

§ 862.1090

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–08 Edition)

§ 862.1090 Angiotensin converting enzyme (A.C.E.) test system.

(a) *Identification.* An angiotensin converting enzyme (A.C.E.) test system is a device intended to measure the activity of angiotensin converting enzyme in serum and plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases such as sarcoidosis, a disease characterized by the formation of nodules in the lungs, bones, and skin, and Gaucher's disease, a hereditary disorder affecting the spleen.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 862.1095 Ascorbic acid test system.

(a) *Identification.* An ascorbic acid test system is a device intended to measure the level of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in plasma, serum, and urine. Ascorbic acid measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of ascorbic acid dietary deficiencies.

(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 § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2305, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 862.1100 Aspartate amino transferase (AST/SGOT) test system.

(a) *Identification.* An aspartate amino transferase (AST/SGOT) test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme aspartate amino transferase (AST) (also known as a serum glutamic oxaloacetic transferase or SGOT) in serum and plasma. Aspartate amino transferase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of liver and heart disease.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 862.1110 Bilirubin (total or direct) test system.

(a) *Identification.* A bilirubin (total or direct) test system is a device intended to measure the levels of bilirubin (total or direct) in plasma or serum. Measurements of the levels of bilirubin, an organic compound formed during the normal and abnormal destruction of red blood cells, if used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver, hemolytic

hematological, and metabolic disorders, including hepatitis and gall bladder block.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 862.1113 Bilirubin (total and unbound) in the neonate test system.

(a) *Identification.* A bilirubin (total and unbound) in the neonate test system is a device intended to measure the levels of bilirubin (total and unbound) in the blood (serum) of newborn infants to aid in indicating the risk of bilirubin encephalopathy (kernicterus).

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

[54 FR 30206, July 19, 1989]

§ 862.1115 Urinary bilirubin and its conjugates (nonquantitative) test system.

(a) *Identification.* A urinary bilirubin and its conjugates (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to measure the levels of bilirubin conjugates in urine. Measurements of urinary bilirubin and its conjugates (nonquantitative) are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain liver diseases.

(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 § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2305, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 862.1117 B-type natriuretic peptide test system.

(a) *Identification.* The B-type natriuretic peptide (BNP) test system is an in vitro diagnostic device intended to measure BNP in whole blood and plasma. Measurements of BNP are used as an aid in the diagnosis of patients with congestive heart failure.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control is "Class II Special Control Guidance Document for B-Type Natriuretic Peptide Pre-market Notifications; Final Guidance for Industry and FDA Reviewers."

[66 FR 12734, Feb. 28, 2001]

§ 862.1118 Biotinidase test system.

(a) *Identification.* The biotinidase test system is an in vitro diagnostic device intended to measure the activity of the