

that the device has existing or reasonably foreseeable characteristics of commercially distributed devices within that generic type or, in the case of in vitro diagnostic devices, only to the extent that misdiagnosis as a result of using the device would not be associated with high morbidity or mortality. Accordingly, manufacturers of any commercially distributed class I or II device for which FDA has granted an exemption from the requirement of premarket notification must still submit a premarket notification to FDA before introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate commerce for commercial distribution the device when:

(a) The device is intended for a use different from the intended use of a legally marketed device in that generic type of device; e.g., the device is intended for a different medical purpose, or the device is intended for lay use where the former intended use was by health care professionals only;

(b) The modified device operates using a different fundamental scientific technology than a legally marketed device in that generic type of device; e.g., a surgical instrument cuts tissue with a laser beam rather than with a sharpened metal blade, or an in vitro diagnostic device detects or identifies infectious agents by using deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) probe or nucleic acid hybridization technology rather than culture or immunoassay technology; or

(c) The device is an in vitro device that is intended:

(1) For use in the diagnosis, monitoring, or screening of neoplastic diseases with the exception of immunohistochemical devices;

(2) For use in screening or diagnosis of familial or acquired genetic disorders, including inborn errors of metabolism;

(3) For measuring an analyte that serves as a surrogate marker for screening, diagnosis, or monitoring life-threatening diseases such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), chronic or active hepatitis, tuberculosis, or myocardial infarction or to monitor therapy;

(4) For assessing the risk of cardiovascular diseases;

(5) For use in diabetes management;

(6) For identifying or inferring the identity of a microorganism directly from clinical material;

(7) For detection of antibodies to microorganisms other than immunoglobulin G (IgG) or IgG assays when the results are not qualitative, or are used to determine immunity, or the assay is intended for use in matrices other than serum or plasma;

(8) For noninvasive testing as defined in §812.3(k) of this chapter; and

(9) For near patient testing (point of care).

[65 FR 2313, Jan. 14, 2000]

### Subpart B—Diagnostic Devices

#### § 868.1030 Manual algesimeter.

(a) *Identification.* A manual algesimeter is a mechanical device intended to determine a patient's sensitivity to pain after administration of an anesthetic agent, e.g., by pricking with a sharp point.

(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 the limitations in §868.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[54 FR 25048, June 12, 1989, as amended at 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

#### § 868.1040 Powered algesimeter.

(a) *Identification.* A powered algesimeter is a device using electrical stimulation intended to determine a patient's sensitivity to pain after administration of an anesthetic agent.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards).

#### § 868.1075 Argon gas analyzer.

(a) *Identification.* An argon gas analyzer is a device intended to measure the concentration of argon in a gas mixture to aid in determining the patient's ventilatory status. The device may use techniques such as mass spectrometry or thermal conductivity.