

device used to calculate normal pulmonary-function values based on empirical equations.

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

§ 868.1900 Diagnostic pulmonary-function interpretation calculator.

(a) *Identification.* A diagnostic pulmonary-function interpretation calculator is a device that interprets pulmonary study data to determine clinical significance of pulmonary-function values.

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

§ 868.1910 Esophageal stethoscope.

(a) *Identification.* An esophageal stethoscope is a nonpowered device that is inserted into a patient's esophagus to enable the user to listen to heart and breath sounds.

(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 § 868.9.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2313, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 868.1920 Esophageal stethoscope with electrical conductors.

(a) *Identification.* An esophageal stethoscope with electrical conductors is a device that is inserted into the esophagus to listen to a patient's heart and breath sounds and to monitor electrophysiological signals. The device may also incorporate a thermistor for temperature measurement.

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

§ 868.1930 Stethoscope head.

(a) *Identification.* A stethoscope head is a weighted chest piece used during anesthesia to listen to a patient's heart, breath, and other physiological sounds.

(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.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25048, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.1965 Switching valve (ploss).

(a) *Identification.* A switching valve (ploss) is a three-way valve located between a stethoscope placed over the heart, a blood pressure cuff, and an ear-piece. The valve allows the user to eliminate one sound channel and listen only to a patient's heart or korotkoff (blood pressure) sounds through the other channel.

(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.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25048, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

§ 868.1975 Water vapor analyzer.

(a) *Identification.* A water vapor analyzer is a device intended to measure the concentration of water vapor in a patient's expired gases by using techniques such as mass spectrometry.

(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.

[47 FR 31142, July 16, 1982, as amended at 61 FR 1119, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

Subpart C—Monitoring Devices

§ 868.2025 Ultrasonic air embolism monitor.

(a) *Identification.* An ultrasonic air embolism monitor is a device used to detect air bubbles in a patient's blood stream. It may use Doppler or other ultrasonic principles.

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

§ 868.2300 Bourdon gauge flowmeter.

(a) *Identification.* A bourdon gauge flowmeter is a device intended for medical purposes that is used in conjunction with respiratory equipment to