1992a). In addition, a limited study reported liver tumorigenicity of chloral hydrate in 15-day-old male $B6C3F_1$ mice given a single dose of chloral hydrate by gavage (Rijhsinghani *et al*., 1986). Due to the use of chloral hydrate in pediatric medicine, the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research of the Food and Drug Administration requested additional studies to ascertain the risk associated with the drug.

In the current study, five dose regimens were used to assess the effect of the animal's age and the duration of dosing on the tumorigenicity of chloral hydrate. This study was restricted to $B6C3F_1$ mice because ongoing U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) tumorigenicity bioassays in rats suggested that rats were not susceptible (DeAngelo, personal communication, 1994). This suggested species difference has subsequently been supported (DeAngelo and George, 1995; Leuschner and Beuscher, 1998, George *et al.*, 2000). Female $B6C3F_1$ mice were chosen for regimens A, B, C, and D because female $B6C3F_1$ mice appear to be more sensitive than male $B6C3F_1$ mice to the chemical induction of neoplasms during chronic dosing (Haseman *et al*., 1984). In addition, female $B6C3F_1$ mice have a lower spontaneous liver neoplasm incidence than male $B6C3F_1$ mice (Ward *et al*., 1979; Haseman *et al*., 1985; Tamano *et al*., 1988; Chandra and Frith, 1992; Haseman *et al*., 1998), which allows hepato-carcinogenicity of low doses to be detected more readily. Furthermore, the data obtained would complement results for male $B6C3F_1$ mice reported by the EPA (Daniel *et al*., 1992a; George *et al.*, 2000) and a companion NTP study being conducted at the NCTR (NTP, 2002). When mice are dosed with carcinogens only during infancy, males are more sensitive than females to neoplasm induction (Wislocki *et al*., 1986; Fujii, 1991; Flammang *et al*., 1997; Fu *et al*., 1998, 2000). Because the data of Rijhsinghani *et al*. (1986) suggested that preweanling male $B6C3F_1$ mice may be unusually sensitive to the neoplastic effects of chloral hydrate, regimen E in the current study was modeled after their investigation.

In the present study, significant dose-related increases in the incidence of liver neoplasms did not occur in any of the dose regimens. Likewise, none of the doses caused significant increases in the incidence of liver neoplasms when compared to their respective vehicle controls. In female mice treated with chloral hydrate, the combined incidences of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma varied from 3% to 10%. This range is lower than the mean spontaneous incidence (23.6%, range 6%-56%) reported for control (feed studies) female $B6C3F_1$ mice given NIH-07 diet (Haseman *et al.*, 1998); however, in studies conducted at the NCTR in female $B6C3F_1$ mice, the incidence of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined) in control groups has averaged 5.4% (range 0%-11%).

Spontaneous liver neoplasms in male and female $B6C3F_1$ mice are associated with H-*ras* mutations at codon 61, with the majority being CAA to AAA, CAA to CGA, and CAA to CTA (Richardson *et al*., 1992). The microsomal metabolism of chloral hydrate has been shown to cause lipid peroxidation (Ni *et al*., 1994, 1996) and the formation of a DNA adduct from the reaction of malondialdehyde with deoxyguanosine (Ni *et al*., 1995). Should this occur *in vivo*, the hepatic neoplasms induced by chloral hydrate could have a different pattern of H-*ras* mutations than that observed in neoplasms from control mice. This possibility was examined by screening the hepatocellular adenomas and carcinomas for H-*ras* mutations with denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis. Of the 17 neoplasms assayed from regimens A and B in the present study, only two mutations were detected; this number was insufficient for statistical comparison. The spontaneous mutation frequency for H-*ras* in $B6C3F_1$ mice has ranged from 40% to 80% (Richardson *et al.*, 1992); however, in the

$B6C3F_1$ mice from the NCTR colony, the frequency appears to be much lower (approximately 15%; Von Tungeln *et al.*, 1999), as was observed in the present study.

Mutations in the β-catenin gene are increased in hepatocellular neoplasms induced by certain chemicals (Devereaux *et al*., 1999; Ogawa *et al*., 1999). Accordingly, liver neoplasms in mice from regimens A and B were also assessed for β-catenin mutations. As with H-*ras*, only two mutations were detected; this limited number did not permit statistical comparison. Liver neoplasms were also screened for K-*ras* and *p53* mutations, but none were detected.

The incidences of liver neoplasms in $B6C3F_1$ mice correlated with body weight when the mice were examined at 1 year of age (Seilkop, 1995; Haseman *et al*., 1997). Had the body weights of dosed mice been suppressed in the present study, a hepatocarcinogenic effect of chloral hydrate could have been masked. Comparisons of body weights at 1 year indicated no significant differences; thus, the failure to induce liver neoplasms was not a consequence of decreased body weight gains.

The hepatocellular neoplasm incidences in regimen E males were considerably greater than the incidences in females in regimens A, B, C, and D, which is consistent with data from previous studies (Ward *et al*., 1979; Haseman *et al*., 1985; Tamano *et al*., 1988; Chandra and Frith, 1992; Haseman *et al*., 1998). The combined incidences of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma in regimen E varied from 35% to 50%; these incidences are similar to the mean spontaneous incidence (42.2%, range 10%-68%) reported for control (feed studies) male $B6C3F_1$ mice given NIH-07 feed (Haseman *et al*., 1998); however, they exceed the mean spontaneous incidence (23.8%, range 19%-28%) of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined) in control groups in other NCTR studies using male $B6C3F_1$ mice. Compared to those observed in previous NCTR studies, the increased incidences of hepatocellular neoplasms in regimen E males in the present study may be due to stress resulting from mice being dosed by gavage at an early age. In rats, stress was reported to increase hepatocellular carcinogenesis (Laconi *et al.*, 2000). In the companion study in which male $B6C3F_1$ mice were administered chloral hydrate by gavage for 2 years, the spontaneous liver neoplasm incidence was 33%, while the incidence in treated mice ranged from 46% to 52% (NTP, 2002).

The incidence of hepatocellular neoplasms in neonatally dosed mice is typically assessed 1 year after treatment to avoid complications from the increases in the incidences of spontaneous neoplasms that occur during the second year (Flammang *et al*., 1997; Fu *et al*., 1998, 2000). Because regimen E males were held for 2 years after they were dosed, neoplasm induction by chloral hydrate could have been masked by an increase in the incidence of spontaneous neoplasms during the second year. In other studies conducted at the NCTR, male $B6C3F_1$ mice were treated intraperitoneally with total doses of 2,000 (30 mg/kg) or 5,000 (75 mg/kg) nmol chloral hydrate, with one-third of the dose given on day 8 and two-thirds on day 15 (Von Tungeln *et al*., 1997; Von Tungeln, personal communication, 2000). One year after dosing, no significant increases in the incidences of liver neoplasms occurred compared to the vehicle controls. Therefore, under the dosing conditions used in the present study, chloral hydrate did not induce hepatocellular neoplasms in male or female $B6C3F_1$ mice.

The results from this study of the hepatocarcinogenicity of chloral hydrate in $B6C3F_1$ mice differ from previous reports. Daniel *et al.* (1992a) reported a 71% incidence of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined) in male $B6C3F_1$ mice that were exposed daily to 166 mg/kg chloral hydrate in the drinking water for 2 years compared to a 15% incidence in the controls. This difference might be attributed to the greater dose (166 mg/kg per day) compared to a maximum dose of 100 mg/kg per day in the present study. In addition, the mice in Daniel *et al.* (1992a) were exposed to chloral hydrate daily in the drinking water, but in the present study, the mice were never dosed more than 5 days per week by gavage. One unusual feature of the Daniel *et al.* (1992a) bioassay was the low incidence of hepatocellular tumors in the control group (15%), a value considerably lower than the mean spontaneous incidence reported for control (feed studies) male $B6C3F_1$ mice given NIH-07 diet (42.2%, range 10%-68%) (Haseman *et al*., 1998). As noted earlier, the incidences of liver neoplasms in $B6C3F_1$ mice are related to body weights of mice at 1 year of age (Seilkop, 1995; Haseman *et al.*, 1997). Based on the body weights of 1-year-old mice (approximately 40 g) reported by Daniel *et al.* (1992a), the spontaneous hepatocellular tumor incidence should have been approximately 25%, still significantly

different from the value for mice administered chloral hydrate in the present study.

George *et al.* (2000) exposed male B6C3F$_1$ mice to 0, 13.5, 65, or 146.6 mg/kg chloral hydrate per day in the drinking water for 2 years. Compared to the control group, the incidences of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined) were significantly increased in mice exposed to 65 or 146.6 mg/kg; hepatocellular neoplasms were induced at a dose lower than that used in the present study. One potential shortcoming of the results reported by George *et al.* (2000) is the spontaneous hepatocellular tumor incidence, which was 64.3% for adenoma or carcinoma (combined). This percentage is considerably higher than the mean spontaneous incidence in control (feed studies) male B6C3F$_1$ mice given NIH-07 diet (42.2%, range 10%-68%) (Haseman *et al*., 1998). Even more troubling was that in the control group, the incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma occurred to a greater extent (54.8%) than the incidence of hepatocellular adenoma (21.4%). Typically, hepatocellular adenomas occur at a higher incidence than hepatocellular carcinomas; furthermore, the spontaneous incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma in the George *et al.* (2000) bioassay substantially exceeded the historical control range (6%-29%) in male B6C3F$_1$ mice given NIH-07 diet (Haseman *et al.*, 1998).

In a companion study (NTP, 2002), the incidences of hepatocellular adenoma or carcinoma (combined) were significantly increased (46%-52%) in male B6C3F$_1$ mice given doses up to 100 mg/kg chloral hydrate per day by gavage, 5 days per week, for 2 years compared to that in the vehicle controls (33%). Although treatment with chloral hydrate increased the incidence of hepatocellular neoplasms, the magnitude of the increase was not as great as the increase in mice exposed to chloral hydrate in the drinking water (Daniel *et al.*, 1992a; George *et al.*, 2000). The weaker hepatocarcinogenic response was attributed to the differences in the dosing regimen; the 5-day-per-week gavage dosing schedule permitted a 2-day recovery period not available to mice exposed to chloral hydrate in the drinking water. It was proposed that peroxisome proliferation is involved in the tumorigenic response, and that continuous exposure to the drug is required to maintain a proliferative state (NTP, 2002). While plausible, it should be noted that George *et al.* (2000) did not detect peroxisome proliferation, measured by palmitoyl CoA oxidase activity 26 weeks after the initiation of dosing. George *et al.* (2000) did observe an increase in hepatocyte labeling indices after 26 weeks of chloral hydrate administration, but not after 52 or 78 weeks of treatment. In the present study, a decrease in the percentage of hepatocytes in S-phase was detected at 3 months; however, after 6 months of dosing, there were no differences between dosed mice and vehicle controls.

Rijhsinghani *et al.* (1986) reported that a single gavage dose of 10 mg/kg chloral hydrate resulted in a significant induction of hepatic tumors in 15-day-old male B6C3F$_1$ mice. This study was compromised by the small number of animals in the treatment groups (eight to nine mice), and in the present study, the induction of hepatic tumors was unconfirmed even at fivefold greater doses. Likewise, in another chloral hydrate bioassay with neonatal mice, an increase in the incidence of hepatic tumors did not occur (Von Tungeln *et al.*, 1997; Von Tungeln, personal communication, 2000). The spontaneous hepatic tumor incidence in the Rijhsinghani *et al.* (1986) study was 10.5%, which is considerably lower than that in other studies with B6C3F$_1$ mice (42.2%, range 10%-68%) (Haseman *et al.*, 1998). The low spontaneous hepatic tumor incidence coupled with the small number of animals used in the bioassay suggests that the increased incidence in the Rijhsinghani *et al.* (1986) study was due to normal variation in B6C3F$_1$ mice and did not result from chloral hydrate treatment.

Rijhsinghani *et al.* (1986) also reported an increase in the mitotic index of hepatocytes when measured 24 hours after dosing. In the present study, this finding was unconfirmed even at fivefold greater doses. Furthermore, a reanalysis of the Rijhsinghani *et al.* (1986) data suggests that their interpretation may not have been correct (Beland, unpublished). In addition, the purported increase in mitotic index did not occur in a dose-related manner. The results from the previously mentioned bioassays suggest that continuous daily lifetime exposure to chloral hydrate is necessary to obtain a substantial hepatocarcinogenic response in B6C3F$_1$ mice, and that under comparable dosing regimens, males are more sensitive to chloral hydrate exposure than females. This sex-related difference is consistent with data reported by Pereira and Phelps (1996) in which female B6C3F$_1$ mice were initiated with a single dose of *N*-methyl-*N*-nitrosourea and then exposed to 0, 54, 180, or 540 mg/kg trichloroacetic acid in the drinking water daily for 1 year. In the

absence of initiation with *N*-methyl-*N*-nitrosourea, there were no significant increases in the incidences of hepatic adenoma in any dosed group. However, there was an increase in the incidence of carcinoma in 540 mg/kg females. These data suggest that in female $B6C3F_1$ mice, trichloroacetic acid, and by extrapolation chloral hydrate, are hepatic tumor promoters rather than initiators.

Although chloral hydrate treatment did not result in the induction of hepatic neoplasms in the present study, a 12% incidence of pituitary gland pars distalis adenoma occurred in 100 mg/kg females in regimen A; this incidence fell well outside the control range (4.9%, range 0%-6%) observed in previous studies conducted with female $B6C3F_1$ mice at the NCTR. Higher control rates (14%, range 0%-36%) have been reported in untreated control (feed studies) and chamber control (inhalation studies) female $B6C3F_1$ mice given NIH-07 feed in other studies (Haseman *et al*., 1998).

The chronic administration of estrogenic compounds can lead to increased incidences of pituitary gland hyperplasia and adenoma (Neumann, 1991; Liebelt, 1994). The mechanism appears to be a result of estrogen inhibiting the secretion of dopamine from the hypothalamus, which results in an increase in the number of prolactin-producing cells in the anterior pituitary gland. Carcinomas are rarely observed. A similar scenario may be occurring with chloral hydrate. Plasma concentrations of prolactin were significantly decreased in ovariectomized Sprague-Dawley rats administered 17β-estradiol and chloral hydrate when compared to ovariectomized rats dosed with 17β-estradiol alone (Lawson and Gala, 1975). In contrast, when ovariectomized Sprague-Dawley rats were treated with chloral hydrate alone, there was a transient increase in plasma concentrations of prolactin (Lawson and Gala, 1974). These results indicate that chloral hydrate can interfere with the estrogen-induced secretion of prolactin. If a similar response occurs in mice, this presumably would result in decreased concentrations of serum prolactin, which would lead to a feedback stimulus directed at the anterior pituitary gland to increase the production of prolactin to normal levels. Hyperplasia and adenoma could result. A central feature of this mechanism is that it would require the chronic administration of chloral hydrate, which is consistent with the observations from this study. Increased incidences of pituitary gland neoplasms did not occur in $B6C3F_1$ mice from other chloral hydrate bioassays (Rijhsinghani *et al*., 1986; Daniel *et al*., 1992a; George *et al*., 2000; NTP, 2002); however, only males were used in these studies.

The incidence of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma was increased significantly in regimen B 100 mg/kg female mice dosed for 12 months. Lung neoplasms have been reported in male and female $B6C3F_1$ mice exposed to up to 600 ppm trichloroethylene by inhalation for 78 weeks (reviewed by Davidson and Beliles, 1991). Although chloral hydrate is an intermediate in the metabolism of trichloroethylene (Prout *et al*., 1985; Abbas and Fisher, 1997; Greenberg *et al*., 1999), the fact that no increased incidence of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma was observed after 2 years of dosing suggests that the increased incidence observed after 12 months of dosing may not have been due to chloral hydrate treatment. Although the observed incidence (18%) was within the historical range (5.9%, range 0%-24%) for control (feed studies) female $B6C3F_1$ mice given NIH-07 feed in other NTP studies (Haseman *et al*., 1998), it is higher than that observed in other studies conducted at the NCTR in female $B6C3F_1$ mice (3.8%, range 2%-6%). Induction of lung neoplasms has not been reported in other studies conducted with chloral hydrate (Rijhsinghani *et al*., 1986; Daniel *et al*., 1992a; DeAngelo and George, 1995; Leuschner and Beuscher, 1998).

There was a dose-related increase in the incidence of malignant lymphoma in regimen A 100 mg/kg female mice. Likewise, the incidences of malignant lymphoma in 10 and 50 mg/kg female mice in regimen C were significantly greater than that in the vehicle controls. Increased incidences of malignant lymphoma have not been reported in other chloral hydrate tumorigenicity studies (Rijhsinghani *et al*., 1986; Daniel *et al*., 1992a; DeAngelo and George, 1995; Leuschner and Beuscher, 1998; George *et al*., 2000; NTP, 2002); however, increased incidences have been reported in NMRI mice exposed to trichloroethylene by inhalation for 78 weeks (Henschler *et al*., 1980). The mean spontaneous incidence of malignant lymphoma in control (feed studies) female $B6C3F_1$ mice given NIH-07 diet in other NTP studies is 20.9% (range, 6%-42%; Haseman *et al*., 1998). In studies conducted at the NCTR using female $B6C3F_1$ mice, the mean spontaneous incidence of malignant lymphoma in control groups has been 24.6% (range, 21%-43%). The incidences of malignant lymphoma were not

affected by the duration of treatment (e.g., regimen A compared to regimen C) and were within the range of incidences in the historical controls; this suggests that the incidences observed in regimens A and C reflect the normal variation found in female $B6C3F_1$ mice.

## CONCLUSIONS

Under the conditions of this 2-year gavage study, there was *equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity* of chloral hydrate in female $B6C3F_1$ mice treated continuously for two years based on increased incidences of pituitary gland pars distalis adenomas. No increased incidences of neoplasms were seen in female $B6C3F_1$ mice that received a single dose of chloral hydrate at 15 or 28 days of age or in male $B6C3F_1$ mice that received a single dose of chloral hydrate at 15 days of age. No hepatocarcinogenicity was seen under any dosing condition.

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* Explanation of Levels of Evidence of Carcinogenic Activity is on page 9. A summary of the Technical Reports Review Subcommittee comments and the public discussion on this Technical Report appears on page 11.

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# APPENDIX A
# SUMMARY OF LESIONS IN REGIMEN A FEMALE MICE IN THE 2-YEAR GAVAGE STUDY OF CHLORAL HYDRATE

**TABLE A1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Accidental deaths | | | 1 | 1 |
| Moribund | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Natural deaths | 9 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Died last week of study | | 1 | | |
| Terminal sacrifice | 37 | 38 | 43 | 36 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Gallbladder | (46) | (8) | (4) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine large, cecum | (42) | (6) | (3) | (41) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Intestine large, colon | (46) | (9) | (3) | (43) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Intestine large, rectum | (44) | (8) | (3) | (43) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine small | (41) | (7) | (6) | (42) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 1 (17%) | |
| Intestine small, duodenum | (40) | (7) | (4) | (42) |
| Polyp adenomatous | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine small, ileum | (40) | (6) | (3) | (39) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Intestine small, jejunum | (41) | (6) | (5) | (41) |
| Hemangioma | | | 1 (20%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (5%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Liver | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Hepatocellular adenoma | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 3 (6%) | 2 (4%) |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | | 3 (6%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 6 (13%) | 5 (10%) | 1 (2%) | 6 (13%) |
| Mesentery | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (100%) | | | |
| Pancreas | (48) | (8) | (5) | (46) |
| Fibrosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 1 (13%) | | 3 (7%) |
| Salivary glands | (48) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (6%) | | 1 (20%) | 3 (6%) |
| Stomach, forestomach | (47) | (10) | (4) | (45) |
| Papilloma squamous | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Stomach, glandular | (47) | (10) | (4) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Tongue | (48) | (9) | (5) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Papilloma squamous | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Heart | (48) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |

**TABLE A1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (46) | (9) | (5) | (47) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (11%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Adrenal gland, medulla | (46) | (9) | (3) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Pheochromocytoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Islets, pancreatic | (48) | (8) | (5) | (46) |
| Adenoma | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Pituitary gland | (45) | (44) | (47) | (41) |
| Adenoma, pars distalis | | 2 (5%) | | 5 (12%) |
| Adenoma, pars intermedia | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Thyroid gland | (47) | (9) | (5) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| Tissue NOS | (1) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant, fat | 1 (100%) | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Clitoral gland | (43) | (8) | (4) | (43) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 2 (5%) |
| Ovary | (48) | (29) | (21) | (46) |
| Cystadenoma | 1 (2%) | | 1 (5%) | 2 (4%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Luteoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 1 (3%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, periovarian tissue | 1 (2%) | | | 3 (7%) |
| Uterus | (48) | (26) | (29) | (47) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 2 (4%) | 1 (4%) | | 3 (6%) |
| Leiomyoma | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Polyp | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Vagina | (48) | (9) | (5) | (45) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 2 (4%) | | | 4 (9%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Polyp | | | | 2 (4%) |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (47) | (10) | (5) | (47) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (6%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Lymph node | (48) | (13) | (8) | (47) |
| Fibrosarcoma, inguinal | | 1 (8%) | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma, lumbar | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, axillary | | 1 (8%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant, deep cervical | | | 1 (13%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, inguinal | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, lumbar | 2 (4%) | 1 (8%) | 1 (13%) | 2 (4%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, mediastinal | 1 (2%) | 2 (15%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant, renal | 1 (2%) | 1 (8%) | 2 (25%) | 1 (2%) |

**TABLE A1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hematopoietic System** (continued) | | | | |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (47) | (11) | (5) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 4 (9%) | 3 (27%) | 2 (40%) | 6 (13%) |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (46) | (9) | (7) | (44) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (11%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 6 (13%) | 4 (44%) | 2 (29%) | 9 (20%) |
| Spleen | (47) | (14) | (19) | (47) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | 1 (5%) | 2 (4%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 8 (17%) | 6 (43%) | 7 (37%) | 12 (26%) |
| Thymus | (41) | (5) | (5) | (44) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (7%) | 1 (20%) | 2 (40%) | 6 (14%) |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Mammary gland | (44) | (6) | (5) | (44) |
| Adenocarcinoma | | | 1 (20%) | 1 (2%) |
| Adenoma | | 1 (17%) | | |
| Fibrosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Skin | (45) | (10) | (5) | (46) |
| Fibrosarcoma | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Osteosarcoma, metastatic, bone | | 1 (10%) | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Bone | (47) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Osteosarcoma, lumbar, vertebra | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Skeletal muscle | (48) | (11) | (5) | (48) |
| Fibrosarcoma | | 2 (18%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 4 (8%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 4 (8%) | 4 (8%) | 1 (2%) | 9 (19%) |
| Osteosarcoma, metastatic, bone | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Osteosarcoma, metastatic, uncertain primary site | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Trachea | (47) | (9) | (4) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |

**TABLE A1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Harderian gland | (48) | (10) | (6) | (47) |
| Adenoma | 2 (4%) | 1 (10%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Carcinoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | | 1 (17%) | 2 (4%) |
| Lacrimal gland | (41) | (6) | (4) | (40) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (48) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 6 (13%) | 2 (20%) | | 8 (17%) |
| Urinary bladder | (47) | (10) | (5) | (43) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (6%) | | | 3 (7%) |
| **Neoplasm Summary** | | | | |
| Total animals with primary neoplasms[b] | 21 | 18 | 17 | 33 |
| Total primary neoplasms | 102 | 49 | 32 | 144 |
| Total animals with benign neoplasms | 8 | 6 | 8 | 16 |
| Total benign neoplasms | 10 | 7 | 8 | 21 |
| Total animals with malignant neoplasms | 16 | 12 | 10 | 23 |
| Total malignant neoplasms | 92 | 42 | 24 | 123 |
| Total animals with metastatic neoplasms | | 1 | | 1 |
| Total metastatic neoplasms | | 2 | | 1 |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with neoplasm
[b] Primary neoplasms: all neoplasms except metastatic neoplasms

**TABLE A2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate[a] | 1/48 (2%) | 2/48 (4%) | 3/48 (6%) | 2/48 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate[b] | 2.3% | 4.5% | 6.4% | 4.7% |
| Terminal rate[c] | 1/37 (3%) | 1/39 (3%) | 3/43 (7%) | 2/36 (6%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 752 | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test[d] | P=0.4037 | P=0.5155 | P=0.3379 | P=0.5027 |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 2/48 (4%) | 2/48 (4%) | 3/48 (6%) | 3/48 (6%) |
| Adjusted rate | 4.7% | 4.5% | 6.4% | 7.0% |
| Terminal rate | 2/37 (5%) | 1/39 (3%) | 3/43 (7%) | 3/36 (8%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 752 | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.3708 | P=0.6779N | P=0.5403 | P=0.5035 |
| **Lung: Alveolar/Bronchiolar Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/48 (2%) | 1/48 (2%) | 2/48 (4%) | 4/48 (8%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.3% | 2.2% | 4.3% | 9.4% |
| Terminal rate | 1/37 (3%) | 1/39 (3%) | 2/43 (5%) | 4/36 (11%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0711 | P=0.7508N | P=0.5308 | P=0.1805 |
| **Pituitary Gland (Pars Distalis): Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 0/45 (0%) | 2/44 (5%) | 0/47 (0%) | 5/41 (12%) |
| Adjusted rate | 0.0% | 4.7% | 0.0% | 13.3% |
| Terminal rate | 0/36 (0%) | 1/38 (3%) | 0/42 (0%) | 5/32 (16%) |
| First incidence (days) | —[e] | 700 | —[f] | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0073 | P=0.2473 | — | P=0.0237 |
| **Skin: Fibrosarcoma, Hemangiosarcoma, or Histiocytic Sarcoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/45 (2%) | 1/10 (10%) | 0/5 (0%) | 4/46 (9%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.4% | 14.9% | 0.0% | 9.6% |
| Terminal rate | 1/37 (3%) | 0/1 (0%) | 0/0 | 3/36 (8%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 737 | — | 692 |
| Poly-3 test | (NA) | —[g] | —[g] | P=0.1867 |
| **All Organs: Histiocytic Sarcoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 3/48 (6%) | 2/48 (4%) | 0/48 (0%) | 5/48 (10%) |
| Adjusted rate | 7.0% | 4.4% | 0.0% | 11.4% |
| Terminal rate | 2/37 (5%) | 0/39 (0%) | 0/43 (0%) | 2/36 (6%) |
| First incidence (days) | 681 | 638 | — | 567 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.2238 | P=0.4781N | P=0.1046N | P=0.3698 |
| **All Organs: Malignant Lymphoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 9/48 (19%) | 7/48 (15%) | 8/48 (17%) | 15/48 (31%) |
| Adjusted rate | 20.5% | 15.3% | 17.1% | 34.1% |
| Terminal rate | 4/37 (11%) | 4/39 (10%) | 7/43 (16%) | 11/36 (31%) |
| First incidence (days) | 605 | 622 | 722 (T) | 555 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0455 | P=0.3571N | P=0.4432N | P=0.1210 |

**TABLE A2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Organs: Benign Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 8/48 (17%) | 6/48 (13%) | 8/48 (17%) | 16/48 (33%) |
| Adjusted rate | 18.3% | 13.4% | 17.2% | 37.5% |
| Terminal rate | 6/37 (16%) | 4/39 (10%) | 8/43 (19%) | 15/36 (42%) |
| First incidence (days) | 551 | 700 | 757 (T) | 747 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0092 | P=0.3652N | P=0.5505N | P=0.0404 |
| **All Organs: Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 16/48 (33%) | 12/48 (25%) | 10/48 (21%) | 23/48 (48%) |
| Adjusted rate | 36.0% | 25.7% | 21% | 51% |
| Terminal rate | 9/37 (24%) | 6/39 (15%) | 9/43 (21%) | 15/36 (42%) |
| First incidence (days) | 605 | 564 | 722 (T) | 555 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0417 | P=0.2006N | P=0.0948N | P=0.1194 |
| **All Organs: Benign or Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 21/48 (44%) | 18/48 (38%) | 17/48 (35%) | 33/48 (69%) |
| Adjusted rate | 46.6% | 38.3% | 36.4% | 73.0% |
| Terminal rate | 13/37 (35%) | 10/39 (26%) | 16/43 (37%) | 25/36 (69%) |
| First incidence (days) | 551 | 564 | 722 (T) | 555 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0024 | P=0.2774N | P=0.2192N | P=0.0093 |

(T)Terminal sacrifice
(NA)Not applicable
[a] Number of neoplasm-bearing animals/number of animals with tissue examined microscopically
[b] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[c] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[d] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for the differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice. A lower incidence in a dose group is indicated by **N**.
[e] Not applicable; no neoplasms in animal group
[f] Value of statistic cannot be computed.
[g] Tissue was examined microscopically only when it was observed to be abnormal at necropsy; thus, statistical comparisons with the vehicle controls are not appropriate.

**TABLE A3a**
**Historical Incidence of Pituitary Gland Pars Distalis Neoplasms in Control Female B6C3F$_1$/Nctr BR Mice**[a]

| Study | Adenoma or Carcinoma |
|---|---|
| Doxylamine | 2/38 |
| Fumonisin $B_1$ | 0/29 |
| Pyrilamine | 2/45 |
| Sulfamethazine | 10/158 |
| Triprolidine | 1/38 |
| Total (%) | 15/308 (4.9%) |
| Mean ± standard deviation | 3.7% ± 2.5% |
| Range | 0%-6% |

[a] Data as of September 1999. Studies were conducted at the National Center for Toxicological Research in animals given NIH-31 feed.

**TABLE A3b**
**Historical Incidence of Malignant Lymphoma in Control Female B6C3F$_1$/Nctr BR Mice**[a]

| Study | Incidence in Controls |
|---|---|
| Doxylamine | 13/48 |
| Fumonisin $B_1$ | 20/47 |
| Pyrilamine | 10/48 |
| Sulfamethazine | 39/184 |
| Triprolidine | 10/47 |
| Total (%) | 92/374 (24.6%) |
| Mean ± standard deviation | 26.6% ± 9.3% |
| Range | 21%-43% |

[a] Data as of September 1999. Studies were conducted at the National Center for Toxicological Research in animals given NIH-31 feed. Includes data for histiocytic, lymphocytic, mixed, unspecified, or undifferentiated cell type lymphomas

**TABLE A3c**
**Historical Incidence of Alveolar/bronchiolar Neoplasms in Control Female B6C3F$_1$/Nctr BR Mice**[a]

| Study | Incidence in Controls | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Adenoma | Carcinoma | Adenoma or Carcinoma |
| Doxylamine | 3/48 | 0/48 | 3/48 |
| Fumonisin B$_1$ | 2/47 | 0/47 | 2/47 |
| Pyrilamine | 1/48 | 0/48 | 1/48 |
| Sulfamethazine | 5/182 | 1/182 | 6/182 |
| Triprolidine | 3/47 | 2/47 | 5/47 |
| Total (%) | 14/372 (3.8%) | 3/372 (0.8%) | 17/372 (4.6%) |
| Mean ± standard deviation | 4.4% ± 2.0% | 1.0% ± 1.9% | 5.3% ± 3.3% |
| Range | 2%-6% | 0%-4% | 2%-11% |

[a] Data as of September 1999. Studies were conducted at the National Center for Toxicological Research in animals given NIH-31 feed.

**TABLE A3d**
**Historical Incidence of Hepatocellular Neoplasms in Control Female B6C3F$_1$/Nctr BR Mice**[a]

| Study | Incidence in Controls | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Adenoma | Carcinoma | Adenoma or Carcinoma |
| Doxylamine | 0/46 | 0/46 | 0/46 |
| Fumonisin B$_1$ | 5/47 | 0/47 | 5/47 |
| Pyrilamine | 1/47 | 0/47 | 1/47 |
| Sulfamethazine | 8/184 | 2/184 | 10/184 |
| Triprolidine | 2/47 | 2/47 | 4/47 |
| Total (%) | 16/371 (4.3%) | 4/371 (1.1%) | 20/371 (5.4%) |
| Mean ± standard deviation | 4.3% ± 4.0% | 1.1% ± 1.9% | 5.3% ± 4.4% |
| Range | 0%-11% | 0%-4% | 0%-11% |

[a] Data as of September 1999. Studies were conducted at the National Center for Toxicological Research in animals given NIH-31 feed.

**TABLE A4**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**[a]

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Accidental deaths | | | 1 | 1 |
| Moribund | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Natural deaths | 9 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Died last week of study | | 1 | | |
| Terminal sacrifice | 37 | 38 | 43 | 36 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Esophagus | (47) | (9) | (4) | (44) |
| Hyperkeratosis | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Ulcer | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Gallbladder | (46) | (8) | (4) | (47) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 4 (9%) | | | 4 (9%) |
| Intestine large, cecum | (42) | (6) | (3) | (41) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 5 (12%) | | | 4 (10%) |
| Intestine large, rectum | (44) | (8) | (3) | (43) |
| Erosion | 2 (5%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine small, duodenum | (40) | (7) | (4) | (42) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine small, ileum | (40) | (6) | (3) | (39) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 2 (5%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Intestine small, jejunum | (41) | (6) | (5) | (41) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Liver | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Angiectasis | | 2 (4%) | | |
| Basophilic focus | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) |
| Clear cell focus | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Congestion | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Cyst, bile duct | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Degeneration | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Eosinophilic focus | | 1 (2%) | 4 (8%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 3 (6%) | 13 (27%) | 16 (33%) | 4 (8%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 33 (69%) | 35 (73%) | 40 (83%) | 36 (75%) |
| Inflammation | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Mineralization | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Necrosis | 32 (67%) | 35 (73%) | 31 (65%) | 32 (67%) |
| Necrosis, coagulative | 1 (2%) | | 2 (4%) | |
| Regeneration | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Tension lipoidosis | 17 (35%) | 13 (27%) | 16 (33%) | 16 (33%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 26 (54%) | 36 (75%) | 30 (63%) | 23 (48%) |
| Mesentery | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Necrosis, fat | | 1 (100%) | 1 (100%) | 1 (100%) |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with lesion

**TABLE A4**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alimentary System** (continued) | | | | |
| Pancreas | (48) | (8) | (5) | (46) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | 1 (13%) | | |
| Ectasia, duct | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Focal cellular change | 2 (4%) | | 2 (40%) | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 26 (54%) | 3 (38%) | 2 (40%) | 19 (41%) |
| Polyarteritis | | | 1 (20%) | |
| Salivary glands | (48) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Atrophy | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Hyperplasia, duct | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 38 (79%) | 6 (60%) | 4 (80%) | 41 (85%) |
| Polyarteritis | | | 1 (20%) | |
| Stomach, forestomach | (47) | (10) | (4) | (45) |
| Hyperkeratosis | | 3 (30%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Ulcer | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Stomach, glandular | (47) | (10) | (4) | (46) |
| Crystals | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Cyst | 2 (4%) | | 1 (25%) | 3 (7%) |
| Degeneration, hyaline | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Mineralization | | 1 (10%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Tongue | (48) | (9) | (5) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, mast cell | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | 1 (11%) | | |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | 1 (20%) | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Blood vessel, aorta | (42) | (8) | (5) | (45) |
| Mineralization | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Heart | (48) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | 1 (10%) | | |
| Dilatation | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland | (46) | (9) | (5) | (47) |
| Accessory adrenal cortical nodule | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (46) | (9) | (5) | (47) |
| Ectopic tissue | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, spindle cell | 43 (93%) | 6 (67%) | 2 (40%) | 44 (94%) |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Adrenal gland, medulla | (46) | (9) | (3) | (46) |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Islets, pancreatic | (48) | (8) | (5) | (46) |
| Hyperplasia | | | 1 (20%) | 1 (2%) |

**TABLE A4**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Endocrine System** (continued) | | | | |
| Parathyroid gland | (38) | (9) | (3) | (40) |
| Cyst | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Ectopic thymus | 1 (3%) | | | 2 (5%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (3%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 1 (3%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Pituitary gland | (45) | (44) | (47) | (41) |
| Angiectasis | | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) |
| Degeneration, cystic, pars distalis | | 2 (5%) | 1 (2%) | |
| Hemorrhage | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, pars distalis | 4 (9%) | 6 (14%) | 4 (9%) | 9 (22%) |
| Thyroid gland | (47) | (9) | (5) | (48) |
| Crystals | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Cyst, follicle | | 1 (11%) | | |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | 1 (11%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Ectopic thymus | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, follicular cell | | 1 (11%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 4 (9%) | | | |
| Polyarteritis | | | 1 (20%) | |
| Ultimobranchial cyst | 11 (23%) | 2 (22%) | 1 (20%) | 10 (21%) |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Clitoral gland | (43) | (8) | (4) | (43) |
| Atrophy | 40 (93%) | 6 (75%) | 4 (100%) | 38 (88%) |
| Ovary | (48) | (29) | (21) | (46) |
| Atrophy | 39 (81%) | 7 (24%) | 1 (5%) | 35 (76%) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Cyst | 10 (21%) | 15 (52%) | 13 (62%) | 14 (30%) |
| Cyst, periovarian tissue | 16 (33%) | 5 (17%) | 4 (19%) | 15 (33%) |
| Hematocyst | 7 (15%) | 3 (10%) | 2 (10%) | 3 (7%) |
| Hyperplasia, adenomatous | 2 (4%) | | 1 (5%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, tubular | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 5 (10%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Mineralization | | 1 (3%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Polyarteritis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Uterus | (48) | (26) | (29) | (47) |
| Angiectasis | 1 (2%) | | 1 (3%) | 1 (2%) |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 5 (19%) | 3 (10%) | 2 (4%) |
| Dilatation | 2 (4%) | 2 (8%) | 2 (7%) | |
| Fibrosis | 1 (2%) | 1 (4%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, cystic, endometrium | 37 (77%) | 16 (62%) | 23 (79%) | 37 (79%) |
| Hypertrophy, myometrium | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (4%) | | |
| Metaplasia, squamous | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Prolapse | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Vagina | (48) | (9) | (5) | (45) |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 4 (44%) | 2 (40%) | 3 (7%) |
| Dysplasia | 1 (2%) | 1 (11%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 3 (6%) | | | 2 (4%) |

**TABLE A4**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (47) | (10) | (5) | (47) |
| Hyperplasia | 3 (6%) | 5 (50%) | | 6 (13%) |
| Lymph node | (48) | (13) | (8) | (47) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation, inguinal | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hemorrhage, inguinal | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, inguinal | | | 1 (13%) | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, thoracic | | | 1 (13%) | |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic, inguinal | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (47) | (11) | (5) | (46) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hemorrhage | 3 (6%) | 3 (27%) | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 7 (15%) | 1 (9%) | 1 (20%) | 9 (20%) |
| Hyperplasia, plasma cell | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | | 1 (9%) | | |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (46) | (9) | (7) | (44) |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 2 (22%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hemorrhage | 4 (9%) | | 1 (14%) | 2 (5%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 2 (4%) | 1 (11%) | 2 (29%) | 2 (5%) |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Polyarteritis, artery | | | 1 (14%) | |
| Spleen | (47) | (14) | (19) | (47) |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 2 (14%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Congestion | | 1 (7%) | | 3 (6%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 4 (9%) | 3 (21%) | 5 (26%) | 9 (19%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 13 (28%) | 4 (29%) | 5 (26%) | 11 (23%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, plasma cell | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Thymus | (41) | (5) | (5) | (44) |
| Atrophy, cortex | 30 (73%) | 3 (60%) | 3 (60%) | 34 (77%) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Cyst | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Ectopic parathyroid gland | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, medulla | 14 (34%) | 1 (20%) | | 17 (39%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (20%) | | |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Mammary gland | (44) | (6) | (5) | (44) |
| Hyperplasia | 1 (2%) | 1 (17%) | | 7 (16%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lactation | 4 (9%) | 1 (17%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Skin | (45) | (10) | (5) | (46) |
| Edema | | 1 (10%) | | |

**TABLE A4**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Bone, femur | (47) | (10) | (5) | (47) |
| Degeneration, cartilage | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy | 18 (38%) | | | 10 (21%) |
| Polyarteritis | | | 1 (20%) | |
| Bone, sternum | (47) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy, multifocal | 36 (77%) | 3 (30%) | | 33 (69%) |
| Skeletal muscle | (48) | (11) | (5) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | 1 (9%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebellum | (48) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (48) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Mineralization, multifocal, thalamus | 28 (58%) | 3 (30%) | 1 (20%) | 22 (46%) |
| Polyarteritis | | | 1 (20%) | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Spinal cord, thoracic | (48) | (10) | (5) | (47) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Developmental malformation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Larynx | (44) | (5) | (1) | (43) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | 1 (20%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Lung | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Foreign body | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hemorrhage | 2 (4%) | | 1 (2%) | |
| Hyperplasia, alveolar epithelium | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, alveolus | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 37 (77%) | 24 (50%) | 29 (60%) | 29 (60%) |
| Inflammation | 4 (8%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Leukocytosis | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Mineralization | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | |
| Nose | (47) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Cyst, nasolacrimal duct | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Cytoplasmic alteration, respiratory epithelium | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic, nasolacrimal duct | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration, glands | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Mineralization, nasolacrimal duct | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Trachea | (47) | (9) | (4) | (46) |
| Ectasia, glands | | | 1 (25%) | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | 1 (11%) | | |

**TABLE A4**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Eye | (41) | (4) | (5) | (40) |
| Degeneration, retina | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Harderian gland | (48) | (10) | (6) | (47) |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 18 (38%) | | | 12 (26%) |
| Inflammation | | | 1 (17%) | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lacrimal gland | (41) | (6) | (4) | (40) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | | | 3 (8%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 25 (61%) | 3 (50%) | 3 (75%) | 20 (50%) |
| Zymbal's gland | (43) | (6) | (3) | (40) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (48) | (10) | (5) | (48) |
| Accumulation hyaline droplet | | 3 (30%) | 1 (20%) | 2 (4%) |
| Amyloid deposition, glomerulus | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Cyst, renal tubule | 14 (29%) | 2 (20%) | 4 (80%) | 17 (35%) |
| Glomerulosclerosis | | | 1 (20%) | |
| Hydronephrosis | | | 1 (20%) | |
| Hydronephrosis, bilateral | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 39 (81%) | 5 (50%) | 4 (80%) | 38 (79%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Mineralization | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Necrosis, renal tubule | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Nephropathy | 3 (6%) | 1 (10%) | | |
| Pigmentation, renal tubule | | | 1 (20%) | 1 (2%) |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | 1 (20%) | |
| Urinary bladder | (47) | (10) | (5) | (43) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 38 (81%) | 6 (60%) | 5 (100%) | 35 (81%) |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | 1 (20%) | |

# APPENDIX B
# SUMMARY OF LESIONS IN REGIMEN B FEMALE MICE IN THE 2-YEAR GAVAGE STUDY OF CHLORAL HYDRATE

**TABLE B1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| | Vehicle Control[b] | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 72 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| ***3-Month interim evaluation*** | 8 | 8 | | |
| ***6-Month interim evaluation*** | 8 | | 8 | |
| ***12-Month interim evaluation*** | 8 | | | 8 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Moribund | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Natural deaths | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Terminal sacrifice | 37 | 34 | 31 | 33 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 72 | 48 | 48 | 48 |

## *Systems Examined at 3 Months with No Neoplasms Observed*

**Alimentary System**
**Cardiovascular System**
**Endocrine System**
**General Body System**
**Genital System**
**Hematopoietic System**
**Integumentary System**
**Musculoskeletal System**
**Nervous System**
**Respiratory System**
**Special Senses System**
**Urinary System**

## *6-Month Interim Evaluation*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Respiratory System** | | | |
| Lung | (8) | | (8) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma | 1 (13%) | | |

### *Systems Examined with No Neoplasms Observed*

**Alimentary System**
**Cardiovascular System**
**Endocrine System**
**General Body System**
**Genital System**
**Hematopoietic System**
**Integumentary System**
**Musculoskeletal System**
**Nervous System**
**Special Senses System**
**Urinary System**

**TABLE B1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***12-Month Interim Evaluation*** | | | | |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Mesentery | (1) | | | |
| Yolk sac carcinoma, metastatic, ovary | 1 (100%) | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Ovary | (8) | | | (7) |
| Yolk sac carcinoma | 1 (13%) | | | |
| ***Systems Examined with No Neoplasms Observed*** | | | | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| ***2-Year Study*** | | | | |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Esophagus | (47) | (36) | (40) | (38) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Gallbladder | (46) | (37) | (36) | (36) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 2 (5%) | | |
| Intestine large, cecum | (42) | (37) | (37) | (32) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 2 (5%) | | |
| Intestine large, colon | (46) | (37) | (37) | (34) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | | 1 (3%) | |
| Intestine small, jejunum | (41) | (37) | (37) | (32) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (5%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Liver | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hepatocellular adenoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma | 1 (2%) | | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 6 (13%) | 6 (15%) | 7 (18%) | 8 (20%) |
| Mesentery | (1) | (1) | (2) | |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | | 1 (50%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (100%) | | | |
| Pancreas | (48) | (40) | (39) | (37) |
| Fibrosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | | 2 (5%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | 5 (13%) | 1 (3%) |

**TABLE B1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Alimentary System** (continued) | | | | |
| Salivary glands | (48) | (40) | (40) | (39) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (6%) | 3 (8%) | 3 (8%) | 2 (5%) |
| Tongue | (48) | (39) | (39) | (40) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Papilloma squamous | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Heart | (48) | (40) | (40) | (39) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | 1 (3%) | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (46) | (40) | (37) | (37) |
| Adenoma, spindle cell | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Adrenal gland, medulla | (46) | (40) | (37) | (37) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Pheochromocytoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Islets, pancreatic | (48) | (40) | (37) | (38) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Parathyroid gland | (38) | (31) | (33) | (36) |
| Adenoma | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Pituitary gland | (45) | (36) | (36) | (33) |
| Adenoma, pars distalis | | 3 (8%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Adenoma, pars intermedia | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Thyroid gland | (47) | (40) | (40) | (39) |
| Adenoma, follicular cell | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| Tissue NOS | (1) | | (1) | |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | | 1 (100%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, fat | 1 (100%) | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Clitoral gland | (43) | (37) | (33) | (33) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Ovary | (48) | (40) | (39) | (38) |
| Cystadenoma | 1 (2%) | | 2 (5%) | |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, periovarian tissue, skin | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Luteoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 4 (10%) | 2 (5%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, periovarian tissue | 1 (2%) | | 4 (10%) | 3 (8%) |
| Teratoma benign | | 1 (3%) | | 1 (3%) |

**TABLE B1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Genital System** (continued) | | | | |
| Uterus | (48) | (40) | (40) | (39) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Polyp | 1 (2%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Sarcoma stromal | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Vagina | (48) | (38) | (40) | (37) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 2 (4%) | 1 (3%) | | 2 (5%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (47) | (39) | (40) | (38) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (6%) | 3 (8%) | 2 (5%) | |
| Lymph node | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma, lumbar | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, axillary | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, lumbar | 2 (4%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, mediastinal | 1 (2%) | | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, renal | 1 (2%) | | 3 (8%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, thoracic | | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Squamous cell carcinoma, metastatic, lumbar, skin | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (47) | (40) | (39) | (39) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 4 (9%) | 4 (10%) | 6 (15%) | 7 (18%) |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (46) | (40) | (38) | (39) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 6 (13%) | 6 (15%) | 6 (16%) | 8 (21%) |
| Spleen | (47) | (40) | (39) | (39) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 8 (17%) | 7 (18%) | 11 (28%) | 8 (21%) |
| Thymus | (41) | (33) | (31) | (30) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (7%) | 4 (12%) | 5 (16%) | 5 (17%) |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Mammary gland | (44) | (36) | (38) | (36) |
| Adenoacanthoma | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Adenocarcinoma | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Fibrosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | 2 (5%) | |

**TABLE B1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Integumentary System** (continued) | | | | |
| Skin | (45) | (39) | (39) | (38) |
| Fibrosarcoma | | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) | |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | 2 (5%) | 1 (3%) |
| Squamous cell carcinoma | | | 1 (3%) | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Skeletal muscle | (48) | (39) | (40) | (39) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) | |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebellum | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 2 (5%) | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Peripheral nerve | (48) | (38) | (39) | (38) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (3%) | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Adenoacanthoma, metastatic, mammary gland | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Adenocarcinoma, metastatic, mammary gland | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma | 1 (2%) | 2 (5%) | 4 (10%) | 7 (18%) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar carcinoma | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 4 (8%) | 3 (8%) | 4 (10%) | 8 (20%) |
| Squamous cell carcinoma, metastatic, skin | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Nose | (47) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | 1 (3%) | | |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Eye | (41) | (38) | (34) | (35) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma, retrobulbar | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Harderian gland | (48) | (38) | (38) | (38) |
| Adenoma | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) | 3 (8%) |
| Carcinoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Lacrimal gland | (41) | (33) | (33) | (32) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 2 (6%) | 2 (6%) | 2 (6%) |
| Zymbal's gland | (43) | (38) | (36) | (36) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 1 (3%) | |

**TABLE B1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (48) | (40) | (39) | (38) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 6 (13%) | 6 (15%) | 7 (18%) | 5 (13%) |
| Urinary bladder | (47) | (37) | (39) | (36) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (36%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) | 3 (8%) |
| **Neoplasm Summary** | | | | |
| Total animals with primary neoplasms[c] | | | | |
| 6-Month interim evaluation | 1 | | | |
| 2-Year study | 21 | 19 | 25 | 28 |
| Total primary neoplasms | | | | |
| 6-Month interim evaluation | 1 | | | |
| 2-Year study | 102 | 83 | 113 | 93 |
| Total animals with benign neoplasms | | | | |
| 6-Month interim evaluation | 1 | | | |
| 2-Year study | 8 | 11 | 13 | 13 |
| Total benign neoplasms | | | | |
| 6-Month interim evaluation | 1 | | | |
| 2-Year study | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Total animals with malignant neoplasms | | | | |
| 12-Month interim evaluation | 1 | | | |
| 2-Year study | 16 | 13 | 19 | 21 |
| Total malignant neoplasms | | | | |
| 12-Month interim evaluation | 1 | | | |
| 2-Year study | 92 | 71 | 100 | 79 |
| Total animals with metastatic neoplasms | | | | |
| 12-Month interim evaluation | 1 | | | |
| 2-Year study | | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Total metastatic neoplasms | | | | |
| 12-Month interim evaluation | 1 | | | |
| 2-Year study | | 3 | 14 | 1 |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with neoplasm
[b] Forty-eight mice served as vehicle controls for regimens A and B; the remaining 24 mice were designated for regimen B interim evaluations.
[c] Primary neoplasms: all neoplasms except metastatic neoplasms

**TABLE B2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control (Regimen A) | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 2 Years (Regimen A) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Harderian Gland: Adenoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate[a] | 2/48 (4%) | 2/38 (5%) | 2/38 (5%) | 3/38 (8%) | 2/47 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate[b] | 4.7% | 5.6% | 5.8% | 8.3% | 4.8% |
| Terminal rate[c] | 2/37 (5%) | 2/33 (6%) | 2/30 (7%) | 3/33 (9%) | 2/35 (6%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test[d] | P=0.5675 | P=0.6275 | P=0.6142 | P=0.4216 | P=0.6884 |
| **Harderian Gland: Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 3/48 (6%) | 2/38 (5%) | 2/38 (5%) | 3/38 (8%) | 2/47 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate | 7.0% | 5.6% | 5.8% | 8.3% | 4.8% |
| Terminal rate | 3/37 (8%) | 2/33 (6%) | 2/30 (7%) | 3/33 (9%) | 2/35 (6%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.4707N | P=0.5829N | P=0.5984N | P=0.5814 | P=0.5072N |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/48 (2%) | 1/40 (3%) | 1/40 (3%) | 2/40 (5%) | 2/48 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.3% | 2.7% | 2.8% | 5.3% | 4.7% |
| Terminal rate | 1/37 (3%) | 1/34 (3%) | 1/31 (3%) | 2/33 (6%) | 2/36 (6%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.3231 | P=0.7287 | P=0.7241 | P=0.4553 | P=0.5027 |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Carcinoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/48 (2%) | 0/40 (0%) | 1/40 (3%) | 2/40 (5%) | 1/48 (2%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.3% | 0.0% | 2.8% | 5.3% | 2.3% |
| Terminal rate | 1/37 (3%) | 0/34 (0%) | 1/31 (3%) | 2/33 (6%) | 1/36 (3%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | —[e] | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.4537 | P=0.5288N | P=0.7241 | P=0.4553 | P=0.7589N |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 2/48 (4%) | 1/40 (3%) | 2/40 (5%) | 4/40 (10%) | 3/48 (6%) |
| Adjusted rate | 4.7% | 2.7% | 5.5% | 10.6% | 7.0% |
| Terminal rate | 2/37 (5%) | 1/34 (3%) | 2/31 (7%) | 4/33 (12%) | 3/36 (8%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.2637 | P=0.5502N | P=0.6343 | P=0.2787 | P=0.5035 |
| **Lung: Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/48 (2%) | 2/40 (5%) | 4/40 (10%) | 7/40 (18%) | 4/48 (8%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.3% | 5.4% | 11.0% | 18.6% | 9.4% |
| Terminal rate | 1/37 (3%) | 2/34 (6%) | 4/31 (13%) | 7/33 (21%) | 4/36 (11%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1385 | P=0.4497 | P=0.1309 | P=0.0173 | P=0.1805 |
| **Lung: Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/48 (2%) | 3/40 (8%) | 4/40 (10%) | 7/40 (18%) | 4/48 (8%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.3% | 8.1% | 11.0% | 18.6% | 9.4% |
| Terminal rate | 1/37 (3%) | 3/34 (9%) | 4/31 (13%) | 7/33 (21%) | 4/36 (11%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1887 | P=0.2542 | P=0.1309 | P=0.0173 | P=0.1805 |

**TABLE B2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control (Regimen A) | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 2 Years (Regimen A) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pituitary Gland (Pars Distalis): Adenoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 0/45 (0%) | 3/36 (8%) | 1/36 (3%) | 1/33 (3%) | 5/41 (12%) |
| Adjusted rate | 0.0% | 8.9% | 3.0% | 3.2% | 13.3% |
| Terminal rate | 0/36 (0%) | 3/32 (9%) | 0/29 (0%) | 1/28 (4%) | 5/32 (16%) |
| First incidence (days) | — | 757 (T) | 695 | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0278 | P=0.0849 | P=0.4620 | P=0.4434 | P=0.0237 |
| **Skin: Fibrosarcoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 0/45 (0%) | 2/39 (5%) | 2/39 (5%) | 0/38 (0%) | 2/46 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate | 0.0% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 0.0% | 4.8% |
| Terminal rate | 0/37 (0%) | 1/34 (3%) | 0/31 (0%) | 0/33 (0%) | 2/36 (6%) |
| First incidence (days) | — | 699 | 682 | —[f] | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.4175 | P=0.2089 | P=0.2078 | | P=0.2419 |
| **Skin: Fibrosarcoma, Hemangiosarcoma, or Squamous Cell Carcinoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/45 (2%) | 2/39 (5%) | 3/39 (8%) | 0/38 (0%) | 4/46 (9%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.4% | 5.5% | 8.2% | 0.0% | 9.6% |
| Terminal rate | 1/37 (3%) | 1/34 (3%) | 0/31 (0%) | 0/33 (0%) | 3/36 (8%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 699 | 631 | — | 692 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.2155 | P=0.4561 | P=0.2627 | P=0.5266N | P=0.1867 |
| **All Organs: Histiocytic Sarcoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 3/48 (6%) | 1/40 (3%) | 1/40 (3%) | 3/40 (8%) | 5/48 (10%) |
| Adjusted rate | 7.0% | 2.7% | 2.8% | 7.9% | 11.4% |
| Terminal rate | 2/37 (5%) | 1/34 (3%) | 1/31 (3%) | 1/33 (3%) | 2/36 (6%) |
| First incidence (days) | 681 | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 699 | 567 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1054 | P=0.3601N | P=0.3677N | P=0.6044 | P=0.3698 |
| **All Organs: Malignant Lymphoma** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 9/48 (19%) | 8/40 (20%) | 13/40 (33%) | 14/40 (35%) | 15/48 (31%) |
| Adjusted rate | 20.5% | 21.6% | 34.8% | 37.0% | 34.1% |
| Terminal rate | 4/37 (11%) | 7/34 (21%) | 10/31 (32%) | 13/33 (39%) | 11/36 (31%) |
| First incidence (days) | 605 | 747 | 471 | 694 | 555 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0834 | P=0.5614 | P=0.1156 | P=0.0780 | P=0.1210 |
| **All Organs: Benign Neoplasms** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 8/48 (17%) | 11/40 (28%) | 13/40 (33%) | 13/40 (33%) | 16/48 (33%) |
| Adjusted rate | 18.3% | 29.7% | 35.6% | 34.4% | 37.5% |
| Terminal rate | 6/37 (16%) | 11/34 (32%) | 12/31 (39%) | 12/33 (36%) | 15/36 (42%) |
| First incidence (days) | 551 | 757 (T) | 695 | 694 | 747 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0672 | P=0.1732 | P=0.0646 | P=0.0789 | P=0.0404 |
| **All Organs: Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 16/48 (33%) | 13/40 (33%) | 19/40 (48%) | 21/40 (53%) | 23/48 (48%) |
| Adjusted rate | 36.0% | 34.9% | 49.3% | 54.5% | 50.9% |
| Terminal rate | 9/37 (24%) | 11/34 (32%) | 12/31 (39%) | 17/33 (52%) | 15/36 (42%) |
| First incidence (days) | 605 | 699 | 471 | 670 | 555 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0631 | P=0.5518N | P=0.1587 | P=0.0681 | P=0.1194 |

**TABLE B2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control (Regimen A) | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 2 Years (Regimen A) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Organs: Benign or Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | | |
| Overall rate | 21/48 (44%) | 19/40 (48%) | 25/40 (63%) | 28/40 (70%) | 33/48 (69%) |
| Adjusted rate | 46.6% | 51.0% | 64.8% | 72.7% | 73.0% |
| Terminal rate | 13/37 (35%) | 17/34 (50%) | 18/31 (58%) | 24/33 (73%) | 25/36 (69%) |
| First incidence (days) | 551 | 699 | 471 | 670 | 555 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0037 | P=0.4292 | P=0.0719 | P=0.0119 | P=0.0093 |

(T)Terminal sacrifice
[a] Number of neoplasm-bearing animals/number of animals with tissue examined microscopically
[b] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[c] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[d] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for the differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice. A negative trend or a lower incidence in a dose group is indicated by **N**.
[e] Not applicable; no neoplasms in animal group
[f] Value of statistic cannot be computed.

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| | Vehicle Control[b] | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 72 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| ***3-Month interim evaluation*** | 8 | 8 | | |
| ***6-Month interim evaluation*** | 8 | | 8 | |
| ***12-Month interim evaluation*** | 8 | | | 8 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Moribund | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Natural deaths | 9 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Terminal sacrifice | 37 | 34 | 31 | 33 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 72 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| ***3-Month Interim Evaluation*** | | | | |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Esophagus | (8) | (8) | | |
| Inflammation, mediastinum | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Liver | (8) | (8) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (13%) | 3 (38%) | | |
| Necrosis | 6 (75%) | 5 (63%) | | |
| Tension lipoidosis | | 4 (50%) | | |
| Salivary glands | (8) | (8) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 5 (63%) | | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (8) | (8) | | |
| Hyperplasia, spindle cell | 4 (50%) | 3 (38%) | | |
| Islets, pancreatic | (8) | (8) | | |
| Hyperplasia | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Thyroid gland | (7) | (8) | | |
| Degeneration | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Ultimobranchial cyst | | 1 (13%) | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Ovary | (8) | (8) | | |
| Congestion | 1 (13%) | | | |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (8) | (8) | | |
| Hyperplasia | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (8) | (8) | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (7) | (8) | | |
| Hemorrhage | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 1 (14%) | | | |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with lesion
[b] Forty-eight mice served as vehicle controls for regimens A and B; the remaining 24 mice were designated for regimen B interim evaluations.

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***3-Month Interim Evaluation*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Hematopoietic System** (continued) | | | | |
| Thymus | (8) | (8) | | |
| Cyst | 1 (13%) | 1 (13%) | | |
| Inflammation, mediastinum | 1 (13%) | | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (8) | (8) | | |
| Congestion | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Hemorrhage | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (13%) | 1 (13%) | | |
| Inflammation | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Nose | (8) | (8) | | |
| Mineralization, nasolacrimal duct | | 1 (13%) | | |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Urinary bladder | (8) | (8) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (13%) | | | |
| ***Systems Examined with No Lesions Observed*** | | | | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| ***6-Month Interim Evaluation*** | | | | |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Liver | (8) | | (8) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 3 (38%) | | 4 (50%) | |
| Necrosis | 5 (63%) | | 6 (75%) | |
| Tension lipoidosis | 1 (13%) | | 5 (63%) | |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 5 (63%) | | 7 (88%) | |
| Salivary glands | (8) | | (8) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 4 (50%) | | 3 (38%) | |
| Stomach, forestomach | (8) | | (8) | |
| Hyperkeratosis | | | 1 (13%) | |
| Stomach, glandular | (8) | | (8) | |
| Inflammation | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Tongue | (8) | | (8) | |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | 1 (13%) | | | |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***6-Month Interim Evaluation*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (8) | | (8) | |
| Degeneration, fatty | | | 1 (13%) | |
| Hyperplasia, spindle cell | 4 (50%) | | 7 (88%) | |
| Parathyroid gland | (4) | | (6) | |
| Ectopic thymus | 1 (25%) | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Ovary | (8) | | (8) | |
| Cyst | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Hematocyst | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Uterus | (8) | | (8) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | 1 (13%) | |
| Vagina | (7) | | (8) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (14%) | | | |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (8) | | (8) | |
| Hyperplasia | 1 (13%) | | 1 (13%) | |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (8) | | (8) | |
| Fibrosis | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 2 (25%) | | 2 (25%) | |
| Spleen | (8) | | (8) | |
| Congestion | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 1 (13%) | | 1 (13%) | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Thymus | (7) | | (7) | |
| Atrophy, cortex | 2 (29%) | | | |
| Hemorrhage | | | 1 (14%) | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, medulla | | | 1 (14%) | |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Skin | (8) | | (8) | |
| Hyperplasia | 1 (13%) | | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (8) | | (8) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 5 (63%) | | 3 (38%) | |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Lacrimal gland | (6) | | (7) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (33%) | | 3 (43%) | |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***6-Month Interim Evaluation*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (8) | | (8) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (25%) | | 4 (50%) | |
| Urinary bladder | | | (8) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | 1 (13%) | |
| ***Systems Examined with No Lesions Observed*** | | | | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| ***12-Month Interim Evaluation*** | | | | |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Esophagus | (8) | | | (8) |
| Hyperkeratosis | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Gallbladder | (8) | | | (6) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Intestine large, cecum | (8) | | | (8) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | | 1 (13%) |
| Intestine large, rectum | (8) | | | (6) |
| Cyst | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Liver | (8) | | | (8) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 5 (63%) | | | 6 (75%) |
| Necrosis | | | | 3 (38%) |
| Tension lipoidosis | 2 (25%) | | | 1 (13%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 5 (63%) | | | 3 (38%) |
| Pancreas | (8) | | | (8) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (25%) | | | 2 (25%) |
| Salivary glands | (8) | | | (8) |
| Atrophy | | | | 1 (13%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 7 (88%) | | | 7 (88%) |
| Stomach, forestomach | (8) | | | (8) |
| Hyperkeratosis | | | | 1 (13%) |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Heart | (8) | | | (8) |
| Cardiomyopathy | 1 (13%) | | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (7) | | | (8) |
| Congestion | | | | 1 (13%) |
| Hyperplasia, spindle cell | 6 (86%) | | | 6 (75%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | | | | 2 (25%) |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***12-Month Interim Evaluation*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Endocrine System** (continued) | | | | |
| Pituitary gland | (5) | | | (5) |
| Cyst | | | | 1 (20%) |
| Thyroid gland | (6) | | | (6) |
| Ultimobranchial cyst | | | | 1 (17%) |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Clitoral gland | (6) | | | (6) |
| Atrophy | 5 (83%) | | | 3 (50%) |
| Ovary | (8) | | | (7) |
| Atrophy | 2 (25%) | | | 1 (14%) |
| Cyst, periovarian tissue | | | | 2 (29%) |
| Hematocyst | | | | 1 (14%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (14%) |
| Uterus | (8) | | | (8) |
| Hyperplasia, cystic, endometrium | 2 (25%) | | | 3 (38%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Vagina | (8) | | | (8) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 3 (38%) | | | |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (8) | | | (8) |
| Hyperplasia | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (8) | | | (8) |
| Hemorrhage | | | | 2 (25%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 3 (38%) | | | 1 (13%) |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (8) | | | (8) |
| Atrophy | | | | 4 (50%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | | 1 (13%) |
| Spleen | (8) | | | (8) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (13%) |
| Thymus | (7) | | | (8) |
| Atrophy, cortex | 3 (43%) | | | |
| Cyst | | | | 1 (13%) |
| Hemorrhage | | | | 1 (13%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, medulla | | | | 6 (75%) |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Bone, femur | (8) | | | (8) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy | | | | 2 (25%) |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (8) | | | (8) |
| Mineralization, multifocal, thalamus | 1 (13%) | | | 2 (25%) |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***12-Month Interim Evaluation*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (8) | | | (8) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 7 (88%) | | | 7 (88%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (13%) |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Harderian gland | (8) | | | (8) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Lacrimal gland | (7) | | | (8) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 3 (43%) | | | 5 (63%) |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (8) | | | (8) |
| Cyst, renal tubule | | | | 1 (13%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 7 (88%) | | | 6 (75%) |
| Nephropathy | 1 (13%) | | | |
| Urinary bladder | (8) | | | (8) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 6 (75%) | | | 6 (75%) |
| ***Systems Examined with No Lesions Observed*** | | | | |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| ***2-Year Study*** | | | | |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Esophagus | (47) | (36) | (40) | (38) |
| Dilatation | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperkeratosis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Ulcer | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Gallbladder | (46) | (37) | (36) | (36) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 4 (9%) | 2 (5%) | 4 (11%) | 6 (17%) |
| Inflammation | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Intestine large, cecum | (42) | (37) | (37) | (32) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 5 (12%) | | 2 (5%) | 4 (13%) |
| Intestine large, colon | (46) | (37) | (37) | (34) |
| Hyperplasia, goblet cell | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Intestine large, rectum | (44) | (37) | (37) | (32) |
| Erosion | 2 (5%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Intestine small, duodenum | (40) | (37) | (37) | (33) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Intestine small, ileum | (40) | (35) | (37) | (31) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 2 (5%) | 2 (6%) | 3 (8%) | 2 (6%) |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Alimentary System** (continued) | | | | |
| Intestine small, jejunum | (41) | (37) | (37) | (32) |
| Hyperplasia, goblet cell | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) | |
| Liver | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Apoptosis | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Atrophy | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Basophilic focus | 1 (2%) | | 3 (8%) | 2 (5%) |
| Clear cell focus | | | | 2 (5%) |
| Degeneration, centrilobular | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Degeneration, cystic | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Degeneration, fatty | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Eosinophilic focus | | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) | 3 (8%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 3 (6%) | 3 (8%) | 5 (13%) | 1 (3%) |
| Hyperplasia, Kupffer cell | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 33 (69%) | 27 (68%) | 29 (73%) | 27 (68%) |
| Infiltration cellular, plasma cell | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Inflammation | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Leukocytosis | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Mixed cell focus | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Necrosis | 32 (67%) | 24 (60%) | 21 (53%) | 20 (50%) |
| Necrosis, coagulative | 1 (2%) | | 3 (8%) | 1 (3%) |
| Tension lipoidosis | 17 (35%) | 10 (25%) | 10 (25%) | 8 (20%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 26 (54%) | 29 (73%) | 28 (70%) | 24 (60%) |
| Mesentery | (1) | (1) | (2) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | 1 (100%) | | |
| Necrosis, fat | | | 1 (50%) | |
| Pancreas | (48) | (40) | (39) | (37) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Ectasia, duct | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Focal cellular change | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 26 (54%) | 21 (53%) | 16 (41%) | 16 (43%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Salivary glands | (48) | (40) | (40) | (39) |
| Atrophy | | | 3 (8%) | 3 (8%) |
| Hyperplasia, duct | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 38 (79%) | 33 (83%) | 35 (88%) | 31 (79%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Mineralization | | 1 (3%) | | 1 (3%) |
| Stomach, forestomach | (47) | (37) | (38) | (35) |
| Hyperkeratosis | | | 1 (3%) | 2 (6%) |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Ulcer | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Stomach, glandular | (47) | (37) | (38) | (36) |
| Crystals | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Cyst | 2 (4%) | 1 (3%) | 3 (8%) | 2 (6%) |
| Degeneration, hyaline | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Inflammation | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Tongue | (48) | (39) | (39) | (40) |
| Infiltration cellular, mast cell | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | | |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | | |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Heart | (48) | (40) | (40) | (39) |
| Cardiomyopathy | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Congestion | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Dilatation | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Hemorrhage, valve | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland | (46) | (40) | (37) | (37) |
| Accessory adrenal cortical nodule | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Inflammation, extra adrenal tissue | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (46) | (40) | (37) | (37) |
| Congestion | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Degeneration, fatty | | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Ectopic tissue | 1 (2%) | | 1 (3%) | |
| Focal cellular change | | | 2 (5%) | |
| Hyperplasia, spindle cell | 43 (93%) | 37 (93%) | 34 (92%) | 32 (86%) |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 2 (4%) | 1 (3%) | | 1 (3%) |
| Adrenal gland, medulla | (46) | (40) | (37) | (37) |
| Congestion | | 1 (3%) | | 1 (3%) |
| Cytoplasmic alteration | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 1 (2%) | 1 (3%) | | |
| Islets, pancreatic | (48) | (40) | (37) | (38) |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Parathyroid gland | (38) | (31) | (33) | (36) |
| Ectopic thymus | 1 (3%) | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Pituitary gland | (45) | (36) | (36) | (33) |
| Angiectasis | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Cyst | | 1 (3%) | | 1 (3%) |
| Hyperplasia, pars distalis | 4 (9%) | 3 (8%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Thyroid gland | (47) | (40) | (40) | (39) |
| Cyst, follicle | | 1 (3%) | | 3 (8%) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Ectopic thymus | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Goiter adenomatous | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperplasia, follicular cell | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Hypertrophy, follicular cell | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 4 (9%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Ultimobranchial cyst | 11 (23%) | 9 (23%) | 8 (20%) | 7 (18%) |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Clitoral gland | (43) | (37) | (33) | (33) |
| Atrophy | 40 (93%) | 35 (95%) | 29 (88%) | 31 (94%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (3%) | 2 (6%) | |
| Ovary | (48) | (40) | (39) | (38) |
| Angiectasis | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Atrophy | 39 (81%) | 33 (83%) | 34 (87%) | 32 (84%) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Cyst | 10 (21%) | 6 (15%) | 6 (15%) | 9 (24%) |
| Cyst, periovarian tissue | 16 (33%) | 12 (30%) | 6 (15%) | 8 (21%) |
| Hematocyst | 7 (15%) | 2 (5%) | 5 (13%) | 4 (11%) |
| Hyperplasia, adenomatous | 2 (4%) | 3 (8%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 5 (10%) | 3 (8%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Mineralization | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Ovotestis | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Uterus | (48) | (40) | (40) | (39) |
| Angiectasis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) | 1 (3%) |
| Dilatation | 2 (4%) | 1 (3%) | 3 (8%) | 1 (3%) |
| Ectasia, vein | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Fibrosis | 1 (2%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperplasia, cystic, endometrium | 37 (77%) | 32 (80%) | 26 (65%) | 29 (74%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Prolapse | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Thrombus | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Vagina | (48) | (38) | (40) | (37) |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) | |
| Dysplasia | 1 (2%) | 1 (3%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 3 (6%) | 2 (5%) | | |
| Inflammation | | 2 (5%) | | |
| Metaplasia | | | | 1 (3%) |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (47) | (39) | (40) | (38) |
| Depletion | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperplasia | 3 (6%) | 6 (15%) | 4 (10%) | 3 (8%) |
| Hypoplasia | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Pigmentation | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymph node | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Hyperplasia, plasma cell | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperplasia, plasma cell, mediastinal | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Inflammation | | | 1 (3%) | |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Hematopoietic System** (continued) | | | | |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (47) | (40) | (39) | (39) |
| Atrophy | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Hemorrhage | 3 (6%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 7 (15%) | 5 (13%) | 10 (26%) | 4 (10%) |
| Hyperplasia, plasma cell | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Inflammation | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (46) | (40) | (38) | (39) |
| Angiectasis | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | | 1 (3%) |
| Congestion, sinus | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Fibrosis | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Hemorrhage | 4 (9%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | 4 (11%) | 4 (10%) |
| Hyperplasia, plasma cell | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperplasia, reticulum cell | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Inflammation | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Spleen | (47) | (40) | (39) | (39) |
| Amyloid deposition | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | | 1 (3%) |
| Congestion | | | | 3 (8%) |
| Erythrophagocytosis | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 4 (9%) | 4 (10%) | 7 (18%) | 4 (10%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 13 (28%) | 10 (25%) | 11 (28%) | 12 (31%) |
| Hyperplasia, plasma cell, red pulp | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Thymus | (41) | (33) | (31) | (30) |
| Atrophy, cortex | 30 (73%) | 24 (73%) | 20 (65%) | 25 (83%) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Cyst | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Ectopic parathyroid gland | 1 (2%) | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, medulla | 14 (34%) | 13 (39%) | 12 (39%) | 6 (20%) |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Mammary gland | (44) | (36) | (38) | (36) |
| Galactocele | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Hyperplasia | 1 (2%) | | 1 (3%) | 3 (8%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lactation | 4 (9%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Metaplasia, squamous | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Skin | (45) | (39) | (39) | (38) |
| Alopecia | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Bone, femur | (47) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Degeneration, cartilage | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy | 18 (38%) | 9 (23%) | 5 (13%) | 9 (23%) |
| Bone, sternum | (47) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy, multifocal | 36 (77%) | 28 (70%) | 25 (63%) | 29 (73%) |
| Skeletal muscle | (48) | (39) | (40) | (39) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | 2 (5%) | | 1 (3%) |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebellum | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | 2 (5%) | | |
| Mineralization, multifocal, thalamus | 28 (58%) | 21 (53%) | 23 (58%) | 24 (60%) |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Peripheral nerve | (48) | (38) | (39) | (38) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Inflammation | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Spinal cord, thoracic | (48) | (40) | (40) | (39) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Larynx | (44) | (40) | (34) | (34) |
| Concretion | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Crystals | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lung | (48) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Congestion | | 1 (3%) | | 1 (3%) |
| Foreign body | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Giant cell | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Hemorrhage | 2 (4%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) |
| Hyperplasia, alveolar epithelium | | 2 (5%) | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) | 2 (5%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 37 (77%) | 30 (75%) | 29 (73%) | 27 (68%) |
| Inflammation | 4 (8%) | 4 (10%) | 2 (5%) | 3 (8%) |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Thrombus, capillary | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Nose | (47) | (40) | (40) | (40) |
| Cyst, nasolacrimal duct | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Dilatation, glands | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |

**TABLE B3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***2-Year Study*** (continued) | | | | |
| **Respiratory System** (continued) | | | | |
| Trachea | (47) | (40) | (39) | (39) |
| Cyst | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Foreign body | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Eye | (41) | (38) | (34) | (35) |
| Degeneration, retina | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Harderian gland | (48) | (38) | (38) | (38) |
| Atrophy | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Hyperplasia | | 2 (5%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 18 (38%) | 13 (34%) | 16 (42%) | 8 (21%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lacrimal gland | (41) | (33) | (33) | (32) |
| Apoptosis | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | 1 (3%) | | 2 (6%) |
| Cytomegaly | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Ectasia, duct | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 25 (61%) | 21 (64%) | 17 (52%) | 13 (41%) |
| Necrosis | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Zymbal's gland | (43) | (38) | (36) | (36) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (48) | (40) | (39) | (38) |
| Amyloid deposition, glomerulus | 2 (4%) | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | 2 (5%) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Cyst, renal tubule | 14 (29%) | 9 (23%) | 9 (23%) | 8 (21%) |
| Glomerulosclerosis | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Hydronephrosis | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Hydronephrosis, bilateral | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infarct | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 39 (81%) | 31 (78%) | 31 (79%) | 32 (84%) |
| Infiltration cellular, plasma cell | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Inflammation, adventitia | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Necrosis, coagulative | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Nephropathy | 3 (6%) | | 2 (5%) | 4 (11%) |
| Pigmentation, renal tubule | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Urinary bladder | (47) | (37) | (39) | (36) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 38 (81%) | 31 (84%) | 33 (85%) | 28 (78%) |
| Polyarteritis | 1 (2%) | | | |

# APPENDIX C
# SUMMARY OF LESIONS IN REGIMEN C FEMALE MICE IN THE 2-YEAR GAVAGE STUDY OF CHLORAL HYDRATE
## (Single Dose on Postnatal Day 28)

**TABLE C1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Moribund | 3 | 4 | | 2 |
| Natural deaths | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Terminal sacrifice | 42 | 40 | 45 | 40 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Esophagus | (45) | (7) | (2) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Gallbladder | (43) | (8) | (3) | (44) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 2 (25%) | 1 (33%) | |
| Intestine large, cecum | (46) | (6) | (1) | (43) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine small, duodenum | (45) | (7) | (1) | (41) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 1 (14%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine small, ileum | (42) | (6) | (1) | (43) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (5%) |
| Intestine small, jejunum | (44) | (7) | (2) | (44) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (14%) | 1 (50%) | |
| Liver | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Hepatocellular adenoma | 3 (6%) | 3 (6%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) |
| Hepatocellular adenoma, multiple | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma | 3 (6%) | | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 5 (10%) | 10 (21%) | 4 (8%) | 9 (19%) |
| Mesentery | (2) | (4) | (1) | |
| Hemangiosarcoma | | | 1 (100%) | |
| Sarcoma | | 1 (25%) | | |
| Pancreas | (46) | (8) | (2) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 2 (25%) | 1 (50%) | 2 (4%) |
| Salivary glands | (48) | (9) | (3) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 3 (33%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Stomach, forestomach | (47) | (7) | (2) | (44) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 2 (29%) | | |
| Squamous cell carcinoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Stomach, glandular | (47) | (7) | (2) | (44) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 2 (29%) | 1 (50%) | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Heart | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland | (46) | (9) | (2) | (46) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skin | | 1 (11%) | | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (46) | (8) | (2) | (46) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 3 (38%) | | 2 (4%) |

**TABLE C1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Endocrine System** (continued) | | | | |
| Islets, pancreatic | (46) | (7) | (3) | (45) |
| Adenoma | | | 1 (33%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (14%) | 1 (33%) | |
| Pituitary gland | (40) | (4) | | (42) |
| Adenoma, pars distalis | 1 (3%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Thyroid gland | (48) | (8) | (2) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Clitoral gland | (38) | (8) | (1) | (37) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Ovary | (47) | (28) | (28) | (45) |
| Cystadenoma | | 1 (4%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Granulosa cell tumor benign | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hemangiosarcoma, periovarian tissue | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Luteoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 2 (7%) | 1 (4%) | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, periovarian tissue | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Sarcoma | | 1 (4%) | | |
| Yolk sac carcinoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Uterus | (48) | (29) | (28) | (47) |
| Fibrosarcoma | | | 1 (4%) | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Leiomyoma | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Polyp | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Vagina | (47) | (8) | (1) | (46) |
| Fibrosarcoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 3 (38%) | | |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (48) | (8) | (1) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (6%) | 3 (38%) | 1 (100%) | 2 (4%) |
| Lymph node | (48) | (15) | (6) | (48) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, renal, uterus | | | 1 (17%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, axillary | | 1 (7%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant, inguinal | | 2 (13%) | 1 (17%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, lumbar | 1 (2%) | | 1 (17%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, mediastinal | | 1 (7%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant, renal | | 2 (13%) | 1 (17%) | 2 (4%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, thoracic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (48) | (9) | (4) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 4 (44%) | 2 (50%) | 7 (15%) |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (47) | (11) | (4) | (43) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 4 (9%) | 6 (55%) | 3 (75%) | 6 (14%) |
| Sarcoma | | 1 (9%) | | |

**TABLE C1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hematopoietic System** (continued) | | | | |
| Spleen | (47) | (20) | (15) | (46) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | | 1 (5%) | 2 (13%) | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 7 (15%) | 13 (65%) | 5 (33%) | 14 (30%) |
| Thymus | (38) | (6) | (4) | (37) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (5%) | 2 (33%) | 3 (75%) | 2 (5%) |
| Sarcoma, metastatic, skin | | 1 (17%) | | |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Mammary gland | (46) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Adenocarcinoma | | 1 (17%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Adenoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Fibrous histiocytoma | | 1 (17%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (17%) | | |
| Skin | (48) | (8) | (6) | (48) |
| Fibrosarcoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (13%) | 1 (17%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | | | 2 (33%) | |
| Hemangiosarcoma, metastatic, uncertain primary site | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Sarcoma | | 1 (13%) | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Bone, femur | (48) | (8) | (2) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Bone, sternum | (48) | (8) | (3) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Skeletal muscle | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Fibrosarcoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 2 (25%) | | |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebellum | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 2 (25%) | | |
| Peripheral nerve | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Spinal cord, thoracic | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (48) | (8) | (4) | (48) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma | 3 (6%) | | | 5 (10%) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma, multiple | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar carcinoma | | | 1 (25%) | |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, harderian gland | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Fibrous histiocytoma | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Hemangiosarcoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (6%) | 4 (50%) | 1 (25%) | 4 (8%) |
| Sarcoma, metastatic, skin | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Yolk sac carcinoma, metastatic, ovary | | | | 1 (2%) |

**TABLE C1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Respiratory System** (continued) | | | | |
| Nose | (48) | (8) | (3) | (47) |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, harderian gland | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Trachea | (48) | (8) | (2) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Harderian gland | (48) | (10) | (5) | (47) |
| Adenoma | 1 (2%) | 2 (20%) | 1 (20%) | 1 (2%) |
| Carcinoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 2 (20%) | | |
| Lacrimal gland | (41) | (5) | (2) | (43) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 1 (20%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Zymbal's gland | (48) | (6) | (1) | (45) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (17%) | | |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (48) | (9) | (3) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 5 (56%) | 1 (33%) | 2 (4%) |
| Ureter | | (1) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (100%) | | |
| Urinary bladder | (47) | (8) | (2) | (45) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 3 (38%) | | 1 (2%) |
| **Neoplasm Summary** | | | | |
| Total animals with primary neoplasms[b] | 23 | 25 | 14 | 28 |
| Total primary neoplasms | 64 | 119 | 42 | 83 |
| Total animals with benign neoplasms | 9 | 7 | 4 | 12 |
| Total benign neoplasms | 10 | 7 | 4 | 13 |
| Total animals with malignant neoplasms | 15 | 22 | 12 | 21 |
| Total malignant neoplasms | 54 | 112 | 38 | 70 |
| Total animals with metastatic neoplasms | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Total metastatic neoplasms | 2 | 4 | 1 | |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with neoplasm
[b] Primary neoplasms: all neoplasms except metastatic neoplasms

**TABLE C2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate[a] | 3/48 (6%) | 3/48 (6%) | 2/48 (4%) | 2/48 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate[b] | 6.5% | 6.5% | 4.2% | 4.5% |
| Terminal rate[c] | 3/42 (7%) | 3/40 (8%) | 2/45 (4%) | 2/40 (5%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test[d] | P=0.3727N | P=0.6619N | P=0.4849N | P=0.5115N |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 3/48 (6%) | 0/48 (0%) | 0/48 (0%) | 0/48 (0%) |
| Adjusted rate | 6.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Terminal rate | 2/42 (5%) | 0/40 (0%) | 0/45 (0%) | 0/40 (0%) |
| First incidence (days) | 682 | —[e] | — | — |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0528N | P=0.1197N | P=0.1140N | P=0.1244N |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 6/48 (13%) | 3/48 (6%) | 2/48 (4%) | 2/48 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate | 13.0% | 6.5% | 4.2% | 4.5% |
| Terminal rate | 5/42 (12%) | 3/40 (8%) | 2/45 (4%) | 2/40 (5%) |
| First incidence (days) | 682 | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1037N | P=0.2447N | P=0.1246N | P=0.1432N |
| **Lung: Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 4/48 (8%) | 0/8 (0%) | 0/4 (0%) | 5/48 (10%) |
| Adjusted rate | 8.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 11.1% |
| Terminal rate | 4/42 (10%) | 0/0 | 0/1 (0%) | 4/40 (10%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | —[f] | — | 707 |
| Poly-3 test | (NA) | — | — | P=0.4867 |
| **Lung: Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 4/48 (8%) | 0/8 (0%) | 1/4 (25%) | 5/48 (10%) |
| Adjusted rate | 8.7% | 0.0% | 29.6% | 11.1% |
| Terminal rate | 4/42 (10%) | 0/0 | 1/1 (100%) | 4/40 (10%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | — | 757 (T) | 707 |
| Poly-3 test | (NA) | — | — | P=0.4867 |
| **All Organs: Hemangiosarcoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 0/48 (0%) | 1/48 (2%) | 3/48 (6%) | 2/48 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate | 0.0% | 2.2% | 6.3% | 4.5% |
| Terminal rate | 0/42 (0%) | 0/40 (0%) | 2/45 (4%) | 1/40 (3%) |
| First incidence (days) | — | 738 | 653 | 741 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1518 | P=0.5004 | P=0.1264 | P=0.2319 |
| **All Organs: Malignant Lymphoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 8/48 (17%) | 16/48 (33%) | 6/48 (13%) | 16/48 (33%) |
| Adjusted rate | 17.2% | 34.1% | 12.6% | 35.1% |
| Terminal rate | 6/42 (14%) | 12/40 (30%) | 5/45 (11%) | 13/40 (33%) |
| First incidence (days) | 562 | 604 | 718 | 543 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1250 | P=0.0488 | P=0.3714N | P=0.0404 |

**TABLE C2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Organs: Benign Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 9/48 (19%) | 7/48 (15%) | 4/48 (8%) | **13**/48 (27%) |
| Adjusted rate | 19.6% | 15.3% | 8.4% | 28.4% |
| Terminal rate | 9/42 (21%) | 7/40 (18%) | 4/45 (9%) | 11/40 (28%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 349 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1399 | P=0.3917N | P=0.1029N | P=0.2308 |
| **All Organs: Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 15/48 (31%) | 22/48 (46%) | 12/48 (25%) | 21/48 (44%) |
| Adjusted rate | 31.5% | 45.8% | 25.1% | 45.6% |
| Terminal rate | 10/42 (24%) | 14/40 (35%) | 10/45 (22%) | 16/40 (40%) |
| First incidence (days) | 562 | 583 | 653 | 543 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.2432 | P=0.1087 | P=0.3209N | P=0.1151 |
| **All Organs: Benign or Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 23/48 (48%) | 25/48 (52%) | 14/48 (29%) | 28/48 (58%) |
| Adjusted rate | 48.3% | 52.1% | 29.2% | 59.7% |
| Terminal rate | 18/42 (43%) | 17/40 (43%) | 12/45 (27%) | 22/40 (55%) |
| First incidence (days) | 562 | 583 | 653 | 349 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.2537 | P=0.4331 | P=0.0432N | P=0.1817 |

(T)Terminal sacrifice
(NA)Not applicable
[a] Number of neoplasm-bearing animals/number of animals with tissue examined microscopically
[b] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[c] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[d] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for the differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice. A negative trend or a lower incidence in a dose group is indicated by **N**.
[e] Not applicable; no neoplasms in animal group
[f] Tissue was examined microscopically only when it was observed to be abnormal at necropsy; thus, statistical comparisons with the vehicle controls are not appropriate.

**TABLE C3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**[a]

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Moribund | 3 | 4 | | 2 |
| Natural deaths | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Terminal sacrifice | 42 | 40 | 45 | 40 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Esophagus | (45) | (7) | (2) | (46) |
| Hyperkeratosis | | 1 (14%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Gallbladder | (43) | (8) | (3) | (44) |
| Accumulation hyaline droplet | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 3 (7%) | | | 2 (5%) |
| Intestine large, cecum | (46) | (6) | (1) | (43) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 6 (13%) | 1 (17%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine large, colon | (46) | (7) | (2) | (43) |
| Hyperplasia, goblet cell | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine large, rectum | (46) | (7) | (2) | (43) |
| Fibrosis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Intestine small, ileum | (42) | (6) | (1) | (43) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | 1 (17%) | | 4 (9%) |
| Intestine small, jejunum | (44) | (7) | (2) | (44) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 1 (2%) | 1 (14%) | | |
| Liver | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Angiectasis | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Basophilic focus | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) |
| Cyst, bile duct | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Degeneration | | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) |
| Degeneration, fatty | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Eosinophilic focus | | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 5 (10%) | 13 (27%) | 13 (27%) | 11 (23%) |
| Hyperplasia, Kupffer cell | | 2 (4%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, oval cell | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 42 (88%) | 35 (73%) | 36 (75%) | 33 (69%) |
| Infiltration cellular, plasma cell | | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Necrosis | 27 (56%) | 33 (69%) | 40 (83%) | 34 (71%) |
| Necrosis, coagulative | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 4 (8%) | 3 (6%) |
| Regeneration | | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | |
| Tension lipoidosis | 19 (40%) | 14 (29%) | 20 (42%) | 16 (33%) |
| Thrombus | | | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 31 (65%) | 36 (75%) | 42 (88%) | 34 (71%) |
| Mesentery | (2) | (4) | (1) | |
| Necrosis, fat | 2 (100%) | 3 (75%) | | |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with lesion

**TABLE C3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alimentary System** (continued) | | | | |
| Pancreas | (46) | (8) | (2) | (46) |
| Accumulation hyaline droplet, duct | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Cyst, duct | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Focal cellular change | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 24 (52%) | 5 (63%) | 1 (50%) | 21 (46%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Necrosis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Salivary glands | (48) | (9) | (3) | (48) |
| Atrophy | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 41 (85%) | 5 (56%) | 3 (100%) | 41 (85%) |
| Stomach, forestomach | (47) | (7) | (2) | (44) |
| Hyperkeratosis | 1 (2%) | | 1 (50%) | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 2 (5%) |
| Stomach, glandular | (47) | (7) | (2) | (44) |
| Cyst | 5 (11%) | 1 (14%) | | |
| Hyperplasia | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Mineralization | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (5%) |
| Tongue | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, mast cell | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Mineralization | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Polyarteritis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Heart | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Cardiomyopathy | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Degeneration, valve | | | | 4 (8%) |
| Hyperplasia, epicardium | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Necrosis | | | 1 (33%) | 1 (2%) |
| Polyarteritis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland | (46) | (9) | (2) | (46) |
| Accessory adrenal cortical nodule | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (46) | (8) | (2) | (46) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, spindle cell | 44 (96%) | 4 (50%) | 1 (50%) | 38 (83%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Adrenal gland, medulla | (46) | (8) | (2) | (44) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 1 (2%) | | | |

**TABLE C3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Endocrine System** (continued) | | | | |
| Islets, pancreatic | (46) | (7) | (3) | (45) |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Parathyroid gland | (38) | (7) | | (44) |
| Cyst | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Ectopic thymus | 2 (5%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (3%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Pituitary gland | (40) | (4) | | (42) |
| Angiectasis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Cytomegaly | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Degeneration, cystic, pars distalis | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, pars distalis | 3 (8%) | | | 8 (19%) |
| Hypertrophy, pars distalis | 2 (5%) | | | |
| Polyarteritis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Thyroid gland | (48) | (8) | (2) | (48) |
| Cyst, follicle | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Degeneration | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Ectopic thymus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, follicular cell | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Polyarteritis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Ultimobranchial cyst | 19 (40%) | 2 (13%) | | 20 (42%) |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Clitoral gland | (38) | (8) | (1) | (37) |
| Atrophy | 37 (97%) | 8 (100%) | 1 (100%) | 29 (78%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Inflammation | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Ovary | (47) | (28) | (28) | (45) |
| Angiectasis | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Atrophy | 37 (79%) | 6 (21%) | 1 (4%) | 33 (73%) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Cyst | 9 (19%) | 11 (39%) | 17 (61%) | 13 (29%) |
| Cyst, periovarian tissue | 10 (21%) | 9 (32%) | 7 (25%) | 3 (7%) |
| Hematocyst | 4 (9%) | | 1 (4%) | 3 (7%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Mineralization | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Uterus | (48) | (29) | (28) | (47) |
| Angiectasis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 5 (17%) | 2 (7%) | 4 (9%) |
| Dilatation | 4 (8%) | 2 (7%) | 8 (29%) | 3 (6%) |
| Fibrosis | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Hemorrhage | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, cystic, endometrium | 40 (83%) | 19 (66%) | 17 (61%) | 38 (81%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | 1 (4%) | 1 (2%) |
| Vagina | (47) | (8) | (1) | (46) |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | 5 (63%) | 1 (100%) | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Polyarteritis | | | | 1 (2%) |

**TABLE C3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (48) | (8) | (1) | (46) |
| Depletion | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Hyperplasia | 3 (6%) | 1 (13%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Infarct | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Myelofibrosis | 1 (2%) | 1 (13%) | | |
| Lymph node | (48) | (15) | (6) | (48) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, bronchial | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, inguinal | | 1 (7%) | | |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (48) | (9) | (4) | (47) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | | 1 (11%) | | |
| Hemorrhage | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 8 (17%) | | | 3 (6%) |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (47) | (11) | (4) | (43) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | 2 (18%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 1 (2%) | 1 (9%) | | |
| Hemorrhage | 2 (4%) | 1 (9%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, reticulum cell | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Spleen | (47) | (20) | (15) | (46) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | 2 (10%) | 1 (7%) | 1 (2%) |
| Congestion | 3 (6%) | 2 (10%) | 1 (7%) | |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 4 (9%) | 4 (20%) | 2 (13%) | 9 (20%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 21 (45%) | 2 (10%) | 4 (27%) | 12 (26%) |
| Infarct | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Thymus | (38) | (6) | (4) | (37) |
| Atrophy, cortex | 27 (71%) | 1 (17%) | 1 (25%) | 15 (41%) |
| Congestion | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Cyst | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Ectopic parathyroid gland | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, medulla | 16 (42%) | | | 22 (59%) |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Mammary gland | (46) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Hyperplasia | 1 (2%) | 1 (17%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lactation | 1 (2%) | | | 5 (11%) |
| Skin | (48) | (8) | (6) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Bone | (48) | (8) | (3) | (47) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy, turbinate | | | | 10 (21%) |
| Bone, femur | (48) | (8) | (2) | (47) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy | 13 (27%) | | | 9 (19%) |
| Bone, sternum | (48) | (8) | (3) | (47) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy, multifocal | 36 (75%) | 2 (25%) | 1 (33%) | 33 (70%) |
| Skeletal muscle | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | | | 2 (4%) |

**TABLE C3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebellum | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Mineralization, thalamus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Developmental malformation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Gliosis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Mineralization, multifocal, thalamus | 31 (65%) | 4 (50%) | | 24 (50%) |
| Necrosis | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Spinal cord, thoracic | (48) | (8) | (3) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Larynx | (44) | (4) | (2) | (42) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lung | (48) | (8) | (4) | (48) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, alveolar epithelium | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | 2 (4%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 40 (83%) | 2 (25%) | 2 (50%) | 38 (79%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Nose | (48) | (8) | (3) | (47) |
| Focal cellular change | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Eye | (45) | (5) | | (46) |
| Inflammation, cornea | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Harderian gland | (48) | (10) | (5) | (47) |
| Hyperplasia | | 1 (10%) | 1 (20%) | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 14 (29%) | 2 (20%) | 2 (40%) | 16 (34%) |
| Lacrimal gland | (41) | (5) | (2) | (43) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 25 (61%) | 3 (60%) | | 26 (60%) |
| Zymbal's gland | (48) | (6) | (1) | (45) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, squamous | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (48) | (9) | (3) | (48) |
| Accumulation hyaline droplet | | 1 (11%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Amyloid deposition, glomerulus | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Cyst, renal tubule | 10 (21%) | 1 (11%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Glomerulosclerosis | 2 (4%) | 2 (22%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Hydronephrosis | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, renal tubule | 1 (2%) | | | |

**TABLE C3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen C Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Urinary System** (continued) | | | | |
| Kidney (continued) | (48) | (9) | (3) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 42 (88%) | 4 (23%) | 2 (67%) | 39 (81%) |
| Mineralization | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Necrosis, renal tubule | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Nephropathy | 7 (15%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Pigmentation, renal tubule | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic, renal tubule | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Urinary bladder | (47) | (8) | (2) | (45) |
| Fibrosis, adventitia | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 41 (87%) | | 1 (50%) | 37 (82%) |

# APPENDIX D
# SUMMARY OF LESIONS IN REGIMEN D FEMALE MICE IN THE 2-YEAR GAVAGE STUDY OF CHLORAL HYDRATE
## (Single Dose on Postnatal Day 15)

**TABLE D1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Accidental deaths | 2 | | | |
| Moribund | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Natural deaths | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Died last week of study | | 1 | 1 | |
| Terminal sacrifice | 36 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Gallbladder | (41) | (6) | (9) | (46) |
| Hepatocholangiocarcinoma, metastatic, liver | | 1 (17%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (7%) | | | |
| Intestine small, duodenum | (43) | (5) | (9) | (44) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (20%) | | |
| Intestine small, jejunum | (41) | (7) | (8) | (45) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 2 (29%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Liver | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Hepatocellular adenoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma | | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hepatocholangiocarcinoma | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) | |
| Ito cell tumor NOS | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 9 (19%) | 4 (8%) | 3 (6%) | 6 (13%) |
| Pancreas | (46) | (5) | (10) | (47) |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, uncertain primary site | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (20%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 5 (11%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Salivary glands | (47) | (7) | (10) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 5 (11%) | | | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Heart | (48) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Hepatocholangiocarcinoma, metastatic, liver | | 1 (13%) | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland, medulla | (47) | (6) | (10) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Pheochromocytoma benign | | 1 (17%) | | |
| Islets, pancreatic | (46) | (4) | (11) | (47) |
| Adenoma | | | 1 (9%) | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (25%) | | |
| Parathyroid gland | (44) | (3) | (5) | (43) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (5%) | | | |
| Pituitary gland | (45) | (4) | (9) | (43) |
| Adenoma, pars distalis | 1 (2%) | | 1 (11%) | 1 (2%) |
| Adenoma, pars intermedia | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Carcinoma, pars distalis | | | | 1 (2%) |

**TABLE D1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Endocrine System** (continued) | | | | |
| Thyroid gland | (46) | (5) | (9) | (47) |
| Adenoma, follicular cell | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Ovary | (46) | (22) | (30) | (46) |
| Granulosa cell tumor benign | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hepatocholangiocarcinoma, metastatic, liver | | 1 (5%) | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 2 (9%) | 2 (7%) | |
| Luteoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | | 1 (3%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, periovarian tissue | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Uterus | (47) | (30) | (35) | (48) |
| Fibroma | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hemangiosarcoma | | 1 (3%) | 1 (3%) | 2 (4%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | 2 (7%) | 3 (9%) | |
| Leiomyoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Polyp | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Vagina | (44) | (7) | (10) | (46) |
| Fibrosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 2 (29%) | 3 (30%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Polyp | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (47) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 4 (9%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymph node | (47) | (13) | (11) | (48) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar carcinoma, metastatic, mediastinal, lung | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (8%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant, inguinal | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant, lumbar | | | 1 (9%) | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, mediastinal | | 2 (15%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant, pancreatic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant, renal | | 1 (8%) | 1 (9%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant, thoracic | | 1 (8%) | | |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (47) | (8) | (9) | (48) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 7 (15%) | 1 (13%) | | |
| Squamous cell carcinoma, metastatic, nose | | | 1 (11%) | |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (46) | (10) | (8) | (45) |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, uncertain primary site | | | 1 (13%) | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 8 (17%) | 5 (50%) | 1 (13%) | 1 (2%) |

**TABLE D1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hematopoietic System** (continued) | | | | |
| Spleen | (47) | (18) | (17) | (47) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | | | 1 (6%) | 2 (4%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (6%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 11 (23%) | 8 (44%) | 2 (12%) | 5 (11%) |
| Thymus | (36) | (4) | (7) | (40) |
| Hepatocholangiocarcinoma, metastatic, liver | | 1 (25%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 8 (22%) | | 3 (43%) | |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Mammary gland | (43) | (6) | (11) | (46) |
| Adenocarcinoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (17%) | 2 (18%) | 5 (11%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | | 1 (9%) | |
| Skin | (46) | (7) | (10) | (48) |
| Hemangioma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hemangiosarcoma, metastatic, spleen | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Bone | (47) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Hepatocholangiocarcinoma, metastatic, mandible, liver | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Osteosarcoma, pelvis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Bone, sternum | (45) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar carcinoma, metastatic, adventitia, lung | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (48) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, pituitary gland | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (47) | (8) | (11) | (48) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma | 2 (4%) | 1 (13%) | 1 (9%) | 1 (2%) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma, multiple | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar carcinoma | | 1 (13%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar carcinoma, multiple | | | 1 (9%) | |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, harderian gland | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, uncertain primary site | | | 1 (9%) | |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma, metastatic, liver | | 1 (13%) | 1 (9%) | |
| Hepatocholangiocarcinoma, metastatic, liver | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (13%) | 2 (18%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 6 (13%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Osteosarcoma, metastatic, bone | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Nose | (48) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Squamous cell carcinoma | | | 1 (10%) | |

**TABLE D1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Harderian gland | (44) | (7) | (10) | (48) |
| Adenoma | 1 (2%) | | | 3 (6%) |
| Carcinoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (5%) | | | |
| Lacrimal gland | (37) | (6) | (7) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (5%) | | | |
| Zymbal's gland | (41) | (6) | (8) | (46) |
| Squamous cell carcinoma | | | 1 (13%) | |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (47) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, uncertain primary site | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Hepatocholangiocarcinoma, metastatic, liver | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 6 (13%) | | 1 (10%) | 2 (4%) |
| Urinary bladder | (46) | (5) | (10) | (48) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 3 (7%) | | 1 (10%) | |
| **Neoplasm Summary** | | | | |
| Total animals with primary neoplasms[b] | 24 | 20 | 19 | 25 |
| Total primary neoplasms | 107 | 52 | 45 | 45 |
| Total animals with benign neoplasms | 11 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Total benign neoplasms | 12 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Total animals with malignant neoplasms | 16 | 18 | 14 | 20 |
| Total malignant neoplasms | 95 | 49 | 38 | 37 |
| Total animals with metastatic neoplasms | | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Total metastatic neoplasms | | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Total animals with uncertain neoplasms-benign or malignant | | | 1 | |
| Total uncertain neoplasms | | | 1 | |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with neoplasm
[b] Primary neoplasms: all neoplasms except metastatic neoplasms

**TABLE D2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Harderian Gland: Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate[a] | 1/44 (2%) | 0/7 (0%) | 0/10 (0%) | 3/48 (6%) |
| Adjusted rate[b] | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.7% |
| Terminal rate[c] | 0/35 (0%) | 0/1 (0%) | 0/1 (0%) | 2/40 (5%) |
| First incidence (days) | 741 | —[e] | — | 738 |
| Poly-3 test[d] | (NA) | —[f] | — | P=0.3373 |
| **Harderian Gland: Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/44 (2%) | 0/7 (0%) | 0/10 (0%) | 4/48 (8%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 8.9% |
| Terminal rate | 0/35 (0%) | 0/1 (0%) | 0/1 (0%) | 3/40 (8%) |
| First incidence (days) | 741 | — | — | 738 |
| Poly-3 test | (NA) | — | — | P=0.2061 |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/48 (2%) | 3/48 (6%) | 2/48 (4%) | 2/48 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.3% | 6.7% | 4.4% | 4.5% |
| Terminal rate | 1/36 (3%) | 2/41 (5%) | 1/39 (3%) | 2/40 (5%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 667 | 678 | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.5367 | P=0.3200 | P=0.5141 | P=0.5129 |
| **Lung: Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 3/47 (6%) | 1/8 (13%) | 1/11 (9%) | 1/48 (2%) |
| Adjusted rate | 7.1% | 19.0% | 12.8% | 2.2% |
| Terminal rate | 3/36 (8%) | 1/2 (50%) | 1/2 (50%) | 1/40 (3%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | (NA) | — | — | P=0.2899N |
| **Lung: Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 3/47 (6%) | 2/8 (25%) | 2/11 (18%) | 3/48 (6%) |
| Adjusted rate | 7.1% | 38.0% | 25.6% | 6.6% |
| Terminal rate | 3/36 (8%) | 2/2 (100%) | 2/2 (100%) | 1/40 (2%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 618 |
| Poly-3 test | (NA) | — | — | P=0.6361N |
| **All Organs: Hemangiosarcoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 0/48 (0%) | 1/48 (2%) | 2/48 (4%) | 4/48 (8%) |
| Adjusted rate | 0.0% | 2.2% | 4.4% | 8.7% |
| Terminal rate | 0/36 (0%) | 1/41 (2%) | 0/39 (0%) | 2/40 (5%) |
| First incidence (days) | — | 757 (T) | 661 | 485 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0246 | P=0.5067N | P=0.2480 | P=0.0681 |
| **All Organs: Hemangioma or Hemangiosarcoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/48 (2%) | 1/48 (2%) | 2/48 (4%) | 4/48 (8%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.3% | 2.2% | 4.4% | 8.7% |
| Terminal rate | 1/36 (3%) | 1/41 (2%) | 0/39 (0%) | 2/40 (5%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 661 | 485 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0765 | P=0.7530N | P=0.5167 | P=0.1973 |

**TABLE D2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Organs: Histiocytic Sarcoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 1/48 (2%) | 3/48 (6%) | 4/48 (8%) | 0/48 (0%) |
| Adjusted rate | 2.3% | 6.6% | 8.9% | 0.0% |
| Terminal rate | 0/36 (0%) | 1/41 (2%) | 2/39 (5%) | 0/40 (0%) |
| First incidence (days) | 479 | 593 | 686 | — |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.2903N | P=0.3193 | P=0.1864 | P=0.4960N |
| **All Organs: Malignant Lymphoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 14/48 (29%) | 10/48 (21%) | 5/48 (10%) | 7/48 (15%) |
| Adjusted rate | 32.4% | 22.1% | 11.0% | 15.5% |
| Terminal rate | 12/36 (33%) | 9/41 (22%) | 3/39 (8%) | 6/40 (15%) |
| First incidence (days) | 634 | 605 | 664 | 716 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.0352N | P=0.2114N | P=0.0140N | P=0.0567N |
| **All Organs: Benign Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 11/48 (23%) | 3/48 (6%) | 7/48 (15%)[g] | 7/48 (15%) |
| Adjusted rate | 25.6% | 6.7% | 15.5% | 15.6% |
| Terminal rate | 9/36 (25%) | 3/41 (7%) | 6/39 (15%) | 6/40 (15%) |
| First incidence (days) | 674 | 757 (T) | 678 | 738 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.3694N | P=0.0162N | P=0.1923N | P=0.1937N |
| **All Organs: Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 16/48 (33%) | 18/48 (38%) | 14/48 (29%) | 20/48 (42%) |
| Adjusted rate | 36.0% | 38.1% | 30.0% | 42.5% |
| Terminal rate | 12/36 (33%) | 13/41 (32%) | 7/39 (18%) | 14/40 (35%) |
| First incidence (days) | 479 | 508 | 655 | 485 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.3166 | P=0.4825 | P=0.3700N | P=0.3169 |
| **All Organs: Benign or Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 24/48 (50%) | 20/48 (42%) | 19/48 (40%) | 25/48 (52%) |
| Adjusted rate | 53.6% | 42.3% | 40.7% | 53.0% |
| Terminal rate | 18/36 (50%) | 15/41 (37%) | 12/39 (31%) | 18/40 (45%) |
| First incidence (days) | 479 | 508 | 655 | 485 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.4079 | P=0.2116N | P=0.1708N | P=0.5720 |

(T)Terminal sacrifice
(NA)Not applicable
[a] Number of neoplasm-bearing animals/number of animals with tissue examined microscopically
[b] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[c] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[d] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for the differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice. A negative trend or a lower incidence in a dose group is indicated by **N**.
[e] Not applicable; no neoplasms in animal group
[f] Tissue was examined microscopically only when it was observed to be abnormal at necropsy; thus, statistical comparisons with the vehicle controls are not appropriate.
[g] Includes one animal with a neoplasm of uncertain malignancy

**TABLE D3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**[a]

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Accidental deaths | 2 | | | |
| Moribund | 4 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Natural deaths | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Died last week of study | | 1 | 1 | |
| Terminal sacrifice | 36 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Esophagus | (45) | (5) | (10) | (45) |
| Hyperkeratosis | 2 (4%) | 1 (20%) | | |
| Gallbladder | (41) | (6) | (9) | (46) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 4 (10%) | | | 3 (7%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Intestine large, cecum | (43) | (4) | (8) | (45) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 4 (9%) | | | |
| Intestine large, colon | (44) | (5) | (9) | (45) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine small, duodenum | (43) | (5) | (9) | (44) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | | 1 (11%) | |
| Intestine small, ileum | (40) | (4) | (7) | (45) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | | 3 (7%) |
| Liver | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Angiectasis | | 1 (2%) | | 3 (6%) |
| Basophilic focus | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) | 3 (6%) | 3 (6%) |
| Clear cell focus | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Ectasia, vein | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Eosinophilic focus | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | |
| Fibrosis | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 4 (8%) | 3 (6%) | 9 (19%) | 7 (15%) |
| Hyperplasia, bile duct | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Hyperplasia, Kupffer cell | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 32 (67%) | 36 (75%) | 38 (79%) | 37 (77%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Mineralization | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Necrosis | 34 (71%) | 36 (75%) | 31 (65%) | 33 (69%) |
| Necrosis, coagulative | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Regeneration | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Tension lipoidosis | 17 (35%) | 20 (42%) | 10 (21%) | 11 (23%) |
| Thrombus | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 27 (56%) | 36 (75%) | 36 (75%) | 23 (48%) |
| Mesentery | (1) | | | (1) |
| Necrosis, fat | 1 (100%) | | | 1 (100%) |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with lesion

**TABLE D3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alimentary System** (continued) | | | | |
| Pancreas | (46) | (5) | (10) | (47) |
| Atrophy | | | 1 (10%) | 2 (4%) |
| Ectasia, duct | | 1 (20%) | | |
| Focal cellular change | 2 (4%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 31 (67%) | | 6 (60%) | 30 (64%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Salivary glands | (47) | (7) | (10) | (48) |
| Atrophy | 4 (9%) | | 1 (10%) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 38 (81%) | 7 (100%) | 6 (60%) | 45 (94%) |
| Stomach, forestomach | (45) | (5) | (9) | (46) |
| Hyperkeratosis | 1 (2%) | 1 (20%) | 1 (11%) | |
| Hyperplasia | | 1 (20%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Stomach, glandular | (45) | (5) | (9) | (46) |
| Cyst | 2 (4%) | | 1 (11%) | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Mineralization | | 1 (20%) | | |
| Tongue | (46) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Heart | (48) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Degeneration, artery | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Fibrosis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland | (47) | (7) | (10) | (48) |
| Accessory adrenal cortical nodule | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (47) | (6) | (10) | (48) |
| Cyst | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Focal cellular change | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, spindle cell | 44 (94%) | 5 (83%) | 9 (90%) | 44 (92%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Adrenal gland, medulla | (47) | (6) | (10) | (47) |
| Focal cellular change | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Islets, pancreatic | (46) | (4) | (11) | (47) |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Parathyroid gland | (44) | (3) | (5) | (43) |
| Cyst | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Ectopic thymus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Pituitary gland | (45) | (4) | (9) | (43) |
| Angiectasis | | 1 (25%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Cyst | | | 1 (11%) | |
| Ectasia | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, pars distalis | 4 (9%) | 1 (25%) | | 3 (7%) |

**TABLE D3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Endocrine System** (continued) | | | | |
| Thyroid gland | (46) | (5) | (9) | (47) |
| Cyst, follicle | 2 (4%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Depletion secretory | | | 1 (11%) | |
| Goiter adenomatous | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, follicular cell | | | 1 (11%) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 4 (9%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | | 1 (11%) | |
| Ultimobranchial cyst | 11 (24%) | 2 (40%) | | 14 (30%) |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Clitoral gland | (38) | (7) | (8) | (35) |
| Atrophy | 38 (100%) | 5 (71%) | 7 (88%) | 32 (91%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (3%) | | | |
| Ovary | (46) | (22) | (30) | (46) |
| Amyloid deposition | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Angiectasis | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Atrophy | 32 (70%) | 3 (14%) | 4 (13%) | 29 (63%) |
| Congestion | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Cyst | 15 (33%) | 9 (41%) | 16 (53%) | 11 (24%) |
| Cyst, periovarian tissue | 10 (22%) | 5 (23%) | 9 (30%) | 7 (15%) |
| Hematocyst | 4 (9%) | 1 (5%) | | 7 (15%) |
| Hemorrhage | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperplasia, adenomatous | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, tubular | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (5%) | | |
| Mineralization | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Ovotestis | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Uterus | (47) | (30) | (35) | (48) |
| Adenomyosis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Angiectasis | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Atrophy | 6 (13%) | 2 (7%) | 4 (11%) | 3 (6%) |
| Dilatation | 2 (4%) | 2 (7%) | 2 (6%) | 3 (6%) |
| Ectasia, vein | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Fibrosis | | 2 (7%) | 1 (3%) | |
| Hemorrhage | | | 1 (3%) | |
| Hyperplasia, atypical | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, cystic, endometrium | 35 (74%) | 21 (70%) | 24 (69%) | 38 (79%) |
| Hypertrophy, myometrium | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (3%) | | |
| Metaplasia, squamous | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Vagina | (44) | (7) | (10) | (46) |
| Amyloid deposition | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Atrophy | 2 (5%) | 2 (29%) | 2 (20%) | 2 (4%) |
| Dysplasia | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (5%) | | | 1 (2%) |

**TABLE D3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (47) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Congestion | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Hyperplasia | 2 (4%) | 2 (25%) | 4 (40%) | 2 (4%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Myelofibrosis | | | 1 (10%) | 1 (2%) |
| Lymph node | (47) | (13) | (11) | (48) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, axillary | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, renal | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (47) | (8) | (9) | (48) |
| Atrophy | 4 (9%) | | 1 (11%) | |
| Hemorrhage | 1 (2%) | 1 (13%) | 1 (11%) | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 7 (15%) | 3 (38%) | 2 (22%) | 10 (21%) |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Polyarteritis | | | 1 (11%) | |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (46) | (10) | (8) | (45) |
| Atrophy | 6 (13%) | | 2 (25%) | |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | | | 1 (13%) | |
| Hemorrhage | | | 1 (13%) | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 3 (7%) | | | 3 (7%) |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Spleen | (47) | (18) | (17) | (47) |
| Amyloid deposition | | | 1 (6%) | |
| Angiectasis | | 1 (6%) | | |
| Atrophy | | 1 (6%) | 5 (29%) | |
| Congestion | 5 (11%) | | | |
| Hematocyst | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 6 (13%) | 2 (11%) | 8 (47%) | 7 (15%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 16 (34%) | 4 (22%) | 5 (29%) | 18 (38%) |
| Infarct | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | | 1 (6%) | | |
| Necrosis | 1 (2%) | 1 (6%) | 1 (6%) | 1 (2%) |
| Polyarteritis | | | 1 (6%) | |
| Thymus | (36) | (4) | (7) | (40) |
| Atrophy, cortex | 25 (69%) | 3 (75%) | 4 (57%) | 35 (88%) |
| Ectopic parathyroid gland | | 1 (25%) | | |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, medulla | 10 (28%) | 1 (25%) | 1 (14%) | 14 (35%) |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Mammary gland | (43) | (6) | (11) | (46) |
| Hyperplasia | 2 (5%) | 1 (17%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lactation | | | 1 (9%) | 12 (26%) |
| Metaplasia, squamous | | 1 (17%) | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Bone | (47) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy, turbinate | | | | 10 (21%) |
| Bone, femur | (47) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Degeneration, cartilage | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy | 22 (47%) | | | 5 (10%) |

**TABLE D3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Musculoskeletal System** (continued) | | | | |
| Bone, sternum | (45) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy, multifocal | 35 (78%) | 1 (13%) | 3 (30%) | 38 (79%) |
| Skeletal muscle | (45) | (8) | (10) | (47) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebellum | (48) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Mineralization, thalamus | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (48) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Hydrocephalus | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Mineralization, multifocal, thalamus | 30 (63%) | 2 (25%) | 3 (30%) | 26 (54%) |
| Peripheral nerve | (44) | (8) | (10) | (46) |
| Demyelination | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Spinal cord, thoracic | (48) | (8) | (9) | (48) |
| Degeneration, axon | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (47) | (8) | (11) | (48) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Crystals | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Edema | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hemorrhage | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, alveolar epithelium | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | 4 (9%) | | | 6 (13%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 28 (60%) | 4 (50%) | 4 (36%) | 41 (85%) |
| Inflammation | 4 (9%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Metaplasia, osseous | | | 1 (9%) | |
| Pigmentation, hemosiderin | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Thrombus | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Nose | (48) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Cytoplasmic alteration, respiratory epithelium | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | 1 (13%) | | |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Eye | (42) | (3) | (5) | (45) |
| Cataract | | | 1 (20%) | |
| Harderian gland | (44) | (7) | (10) | (48) |
| Atrophy | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Ectasia | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia | | 1 (14%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 21 (48%) | 1 (14%) | 2 (20%) | 19 (40%) |
| Lacrimal gland | (37) | (6) | (7) | (47) |
| Atrophy | 5 (14%) | | | |
| Cytoplasmic alteration | | | 1 (14%) | |
| Focal cellular change | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 21 (57%) | 4 (67%) | 6 (86%) | 34 (72%) |

**TABLE D3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen D Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (47) | (8) | (10) | (48) |
| Accumulation hyaline droplet | | 1 (13%) | 2 (20%) | |
| Amyloid deposition, glomerulus | 1 (2%) | | 1 (10%) | 2 (4%) |
| Cyst, renal tubule | 9 (19%) | 3 (38%) | 2 (20%) | 4 (8%) |
| Edema | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Glomerulosclerosis | 1 (2%) | | | 3 (6%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Hydronephrosis | | | 1 (10%) | |
| Infarct | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 37 (79%) | 6 (75%) | 9 (90%) | 41 (85%) |
| Nephropathy | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Pigmentation, renal tubule | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic, renal tubule | | 1 (13%) | 1 (10%) | |
| Urinary bladder | (46) | (5) | (10) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 38 (83%) | 4 (80%) | 5 (50%) | 39 (81%) |

# APPENDIX E
# SUMMARY OF LESIONS IN REGIMEN E MALE MICE IN THE 2-YEAR GAVAGE STUDY OF CHLORAL HYDRATE
## (Single Dose on Postnatal Day 15)

**TABLE E1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Moribund | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| Natural deaths | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Died last week of study | | | | 1 |
| Terminal sacrifice | 45 | 41 | 46 | 39 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Intestine large, cecum | (47) | (5) | (1) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Intestine small, duodenum | (47) | (5) | (1) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | 1 (100%) | |
| Intestine small, ileum | (47) | (5) | | (45) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Intestine small, jejunum | (47) | (6) | | (45) |
| Adenocarcinoma | | 1 (17%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Liver | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Cholangiocarcinoma | | 1 (2%) | | |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | |
| Hepatoblastoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hepatocellular adenoma | 16 (33%) | 6 (13%) | 12 (25%) | 8 (17%) |
| Hepatocellular adenoma, multiple | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) | | 3 (6%) |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma | 9 (19%) | 10 (21%) | 6 (13%) | 11 (23%) |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma, multiple | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hepatocholangiocarcinoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 4 (8%) | 3 (6%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) |
| Pancreas | (47) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Salivary glands | (47) | (7) | (3) | (48) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | | 1 (33%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (14%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Stomach, forestomach | (48) | (6) | (1) | (47) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland | (48) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, lung | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (48) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Adenoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (17%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Islets, pancreatic | (47) | (6) | (3) | (47) |
| Adenoma | | | 1 (33%) | |

**TABLE E1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Endocrine System** (continued) | | | | |
| Thyroid gland | (48) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Adenoma | 2 (4%) | | | |
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| Tissue NOS | | | | (1) |
| Lymphoma malignant, thoracic | | | | 1 (100%) |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Coagulating gland | (48) | (7) | (1) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Prostate | (48) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 1 (17%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Seminal vesicle | (48) | (8) | (1) | (46) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Lymph node | (48) | (11) | (4) | (47) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, axillary, skeletal muscle | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, thoracic, skeletal muscle | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma, lumbar | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Histiocytic sarcoma, renal | 1 (2%) | 1 (9%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (9%) | | |
| Lymphoma malignant, renal | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (48) | (7) | (2) | (46) |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skeletal muscle | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 1 (14%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (47) | (7) | (4) | (46) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (14%) | 1 (25%) | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 2 (4%) | 1 (14%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Spleen | (46) | (11) | (4) | (47) |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | 1 (9%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | 1 (9%) | 1 (25%) | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | 4 (9%) | 3 (27%) | 1 (25%) | 2 (4%) |
| Thymus | (36) | (5) | (1) | (35) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (20%) | | 2 (6%) |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Mammary gland | (3) | | | (4) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | | | | 1 (25%) |

**TABLE E1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Integumentary System** (continued) | | | | |
| Skin | (47) | (9) | (3) | (47) |
| Fibrosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | 1 (33%) | |
| Hemangioma | | 1 (11%) | | |
| Hemangiosarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Papilloma | | 1 (11%) | | |
| Sarcoma | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Schwannoma malignant | | 1 (11%) | | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Skeletal muscle | (48) | (8) | (2) | (48) |
| Fibrosarcoma, back | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Schwannoma malignant | | 2 (25%) | | |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (47) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Spinal cord, thoracic | (47) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (14%) | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (48) | (8) | (4) | (47) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma | 4 (8%) | | | 7 (15%) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar carcinoma | 4 (8%) | | 2 (50%) | 3 (6%) |
| Alveolar/bronchiolar carcinoma, multiple | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Cholangiocarcinoma, metastatic, liver | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Fibrosarcoma, metastatic, skeletal muscle | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hepatocellular carcinoma, metastatic, liver | 3 (6%) | 3 (38%) | 1 (25%) | 2 (4%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | 1 (25%) | 1 (2%) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (13%) | | 1 (2%) |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Eye | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Harderian gland | (48) | (10) | (4) | (48) |
| Adenoma | 4 (8%) | 3 (30%) | 2 (50%) | |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Lacrimal gland | (48) | (7) | (1) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (14%) | | 1 (2%) |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (48) | (8) | (2) | (47) |
| Carcinoma, metastatic, lung | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Histiocytic sarcoma | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Lymphoma malignant | 1 (2%) | 1 (13%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Urinary bladder | (48) | (7) | (2) | (47) |
| Lymphoma malignant | | 1 (14%) | | |

**TABLE E1**
**Summary of the Incidence of Neoplasms in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Neoplasm Summary** | | | | |
| Total animals with primary neoplasms[b] | 36 | 26 | 23 | 32 |
| Total primary neoplasms | 75 | 56 | 35 | 75 |
| Total animals with benign neoplasms | 26 | 10 | 14 | 17 |
| Total benign neoplasms | 28 | 13 | 15 | 19 |
| Total animals with malignant neoplasms | 19 | 18 | 12 | 21 |
| Total malignant neoplasms | 47 | 43 | 20 | 56 |
| Total animals with metastatic neoplasms | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Total metastatic neoplasms | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with neoplasm
[b] Primary neoplasms: all neoplasms except metastatic neoplasms

**TABLE E2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Harderian Gland: Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate[a] | 4/48 (8%) | 3/10 (30%) | 2/4 (50%) | 0/48 (0%) |
| Adjusted rate[b] | 8.5% | 46.2% | 58.2% | 0.0% |
| Terminal rate[c] | 4/45 (9%) | 3/3 (100%) | 2/2 (100%) | 0/40 (0%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | —[e] |
| Poly-3 test[d] | (NA) | —[f] | — | P=0.0623N |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 18/48 (38%) | 8/48 (17%) | 12/48 (25%) | 11/48 (23%) |
| Adjusted rate | 38.0% | 18.0% | 25.3% | 23.5% |
| Terminal rate | 17/45 (38%) | 8/41 (20%) | 12/46 (26%) | 9/40 (23%) |
| First incidence (days) | 709 | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 710 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1715N | P=0.0270N | P=0.1338N | P=0.0957N |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 10/48 (21%) | 10/48 (21%) | 6/48 (13%) | 12/48 (25%) |
| Adjusted rate | 21.1% | 22.2% | 12.6% | 25.3% |
| Terminal rate | 9/45 (20%) | 8/41 (20%) | 5/46 (11%) | 8/40 (20%) |
| First incidence (days) | 721 | 634 | 718 | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.4060 | P=0.5496 | P=0.2030N | P=0.4062 |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 24/48 (50%) | 17/48 (35%) | 18/48 (38%) | 21/48 (44%) |
| Adjusted rate | 50.5% | 37.8% | 37.8% | 44.2% |
| Terminal rate | 22/45 (49%) | 15/41 (37%) | 17/46 (37%) | 16/40 (40%) |
| First incidence (days) | 709 | 634 | 718 | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.4031N | P=0.1527N | P=0.1496N | P=0.3405N |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Carcinoma or Hepatoblastoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 10/48 (21%) | 10/48 (21%) | 6/48 (13%) | 12/48 (25%) |
| Adjusted rate | 21.1% | 22.2% | 12.6% | 25.3% |
| Terminal rate | 9/45 (20%) | 8/41 (20%) | 5/46 (11%) | 8/40 (20%) |
| First incidence (days) | 721 | 634 | 718 | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.4060 | P=0.5496 | P=0.2030N | P=0.4062 |
| **Liver: Hepatocellular Adenoma, Hepatocellular Carcinoma, or Hepatoblastoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 24/48 (50%) | 17/48 (35%) | 18/48 (38%) | 21/48 (44%) |
| Adjusted rate | 50.5% | 37.8% | 37.8% | 44.2% |
| Terminal rate | 22/45 (49%) | 15/41 (37%) | 17/46 (37%) | 16/40 (40%) |
| First incidence (days) | 709 | 634 | 718 | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.4031N | P=0.1527N | P=0.1496N | P=0.3405N |
| **Lung: Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 4/48 (8%) | 0/8 (0%) | 0/4 (0%) | 7/47 (15%) |
| Adjusted rate | 8.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 15.2% |
| Terminal rate | 4/45 (9%) | 0/1 (0%) | 0/2 (0%) | 5/39 (13%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | — | — | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | (NA) | — | — | P=0.2469 |

**TABLE E2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lung: Alveolar/bronchiolar Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 4/48 (8%) | 0/8 (0%) | 2/4 (50%) | 4/47 (9%) |
| Adjusted rate | 8.5% | 0.0% | 58.2% | 8.8% |
| Terminal rate | 4/45 (9%) | 0/1 (0%) | 2/2 (100%) | 4/39 (10%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | — | 757 (T) | 757 (T) |
| Poly-3 test | (NA) | — | — | P=0.6228 |
| **Lung: Alveolar/bronchiolar Adenoma or Carcinoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 8/48 (17%) | 0/8 (0%) | 2/4 (50%) | 11/47 (23%) |
| Adjusted rate | 16.9% | 0.0% | 58.2% | 23.9% |
| Terminal rate | 8/45 (18%) | 0/1 (0%) | 2/2 (100%) | 9/39 (23%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | — | 757 (T) | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | (NA) | — | — | P=0.2832 |
| **All Organs: Hemangioma or Hemangiosarcoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 2/48 (4%) | 3/48 (6%) | 2/48 (4%) | 2/48 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate | 4.2% | 6.7% | 4.2% | 4.2% |
| Terminal rate | 2/45 (4%) | 3/41 (7%) | 2/46 (4%) | 0/40 (0%) |
| First incidence (days) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.5031N | P=0.4732 | P=0.6917N | P=0.6926 |
| **All Organs: Malignant Lymphoma** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 5/48 (10%) | 3/48 (6%) | 2/48 (4%) | 2/48 (4%) |
| Adjusted rate | 10.5% | 6.7% | 4.2% | 4.3% |
| Terminal rate | 4/45 (9%) | 2/41 (5%) | 2/46 (4%) | 1/40 (2%) |
| First incidence (days) | 607 | 741 | 757 (T) | 736 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1585N | P=0.3946N | P=0.2189N | P=0.2262N |
| **All Organs: Benign Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 26/48 (54%) | 10/48 (21%) | 14/48 (29%) | 17/48 (35%) |
| Adjusted rate | 54.9% | 22.5% | 29.5% | 35.9% |
| Terminal rate | 25/45 (56%) | 10/41 (24%) | 14/46 (30%) | 13/40 (33%) |
| First incidence (days) | 709 | 757 (T) | 757 (T) | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.1451N | P=0.0009N | P=0.0093N | P=0.0479N |
| **All Organs: Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 19/48 (40%) | 18/48 (38%) | 12/48 (25%) | 21/48 (44%) |
| Adjusted rate | 39.6% | 39.1% | 25.0% | 44.0% |
| Terminal rate | 16/45 (36%) | 13/41 (32%) | 10/46 (22%) | 14/40 (35%) |
| First incidence (days) | 607 | 587 | 632 | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.4207 | P=0.5636N | P=0.0948N | P=0.4093 |

**TABLE E2**
**Statistical Analysis of Primary Neoplasms at 2 Years in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Organs: Benign or Malignant Neoplasms** | | | | |
| Overall rate | 36/48 (75%) | 26/48 (54%) | 23/48 (48%) | 32/48 (67%) |
| Adjusted rate | 75.0% | 56.5% | 47.9% | 67.1% |
| Terminal rate | 33/45 (73%) | 21/41 (51%) | 21/46 (46%) | 25/40 (63%) |
| First incidence (days) | 607 | 587 | 632 | 622 |
| Poly-3 test | P=0.3460N | P=0.0452N | P=0.0048N | P=0.2647N |

(T)Terminal sacrifice
(NA)Not applicable
[a] Number of neoplasm-bearing animals/number of animals with tissue examined microscopically
[b] Poly-3 estimated neoplasm incidence after adjustment for intercurrent mortality
[c] Observed incidence at terminal kill
[d] Beneath the vehicle control incidence is the P value associated with the trend test. Beneath the dosed group incidence are the P values corresponding to pairwise comparisons between the vehicle controls and that dosed group. The Poly-3 test accounts for the differential mortality in animals that do not reach terminal sacrifice. A negative trend or a lower incidence in a dose group is indicated by **N**.
[e] Not applicable; no neoplasms in animal group
[f] Tissue was examined microscopically only when it was observed to be abnormal at necropsy; thus, statistical comparisons with the vehicle controls are not appropriate.

**TABLE E3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**[a]

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disposition Summary** | | | | |
| Animals initially in study | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Early deaths | | | | |
| Moribund | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| Natural deaths | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| Survivors | | | | |
| Died last week of study | | | | 1 |
| Terminal sacrifice | 45 | 41 | 46 | 39 |
| Animals examined microscopically | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| **Alimentary System** | | | | |
| Esophagus | (48) | (7) | (2) | (47) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Gallbladder | (47) | (6) | (1) | (43) |
| Calculus microscopic observation only | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Ectasia | | | | 2 (5%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 6 (13%) | | | 2 (5%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine large, cecum | (47) | (5) | (1) | (46) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 2 (4%) | 1 (20%) | | 3 (7%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid tissue | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine large, colon | (47) | (5) | (1) | (46) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine large, rectum | (45) | (5) | (1) | (45) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Intestine small, ileum | (47) | (5) | | (45) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 3 (6%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Intestine small, jejunum | (47) | (6) | | (45) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 1 (2%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Liver | (48) | (48) | (48) | (48) |
| Angiectasis | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) |
| Basophilic focus | 10 (21%) | 2 (4%) | 9 (19%) | 11 (23%) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | | |
| Cyst, bile duct | 1 (2%) | 4 (8%) | 3 (6%) | 1 (2%) |
| Degeneration | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Eosinophilic focus | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, ito cell | | | 1 (2%) | |
| Infarct | | | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 11 (23%) | 17 (35%) | 15 (31%) | 3 (6%) |
| Necrosis | 3 (6%) | | 3 (6%) | 6 (13%) |
| Regeneration | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Tension lipoidosis | 16 (33%) | 13 (27%) | 9 (19%) | 10 (21%) |
| Thrombus | 1 (2%) | 1 (2%) | | |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 2 (4%) | 1 (2%) | 2 (4%) | 2 (4%) |
| Mesentery | (1) | | | |
| Infarct | 1 (100%) | | | |

[a] Number of animals examined microscopically at the site and the number of animals with lesion

**TABLE E3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alimentary System** (continued) | | | | |
| Pancreas | (47) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Basophilic focus | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Focal cellular change | 2 (4%) | | | 5 (11%) |
| Hyperplasia | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 6 (13%) | | | 6 (13%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | 1 (50%) | 1 (2%) |
| Salivary glands | (47) | (7) | (3) | (48) |
| Atrophy | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Focal cellular change | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 43 (91%) | 3 (43%) | | 42 (88%) |
| Mineralization | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Stomach, glandular | (47) | (6) | (1) | (47) |
| Hyperplasia | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Mineralization | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Tongue | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Cardiovascular System** | | | | |
| Heart | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Fibrosis | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Necrosis | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Pigmentation, valve | | 1 (14%) | | |
| **Endocrine System** | | | | |
| Adrenal gland, cortex | (48) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Clear cell focus | 3 (6%) | | | 4 (9%) |
| Congestion | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Focal cellular change | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Hyperplasia | 11 (23%) | | | 10 (21%) |
| Hyperplasia, spindle cell | 43 (90%) | 5 (83%) | | 42 (89%) |
| Necrosis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | | 1 (17%) | | |
| Adrenal gland, medulla | (47) | (6) | (2) | (46) |
| Fibrosis | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Hyperplasia | 7 (15%) | | | 13 (28%) |
| Necrosis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Parathyroid gland | (43) | (6) | (2) | (46) |
| Cyst | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Ectopic thymus | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Pituitary gland | (44) | (5) | (1) | (36) |
| Cyst | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia, pars distalis | 3 (7%) | | | 2 (6%) |
| Thyroid gland | (48) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Hypertrophy, follicle | | 1 (17%) | | |
| Ultimobranchial cyst | 1 (2%) | 1 (17%) | | |

**TABLE E3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General Body System** | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| **Genital System** | | | | |
| Coagulating gland | (48) | (7) | (1) | (46) |
| Atrophy | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 3 (6%) | | | |
| Epididymis | (48) | (6) | (2) | (48) |
| Granuloma sperm | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | 1 (17%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (17%) | | |
| Mineralization | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Penis | | (1) | | |
| Cyst | | 1 (100%) | | |
| Preputial gland | (47) | (10) | (6) | (46) |
| Atrophy | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Cyst | 4 (9%) | 5 (50%) | 4 (67%) | 5 (11%) |
| Cyst, multiple | | 1 (10%) | | |
| Ectasia | 30 (64%) | 4 (40%) | 2 (33%) | 26 (57%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | 1 (17%) | 4 (9%) |
| Inflammation | 1 (2%) | | 1 (17%) | 2 (4%) |
| Necrosis, fat | | | 1 (17%) | |
| Prostate | (48) | (6) | (2) | (47) |
| Fibrosis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 16 (33%) | | | 10 (21%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Seminal vesicle | (48) | (8) | (1) | (46) |
| Atrophy | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Ectasia | | 1 (13%) | | |
| Testes | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Degeneration | | 1 (14%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Mineralization | | | | 2 (4%) |
| **Hematopoietic System** | | | | |
| Bone marrow | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Congestion | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia | 4 (8%) | | | 4 (8%) |
| Pigmentation | 1 (2%) | 2 (29%) | | 3 (6%) |
| Lymph node, mandibular | (48) | (7) | (2) | (46) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 4 (8%) | | | |
| Lymph node, mesenteric | (47) | (7) | (4) | (46) |
| Angiectasis | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Congestion | 4 (9%) | | 1 (25%) | 2 (4%) |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 3 (6%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Hemorrhage | 10 (21%) | 4 (57%) | 1 (25%) | 20 (43%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | | | 1 (25%) | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | | | 2 (4%) |

**TABLE E3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hematopoietic System** (continued) | | | | |
| Spleen | (46) | (11) | (4) | (47) |
| Angiectasis | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Atrophy | 1 (2%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Congestion | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Cyst | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hematopoietic cell proliferation | 8 (17%) | 5 (45%) | 1 (25%) | 10 (21%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid | 5 (11%) | | 1 (25%) | 6 (13%) |
| Infarct | | | | 2 (4%) |
| Thymus | (36) | (5) | (1) | (35) |
| Atrophy, cortex | | | 1 (100%) | 1 (3%) |
| Cyst | 1 (3%) | | | 1 (3%) |
| Hyperplasia, lymphoid, medulla | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | | | | 1 (3%) |
| Necrosis | | 1 (20%) | | |
| Pigmentation | | 1 (20%) | | |
| **Integumentary System** | | | | |
| Skin | (47) | (9) | (3) | (47) |
| Atrophy, subcutaneous tissue | | 1 (11%) | 1 (33%) | |
| **Musculoskeletal System** | | | | |
| Bone, femur | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Bone, sternum | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Fibrous osteodystrophy, multifocal | 1 (2%) | 1 (14%) | | |
| Skeletal muscle | (48) | (8) | (2) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Nervous System** | | | | |
| Brain, cerebrum | (47) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Hemorrhage | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Mineralization, multifocal, thalamus | 25 (53%) | 3 (43%) | 1 (50%) | 13 (27%) |
| Peripheral nerve | (47) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Spinal cord, thoracic | (47) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Cyst, meninges | 1 (2%) | | | |
| **Respiratory System** | | | | |
| Lung | (48) | (8) | (4) | (47) |
| Congestion | 3 (6%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Cyst | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hemorrhage | 1 (2%) | 1 (13%) | | |
| Hyperplasia, alveolar epithelium | 11 (23%) | | | 7 (15%) |
| Infiltration cellular, histiocytic | 1 (2%) | 1 (13%) | | 3 (6%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 42 (88%) | 3 (38%) | | 37 (79%) |
| Inflammation | 3 (6%) | 1 (13%) | | |
| Mineralization | 1 (2%) | | | |

**TABLE E3**
**Summary of the Incidence of Nonneoplastic Lesions in Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Respiratory System** (continued) | | | | |
| Nose | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 2 (4%) |
| **Special Senses System** | | | | |
| Eye | (48) | (7) | (2) | (48) |
| Inflammation, cornea | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Harderian gland | (48) | (10) | (4) | (48) |
| Degeneration | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Hyperplasia | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 25 (52%) | 3 (30%) | 2 (50%) | 29 (60%) |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Lacrimal gland | (48) | (7) | (1) | (47) |
| Atrophy | 6 (13%) | | | 2 (4%) |
| Focal cellular change | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 18 (38%) | 1 (14%) | | 8 (17%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Zymbal's gland | (44) | (4) | (2) | (45) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 3 (7%) | | | |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 (2%) |
| **Urinary System** | | | | |
| Kidney | (48) | (8) | (2) | (47) |
| Congestion | | 1 (13%) | | 2 (4%) |
| Cyst, renal tubule | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Focal cellular change | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infarct | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 45 (94%) | 4 (50%) | 1 (50%) | 42 (89%) |
| Infiltration cellular, plasma cell | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (13%) | | 1 (2%) |
| Mineralization | 2 (4%) | | | 1 (2%) |
| Nephropathy | 6 (13%) | | 2 (100%) | 4 (10%) |
| Pigmentation, renal tubule | | | | 1 (2%) |
| Vacuolization cytoplasmic | 1 (2%) | | | |
| Urinary bladder | (48) | (7) | (2) | (47) |
| Ectasia | | 1 (14%) | | |
| Infiltration cellular, lymphocytic | 28 (58%) | 1 (14%) | | 22 (47%) |
| Inflammation | | 1 (14%) | | 1 (2%) |

# APPENDIX F
# GENETIC TOXICOLOGY

# GENETIC TOXICOLOGY

## *SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM* MUTAGENICITY TEST PROTOCOL

Testing was performed as reported by Haworth *et al.* (1983). Chloral hydrate was sent to the laboratory as a coded aliquot from Radian Corporation (Austin, TX). It was incubated with the *Salmonella typhimurium* tester strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, and TA1537 either in buffer or S9 mix (metabolic activation enzymes and cofactors from Aroclor 1254-induced male Sprague-Dawley rat or Syrian hamster liver) for 20 minutes at 37° C. Top agar supplemented with L-histidine and d-biotin was added, and the contents of the tubes were mixed and poured onto the surfaces of minimal glucose agar plates. Histidine-independent mutant colonies arising on these plates were counted following incubation for 2 days at 37° C.

Each trial consisted of triplicate plates of concurrent positive and negative controls and of at least five doses of chloral hydrate. The high dose was limited by experimental design to 10,000 µg/plate. All positive assays were repeated under the conditions that elicited the positive response.

In this assay, a positive response is defined as a reproducible, dose-related increase in histidine-independent (revertant) colonies in any one strain/activation combination. An equivocal response is defined as an increase in revertants that is not dose related, is not reproducible, or is not of sufficient magnitude to support a determination of mutagenicity. A negative response is obtained when no increase in revertant colonies is observed following chemical treatment. There is no minimum percentage or fold increase required for a chemical to be judged positive or weakly positive.

## CHINESE HAMSTER OVARY CELL CYTOGENETICS PROTOCOLS

Testing was performed as reported by Galloway *et al.* (1987). Chloral hydrate was sent to the laboratory as a coded aliquot by Radian Corporation. It was tested in cultured Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells for induction of sister chromatid exchanges (SCEs) and chromosomal aberrations (Abs), both in the presence and absence of Aroclor 1254-induced male Sprague-Dawley rat liver S9 and cofactor mix. Cultures were handled under gold lights to prevent photolysis of bromodeoxyuridine-substituted DNA. Each test consisted of concurrent solvent and positive controls and of at least three doses of chloral hydrate; the high dose was limited by toxicity. A single flask per dose was used, and tests yielding equivocal or positive results were repeated.

***Sister Chromatid Exchange Test:*** In the SCE test without S9, CHO cells were incubated for 26 hours with chloral hydrate in supplemented McCoy's 5A medium. Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) was added 2 hours after culture initiation. After 26 hours, the medium containing chloral hydrate was removed and replaced with fresh medium plus BrdU and Colcemid, and incubation was continued for 2 hours. Cells were then harvested by mitotic shake-off, fixed, and stained with Hoechst 33258 and Giemsa. In the SCE test with S9, cells were incubated with chloral hydrate, serum-free medium, and S9 for 2 hours. The medium was then removed and replaced with medium containing serum and BrdU and no chloral hydrate, and incubation proceeded for an additional 26 hours, with Colcemid present for the final 2 hours. Harvesting and staining were the same as for cells treated without S9. All slides were scored blind and those from a single test were read by the same person. Fifty second-division metaphase cells were scored for frequency of SCEs/cell from each dose level. Because significant chemical-induced cell cycle delay was seen at some of the higher doses tested, incubation time for these cultures was lengthened to ensure a sufficient number of scorable (second-division metaphase) cells.

Statistical analyses were conducted on the slopes of the dose-response curves and the individual dose points (Galloway *et al.*, 1987). An SCE frequency 20% above the concurrent solvent control value was chosen as a statistically conservative positive response. The probability of this level of difference occurring by chance at one

dose point is less than 0.01; the probability for such a chance occurrence at two dose points is less than 0.001. An increase of 20% or greater at any single dose was considered weak evidence of activity; increases at two or more doses resulted in a determination that the trial was positive. A statistically significant trend ($P<0.005$) in the absence of any responses reaching 20% above background led to a call of equivocal.

***Chromosomal Aberrations Test:*** In the Abs test without S9, cells were incubated in McCoy's 5A medium with chloral hydrate for 18.5 hours; Colcemid was added and incubation continued for 2 hours. The cells were then harvested by mitotic shake-off, fixed, and stained with Giemsa. For the Abs test with S9, cells were treated with chloral hydrate and S9 for 2 hours, after which the treatment medium was removed and the cells incubated for 10.5 hours in fresh medium, with Colcemid present for the final 2 hours. Cells were harvested in the same manner as for the treatment without S9. The harvest time for the Abs test was based on the cell cycle information obtained in the SCE test: because cell cycle delay was anticipated in the absence of S9, the incubation period for these cultures was extended.

Cells were selected for scoring on the basis of good morphology and completeness of karyotype ($21 \pm 2$ chromosomes). All slides were scored blind and those from a single test were read by the same person. One hundred first-division metaphase cells were scored at most dose levels; occasionally, when a high percentage of aberrant cells was present in the culture, fewer cells were scored. Classes of aberrations included simple (breaks and terminal deletions), complex (rearrangements and translocations), and other (pulverized cells, despiralized chromosomes, and cells containing 10 or more aberrations).

Chromosomal aberration data are presented as the percentage of cells with aberrations. To arrive at a statistical decision, analyses were conducted on both the dose-response curve and individual dose points. For a single trial, a statistically significant ($P \leq 0.05$) difference for one dose point and a significant trend ($P \leq 0.015$) was considered weak evidence for a positive response; significant differences for two or more doses indicated the trial was positive. A positive trend, in the absence of a statistically significant increase at any one dose resulted in an equivocal response (Galloway *et al.,* 1987). Ultimately, the trial calls were based on a consideration of the statistical analyses as well as the biological information available to the reviewers.

## *DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER* TEST PROTOCOL

The assays for induction of sex-linked recessive lethal (SLRL) mutations were performed with adult flies as described by Yoon *et al.* (1985). Chloral hydrate was supplied as a coded aliquot from Radian Corporation. It was assayed in the SLRL test by feeding for 3 days to adult Canton-S wild-type males no more than 24 hours old at the beginning of treatment. Because a clearly positive response was not obtained, chloral hydrate was retested by injection into adult males.

To administer chloral hydrate by injection, a glass Pasteur pipette was drawn out in a flame to a microfine filament, and the tip was broken off to allow delivery of the test solution. Injection was performed either manually, by attaching a rubber bulb to the other end of the pipette and forcing through sufficient solution (0.2 to 0.3 µL) to slightly distend the abdomen of the fly, or by attaching the pipette to a microinjector that automatically delivered a calibrated volume. Flies were anaesthetized with ether and immobilized on a strip of tape. Injection into the thorax, under the wing, was performed with the aid of a dissecting microscope.

Toxicity tests were performed to set concentrations of chloral hydrate at a level that would induce 30% mortality after 72 hours of feeding or 24 hours after injection, while keeping induced sterility at an acceptable level. Canton-S males were allowed to feed for 72 hours on an aqueous solution of chloral hydrate in 5% sucrose. In the injection experiments, 24- to 72-hour-old Canton-S males were treated with a solution of chloral hydrate dissolved in saline and allowed to recover for 24 hours. A concurrent saline control group was also included.

Treated males were mated to three *Basc* females for 3 days and were given fresh females at 2-day intervals to produce three matings of 3, 2, and 2 days (in each case, sample sperm from successive matings was treated at successively earlier postmeiotic stages). $F_1$ heterozygous females were mated with their siblings and then placed in individual vials. $F_1$ daughters from the same parental male were kept together to identify clusters. (A cluster occurs when a number of mutants from a given male result from a single spontaneous premeiotic mutation event and is identified when the number of mutants from that male exceeds the number predicted by a Poisson distribution.) If a cluster was identified, all data from the male in question were discarded. Presumptive lethal mutations were identified as vials containing fewer than 5% of the expected number of wild-type males after 17 days; these were retested to confirm the response.

SLRL data were analyzed by simultaneous comparison with the concurrent and historical controls (Mason *et al*., 1992) using a normal approximation to the binomial test (Margolin *et al.*, 1983). A test result was considered positive if the P value was less than or equal to 0.01 and the mutation frequency in the tested group was greater than 0.10% or if the P value was less than or equal to 0.05 and the frequency in the treatment group was greater than 0.15%. A test was considered to be inconclusive if the P value was between 0.05 and 0.01 but the frequency in the treatment group was between 0.10% and 0.15% or if the P value was between 0.10 and 0.05 but the frequency in the treatment group was greater than 0.10%. A test was considered negative if the P value was greater than or equal to 0.10 or if the frequency in the treatment group was less than 0.10%.

## MOUSE BONE MARROW MICRONUCLEUS TEST PROTOCOL

Preliminary range-finding studies were performed. Factors affecting dose selection included chemical solubility and toxicity and the extent of cell cycle delay induced by chloral hydrate exposure. The standard three-exposure protocol is described in detail by Shelby *et al.* (1993). Male B6C3$F_1$ mice were injected intraperitoneally three times at 24-hour intervals with chloral hydrate dissolved in phosphate-buffered saline. Solvent control animals were injected with phosphate-buffered saline only. The positive control mice received injections of cyclophosphamide. The mice were killed 24 hours after the third injection, and blood smears were prepared from bone marrow cells obtained from the femurs. Air-dried smears were fixed and stained; 2,000 polychromatic erythrocytes (PCEs) were scored for the frequency of micronucleated cells in each of four or five animals per dose group.

The results were tabulated as the mean of the pooled results from all animals within a treatment group plus or minus the standard error of the mean. The frequency of micronucleated cells among PCEs was analyzed by a statistical software package that tested for increasing trend over dose groups with a one-tailed Cochran-Armitage trend test, followed by pairwise comparisons between each dosed group and the control group (ILS, 1990). In the presence of excess binomial variation, as detected by a binomial dispersion test, the binomial variance of the Cochran-Armitage test was adjusted upward in proportion to the excess variation. In the micronucleus test, an individual trial is considered positive if the trend test P value is less than or equal to 0.025 or if the P value for any single dose group is less than or equal to 0.025 divided by the number of dose groups. A final determination of positive for micronucleus induction is preferably based on reproducibly positive trials (as noted above). Ultimately, the final decision is made by the scientific staff after considering the results of statistical analyses, the reproducibility of any effects observed, and the magnitude of those effects.

## EVALUATION PROTOCOL

These are the basic guidelines for arriving at an overall assay result for assays performed by the National Toxicology Program. Statistical as well as biological factors are considered. For an individual assay, the statistical procedures for data analysis have been described in the preceding protocols. There have been instances, however, in which multiple aliquots of a chemical were tested in the same assay, and different results were obtained among aliquots and/or among laboratories. Results from more than one aliquot or from more than one laboratory are not simply combined into an overall result. Rather, all the data are critically evaluated, particularly with regard to pertinent protocol variations, in determining the weight of evidence for an overall conclusion of chemical activity in an assay. In addition to multiple aliquots, the *in vitro* assays have another variable that must be considered in arriving at an overall test result. *In vitro* assays are conducted with and without exogenous metabolic activation. Results obtained in the absence of activation are not combined with results obtained in the presence of activation; each testing condition is evaluated separately. The summary table in the Abstract of this Technical Report presents a result that represents a scientific judgement of the overall evidence for activity of the chemical in an assay.

## RESULTS

Chloral hydrate gave positive responses in both *in vitro* and *in vivo* mutagenicity assays. It induced mutations in *Salmonella typhimurium* strain TA100, with and without liver S9 activation enzymes; an equivocal response was obtained in *S. typhimurium* strain TA98 in the absence of S9; and no mutagenicity was detected with strain TA1535 or TA1537, with or without S9 (Table F1; Haworth *et al.*, 1983). In addition to gene mutations in bacterial cells, chloral hydrate was shown to produce chromosomal damage in mammalian cells. It induced significant increases in SCEs (Table F2) and Abs (Table F3) in cultured CHO cells, with and without S9. Results of SLRL tests in *D. melanogaster* were inconclusive (Table F4; Yoon *et al.*, 1985). Chloral hydrate, administered by feeding in 5% sucrose, produced only a small increase in SLRL mutations in the germ cells of male flies; this result was considered inconclusive. A second SLRL assay that used injection as the route of administration gave negative results.

An *in vivo* mammalian mutagenicity study, a mouse bone marrow micronucleus test, was performed with chloral hydrate (Table F5). In this test, male B6C3F$_1$ mice injected with 125 to 500 mg/kg showed a significant dose-related trend in the frequency of micronucleated erythrocytes in bone marrow sampled 24 hours after treatment. Thus, chloral hydrate gave positive responses in both *in vivo* and *in vitro* assays for chromosomal damage.

**TABLE F1**
**Mutagenicity of Chloral Hydrate in *Salmonella typhimurium*[a]**

| Strain | Dose (µg/plate) | Revertants/Plate[b] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | −S9 | | +10% hamster S9 | | +10% rat S9 | |
| | | Trial 1 | Trial 2 | Trial 1 | Trial 2 | Trial 1 | Trial 2 |
| **TA100** | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 134 ± 7.4 | 125 ± 8.7 | 139 ± 2.4 | 125 ± 5.8 | 126 ± 5.8 | 142 ± 5.5 |
| | 100 | 141 ± 3.9 | 163 ± 6.6 | 161 ± 1.3 | 153 ± 3.9 | 149 ± 4.4 | 159 ± 2.3 |
| | 333 | 197 ± 16.3 | | 255 ± 7.6 | | 200 ± 11.8 | |
| | 1,000 | 306 ± 6.0 | 297 ± 1.2 | 366 ± 17.5 | 351 ± 19.3 | 327 ± 4.2 | 306 ± 3.5 |
| | 3,333 | 423 ± 17.1 | 422 ± 12.7 | 530 ± 8.2 | 524 ± 20.0 | 494 ± 9.0 | 495 ± 3.4 |
| | 4,000 | | 456 ± 5.6 | | | | |
| | 5,000 | | 501 ± 1.0 | | 584 ± 22.5 | | 565 ± 12.9 |
| | 6,667 | 468 ± 17.4 | | | | | |
| | 7,500 | | 518 ± 7.2 | | | | |
| | 10,000 | | | 689 ± 37.8 | 632 ± 12.8 | 704 ± 66.8 | 650 ± 8.6 |
| Trial summary | | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive | Positive |
| Positive control[c] | | 1,894 ± 86.8 | 2,025 ± 20.2 | 1,431 ± 42.4 | 2,068 ± 92.8 | 1,485 ± 83.6 | 1,612 ± 23.0 |
| **TA1535** | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 17 ± 3.2 | | 12 ± 5.2 | | 10 ± 3.1 | |
| | 100 | 19 ± 0.6 | | 10 ± 2.0 | | 15 ± 4.6 | |
| | 333 | 19 ± 1.7 | | 14 ± 0.7 | | 7 ± 0.9 | |
| | 1,000 | 18 ± 1.5 | | 12 ± 0.7 | | 11 ± 1.0 | |
| | 3,333 | 15 ± 1.2 | | 13 ± 0.9 | | 15 ± 1.0 | |
| | 6,667 | 13 ± 2.9 | | | | | |
| | 10,000 | | | 9 ± 0.6 | | 11 ± 1.5 | |
| Trial summary | | Negative | | Negative | | Negative | |
| Positive control | | 1,156 ± 37.8 | | 126 ± 9.6 | | 109 ± 4.0 | |
| **TA1537** | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 7 ± 1.2 | | 7 ± 1.5 | | 6 ± 1.5 | |
| | 100 | 9 ± 2.5 | | 7 ± 1.3 | | 8 ± 0.9 | |
| | 333 | 5 ± 0.6 | | 5 ± 1.2 | | 7 ± 1.2 | |
| | 1,000 | 11 ± 1.8 | | 6 ± 0.6 | | 7 ± 0.6 | |
| | 3,333 | 11 ± 1.8 | | 9 ± 1.3 | | 5 ± 0.7 | |
| | 6,667 | 12 ± 2.9 | | | | | |
| | 10,000 | | | 4 ± 0.3 | | 5 ± 0.9 | |
| Trial summary | | Negative | | Negative | | Negative | |
| Positive control | | 478 ± 54.9 | | 133 ± 4.0 | | 124 ± 12.8 | |

**TABLE F1**
**Mutagenicity of Chloral Hydrate in *Salmonella typhimurium***

| Strain | Dose (µg/plate) | Revertants/Plate | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | –S9 | | +10% hamster S9 | | +10% rat S9 | |
| | | Trial 1 | Trial 2 | Trial 1 | Trial 2 | Trial 1 | Trial 2 |
| **TA98** | | | | | | | |
| | 0 | 21 ± 2.0 | 22 ± 3.7 | 29 ± 2.0 | 31 ± 3.2 | 30 ± 0.9 | 37 ± 4.7 |
| | 100 | 20 ± 6.0 | 21 ± 2.3 | 24 ± 2.3 | 26 ± 1.7 | 29 ± 2.9 | 29 ± 1.5 |
| | 333 | 21 ± 0.7 | | 33 ± 1.5 | | 31 ± 3.6 | |
| | 1,000 | 31 ± 0.3 | 27 ± 2.5 | 28 ± 5.0 | 32 ± 2.3 | 30 ± 1.2 | 38 ± 4.7 |
| | 3,333 | 46 ± 5.6 | 42 ± 4.0 | 42 ± 5.2 | 43 ± 0.6 | 39 ± 0.6 | 45 ± 3.7 |
| | 4,000 | | 43 ± 1.5 | | | | |
| | 5,000 | | 41 ± 3.1 | | 45 ± 1.3 | | 46 ± 1.5 |
| | 6,667 | 39 ± 4.1 | | | | | |
| | 7,500 | | 27 ± 6.9[d] | | | | |
| | 10,000 | | | 27 ± 4.6 | 43 ± 2.8 | 31 ± 2.3 | 38 ± 1.7 |
| Trial summary | | Equivocal | Equivocal | Negative | Equivocal | Negative | Negative |
| Positive control | | 1,526 ± 14.2 | 1,738 ± 33.8 | 1,345 ± 157.3 | 1,775 ± 14.9 | 1,245 ± 89.2 | 1,476 ± 27.3 |

[a] Study was performed at EG&G Mason. The detailed protocol and these data are presented by Haworth *et al.* (1983). 0 µg/plate was the solvent control.
[b] Revertants are presented as mean ± standard error from three plates.
[c] The positive controls in the absence of metabolic activation were sodium azide (TA100 and TA1535), 9-aminoacridine (TA1537), and 4-nitro-*o*-phenylenediamine (TA98). The positive control for metabolic activation with all strains was 2-aminoanthracene.
[d] Slight toxicity

**TABLE F2**
**Induction of Sister Chromatid Exchanges in Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells by Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| Compound | Dose (µg/mL) | Total Cells Scored | No. of Chromo-somes | No. of SCEs | SCEs/ Chromo-some | SCEs/ Cell | Hrs in BrdU | Relative Change of SCEs/ Chromosome[b] (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **−S9** | | | | | | | | |
| **Trial 1** | | | | | | | | |
| Summary: Weakly positive | | | | | | | | |
| Dimethylsulfoxide[c] | | 50 | 1,039 | 488 | 0.46 | 9.8 | 26.0 | |
| Chloral hydrate | 16.7 | 50 | 1,017 | 463 | 0.45 | 9.3 | 26.0 | −3.07 |
| | 50.0 | 50 | 1,040 | 520 | 0.50 | 10.4 | 26.0 | 6.46 |
| | 167.0 | 50 | 1,042 | 747 | 0.71 | 14.9 | 26.0 | 52.63* |
| | 500.0 | 0 | | | | | 26.0 | |
| | | | | | P<0.001[d] | | | |
| Mitomycin-C[e] | 0.001 | 50 | 1,040 | 635 | 0.61 | 12.7 | 26.0 | 30.00 |
| | 0.010 | 5 | 105 | 267 | 2.54 | 53.4 | 26.0 | 441.40 |
| **Trial 2** | | | | | | | | |
| Summary: Positive | | | | | | | | |
| Dimethylsulfoxide | | 50 | 1,041 | 415 | 0.39 | 8.3 | 26.0 | |
| Chloral hydrate | 100 | 50 | 1,023 | 593 | 0.57 | 11.9 | 26.0 | 45.41* |
| | 150 | 50 | 1,032 | 625 | 0.60 | 12.5 | 26.0 | 51.92* |
| | 200 | 50 | 1,033 | 831 | 0.80 | 16.6 | 34.8[f] | 101.79* |
| | 350 | 0 | | | | | 34.8[f] | |
| | | | | | P<0.001 | | | |
| Mitomycin-C | 0.001 | 50 | 1,035 | 515 | 0.49 | 10.3 | 26.0 | 24.82 |
| | 0.010 | 5 | 103 | 196 | 1.90 | 39.2 | 26.0 | 377.34 |

**TABLE F2**
**Induction of Sister Chromatid Exchanges in Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells by Chloral Hydrate**

| Compound | Dose (µg/mL) | Total Cells Scored | No. of Chromo-somes | No. of SCEs | SCEs/ Chromo-some | SCEs/ Cell | Hrs in BrdU | Relative Change of SCEs/ Chromosome (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **+S9** | | | | | | | | |
| **Trial 1** | | | | | | | | |
| Summary: Weakly positive | | | | | | | | |
| Dimethylsulfoxide | | 50 | 1,036 | 464 | 0.44 | 9.3 | 26.0 | |
| Chloral hydrate | 167 | 50 | 1,037 | 391 | 0.37 | 7.8 | 26.0 | −15.82 |
| | 500 | 50 | 1,017 | 386 | 0.37 | 7.7 | 26.0 | −15.26 |
| | 1,700 | 50 | 1,040 | 567 | 0.54 | 11.3 | 26.0 | 21.73* |
| | 5,000 | 0 | | | | | 26.0 | |
| | | | | | P<0.001 | | | |
| Cyclophosphamide[e] | 0.4 | 50 | 1,042 | 651 | 0.62 | 13.0 | 26.0 | 39.50 |
| | 2.0 | 5 | 105 | 194 | 1.84 | 38.8 | 26.0 | 312.53 |
| **Trial 2** | | | | | | | | |
| Summary: Positive | | | | | | | | |
| Dimethylsulfoxide | | 50 | 1,040 | 365 | 0.35 | 7.3 | 26.0 | |
| Chloral hydrate | 3,000 | 50 | 1,030 | 504 | 0.48 | 10.1 | 26.0 | 39.42* |
| | 4,000 | 50 | 1,033 | 587 | 0.56 | 11.7 | 26.0 | 61.91* |
| | 5,000 | 50 | 1,036 | 712 | 0.68 | 14.2 | 34.8[f] | 95.82* |
| | | | | | P<0.001 | | | |
| Cyclophosphamide | 0.4 | 50 | 1,020 | 629 | 0.61 | 12.6 | 26.0 | 75.71 |
| | 2.0 | 5 | 105 | 162 | 1.54 | 32.4 | 26.0 | 339.61 |

* Positive response (≥20% increase over solvent control)
[a] Study was performed at Litton Bionetics, Inc. The detailed protocol is presented by Galloway *et al.* (1987). SCE=sister chromatid exchange; BrdU=bromodeoxyuridine
[b] SCEs/chromosome in treated cells versus SCEs/chromosome in solvent control cells
[c] Solvent control
[d] Significance of SCEs/chromosome tested by the linear regression trend test versus log of the dose
[e] Positive control
[f] Because chloral hydrate induced a delay in the cell division cycle, harvest time was extended to maximize the number of second-division metaphase cells available for analysis.

**TABLE F3**
**Induction of Chromosomal Aberrations in Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells by Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| Dose (µg/mL) | Total Cells | No. of Abs | Abs/ Cell | Cells with Abs (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **−S9** | | | | |
| **Trial 1** - Harvest time: 20.5 hours[b] | | | | |
| Summary: Negative | | | | |
| Dimethylsulfoxide[c] | | | | |
| | 100 | 3 | 0.03 | 2.0 |
| Chloral hydrate | | | | |
| 400 | 100 | 2 | 0.02 | 2.0 |
| 600 | 100 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.0 |
| 800 | 100 | 3 | 0.03 | 3.0 |
| | | | | P=0.473 [d] |
| Mitomycin-C[e] | | | | |
| 0.0400 | 100 | 23 | 0.23 | 13.0 |
| 0.0625 | 25 | 28 | 1.12 | 36.0 |
| **Trial 2** - Harvest time: 20.5 hours[b] | | | | |
| Summary: Positive | | | | |
| Dimethylsulfoxide | | | | |
| | 100 | 1 | 0.01 | 1.0 |
| Chloral hydrate | | | | |
| 750 | 100 | 6 | 0.06 | 6.0 |
| 1,000 | 100 | 23 | 0.23 | 18.0* |
| 1,250 | 100 | 57 | 0.57 | 36.0* |
| 1,500 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | P<0.001 |
| Mitomycin-C | | | | |
| 0.0400 | 100 | 7 | 0.07 | 7.0 |
| 0.0625 | 25 | 15 | 0.60 | 48.0 |

| Dose (µg/mL) | Total Cells | No. of Abs | Abs/ Cell | Cells with Abs (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **+S9** | | | | |
| **Trial 1** - Harvest time: 12.5 | | | | |
| Summary: Positive | | | | |
| Dimethylsulfoxide | | | | |
| | 100 | 1 | 0.01 | 1.0 |
| Chloral hydrate | | | | |
| 3,000 | 100 | 30 | 0.30 | 24.0* |
| 3,500 | 50 | 10 | 0.20 | 20.0* |
| 4,000 | 25 | 8 | 0.32 | 24.0* |
| | 4,500 | 0 | | |
| | | | | P<0.001 |
| Cyclophosphamide[e] | | | | |
| 7.5 | 100 | 14 | 0.14 | 11.0 |
| 37.5 | 25 | 14 | 0.56 | 28.0 |
| **Trial 2** - Harvest time: 12.5 hours | | | | |
| Summary: Weakly positive | | | | |
| Dimethylsulfoxide | | | | |
| | 100 | 3 | 0.03 | 3.0 |
| Chloral hydrate | | | | |
| 2,500 | 100 | 9 | 0.09 | 7.0 |
| 3,000 | 100 | 46 | 0.46 | 33.0* |
| 3,500 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | P<0.001 |
| Cyclophosphamide | | | | |
| 7.5 | 100 | 13 | 0.13 | 10.0 |
| 37.5 | 25 | 13 | 0.52 | 32.0 |

* Positive ($P \leq 0.05$)
[a] Study was performed at Litton Bionetics, Inc. The detailed protocol is presented by Galloway *et al*. (1987). Abs=aberrations
[b] Because chloral hydrate induced a delay in the cell division cycle, incubation time prior to addition of Colcemid was lengthened to provide sufficient first-division metaphase cells at harvest.
[c] Solvent control
[d] Significance of percent cells with aberrations tested by the linear regression trend test versus log of the dose
[e] Positive control

**TABLE F4**
**Induction of Sex-Linked Recessive Lethal Mutations in *Drosophila melanogaster* by Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| Route of Exposure | Dose (ppm) | Incidence of Death (%) | Incidence of Sterility (%) | No. of Lethals/No. of X Chromosomes Tested | | | Total[b] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mating 1 | Mating 2 | Mating 3 | |
| Feeding | 5,500 | 6 | 0 | 4/2,140 | 2/2,315 | 3/2,287 | 9/6,742 (0.13%) |
| | 0 | | | 1/2,167 | 1/2,362 | 1/2,260 | 3/6,789 (0.04%) |
| Injection | 10,000 | 10 | 0 | 0/1,910 | 2/2,394 | 1/2,183 | 3/6,487 (0.05%) |
| | 0 | | | 2/1,370 | 0/3,003 | 1/2,120 | |
| | | | | | | | 3/6,493 (0.05%) |

[a] Study was performed at Brown University. The detailed protocol and these data are presented by Yoon *et al*. (1985). Significance of total number of lethal mutations/total number of X chromosomes was tested by a normal approximation to the binomial test (Margolin *et al.*, 1983). Results of the feeding experiment were inconclusive. Results of the injection experiment were negative at the 5% level.
[b] Total number of lethal mutations/total number of X chromosomes tested for three mating trials

**TABLE F5**
**Induction of Micronuclei in Bone Marrow Polychromatic Erythrocytes of Male Mice Treated with Chloral Hydrate by Intraperitoneal Injection[a]**

| Compound | Dose (mg/kg) | Number of Mice with Erythrocytes Scored | Micronucleated PCEs/1,000 PCEs[b] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Trial 1** | | | |
| Phosphate-buffered saline[c] | | 4 | 2.9 ± 0.5 |
| Chloral hydrate | 125 | 5 | 2.1 ± 0.5 |
| | 250 | 5 | 2.7 ± 0.6 |
| | 500 | 5 | 4.4 ± 0.8 |
| | | | P=0.006[d] |
| Cyclophosphamide[e] | 15 | 4 | 19.1 ± 2.2 |
| **Trial 2** | | | |
| Phosphate-buffered saline | | 5 | 1.7 ± 0.3 |
| Chloral hydrate | 125 | 5 | 2.2 ± 0.5 |
| | 250 | 5 | 2.1 ± 0.3 |
| | 500 | 5 | 3.5 ± 0.5 |
| | | | P=0.004 |
| Cyclophosphamide | 15 | 5 | 17.4 ± 1.7 |

[a] Study was performed at Oak Ridge Associated Universities. The detailed protocol is presented by Shelby *et al*. (1993). PCE=polychromatic erythrocyte. 2,000 PCEs were scored for each animal in each group.
[b] Mean ± standard error
[c] Solvent control
[d] Significance of micronucleated PCEs/1,000 cells PCEs by the one-tailed trend test (ILS, 1990); significant at $P \leq 0.025$
[e] Positive control

# APPENDIX G
# LIVER WEIGHTS
# AND LIVER-WEIGHT-TO-BODY-WEIGHT RATIOS

**TABLE G1**
**Liver Weights and Liver-Weight-to-Body-Weight Ratios for Regimen A Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| | Vehicle Control | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg | 100 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| n | 37 | 38 | 43 | 36 |
| Necropsy body wt | 32.4 ± 0.8 | 32.8 ± 0.6 | 32.0 ± 0.7 | 31.8 ± 0.6 |
| Liver | | | | |
| Absolute | 1.408 ± 0.037 | 1.458 ± 0.037 | 1.395 ± 0.028 | 1.536 ± 0.056* |
| Relative | 0.044 ± 0.001 | 0.045 ± 0.001 | 0.044 ± 0.001 | 0.048 ± 0.001* |

* Significantly different (P≤0.05) from the control group by Dunnett's test
[a] Liver weights (absolute weights) and body weights are given in grams; liver-weight-to-body-weight ratios (relative weights) are given as g liver weight/g body weight (mean ± standard error).

**TABLE G2**
**Liver Weights and Liver-Weight-to-Body-Weight Ratios at 2 Years for Regimen B 100 mg/kg Female Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| | Vehicle Control (Regimen A) | 3 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 6 Months (Stop-Exposure) | 12 Months (Stop-Exposure) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| n | 37 | 34 | 31 | 33 |
| Necropsy body wt | 32.4 ± 0.8 | 34.9 ± 0.7** | 35.6 ± 1.0** | 34.6 ± 0.7** |
| Liver | | | | |
| Absolute | 1.408 ± 0.037 | 1.584 ± 0.071** | 1.555 ± 0.073* | 1.502 ± 0.051 |
| Relative | 0.044 ± 0.001 | 0.046 ± 0.003 | 0.044 ± 0.002 | 0.044 ± 0.001 |

* Significantly different (P≤0.05) from the control group by Dunnett's test
** P≤0.01
[a] Liver weights (absolute weights) and body weights are given in grams; liver-weight-to-body-weight ratios (relative weights) are given as g liver weight/g body weight (mean ± standard error).

**TABLE G3**
**Liver Weights and Liver-Weight-to-Body-Weight Ratios at 2 Years for Regimen C Female Mice, Regimen D Female Mice, and Regimen E Male Mice in the 2-Year Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| | Vehicle Control | 10 mg/kg | 25 mg/kg | 50 mg/kg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regimen C (single dose on postnatal day 28)** | | | | |
| n | 42 | 40 | 45 | 40 |
| Necropsy body wt | 38.5 ± 1.1 | 36.1 ± 0.9 | 37.0 ± 0.9 | 39.3 ± 0.9 |
| Liver | | | | |
| Absolute | 1.654 ± 0.062 | 1.579 ± 0.053 | 1.527 ± 0.039 | 1.645 ± 0.043 |
| Relative | 0.044 ± 0.002 | 0.044 ± 0.002 | 0.042 ± 0.001 | 0.043 ± 0.002 |
| **Regimen D (single dose on postnatal day 15)** | | | | |
| n | 36 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| Necropsy body wt | 34.6 ± 0.7 | 34.5 ± 0.7 | 35.1 ± 0.9 | 35.9 ± 0.8 |
| Liver | | | | |
| Absolute | 1.565 ± 0.083 | 1.551 ± 0.072 | 1.470 ± 0.034 | 1.563 ± 0.057 |
| Relative | 0.045 ± 0.002 | 0.046 ± 0.003 | 0.043 ± 0.001 | 0.044 ± 0.002 |
| **Regimen E (single dose on postnatal day 15)** | | | | |
| n | 45 | 41 | 46 | 39 |
| Necropsy body wt | 38.2 ± 0.6 | 36.2 ± 0.5* | 35.9 ± 0.6* | 35.7 ± 0.6* |
| Liver | | | | |
| Absolute | 2.174 ± 0.130 | 2.037 ± 0.122 | 1.895 ± 0.086 | 2.194 ± 0.172 |
| Relative | 0.059 ± 0.005 | 0.058 ± 0.004 | 0.054 ± 0.003 | 0.064 ± 0.006 |

* Significantly different ($P \leq 0.05$) from the control group by Dunnett's test
[a] Liver weights (absolute weights) and body weights are given in grams; liver-weight-to-body-weight ratios (relative weights) are given as g liver weight/g body weight (mean ± standard error).

# APPENDIX H
# CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND DOSE FORMULATION STUDIES

# CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND DOSE FORMULATION STUDIES

## PROCUREMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CHLORAL HYDRATE

Chloral hydrate was obtained from Sigma Chemical Company (St. Louis, MO) in one lot (12H0289), which was used during the 2-year study. Identity, purity, and stability analyses were conducted by the study laboratory.

Lot 12H0289, a white, crystalline solid, was identified as chloral hydrate by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry by system A (Table H1) and proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. All spectra were consistent with the structure of chloral hydrate; the mass spectra were also consistent with the literature spectra (*NIST Spectra*) of chloral hydrate. The spectra are presented in Figures H1 and H2.

The purity of the lot 12H0289 was determined by gas chromatography (system B). Samples from each of the two bottles of lot 12H0289 received from the manufacturer were analyzed. One impurity peak was detected for each sample. For one sample, the impurity peak had an area of approximately 0.5% relative to the major peak area; the relative area of the impurity peak for the second sample was too small to be quantified. The results indicated a purity of approximately 99.5% or greater.

The bulk chemical was stored in the original amber glass bottles at room temperature, protected from light, in a container of dry indicating silica gel. Stability was monitored during the 2-year study with gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (system A) and with gas chromatography (system B). No degradation of the bulk chemical was detected.

## PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS OF DOSE FORMULATIONS

The dose formulations were prepared by mixing chloral hydrate with distilled deionized water to give the required concentrations (Table H2). The dose formulations were prepared monthly and stored for up to 4 weeks at room temperature in amber glass bottles with Teflon®-lined caps, protected from light.

Stability studies of the 0.85, 1.4, and 2.5 mg/mL dose formulations were performed by the study laboratory using gas chromatography by system C. Stability was confirmed for 24 days for the 0.85 mg/mL formulation, 78 days for the 2.5 mg/mL formulation, and 7 months for the 1.4 mg/mL formulation when stored in amber glass vials at room temperature.

Periodic analyses of the dose formulations were conducted by the study laboratory with gas chromatography (system C). During the 2-year study, the dose formulations were analyzed approximately every 3 months, and animal room samples were analyzed every 6 months (Table H3). Of the 42 dose formulations analyzed, all were within 10% of the target concentrations, with no value greater than 109% of the target concentration. Of the animal room samples analyzed, 69 of 78 were within 10% of the target concentrations. Samples outside the 10% range were those obtained from the first sample collection. By the third collection, all samples were within the required specification. Animals were dosed after a minimum of three samples had been drawn through the dosing machine.

**TABLE H1**
**Gas Chromatography Systems Used in the Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate[a]**

| Detection System | Column | Carrier Gas | Oven Temperature Program |
|---|---|---|---|
| **System A** | | | |
| Mass spectrometer with electron impact ionization (70 eV) | DB-5, 30 m × 0.25 mm, 0.25 µm film (J&W Scientific, Folsom, CA) | Helium at 1 mL/minute | 30° C for 1 minute, then 50° C/minute to 225° C, held for 6 minutes |
| **System B** | | | |
| Flame ionization | DB-1701, 30 m × 0.25 mm, 0.25 µm film (J&W Scientific) | Helium at approximately 0.8 mL/minute | 40° C for 5 minutes, then 20° C/minute to 150° C, held for 5 minutes |
| **System C** | | | |
| Flame ionization | GP 60/80 Carbopak-B, 5% Carbowax 20 M, 6 feet × 2 mm (Supelco, Bellefonte, PA) | Helium or nitrogen at 20 mL/minute | 110° C isothermal |

[a] The gas chromatographs were manufactured by Varian, Inc. (Palo Alto, CA) (system A) or Hewlett-Packard (Palo Alto, CA) (systems B and C).

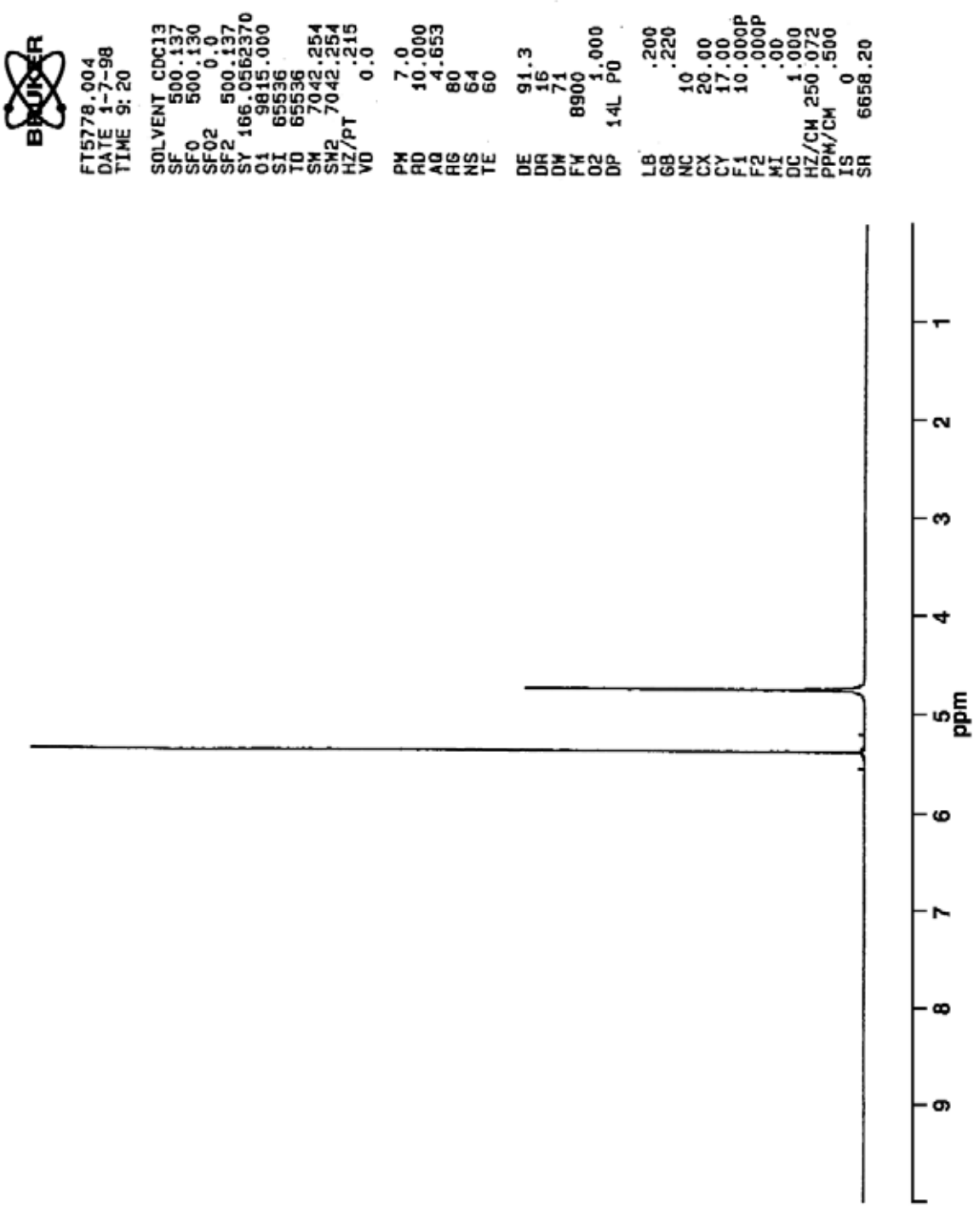


**FIGURE H1**
**Mass Spectrum of Chloral Hydrate**

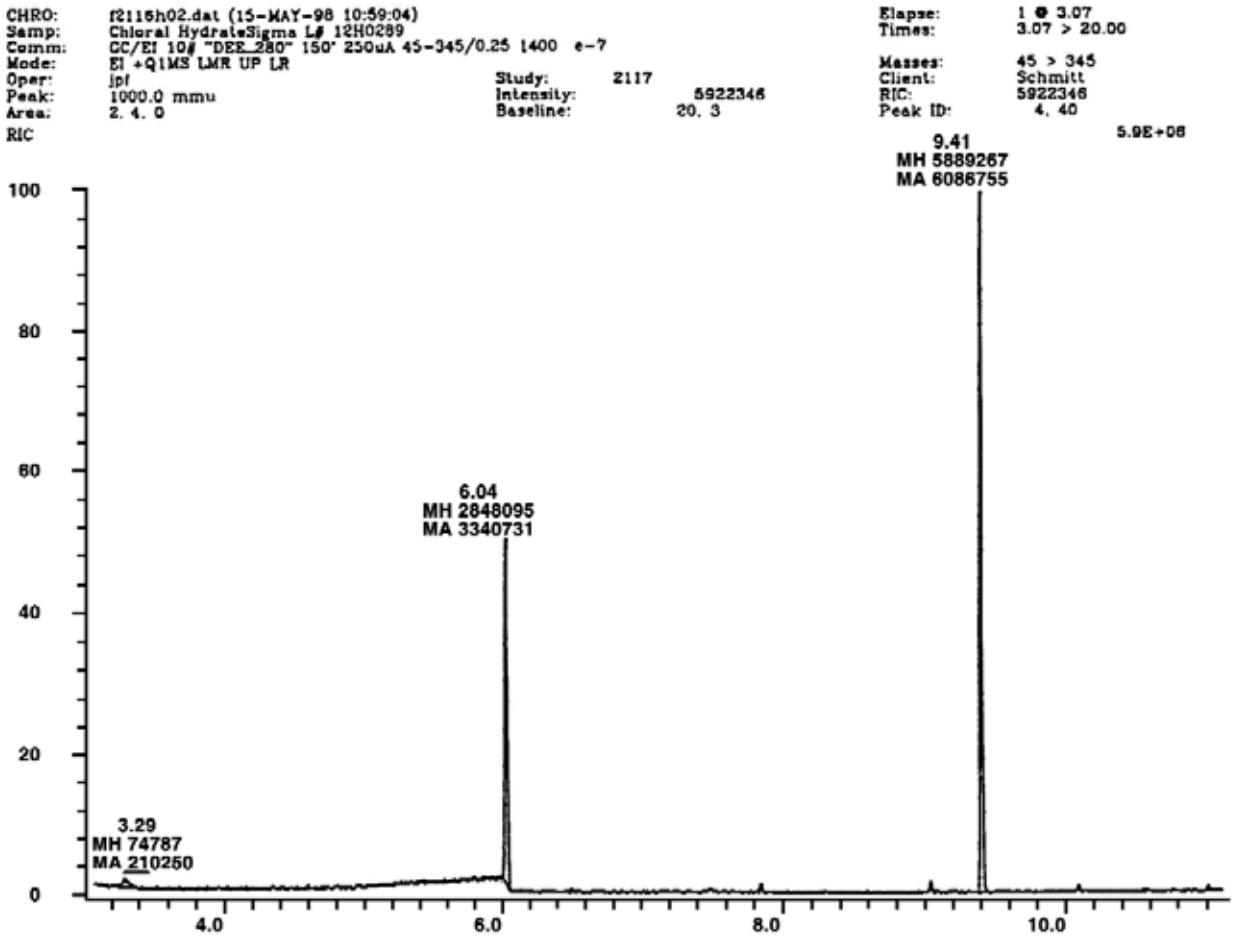


**FIGURE H2**
**Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrum of Chloral Hydrate**

## TABLE H2
## Preparation and Storage of Dose Formulations in the Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate

**Preparation**
The dosing vehicle was prepared by mixing chloral hydrate with distilled water. The mixing cylinders were inverted several times by hand, and the dose formulations were then diluted to the proper volume with additional distilled water. The dose formulations were prepared every 4 weeks for regimens A and B and once for regimens C, D, and E.

**Chemical Lot Number**
12H0289

**Maximum Storage Time**
4 weeks

**Storage Conditions**
Stored in amber glass bottles at room temperature, protected from light

**Study Laboratory**
National Center for Toxicological Research (Jefferson, AR)

**TABLE H3**
**Results of Analyses of Dose Formulations Administered to Mice in the Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Date Prepared | Date Analyzed | Target Concentration (mg/mL) | Determined Concentration[a] (mg/mL) | Difference from Target (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regimens A and B** | | | | |
| 6 November 1995 | 8 November 1995 | 2.5 | 2.711 | +8 |
| | | 2.5 | 2.716 | +8 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.119 | +2 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.065 | +1 |
| | | 10.0 | 9.962 | 0 |
| | | 10.0 | 9.937 | −1 |
| 20 December 1995 | 28 December 1995[b] | 1.225 | 0.880 | −28 |
| | | 1.225 | 1.064 | −13 |
| | | 1.225 | 1.135 | −7 |
| | | 1.41 | 1.393 | −1 |
| | | 1.41 | 1.326 | −6 |
| | | 1.41 | 1.405 | 0 |
| | | 4.76 | 5.006 | +5 |
| | | 4.76 | 4.784 | +1 |
| | | 4.76 | 4.869 | +2 |
| | | 5.46 | 5.675 | +4 |
| | | 5.46 | 5.386 | −1 |
| | | 5.46 | 5.677 | +4 |
| 12 February 1996 | 20 February 1996 | 2.5 | 2.496 | 0 |
| | | 2.5 | 2.463 | −1 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.051 | +1 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.029 | +1 |
| | | 10.0 | 10.16 | +2 |
| | | 10.0 | 9.902 | −1 |
| 7 May 1996 | 16 May 1996 | 2.5 | 2.518 | +1 |
| | | 2.5 | 2.450 | −2 |
| | | 5.0 | 4.876 | −2 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.009 | 0 |
| | | 10.0 | 10.09 | +1 |
| | | 10.0 | 9.839 | −2 |
| 7 May 1996 | 16 May 1996[b] | 1.27 | 0.707 | −44 |
| | | 1.27 | 1.105 | −13 |
| | | 1.27 | 1.142 | −10 |
| | | 1.73 | 1.942 | +12 |
| | | 1.73 | 1.685 | −3 |
| | | 1.73 | 1.679 | −3 |
| | | 5.42 | 6.792 | +25 |
| | | 5.42 | 5.389 | −1 |
| | | 5.42 | 5.382 | −1 |
| | | 5.48 | 6.672 | +22 |
| | | 5.48 | 5.678 | +4 |
| | | 5.48 | 5.581 | +2 |

**TABLE H3**
**Results of Analyses of Dose Formulations Administered to Mice in the Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Date Prepared | Date Analyzed | Target Concentration (mg/mL) | Determined Concentration (mg/mL) | Difference from Target (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 July 1996 | 8 August 1996 | 2.5 | 2.506 | 0 |
| | | 2.5 | 2.481 | −1 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.100 | +2 |
| | | 5.0 | 4.995 | 0 |
| | | 10.0 | 9.928 | −1 |
| | | 10.0 | 9.968 | 0 |
| 2 July 1996 | 19 July 1996[b] | 1.415 | 1.417 | 0 |
| | | 1.415 | 1.409 | 0 |
| | | 1.415 | 1.392 | −2 |
| | | 1.76 | 1.874 | +6 |
| | | 1.76 | 1.749 | −1 |
| | | 1.76 | 1.731 | −2 |
| | | 5.50 | 6.459 | +17 |
| | | 5.50 | 5.489 | 0 |
| | | 5.50 | 5.544 | +1 |
| | | 5.96 | 5.886 | −1 |
| | | 5.96 | 5.950 | 0 |
| | | 5.96 | 5.869 | −2 |
| 23 October 1996 | 15 November 1996[b] | 1.30 | 1.265 | −3 |
| | | 1.30 | 1.219 | −6 |
| | | 1.30 | 1.239 | −5 |
| | | 1.67 | 1.604 | −4 |
| | | 1.67 | 1.585 | −5 |
| | | 1.67 | 1.598 | −4 |
| | | 4.59 | 4.601 | 0 |
| | | 4.59 | 4.526 | −1 |
| | | 4.59 | 4.464 | −3 |
| | | 5.48 | 5.337 | −3 |
| | | 5.48 | 5.306 | −3 |
| | | 5.48 | 5.291 | −3 |
| 18 November 1996 | 21 November 1996 | 2.5 | 2.360 | −6 |
| | | 2.5 | 2.328 | −7 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.207 | +4 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.217 | +4 |
| | | 10.0 | 10.25 | +3 |
| | | 10.0 | 9.811 | −2 |
| 11 February 1997 | 18 February 1997 | 2.5 | 2.508 | 0 |
| | | 2.5 | 2.518 | +1 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.223 | +5 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.058 | +1 |
| | | 10.0 | 9.900 | −1 |
| | | 10.0 | 10.03 | 0 |
| 7 May 1997 | 10 June 1997 | 2.5 | 2.501 | 0 |
| | | 2.5 | 2.565 | +3 |
| | | 5.0 | 5.027 | +1 |
| | | 5.0 | 4.903 | −2 |
| | | 10.0 | 10.12 | +1 |
| | | 10.0 | 10.04 | 0 |

**TABLE H3**
**Results of Analyses of Dose Formulations Administered to Mice in the Gavage Study of Chloral Hydrate**

| Date Prepared | Date Analyzed | Target Concentration (mg/mL) | Determined Concentration (mg/mL) | Difference from Target (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 May 1997 | 19 May 1997[b] | 1.542 | 1.630 | +6 |
| | | 1.542 | 1.522 | −1 |
| | | 1.542 | 1.559 | +1 |
| | | 1.754 | 1.790 | +2 |
| | | 1.754 | 1.735 | −1 |
| | | 1.754 | 1.691 | −4 |
| | | 5.283 | 5.774 | +9 |
| | | 5.283 | 5.297 | 0 |
| | | 5.283 | 5.209 | −1 |
| | | 5.833 | 6.059 | +4 |
| | | 5.833 | 5.747 | −1 |
| | | 5.833 | 5.617 | −4 |
| **Regimens D and E** | | | | |
| 1 May 1995 | 2 May 1995[b] | 0.85 | 0.91 | +7 |
| | | 0.85 | 0.84 | −1 |
| | | 0.85 | 0.89 | +5 |
| | | 4.25 | 3.87 | −9 |
| | | 4.25 | 3.78 | −11 |
| | | 4.25 | 4.01 | −6 |
| 5 May 1995 | 8 May 1995[b] | 0.85 | 0.84 | −1 |
| | | 0.85 | 0.89 | +5 |
| | | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0 |
| | | 4.25 | 4.06 | −4 |
| | | 4.25 | 4.31 | +1 |
| | | 4.25 | 4.33 | +2 |
| 10 May 1995 | 15 May 1995[b] | 0.85 | 0.89 | +5 |
| | | 0.85 | 0.89 | +5 |
| | | 0.85 | 0.91 | +7 |
| | | 4.25 | 4.34 | +2 |
| | | 4.25 | 4.26 | 0 |
| | | 4.25 | 4.23 | 0 |

[a] Results of single analyses
[b] Animal room samples

# APPENDIX I
# INGREDIENTS, NUTRIENT COMPOSITION, AND CONTAMINANT LEVELS IN NIH-31 RAT AND MOUSE RATION

**TABLE I1**
**Ingredients of NIH-31 Rat and Mouse Ration**

| Ingredients[a] | Percent by Weight |
|---|---|
| Ground #2 yellow shelled corn | 21.0 |
| Ground whole hard wheat | 35.5 |
| Ground whole oats | 10.0 |
| Soybean meal (49% protein) | 5.0 |
| Fish meal (60% protein) | 9.0 |
| Wheat middlings | 10.0 |
| Alfalfa meal (17% protein) | 2.0 |
| Corn gluten meal (60% protein) | 2.0 |
| Soy oil | 1.5 |
| Dried brewer's yeast | 1.0 |
| Dicalcium phosphate (food grade) | 1.5 |
| Ground limestone | 0.5 |
| Salt | 0.5 |
| Premixes (vitamin and mineral) | 0.5 |

[a] Ingredients were ground to pass through a U.S. Standard Screen No. 16 before being mixed.

**TABLE I2**
**Vitamins and Minerals in NIH-31 Rat and Mouse Ration[a]**

| | Amount | Source |
|---|---|---|
| **Vitamins** | | |
| A | 22,000,000 IU | Vitamin A palmitate or acetate |
| $D_3$ | 3,800,000 IU | D-activated animal sterol |
| $K_3$ | 20 g | Menadione activity |
| *d*-α-Tocopheryl acetate | 15 g | |
| Choline | 700 g | Choline chloride |
| Folic acid | 1 g | |
| Niacin | 20 g | |
| *d*-Pantothenic acid | 25 g | *d*-Calcium pantothenate |
| Riboflavin | 5 g | |
| Thiamine | 65 g | Thiamine mononitrate |
| $B_{12}$ | 14 g | |
| Pyridoxine | 2 g | Pyridoxine hydrochloride |
| Biotin | 0.120 g | *d*-Biotin |
| **Minerals** | | |
| Iron | 60 g | Iron sulfate |
| Magnesium | 400 g | Magnesium oxide |
| Manganese | 100 g | Manganous oxide |
| Zinc | 10 g | Zinc oxide |
| Copper | 4 g | Copper sulfate |
| Iodine | 1.5 g | Calcium iodate |
| Cobalt | 0.4 g | Cobalt carbonate |

[a] Per ton (2,000 lb) of finished product

**TABLE I3**
**Nutrient Composition of NIH-31 Rat and Mouse Ration[a]**

| Nutrient | Mean ± Standard Deviation[b] |
|---|---|
| Crude protein (% by weight) | 19.2 ± 1.3 |
| Crude fat (% by weight) | 5.14 ± 0.91 |
| **Vitamins** | |
| Vitamin A (ppm) | 11,200 ± 1,900 |
| Vitamin $B_1$ (mg/g) | 0.095 ± 0.028 |
| Vitamin E (ppm) | 61.3 ± 7.0 |
| **Minerals** | |
| Selenium (ppm) | 0.33 ± 0.11 |

[a] Prior to autoclaving
[b] Average of 17 diet production lots

**TABLE I4**
**Contaminant Levels in NIH-31 Rat and Mouse Ration[a]**

| | Mean ± Standard Deviation[b] |
|---|---|
| **Contaminants** | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 83 ± 38 |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 81 ± 35 |
| Lead (ppm) | 0.37 ± 0.26 |
| Aflatoxin $B_1$ (ppb) | <0.25 |
| Aflatoxin $B_2$ (ppb) | <0.25 |
| Aflatoxin $G_1$ (ppb) | <0.25 |
| Aflatoxin $G_2$ (ppb) | <0.12 |
| Fumonisin $B_1$ (ppb) | 44.9 ± 21.9 |
| Total fumonisin (ppb) | 76.1 ± 23.4 |
| Volatile nitrosamines (ppb) | 6.39 ± 1.30 |
| **Pesticides (ppb)** | |
| Heptachlor | <10 |
| DDT, total[c] | <5 |
| Dieldrin | <5 |
| PCB | 19 ± 21 |
| Malathion | 101 ± 99 |
| Lindane | <1.0 |

[a] Prior to autoclaving
[b] Average of 4, 9, 12, or 17 diet production lots; for values less than the limit of detection, the detection limit is given as the mean.
[c] DDE+DDT+DDD

# APPENDIX J
# SENTINEL ANIMAL PROGRAM

# SENTINEL ANIMAL PROGRAM

## Methods

Rodents used in the Carcinogenesis Program of the National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR) are produced in optimally clean facilities to eliminate potential pathogens that may affect study results. The Sentinel Animal Program is part of the periodic monitoring of animal health that occurs during the toxicologic evaluation of chemical compounds. Under this program, the disease state of the rodents is monitored via serology on sera from extra (sentinel) animals in the study rooms. These animals and the study animals are subject to identical environmental conditions. The sentinel animals come from the same production source and weanling groups as the animals used for the studies of chemical compounds.

Serum samples were collected from randomly selected mice during the 2-year study. Blood from each animal was collected and allowed to clot, and the serum was separated. The samples were processed appropriately and sent to the Surveillance/Diagnostic Program, Division of Microbiology, at the NCTR for determination of antibody titers. The laboratory serology methods and viral agents for which testing was performed are tabulated below; the times at which blood was collected during the studies are also listed.

| Method and Test | Time of Analysis |
|---|---|
| **MICE** | |
| **2-Year Study** | |
| ELISA | |
| Ectromelia virus | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| GDVII (mouse encephalomyelitis virus) | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| LCM (lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus) | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| MVM (minute virus of mice) | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| MHV (mouse hepatitis virus) | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| *Mycoplasma arthritidis* | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| *Mycoplasma pulmonis* | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| PVM (pneumonia virus of mice) | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| Polyoma virus | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| Reovirus 3 | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |
| Sendai | 17, 21, and 24 months, study termination |

## RESULTS

All test results were negative.

# National Toxicology Program Technical Reports

## Printed as of February 2002

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| Chemical | TR No. |
|---|---|
| Acetaminophen | 394 |
| Acetonitrile | 447 |
| Acrylonitrile | 506 |
| Agar | 230 |
| Allyl Glycidyl Ether | 376 |
| Allyl Isothiocyanate | 234 |
| Allyl Isovalerate | 253 |
| 1-Amino-2,4-Dibromoanthraquinone | 383 |
| 2-Amino-4-Nitrophenol | 339 |
| 2-Amino-5-Nitrophenol | 334 |
| 11-Aminoundecanoic Acid | 216 |
| *dl*-Amphetamine Sulfate | 387 |
| Ampicillin Trihydrate | 318 |
| Anthraquinone | 494 |
| Asbestos, Amosite (Hamsters) | 249 |
| Asbestos, Amosite (Rats) | 279 |
| Asbestos, Chrysotile (Hamsters) | 246 |
| Asbestos, Chrysotile (Rats) | 295 |
| Asbestos, Crocidolite | 280 |
| Asbestos, Tremolite | 277 |
| L-Ascorbic Acid | 247 |
| AZT and AZT/α-Interferon A/D | 469 |
| Barium Chloride Dihydrate | 432 |
| Benzaldehyde | 378 |
| Benzene | 289 |
| Benzethonium Chloride | 438 |
| Benzofuran | 370 |
| Benzyl Acetate (Gavage) | 250 |
| Benzyl Acetate (Feed) | 431 |
| Benzyl Alcohol | 343 |
| *o*-Benzyl-*p*-Chlorophenol (Gavage) | 424 |
| *o*-Benzyl-*p*-Chlorophenol (Mouse Skin) | 444 |
| 2-Biphenylamine Hydrochloride | 233 |
| 2,2-Bis(Bromomethyl)-1,3-Propanediol | 452 |
| Bis(2-Chloro-1-Methylethyl) Ether | 239 |
| Bisphenol A | 215 |
| Boric Acid | 324 |
| Bromodichloromethane | 321 |
| Bromoethane | 363 |
| 1,3-Butadiene | 288 |
| 1,3-Butadiene | 434 |
| *t*-Butyl Alcohol | 436 |
| Butyl Benzyl Phthalate | 213 |
| Butyl Benzyl Phthalate | 458 |
| N-Butyl Chloride | 312 |
| *t*-Butylhydroquinone | 459 |
| γ-Butyrolactone | 406 |
| Caprolactam | 214 |
| *d*-Carvone | 381 |
| Chloral Hydrate | 502 |
| Chlorinated and Chloraminated Water | 392 |
| Chlorendic Acid | 304 |
| Chlorinated Paraffins: $C_{23}$, 43% Chlorine | 305 |
| Chlorinated Paraffins: $C_{12}$, 60% Chlorine | 308 |
| Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate | 294 |
| 2-Chloroacetophenone | 379 |
| *p*-Chloroaniline Hydrochloride | 351 |
| CS2 | 377 |
| Chlorobenzene | 261 |
| Chlorodibromomethane | 282 |
| Chloroethane | 346 |
| 2-Chloroethanol | 275 |
| 3-Chloro-2-Methylpropene | 300 |
| Chloroprene | 467 |
| 1-Chloro-2-Propanol | 477 |
| Chlorpheniramine Maleate | 317 |
| C.I. Acid Orange 3 | 335 |
| C.I. Acid Orange 10 | 211 |
| C.I. Acid Red 14 | 220 |
| C.I. Acid Red 114 | 405 |
| C.I. Basic Red 9 Monohydrochloride | 285 |
| C.I. Direct Blue 15 | 397 |
| C.I. Direct Blue 218 | 430 |
| C.I. Disperse Blue 1 | 299 |
| C.I. Disperse Yellow 3 | 222 |
| C.I. Pigment Red 3 | 407 |
| C.I. Pigment Red 23 | 411 |
| C.I. Solvent Yellow 14 | 226 |
| Cobalt Sulfate Heptahydrate | 471 |
| Coconut Oil Acid Diethanolamine Condensate | 479 |
| Codeine | 455 |
| Comparative Initiation/Promotion Studies (Mouse Skin) | 441 |
| Corn Oil, Safflower Oil, and Tricaprylin | 426 |
| Coumarin | 422 |
| Cytembena | 207 |
| D&C Red No. 9 | 225 |
| D&C Yellow No. 11 | 463 |
| Decabromodiphenyl Oxide | 309 |
| Diallyl Phthalate (Mice) | 242 |
| Diallyl Phthalate (Rats) | 284 |
| 4,4′-Diamino-2,2′-Stilbenedisulfonic Acid, Disodium Salt | 412 |
| 2,4-Diaminophenol Dihydrochloride | 401 |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane | 206 |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 210 |
| 2,3-Dibromo-1-Propanol | 400 |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (*o*-Dichlorobenzene) | 255 |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (*p*-Dichlorobenzene) | 319 |
| *p,p′*-Dichlorodiphenyl sulfone | 501 |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 353 |
| 2,6-Dichloro-*p*-Phenylenediamine | 219 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 263 |
| 1,3-Dichloropropene (Telone II) | 269 |
| Dichlorvos | 342 |
| Dietary Restriction | 460 |
| Diethanolamine | 478 |
| Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate | 212 |
| Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate | 217 |
| Diethyl Phthalate | 429 |
| Diglycidyl Resorcinol Ether | 257 |
| 3,4-Dihydrocoumarin | 423 |
| 1,2-Dihydro-2,2,4-Trimethylquinoline (Monomer) | 456 |
| Dimethoxane | 354 |
| 3,3′-Dimethoxybenzidine Dihydrochloride | 372 |
| N,N-Dimethylaniline | 360 |
| 3,3′-Dimethylbenzidine Dihydrochloride | 390 |
| Dimethyl Hydrogen Phosphite | 287 |
| Dimethyl Methylphosphonate | 323 |
| Dimethyl Morpholinophosphoramidate | 298 |
| Dimethylvinyl Chloride | 316 |
| Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride | 355 |
| 5,5-Diphenylhydantoin | 404 |
| Emodin | 493 |
| Ephedrine Sulfate | 307 |
| Epinephrine Hydrochloride | 380 |
| 1,2-Epoxybutane | 329 |
| Erythromycin Stearate | 338 |
| Ethyl Acrylate | 259 |
| Ethylbenzene | 466 |

| Chemical | TR No. |
|---|---|
| Ethylene Glycol | 413 |
| Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether | 484 |
| Ethylene Oxide | 326 |
| Ethylene Thiourea | 388 |
| Eugenol | 223 |
| FD&C Yellow No. 6 | 208 |
| Fumonisin $B_1$ | 496 |
| Furan | 402 |
| Furfural | 382 |
| Furfuryl Alcohol | 482 |
| Furosemide | 356 |
| Gallium Arsenide | 492 |
| Geranyl Acetate | 252 |
| Glutaraldehyde | 490 |
| Glycidol | 374 |
| Guar Gum | 229 |
| Gum Arabic | 227 |
| HC Blue 1 | 271 |
| HC Blue 2 | 293 |
| HC Red 3 | 281 |
| HC Yellow 4 | 419 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 437 |
| Hexachloroethane | 361 |
| 4-Hexylresorcinol | 330 |
| Hydrochlorothiazide | 357 |
| Hydroquinone | 366 |
| 8-Hydroxyquinoline | 276 |
| Indium Phosphide | 499 |
| Iodinated Glycerol | 340 |
| Isobutene | 487 |
| Isobutyl Nitrite | 448 |
| Isobutyraldehyde | 472 |
| Isophorone | 291 |
| Isoprene | 486 |
| Lauric Acid Diethanolamine Condensate | 480 |
| *d*-Limonene | 347 |
| Locust Bean Gum | 221 |
| 60-Hz Magnetic Fields | 488 |
| Magnetic Field Promotion | 489 |
| Malonaldehyde, Sodium Salt | 331 |
| Manganese Sulfate Monohydrate | 428 |
| *D*-Mannitol | 236 |
| Marine Diesel Fuel and JP-5 Navy Fuel | 310 |
| Melamine | 245 |
| 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole | 332 |
| Mercuric Chloride | 408 |
| Methacrylonitrile | 497 |
| 8-Methoxypsoralen | 359 |
| α-Methylbenzyl Alcohol | 369 |
| Methyl Bromide | 385 |
| Methyl Carbamate | 328 |
| Methyldopa Sesquihydrate | 348 |
| Methylene Chloride | 306 |
| 4,4′-Methylenedianiline Dihydrochloride | 248 |
| Methyleugenol | 491 |
| Methyl Methacrylate | 314 |
| N-Methylolacrylamide | 352 |
| Methylphenidate Hydrochloride | 439 |
| Mirex | 313 |
| Molybdenum Trioxide | 462 |
| Monochloroacetic Acid | 396 |
| Monuron | 266 |
| Nalidixic Acid | 368 |
| Naphthalene (Mice) | 410 |
| Naphthalene (Rats) | 500 |
| Nickel (II) Oxide | 451 |
| Nickel Sulfate Hexahydrate | 454 |
| Nickel Subsulfide | 453 |
| *p*-Nitroaniline | 418 |
| *o*-Nitroanisole | 416 |
| *p*-Nitrobenzoic Acid | 442 |
| Nitrofurantoin | 341 |
| Nitrofurazone | 337 |
| Nitromethane | 461 |
| *p*-Nitrophenol | 417 |
| *o*-Nitrotoluene | 504 |
| Ochratoxin A | 358 |
| Oleic Acid Diethanolamine Condensate | 481 |
| Oxazepam (Mice) | 443 |
| Oxazepam (Rats) | 468 |
| Oxymetholone | 485 |
| Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride | 315 |
| Ozone and Ozone/NNK | 440 |
| Penicillin VK | 336 |
| Pentachloroanisole | 414 |
| Pentachloroethane | 232 |
| Pentachloronitrobenzene | 325 |
| Pentachlorophenol, Purified | 483 |
| Pentachlorophenol, Technical Grade | 349 |
| Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate | 365 |
| Phenolphthalein | 465 |
| Phenylbutazone | 367 |
| Phenylephrine Hydrochloride | 322 |
| N-Phenyl-2-Naphthylamine | 333 |
| *o*-Phenylphenol | 301 |
| Polybrominated Biphenyl Mixture (Firemaster FF-1) (Gavage) | 244 |
| Polybrominated Biphenyl Mixture (Firemaster FF-1) (Feed) | 398 |
| Polysorbate 80 (Glycol) | 415 |
| Polyvinyl Alcohol | 474 |
| Primidone | 476 |
| Probenecid | 395 |
| Promethazine Hydrochloride | 425 |
| Propylene | 272 |
| 1,2-Propylene Oxide | 267 |
| Propyl Gallate | 240 |
| Pyridine | 470 |
| Quercetin | 409 |
| Resorcinol | 403 |
| Rhodamine 6G | 364 |
| Rotenone | 320 |
| Roxarsone | 345 |
| Salicylazosulfapyridine | 457 |
| Scopolamine Hydrobromide Trihydrate | 445 |
| Sodium Azide | 389 |
| Sodium Fluoride | 393 |
| Sodium Nitrite | 495 |
| Sodium Xylenesulfonate | 464 |
| Stannous Chloride | 231 |
| Succinic Anhydride | 373 |
| Talc | 421 |
| Tara Gum | 224 |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-Dioxin (Dermal) | 201 |
| 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-Dioxin (Gavage) | 209 |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 237 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 311 |
| Tetracycline Hydrochloride | 344 |
| Tetrafluoroethylene | 450 |
| 1-Trans-Delta$^9$-Tetrahydrocannabinol | 446 |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 475 |
| Tetrakis(Hydroxymethyl)Phosphonium Sulfate | 296 |
| Tetrakis(Hydroxymethyl)Phosphonium Chloride | 296 |
| Tetranitromethane | 386 |
| Theophylline | 473 |
| 4,4-Thiobis(6-*t*-Butyl-*m*-Cresol) | 435 |
| Titanocene Dichloride | 399 |
| Toluene | 371 |
| 2,4- & 2,6-Toluene Diisocyanate | 251 |
| *o*-Toluidine Hydrochloride | 153 |
| Triamterene | 420 |
| Tribromomethane | 350 |
| Trichloroethylene | 243 |
| Trichloroethylene | 273 |

| Chemical | TR No. | Chemical | TR No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | 384 | Vinylidene Chloride | 228 |
| Tricresyl Phosphate | 433 | Vinyl Toluene | 375 |
| Triethanolamine | 449 | Xylenes (Mixed) | 327 |
| Tris(2-Chloroethyl) Phosphate | 391 | 2,6-Xylidine | 278 |
| Tris(2-Ethylhexyl) Phosphate | 274 | Zearalenone | 235 |
| Turmeric Oleoresin (Curcumin) | 427 | Ziram | 238 |
| 4-Vinylcyclohexene | 303 | | |
| 4-Vinyl-1-Cyclohexene Diepoxide | 362 | | |


National Toxicology Program
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
National Institutes of Health
P.O. Box 12233, MD K2-05
Durham, NC 27709
Tel: 984-287-3211
ntpwebrequest@niehs.nih.gov

https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov

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