

§ 882.1

- 882.4500 Cranioplasty material forming instrument.
- 882.4525 Microsurgical instrument.
- 882.4535 Nonpowered neurosurgical instrument.
- 882.4545 Shunt system implantation instrument.
- 882.4560 Stereotaxic instrument.
- 882.4600 Leukotome.
- 882.4650 Neurosurgical suture needle.
- 882.4700 Neurosurgical paddle.
- 882.4725 Radiofrequency lesion probe.
- 882.4750 Skull punch.
- 882.4800 Self-retaining retractor for neurosurgery.
- 882.4840 Manual rongeur.
- 882.4845 Powered rongeur.
- 882.4900 Skullplate screwdriver.

Subpart F—Neurological Therapeutic Devices

- 882.5030 Methyl methacrylate for aneurysmorrhaphy.
- 882.5050 Biofeedback device.
- 882.5070 Bite block.
- 882.5150 Intravascular occluding catheter.
- 882.5175 Carotid artery clamp.
- 882.5200 Aneurysm clip.
- 882.5225 Implanted malleable clip.
- 882.5235 Aversive conditioning device.
- 882.5250 Burr hole cover.
- 882.5275 Nerve cuff.
- 882.5300 Methyl methacrylate for cranioplasty.
- 882.5320 Preformed alterable cranioplasty plate.
- 882.5330 Preformed nonalterable cranioplasty plate.
- 882.5360 Cranioplasty plate fastener.
- 882.5500 Lesion temperature monitor.
- 882.5550 Central nervous system fluid shunt and components.
- 882.5800 Cranial electrotherapy stimulator.
- 882.5810 External functional neuromuscular stimulator.
- 882.5820 Implanted cerebellar stimulator.
- 882.5830 Implanted diaphragmatic/phrenic nerve stimulator.
- 882.5840 Implanted intracerebral/subcortical stimulator for pain relief.
- 882.5850 Implanted spinal cord stimulator for bladder evacuation.
- 882.5860 Implanted neuromuscular stimulator.
- 882.5870 Implanted peripheral nerve stimulator for pain relief.
- 882.5880 Implanted spinal cord stimulator for pain relief.
- 882.5890 Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulator for pain relief.
- 882.5900 Preformed craniosynostosis strip.
- 882.5910 Dura substitute.
- 882.5940 Electroconvulsive therapy device.
- 882.5950 Neurovascular embolization device.
- 882.5960 Skull tongs for traction.
- 882.5970 Cranial orthosis.

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- 882.5975 Human dura mater.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 371.

SOURCE: 44 FR 51730, Sept. 4, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 882.1 Scope.

(a) This part sets forth the classification of neurological devices intended for human use that are in commercial distribution.

(b) The identification of a device in a regulation in this part is not a precise description of every device that is, or will be, subject to the regulation. A manufacturer who submits a premarket notification submission for a device under part 807 may not show merely that the device is accurately described by the section title and identification provisions of a regulation in this part, but shall state why the device is substantially equivalent to other devices, as required by § 807.87.

(c) To avoid duplicative listings, a neurological device that has two or more types of uses (e.g., used both as a diagnostic device and as a therapeutic device) is listed only in one subpart.

(d) References in this part to regulatory sections of the Code of Federal Regulations are to chapter I of title 21, unless otherwise noted.

(e) Guidance documents referenced in this part are available on the Internet at <http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/guidance.html>.

[52 FR 17739, May 11, 1987, as amended at 68 FR 70436, Dec. 18, 2003]

§ 882.3 Effective dates of requirement for premarket approval.

A device included in this part that is classified into class III (premarket approval) shall not be commercially distributed after the date shown in the regulation classifying the device unless the manufacturer has an approval under section 515 of the act (unless an exemption has been granted under section 520(g)(2) of the act). An approval under section 515 of the act consists of FDA's issuance of an order approving an application for premarket approval

(PMA) for the device or declaring completed a product development protocol (PDP) for the device.

(a) Before FDA requires that a device commercially distributed before the enactment date of the amendments, or a device that has been found substantially equivalent to such a device, has an approval under section 515 of the act FDA must promulgate a regulation under section 515(b) of the act requiring such approval, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. Such a regulation under section 515(b) of the act shall not be effective during the grace period ending on the 90th day after its promulgation or on the last day of the 30th full calendar month after the regulation that classifies the device into class III is effective, whichever is later. See section 501(f)(2)(B) of the act. Accordingly, unless an effective date of the requirement for premarket approval is shown in the regulation for a device classified into class III in this part, the device may be commercially distributed without FDA's issuance of an order approving a PMA or declaring completed a PDP for the device. If FDA promulgates a regulation under section 515(b) of the act requiring premarket approval for a device, section, 501(f)(1)(A) of the act applies to the device.

(b) Any new, not substantially equivalent, device introduced into commercial distribution on or after May 28, 1976, including a device formerly marketed that has been substantially altered, is classified by statute (section 513(f) of the act) into class III without any grace period and FDA must have issued an order approving a PMA or declaring completed a PDP for the device before the device is commercially distributed unless it is reclassified. If FDA knows that a device being commercially distributed may be a "new" device as defined in this section because of any new intended use or other reasons, FDA may codify the statutory classification of the device into class III for such new use. Accordingly, the regulation for such a class III device states that as of the enactment date of the amendments, May 28, 1976, the device must have an approval under sec-

tion 515 of the act before commercial distribution.

[52 FR 17739, May 11, 1987]

§ 882.9 Limitations of exemptions from section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act).

The exemption from the requirement of premarket notification (section 510(k) of the act) for a generic type of class I or II device is only to the extent 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;