

(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 2319, Jan. 14, 2000]

Subpart B—Neurological Diagnostic Devices

§ 882.1020 Rigidity analyzer.

(a) *Identification.* A rigidity analyzer is a device for quantifying the extent of the rigidity of a patient's limb to determine the effectiveness of drugs or other treatments.

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

§ 882.1030 Ataxiagraph.

(a) *Identification.* An ataxiagraph is a device used to determine the extent of ataxia (failure of muscular coordination) by measuring the amount of swaying of the body when the patient is standing erect and with eyes closed.

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

[44 FR 51730-51778, Sept. 4, 1979, as amended at 66 FR 46952, Sept. 10, 2001]

§ 882.1200 Two-point discriminator.

(a) *Identification.* A two-point discriminator is a device with points used

for testing a patient's touch discrimination.

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

[44 FR 51730-51778, Sept. 4, 1979, as amended at 54 FR 25051, June 12, 1989; 65 FR 2319, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 882.1240 Echoencephalograph.

(a) *Identification.* An echoencephalograph is an ultrasonic scanning device (including A-scan, B-scan, and doppler systems) that uses noninvasive transducers for measuring intracranial interfaces and blood flow velocity to and in the head.

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

§ 882.1275 Electroconductive media.

(a) *Identification.* Electroconductive media are the conductive creams or gels used with external electrodes to reduce the impedance (resistance to alternating current) of the contact between the electrode surface and the skin.

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

§ 882.1310 Cortical electrode.

(a) *Identification.* A cortical electrode is an electrode which is temporarily placed on the surface of the brain for stimulating the brain or recording the brain's electrical activity.

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

§ 882.1320 Cutaneous electrode.

(a) *Identification.* A cutaneous electrode is an electrode that is applied directly to a patient's skin either to record physiological signals (e.g., the electroencephalogram) or to apply electrical stimulation.

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