

§ 866.2850

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–01 Edition)

§ 866.2850 Automated zone reader.

(a) *Identification.* An automated zone reader is a mechanical device intended for medical purposes to measure zone diameters of microbial growth inhibition (or exhibition), such as those observed on the surface of certain culture media used in disc-agar diffusion antimicrobial susceptibility tests. The device aids in decisionmaking respecting the treatment of disease.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls).

§ 866.2900 Microbiological specimen collection and transport device.

(a) *Identification.* A microbiological specimen collection and transport device is a specimen collecting chamber intended for medical purposes to preserve the viability or integrity of microorganisms in specimens during storage of specimens after their collection and during their transport from the collecting area to the laboratory. The device may be labeled or otherwise represented as sterile. The device aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by pathogenic microorganisms.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls).

Subpart D—Serological Reagents

§ 866.3010 *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* serological reagents are devices that consist of *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* antigens and antisera used to identify this bacterium from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by the bacterium *Acinetobacter calcoaceticus* and provides epidemiological information on disease caused by this microorganism. This organism becomes pathogenic in patients with burns or with immunologic deficiency, and infection can result in sepsis (blood poisoning).

(b) *Classification.* Class I. These devices are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.3020 Adenovirus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* Adenovirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to adenovirus in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of adenovirus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye and are used to identify adenoviruses directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by adenoviruses and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Adenovirus infections may cause pharyngitis (inflammation of the throat), acute respiratory diseases, and certain external diseases of the eye (e.g., conjunctivitis).

(b) *Classification.* Class I. These devices are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.3035 *Arizona* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Arizona* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antisera and antigens used to identify *Arizona* spp. in cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Arizona* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. *Arizona* spp. can cause gastroenteritis (food poisoning) and sepsis (blood poisoning).

(b) *Classification.* Class I. These devices are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.3040 *Aspergillus* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Aspergillus* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in various serological tests to identify antibodies to *Aspergillus* spp. in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis

of aspergillosis caused by fungi belonging to the genus *Aspergillus*. Aspergillosis is a disease marked by inflammatory granulomatous (tumor-like) lesions in the skin, ear, eyeball cavity, nasal sinuses, lungs, and occasionally the bones.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2311, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 866.3060 *Blastomyces dermatitidis* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Blastomyces dermatitidis* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Blastomyces dermatitidis* in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of blastomycosis caused by the fungus *Blastomyces dermatitidis*. Blastomycosis is a chronic granulomatous (tumor-like) disease, which may be limited to the skin or lung or may be widely disseminated in the body resulting in lesions of the bones, liver, spleen, and kidneys.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59226, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.3065 *Bordetella* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Bordetella* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye, used in serological tests to identify *Bordetella* spp. from cultured isolates or directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Bordetella* and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. *Bordetella* spp. cause whooping cough (*Bordetella pertussis*) and other similarly contagious and acute respiratory infections characterized by pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs).

(b) *Classification*. Class I. These devices are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.3085 *Brucella* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Brucella* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used for serological identification of *Brucella* spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens or to identify antibodies to *Brucella* spp. in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify *Brucella* spp. directly from clinical specimens or cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of brucellosis (e.g., undulant fever, Malta fever) caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Brucella* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59226, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.3110 *Campylobacter fetus* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Campylobacter fetus* serological reagents are devices that consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify *Campylobacter fetus* from clinical specimens or cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by this bacterium and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. *Campylobacter fetus* is a frequent cause of abortion in sheep and cattle and is sometimes responsible for endocarditis (inflammation of certain membranes of the heart) and enteritis (inflammation of the intestines) in humans.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls).