§ 862.1020 Acid phosphatase (total or prostatic) test system.

(a) Identification. An acid phosphatase (total or prostatic) test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the acid phosphatase enzyme in plasma and serum.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1025 Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) test system.

(a) Identification. An adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) test system is a device intended to measure adrenocorticotropic hormone in plasma and serum. ACTH measurements are used in the differential diagnosis and treatment of certain disorders of the adrenal glands such as Cushing's syndrome, adrenocortical insufficiency, and the ectopic ACTH syndrome.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1030 Alanine amino transferase (ALT/SGPT) test system.

(a) Identification. An alanine amino transferase (ALT/SGPT) test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme alanine amino transferase (ALT) (also known as a serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase or SGPT) in serum and plasma. Alanine amino transferase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain liver diseases (e.g., viral hepatitis and cirrhosis) and heart diseases.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1035 Albumin test system.

(a) Identification. An albumin test system is a device intended to measure the albumin concentration in serum and plasma. Albumin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous diseases involving primarily the liver or kidneys.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1040 Aldolase test system.

(a) Identification. An aldolase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme aldolase in serum or plasma. Aldolase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of the early stages of acute hepatitis and for certain muscle diseases such as progressive Duchenne-type muscular dystrophy.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1045 Aldosterone test system.

(a) Identification. An aldosterone test system is a device intended to measure the hormone aldosterone in serum and urine. Aldosterone measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of primary aldosteronism (a disorder caused by the excessive secretion of aldosterone by the adrenal gland), hypertension caused by primary aldosteronism, selective hypoaldosteronism, edematous states, and other conditions of electrolyte imbalance.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1050 Alkaline phosphatase or isoenzymes test system.

(a) Identification. An alkaline phosphatase or isoenzymes test system is a
§ 862.1060 Delta-aminolevulinic acid test system.
(a) Identification. A delta-aminolevulinic acid test system is a device intended to measure the level of delta-aminolevulinic acid (a precursor of porphyrin) in urine. Delta-aminolevulinic acid measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of lead poisoning and certain porphyrias (diseases affecting the liver, gastrointestinal, and nervous systems that are accompanied by increased urinary excretion of various heme compounds including delta-aminolevulinic acid).
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1065 Ammonia test system.
(a) Identification. An ammonia test system is a device intended to measure ammonia levels in blood, serum, and plasma. Ammonia measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of severe liver disorders, such as cirrhosis, hepatitis, and Reye's syndrome.
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1070 Amylase test system.
(a) Identification. An amylase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme amylase in serum and urine. Amylase measurements are used primarily for the diagnosis and treatment of pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas).
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1075 Androstenedione test system.
(a) Identification. An androstenedione test system is a device intended to measure androstenedione (a substance secreted by the testes, ovary, and adrenal glands) in serum. Androstenedione measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of females with excessive levels of androgen (male sex hormone) production.
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1080 Androsterone test system.
(a) Identification. An androsterone test system is a device intended to measure androstosterone in serum, plasma, and urine. Androstosterone measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of gonadal and adrenal diseases.
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1085 Angiotensin I and renin test system.
(a) Identification. An angiotensin I and renin test system is a device intended to measure the level of angiotensin I generated by renin in plasma. Angiotensin I measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of hypertension.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 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.

§ 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
§ 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.

§ 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.

§ 862.1120 Blood gases (P _CO2, P _O2) and blood pH test system.
(a) Identification. A blood gases (P _CO2, P _O2) and blood pH test system is a device intended to measure certain gases in blood, serum, plasma or pH of blood, serum, and plasma. Measurements of blood gases (P _CO2, P _O2) and blood pH are used in the diagnosis and treatment of life-threatening acid-base disturbances.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1130 Blood volume test system.
(a) Identification. A blood volume test system is a device intended to measure the circulating blood volume. Blood volume measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of shock, hemorrhage, and polycythemia vera (a disease characterized by an absolute increase in erythrocyte mass and total blood volume).
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1135 C-peptides of proinsulin test system.
(a) Identification. A C-peptides of proinsulin test system is a device intended to measure C-peptides of proinsulin levels in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements of C-peptides of proinsulin are used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with abnormal insulin secretion, including diabetes mellitus.
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1140 Calcitonin test system.
(a) Identification. A calcitonin test system is a device intended to measure the thyroid hormone calcitonin (thyrocalcitonin) levels in plasma and serum. Calcitonin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases involving the thyroid and parathyroid glands, including carcinoma and hyperparathyroidism (excessive activity of the parathyroid gland).
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1145 Calcium test system.
(a) Identification. A calcium test system is a device intended to measure the total calcium level in serum. Calcium measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of parathyroid disease, a variety of bone diseases, chronic renal disease and tetany (intermittent muscular contractions or spasms).
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1150 Calibrator.
(a) Identification. A calibrator is a device intended for medical purposes for use in a test system to establish points of reference that are used in the determination of values in the measurement
food and drug administration, hhs

§ 862.1155 Human chorionic gonadotropin (hcg) test system.

(a) Human chorionic gonadotropin (hcg) test system intended for the early detection of pregnancy—

(1) Identification.

A human chorionic gonadotropin (hcg) test system is a device intended for the early detection of pregnancy is intended to measure hcg, a placental hormone, in plasma or urine.

(2) Classification. class ii.

(b) Human chorionic gonadotropin (hcg) test system intended for any uses other than early detection of pregnancy—

(1) Identification.

A human chorionic gonadotropin (hcg) test system is a device intended for any uses other than early detection of pregnancy (such as an aid in the diagnosis, prognosis, and management of treatment of persons with certain tumors or carcinomas) is intended to measure hcg, a placental hormone, in plasma or urine.

(2) Classification. class ii.

(3) Date pma or notice of completion of a pdp is required.

As of the enactment date of the amendments, may 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before the device described in paragraph (b)(1) may be commercially distributed. see § 862.3.

§ 862.1160 Bicarbonate/carbon dioxide test system.

(a) Identification.

A bicarbonate/carbon dioxide test system is a device intended to measure bicarbonate/carbon dioxide in plasma, serum, and whole blood. Bicarbonate/carbon dioxide measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous potentially serious disorders associated with changes in body acid-base balance.

(b) Classification. class ii.

§ 862.1165 Catecholamines (total) test system.

(a) Identification.

A catecholamines (total) test system is a device intended to determine whether a group of similar compounds (epinephrine, norepinephrine, and dopamine) are present in urine and plasma. Catecholamine determinations are used in the diagnosis and treatment of adrenal medulla and hypertensive disorders, and for catecholamine-secreting tumors (pheochromocytoma, neuroblastoma, ganglieneuroma, and retinoblastoma).

(b) Classification. class i.

§ 862.1170 Chloride test system.

(a) Identification.

A chloride test system is a device intended to measure the level of chloride in plasma, serum, sweat, and urine. Chloride measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of electrolyte and metabolic disorders such as cystic fibrosis and diabetic acidosis.

(b) Classification. class ii.

§ 862.1175 Cholesterol (total) test system.

(a) Identification.

A cholesterol (total) test system is a device intended to measure cholesterol in plasma and serum. Cholesterol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving excess cholesterol in the blood and lipid and lipoprotein metabolism disorders.

(b) Classification. class i.

§ 862.1177 Cholylglycine test system.

(a) Identification.

A cholylglycine test system is a device intended to measure the bile acid cholylglycine in serum. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver disorders, such as cirrhosis or obstructive liver disease.

(b) Classification. class ii.

§ 862.1180 Chymotrypsin test system.

(a) Identification.

A chymotrypsin test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme chymotrypsin in blood and other body fluids and in feces. Chymotrypsin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic exocrine insufficiency.

(b) Classification. class i.

§ 862.1185 Compound S (11-deoxycortisol) test system.

(a) Identification.

A compound s (11-deoxycortisol) test system is a device intended to measure the level of compound s (11-deoxycortisol) in plasma. Compound s is a steroid intermediate
in the biosynthesis of the adrenal hormone cortisol. Measurements of compound S are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain adrenal and pituitary gland disorders resulting in clinical symptoms of masculinization and hypertension.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1187 Conjugated sulfolithocholic acid (SLCG) test system.

(a) Identification. A conjugated sulfolithocholic acid (SLCG) test system is a device intended to measure the bile acid SLCG in serum. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver disorders, such as cirrhosis or obstructive liver disease.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1190 Copper test system.

(a) Identification. A copper test system is a device intended to measure copper levels in plasma, serum, and urine. Measurements of copper are used in the diagnosis and treatment of anemia, infections, inflammations, and Wilson's disease (a hereditary disease primarily of the liver and nervous system). Test results are also used in monitoring patients with Hodgkin's disease (a disease primarily of the lymph system).

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1195 Corticoids test system.

(a) Identification. A corticoids test system is a device intended to measure the levels of corticoids (hormones of the adrenal cortex) in serum and plasma. Measurements of corticosterone are used in the diagnosis and treatment of adrenal disorders such as adrenal cortex disorders and blocks in cortisol synthesis.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1205 Cortisol (hydrocortisone and hydroxycorticosterone) test system.

(a) Identification. A cortisol (hydrocortisone and hydroxycorticosterone) test system is a device intended to measure the cortisol hormones secreted by the adrenal gland in plasma and urine. Measurements of cortisol are used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the adrenal gland.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1210 Creatine test system.

(a) Identification. A creatine test system is a device intended to measure creatine (a substance synthesized in the liver and pancreas and found in biological fluids) in plasma, serum, and urine. Measurements of creatine are used in the diagnosis and treatment of muscle diseases and endocrine disorders including hyperthyroidism.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1215 Creatine phosphokinase/creatine kinase or isoenzymes test system.

(a) Identification. A creatine phosphokinase/creatine kinase or isoenzymes test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme creatine phosphokinase or its isoenzymes (a group of enzymes with similar biological activity) in plasma and serum. Measurements of creatine phosphokinase and its isoenzymes are used in the diagnosis and treatment of myocardial infarction and muscle diseases such as progressive, Duchenne-type muscular dystrophy.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1220 Corticosterone test system.

(a) Identification. A corticosterone test system is a device intended to measure corticosterone (a steroid secreted by the adrenal gland) levels in plasma. Measurements of corticosterone are used in the diagnosis and treatment of adrenal disorders such as adrenal cortex disorders and blocks in cortisol synthesis.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1225 Creatinine test system.

(a) Identification. A creatinine test system is a device intended to measure creatinine levels in plasma and urine.
Creatinine measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of renal diseases, in monitoring renal dialysis, and as a calculation basis for measuring other urine analytes.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1230 Cyclic AMP test system.

(a) Identification. A cyclic AMP test system is a device intended to measure the level of adenosine 3', 5'-monophosphate (cyclic AMP) in plasma, urine, and other body fluids. Cyclic AMP measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of endocrine disorders, including hyperparathyroidism (overactivity of the parathyroid gland). Cyclic AMP measurements may also be used in the diagnosis and treatment of Graves’ disease (a disorder of the thyroid) and in the differentiation of causes of hypercalcemia (elevated levels of serum calcium.)

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1240 Cystine test system.

(a) Identification. A cystine test system is a device intended to measure the amino acid cystine in urine. Cystine measurements are used in the diagnosis of cystinuria (occurrence of cystine in urine). Patients with cystinuria frequently develop kidney calculi (stones).

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1245 Dehydroepiandrosterone (free and sulfate) test system.

(a) Identification. A dehydroepiandrosterone (free and sulfate) test system is a device intended to measure dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and its sulfate in urine, serum, plasma, and amniotic fluid. Dehydroepiandrosterone measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of DHEA-secreting adrenal carcinomas.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1250 Desoxycorticosterone test system.

(a) Identification. A desoxycorticosterone test system is a device intended to measure desoxycorticosterone (DOC) in plasma and urine. DOC measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with hypermineralocorticoidism (excess retention of sodium and loss of potassium) and other disorders of the adrenal gland.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1255 2,3-Diphosphoglyceric acid test system.

(a) Identification. A 2,3-diphosphoglyceric acid test system is a device intended to measure 2,3-diphosphoglyceric acid (2,3-DPG) in erythrocytes (red blood cells). Measurements of 2,3-diphosphoglyceric acid are used in the diagnosis and treatment of blood disorders that affect the delivery of oxygen by erythrocytes to tissues and in monitoring the quality of stored blood.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1260 Estradiol test system.

(a) Identification. An estradiol test system is a device intended to measure estradiol, an estrogenic steroid, in plasma. Estradiol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various hormonal sexual disorders and in assessing placental function in complicated pregnancy.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1265 Estriol test system.

(a) Identification. An estriol test system is a device intended to measure estriol, an estrogenic steroid, in plasma, serum, and urine of pregnant females. Estriol measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of fetoplacental distress in certain cases of high-risk pregnancy.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1270 Estrogens (total, in pregnancy) test system.

(a) Identification. As estrogens (total, in pregnancy) test system is a device intended to measure total estrogens in plasma, serum, and urine during pregnancy. The device primarily measures estrone plus estradiol. Measurements of total estrogens are used to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of fetoplacental distress in certain cases of high-risk pregnancy.
§ 862.1275 Estrogens (total, nonpregnancy) test system.

(a) Identification. As estrogens (total, nonpregnancy) test system is a device intended to measure the level of estrogens (total estrone, estradiol, and estriol) in plasma, serum, and urine of males and nonpregnant females. Measurement of estrogens (total, nonpregnancy) is used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous disorders, including infertility, amenorrhea (absence of menses) differentiation of primary and secondary ovarian malfunction, estrogen secreting testicular and ovarian tumors, and precocious puberty in females.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1280 Estrone test system.

(a) Identification. An estrone test system is a device intended to measure estrone, an estrogenic steroid, in plasma. Estrone measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous disorders, including infertility, amenorrhea, differentiation of primary and secondary ovarian malfunction, estrogen secreting testicular and ovarian tumors, and precocious puberty in females.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1285 Etiocholanolone test system.

(a) Identification. An etiocholanolone test system is a device intended to measure etiocholanolone in serum and urine. Etiocholanolone is a metabolic product of the hormone testosterone and is excreted in the urine. Etiocholanolone measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the testes and ovaries.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1290 Fatty acids test system.

(a) Identification. A fatty acids test system is a device intended to measure fatty acids in plasma and serum. Measurements of fatty acids are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various disorders of lipid metabolism.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

§ 862.1295 Folic acid test system.

(a) Identification. A folic acid test system is a device intended to measure the vitamin folic acid in plasma and serum. Folic acid measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of megaloblastic anemia, which is characterized by the presence of megaloblasts (an abnormal red blood cell series) in the bone marrow.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1300 Follicle-stimulating hormone test system.

(a) Identification. A follicle-stimulating hormone test system is a device intended to measure follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) in plasma, serum, and urine. FSH measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of pituitary gland and gonadal disorders.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1305 Formiminoglutamic acid (FIGLU) test system.

(a) Identification. A formiminoglutamic acid (FIGLU) test system is a device intended to measure formiminol glutamic acid in urine. FIGLU measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis of anemias, such as pernicious anemia and congenital hemolytic anemia.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

§ 862.1310 Galactose test system.

(a) Identification. A galactose test system is a device intended to measure galactose in blood and urine. Galactose measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of the hereditary disease galactosemia (a disorder of galactose metabolism) in infants.

(b) Classification. Class I.
§ 862.1315 Galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase test system.

(a) Identification. A galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase in erythrocytes (red blood cells). Measurements of galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase are used in the diagnosis and treatment of the hereditary disease galactosemia (disorder of galactose metabolism) in infants.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1320 Gastric acidity test system.

(a) Identification. A gastric acidity test system is a device intended to measure the acidity of gastric fluid. Measurements of gastric acidity are used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with peptic ulcer, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (peptic ulcer due to gastrin-secreting tumor of the pancreas), and related gastric disorders.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1325 Gastrin test system.

(a) Identification. A gastrin test system is a device intended to measure the hormone gastrin in plasma and serum. Measurements of gastrin are used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with ulcers, pernicious anemia, and the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (peptic ulcer due to gastrin-secreting tumor of the pancreas).

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1330 Globulin test system.

(a) Identification. A globulin test system is a device intended to measure globulins (proteins) in plasma and serum. Measurements of globulin are used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with numerous illnesses including severe liver and renal disease, multiple myeloma, and other disorders of blood globulins.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1335 Glucagon test system.

(a) Identification. A glucagon test system is a device intended to measure the pancreatic hormone glucagon in plasma and serum. Glucagon measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with various disorders of carbohydrate metabolism, including diabetes mellitus, hypoglycemia, and hyperglycemia.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1340 Urinary glucose (nonquantitative) test system.

(a) Identification. A urinary glucose (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to measure glucosuria (glucose in urine). Urinary glucose (nonquantitative) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of carbohydrate metabolism disorders including diabetes mellitus, neonatal hypoglycemia, and idiopathic hypoglycemia, and of pancreatic islet cell carcinoma.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1345 Glucose test system.

(a) Identification. A glucose test system is a device intended to measure glucose quantitatively in blood and other body fluids. Glucose measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of carbohydrate metabolism disorders including diabetes mellitus, neonatal hypoglycemia, and idiopathic hypoglycemia, and of pancreatic islet cell carcinoma.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1360 Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase and isoenzymes test system.

(a) Identification. A gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase and isoenzymes test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP) in plasma and serum. Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase and isoenzymes measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases such as alcoholic cirrhosis and primary and secondary liver tumors.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1365 Glutathione test system.

(a) Identification. A glutathione test system is a device intended to measure glutathione (the tripeptide of glycine, cysteine, and glutamic acid)
(a) Identification. A hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme alpha-hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase (HBD) in plasma or serum. HBD measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of myocardial infarction, renal damage (such as rejection of transplants), certain hematological diseases (such as acute leukemias and megaloblastic anemias) and, to a lesser degree, liver disease. 

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1385 17-Hydroxyprogesterone test system.

(a) Identification. A 17-hydroxyprogesterone test system is a device intended to measure progesterone that possess a dihydroxyacetone moity on the steroid nucleus in urine. Corticosteroids with this chemical configuration include cortisol, cortisone 11-desoxycortisol, desoxycorticosterone, and their tetrahydroderivatives. This group of hormones is synthesized by the adrenal gland. Measurements of 17-hydroxyprogesterone (17-ketogenic steroids) are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases of the adrenal or pituitary glands and gonadal disorders.

(b) Classification. Class I.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987; 52 FR 29468, Aug. 7, 1987]
device intended to measure 17-hydroxyprogesterone (a steroid) in plasma and serum. Measurements of 17-hydroxyprogesterone are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various disorders of the adrenal glands or the ovaries.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1400 Hydroxyproline test system.

(a) Identification. A hydroxyproline test system is a device intended to measure the amino acid hydroxyproline in urine. Hydroxyproline measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various collagen (connective tissue) diseases, bone disease such as Paget’s disease, and endocrine disorders such as hyperparathyroidism and hyperthyroidism.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1405 Immunoreactive insulin test system.

(a) Identification. An immunoreactive insulin test system is a device intended to measure immunoreactive insulin in serum and plasma. Immunoreactive insulin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various carbohydrate metabolism disorders, including diabetes mellitus, and hypoglycemia.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1410 Iron (non-heme) test system.

(a) Identification. An iron (non-heme) test system is a device intended to measure iron (non-heme) in serum and plasma. Iron (non-heme) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases such as iron deficiency anemia, hemochromatosis (a disease associated with widespread deposition in the tissues of two iron-containing pigments, hemosiderin and hemofuscin, and characterized by pigmentation of the skin), and chronic renal disease.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1415 Iron-binding capacity test system.

(a) Identification. An iron-binding capacity test system is a device intended to measure iron-binding capacity in serum. Iron-binding capacity measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of anemia.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1420 Isocitric dehydrogenase test system.

(a) Identification. An isocitric dehydrogenase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme isocitric dehydrogenase in serum and plasma. Isocitric dehydrogenase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver disease such as viral hepatitis, cirrhosis, or acute inflammation of the biliary tract; pulmonary disease such as pulmonary infarction (local arrest or sudden insufficiency of the blood supply to the lungs), and diseases associated with pregnancy.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1430 17-Ketosteroids test system.

(a) Identification. A 17-ketosteroids test system is a device intended to measure 17-ketosteroids in urine. Measurements of 17-ketosteroids are used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the adrenal cortex and gonads and of other endocrine disorders, including hypertension, diabetes, and hypothyroidism.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1435 Ketones (nonquantitative) test system.

(a) Identification. A ketones (non-quantitative) test system is a device intended to identify ketones in urine and other body fluids. Identification of ketones is used in the diagnosis and treatment of acidosis (a condition characterized by abnormally high acidity of body fluids) or ketosis (a condition characterized by increased production of ketone bodies such as acetone) and for monitoring patients on ketogenic diets and patients with diabetes.

(b) Classification. Class I.
§ 862.1440 Lactate dehydrogenase test system.

(a) Identification. A lactate dehydrogenase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme lactate dehydrogenase in serum. Lactate dehydrogenase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases such as acute viral hepatitis, cirrhosis, and metastatic carcinoma of the liver, cardiac diseases such as myocardial infarction, and tumors of the lung or kidneys.

(b) Classification. Class II (special 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 63 FR 59225, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 862.1445 Lactate dehydrogenase isoenzymes test system.

(a) Identification. A lactate dehydrogenase isoenzymes test system is a device intended to measure the activity of lactate dehydrogenase isoenzymes (a group of enzymes with similar biological activity) in serum. Measurements of lactate dehydrogenase isoenzymes are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases, such as viral hepatitis, and myocardial infarction.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1450 Lactic acid test system.

(a) Identification. A lactic acid test system is a device intended to measure lactic acid in whole blood and plasma. Lactic acid measurements that evaluate the acid-base status are used in the diagnosis and treatment of lactic acidosis (abnormally high acidity of the blood).

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1455 Lecithin/sphingomyelin ratio in amniotic fluid test system.

(a) Identification. A lecithin/sphingomyelin ratio in amniotic fluid test system is a device intended to measure the lecithin/sphingomyelin ratio in amniotic fluid. Lecithin and sphingomyelin are phospholipids (fats or fat-like substances containing phosphorus). Measurements of the lecithin/sphingomyelin ratio in amniotic fluid are used in evaluating fetal maturity.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1460 Leucine aminopeptidase test system.

(a) Identification. A leucine aminopeptidase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme leucine aminopeptidase in serum, plasma, and urine. Leucine aminopeptidase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases such as viral hepatitis and obstructive jaundice.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1465 Lipase test system.

(a) Identification. A lipase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzymes lipase in serum. Lipase measurements are used in diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the pancreas such as acute pancreatitis and obstruction of the pancreatic duct.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1470 Lipid (total) test system.

(a) Identification. A lipid (total) test system is a device intended to measure total lipids (fats or fat-like substances) in serum and plasma. Lipid (total) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases involving lipid metabolism and atherosclerosis.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1475 Lipoprotein test system.

(a) Identification. A lipoprotein test system is a device intended to measure lipoprotein in serum and plasma. Lipoprotein measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of lipid disorders (such as diabetes mellitus), atherosclerosis, and various liver and renal diseases.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1485 Luteinizing hormone test system.

(a) Identification. A luteinizing hormone test system is a device intended to measure luteinizing hormone in serum and urine. Luteinizing hormone
measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of gonadal dysfunction.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1490 Lysozyme (muramidase) test system.

(a) Identification. A lysozyme (muramidase) test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the bacteriolytic enzyme lysozyme (muramidase) in serum, plasma, leukocytes, and urine. Lysozyme measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of monocytic leukemia and kidney disease.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1495 Magnesium test system.

(a) Identification. A magnesium test system is a device intended to measure magnesium levels in serum and plasma. Magnesium measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of hypomagnesemia (abnormally low plasma levels of magnesium) and hypermagnesemia (abnormally high plasma levels of magnesium).

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1500 Malic dehydrogenase test system.

(a) Identification. A malic dehydrogenase test system is a device that is intended to measure the activity of the enzyme malic dehydrogenase in serum and plasma. Malic dehydrogenase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of muscle and liver diseases, myocardial infarctions, cancer, and blood disorders such as myelogenous (produced in the bone marrow) leukemia.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1505 Mucopolysaccharides (nonquantitative) test system.

(a) Identification. A mucopolysaccharides (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to measure the levels of mucopolysaccharides in urine. Mucopolysaccharide measurements in urine are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various inheritable disorders that affect bone and connective tissues, such as Hurler’s, Hunter’s, Sanfilippo’s, Scheie’s Morquio’s and Maroteaux-Lamy syndromes.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1509 Methylmalonic acid (nonquantitative) test system.

(a) Identification. A methylmalonic acid (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to identify methylmalonic acid in urine. The identification of methylmalonic acid in urine is used in the diagnosis and treatment of methylmalonic aciduria, a heritable metabolic disorder which, if untreated, may cause mental retardation.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1510 Nitrite (nonquantitative) test system.

(a) Identification. A nitrite (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to identify nitrite in urine. Nitrite identification is used in the diagnosis and treatment of urinary tract infection of bacterial origin.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1515 Nitrogen (amino-nitrogen) test system.

(a) Identification. A nitrogen (amino-nitrogen) test system is a device intended to measure amino acid nitrogen levels in serum, plasma, and urine. Nitrogen (amino-nitrogen) measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain forms of severe liver disease and renal disorders.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1520 5′-Nucleotidase test system.

(a) Identification. A 5′-nucleotidase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme 5′-nucleotidase in serum and plasma. Measurements of 5′-nucleotidase are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases and in the differentiations between liver and bone diseases in the presence of elevated serum alkaline phosphatase activity.
§ 862.1530 Plasma oncometry test system.

(a) Identification. A plasma oncometry test system is a device intended to measure plasma oncotic pressure. Plasma oncotic pressure is that portion of the total fluid pressure contributed by proteins and other molecules too large to pass through a specified membrane. Measurements of plasma oncotic pressure are used in the diagnosis and treatment of dehydration and circulatory disorders related to low serum protein levels and increased capillary permeability, such as edema and shock.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1535 Ornithine carbamyl transferase test system.

(a) Identification. An ornithine carbamyl transferase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme ornithine carbamyl transferase (OCT) in serum. Ornithine carbamyl transferase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases, such as infectious hepatitis, acute cholecystitis (inflammation of the gall bladder), cirrhosis, and liver metastases.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1540 Osmolality test system.

(a) Identification. An osmolality test system is a device intended to measure ionic and nonionic solute concentration in body fluids, such as serum and urine. Osmolality measurement is used as an adjunct to other tests in the evaluation of a variety of diseases, including kidney diseases (e.g., chronic progressive renal failure), diabetes insipidus, other endocrine and metabolic disorders, and fluid imbalances.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1542 Oxalate test system.

(a) Identification. An oxalate test system is a device intended to measure the concentration of oxalate in urine. Measurements of oxalate are used to aid in the diagnosis or treatment of urinary stones or certain other metabolic disorders.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1545 Parathyroid hormone test system.

(a) Identification. A parathyroid hormone test system is a device intended to measure the levels of parathyroid hormone in serum and plasma. Measurements of parathyroid hormone levels are used in the differential diagnosis of hypercalcemia (abnormally high levels of calcium in the blood) and hypocalcemia (abnormally low levels of calcium in the blood) resulting from disorders of calcium metabolism.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1550 Urinary pH (nonquantitative) test system.

(a) Identification. A urinary pH (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to estimate the pH of urine. Estimations of pH are used to evaluate the acidity or alkalinity of urine as it relates to numerous renal and metabolic disorders and in the monitoring of patients with certain diets.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1555 Phenylalanine test system.

(a) Identification. A phenylalanine test system is a device intended to measure free phenylalanine (an amino acid) in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements of phenylalanine are used in the diagnosis and treatment of congenital phenylketonuria which, if untreated, may cause mental retardation.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1560 Urinary phenylketones (nonquantitative) test system.

(a) Identification. A urinary phenylketones (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to identify phenylketones (such as phenylpyruvic acid) in urine. The identification of urinary phenylketones is used in the diagnosis and treatment of congenital phenylketonuria which, if untreated, may cause mental retardation.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1565 6-Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase test system.

(a) Identification. A 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase (6-
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§ 862.1600 Potassium test system.

(a) Identification. A potassium test system is a device intended to measure the hormone human placental lactogen (HPL), (also known as human chorionic somatomammotrophin (HCS)), in maternal serum and maternal plasma. Measurements of human placental lactogen are used in the diagnosis and clinical management of high-risk pregnancies involving fetal distress associated with placental insufficiency. Measurements of HPL are also used in pregnancies complicated by hypertension, proteinuria, edema, post-maturity, placental insufficiency, or possible miscarriage.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1590 Porphobilinogen test system.

(a) Identification. A porphobilinogen test system is a device intended to measure porphobilinogen (one of the derivatives of hemoglobin which can make the urine a red color) in urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of porphyrias (primarily inherited diseases associated with disturbed porphyrin metabolism), lead poisoning, and other diseases characterized by alterations in the heme pathway.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1595 Porphyrins test system.

(a) Identification. A porphyrins test system is a device intended to measure porphyrins (compounds formed during the biosynthesis of heme, a constituent of hemoglobin, and related compounds) in urine and feces. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of lead poisoning, porphyrias (primarily inherited diseases associated with disturbed porphyrin metabolism), and other diseases characterized by alterations in the heme pathway.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1600 Potassium test system.

(a) Identification. A potassium test system is a device intended to measure potassium in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used to monitor electrolyte balance in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases conditions characterized by low or high blood potassium levels.
§ 862.1605  
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1610  
(a) Identification. A pregnantriol test system is a device intended to measure pregnantriol (a precursor in the biosynthesis of the adrenal hormone cortisol) in urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of congenital adrenal hyperplasia (congenital enlargement of the adrenal gland).

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1615  
(a) Identification. A pregnenolone test system is a device intended to measure pregnenolone (a precursor in the biosynthesis of the adrenal hormone cortisol and adrenal androgen) in serum and plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the adrenal cortex or the gonads.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1620  
(a) Identification. A progesterone test system is a device intended to measure progesterone (a female hormone) in serum and plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the ovaries or placenta.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1625  
(a) Identification. A prolactin (lactogen) test system is a device intended to measure the anterior pituitary polypeptide hormone prolactin in serum and plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the anterior pituitary gland or of the hypothalamic portion of the brain.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1630  
(a) Identification. A protein (fractionation) test system is a device intended to measure protein fractions in blood, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, and other body fluids. Protein fractionations are used as a aid in recognizing abnormal proteins in body fluids and genetic variants of proteins produced in diseases with tissue destruction.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1635  
(a) Identification. A total protein test system is a device intended to measure total protein(s) in serum or plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of diseases involving the liver, kidney, or bone marrow as well as other metabolic or nutritional disorders.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 862.9.

§ 862.1640  
(a) Identification. A protein-bound iodine test system is a device intended to measure protein-bound iodine in serum. Measurements of protein-bound iodine obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disorders.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

§ 862.1645  
(a) Identification. A urinary protein or albumin (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to identify proteins or albumin in urine. Identification of urinary protein or albumin (nonquantitative) is used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease conditions such as renal or heart diseases or
thyroid disorders, which are characterized by proteinuria or albuminuria.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1650 Pyruvate kinase test system.

(a) Identification. A pyruvate kinase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme pyruvate kinase in erythrocytes (red blood cells). Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of various inherited anemias due to pyruvate kinase deficiency or of acute leukemias.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1655 Pyruvic acid test system.

(a) Identification. A pyruvic acid test system is a device intended to measure pyruvic acid (an intermediate compound in the metabolism of carbohydrate) in plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the evaluation of electrolyte metabolism and in the diagnosis and treatment of acid-base and electrolyte disturbances or anoxia (the reduction of oxygen in body tissues).

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1660 Quality control material (assayed and unassayed).

(a) Identification. A quality control material (assayed and unassayed) for clinical chemistry is a device intended for medical purposes for use in a test system to estimate test precision and to detect systematic analytical deviations that may arise from reagent or analytical instrument variation. A quality control material (assayed and unassayed) may be used for proficiency testing in interlaboratory surveys. This generic type device includes controls (assayed and unassayed) for blood gases, electrolytes, enzymes, multianalytes (all kinds), single (specified) analytes, or urinalysis controls.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1665 Sodium test system.

(a) Identification. A sodium test system is a device intended to measure sodium in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of aldosteronism (excessive secretion of the hormone aldosterone), diabetes insipidus (chronic excretion of large amounts of dilute urine, accompanied by extreme thirst), adrenal hypertension, Addison’s disease (caused by destruction of the adrenal glands), dehydration, inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion, or other diseases involving electrolyte imbalance.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1670 Sorbitol dehydrogenase test system.

(a) Identification. A sorbitol dehydrogenase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme sorbitol dehydrogenase in serum. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver disorders such as cirrhosis or acute hepatitis.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

§ 862.1675 Blood specimen collection device.

(a) Identification. A blood specimen collection device is a device intended for medical purposes to collect and to handle blood specimens and to separate serum from nonserum (cellular) components prior to further testing. This generic type device may include blood collection tubes, vials, systems, serum separators, blood collection trays, or vacuum sample tubes.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1680 Testosterone test system.

(a) Identification. A testosterone test system is a device intended to measure testosterone (a male sex hormone) in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurement of testosterone are used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving the male sex hormones (androgens), including primary and secondary hypogonadism, delayed or precocious puberty, impotence in males and, in females hirsutism (excessive hair) and virilization (masculinization) due to tumors, polycystic ovaries, and adrenogenital syndromes.

(b) Classification. Class I.
§ 862.1685 Thyroxine-binding globulin test system.
(a) Identification. A thyroxine-binding globulin test system is a device intended to measure thyroxine (thyroid) binding globulin (TBG), a plasma protein which binds thyroxine, in serum and plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid diseases.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1690 Thyroid stimulating hormone test system.
(a) Identification. A thyroid stimulating hormone test system is a device intended to measure thyroid stimulating hormone, also known as thyrotrophin and thyrotrophic hormone, in serum and plasma. Measurements of thyroid stimulating hormone produced by the anterior pituitary are used in the diagnosis of thyroid or pituitary disorders.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1695 Free thyroxine test system.
(a) Identification. A free thyroxine test system is a device intended to measure free (not protein bound) thyroxine (thyroid hormone) in serum or plasma. Levels of free thyroxine in plasma are thought to reflect the amount of thyroxine hormone available to the cells and may therefore determine the clinical metabolic status of thyroxine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid diseases.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1700 Total thyroxine test system.
(a) Identification. A total thyroxine test system is a device intended to measure total (free and protein bound) thyroxine (thyroid hormone) in serum and plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid diseases.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1705 Triglyceride test system.
(a) Identification. A triglyceride test system is a device intended to measure triglyceride (neutral fat) in serum and plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus, nephrosis, liver obstruction, other diseases involving lipid metabolism, or various endocrine disorders.

§ 862.1710 Total triiodothyronine test system.
(a) Identification. A total triiodothyronine test system is a device intended to measure the hormone triiodothyronine in serum and plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid diseases such as hyperthyroidism.
(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1715 Triiodothyronine uptake test system.
(a) Identification. A triiodothyronine uptake test system is a device intended to measure the total amount of binding sites available for binding thyroid hormone on the thyroxine-binding proteins, thyroid-binding globulin, thyroxine-binding prealbumin, and albumin of serum and plasma. The device provides an indirect measurement of thyroxine levels in serum and plasma. Measurements of triiodothyronine uptake are used in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disorders.
(b) Classification. Class II. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 862.9.

§ 862.1720 Triose phosphate isomerase test system.
(a) Identification. A triose phosphate isomerase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme triose phosphate isomerase in erythrocytes (red blood cells). Triose phosphate isomerase is an enzyme important in glycolysis (the energy-yielding conversion of glucose to lactic acid in various tissues). Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of congenital triose phosphate isomerase enzyme deficiency, which causes a type of hemolytic anemia.
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§ 862.1805 Vitamin A test system.
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1785 Urinary urobilinogen (nonquantitative) test system.
(a) Identification. A urinary urobilinogen (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to detect and estimate urobilinogen (a bile pigment degradation product of red cell hemoglobin) in urine. Estimations obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver diseases and hemolytic (red cells) disorders.
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1790 Urinary uroborporphin test system.
(a) Identification. A urinary uroborporphin test system is a device intended to measure uroborporphin in urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of porphyrrias (primarily inherited diseases associated with disturbed porphyrin metabolism), lead poisoning, and other diseases characterized by alterations in the heme pathway.
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1795 Vanilmandelic acid test system.
(a) Identification. A vanilmandelic acid test system is a device intended to measure vanilmandelic acid in urine. Measurements of vanilmandelic acid obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of neuroblastoma, pheochromocytoma, and certain hypertensive conditions.
(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1805 Vitamin A test system.
(a) Identification. A vitamin A test system is a device intended to measure vitamin A in serum or plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of vitamin A deficiency conditions, including night blindness, or skin, eye, or intestinal disorders.
(b) Classification. Class I.
§ 862.1810 Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> test system.

(a) Identification. A vitamin B<sub>12</sub> test system is a device intended to measure vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of anemias of gastrointestinal malabsorption.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 862.1815 Vitamin E test system.

(a) Identification. A vitamin E test system is a device intended to measure vitamin E (tocopherol) in serum. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of infants with vitamin E deficiency syndrome.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.1820 Xylose test system.

(a) Identification. A xylose test system is a device intended to measure xylose (a sugar) in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal malabsorption syndrome (a group of disorders in which there is subnormal absorption of dietary constituents and thus excessive loss from the body of the nonabsorbed substances).

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.1825 Vitamin D test system.

(a) Identification. A vitamin D test system is a device intended for use in clinical laboratories for the quantitative determination of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-OH-D) and other hydroxylated metabolites of vitamin D in serum or plasma to be used in the assessment of vitamin D sufficiency.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). Vitamin D test systems must comply with the following special controls:

1. Labeling in conformance with 21 CFR 809.10 and
2. Compliance with existing standards of the National Committee on Clinical Laboratory Standards.

[63 FR 40366, July 29, 1998]

Subpart C—Clinical Laboratory Instruments

§ 862.2050 General purpose laboratory equipment labeled or promoted for a specific medical use.

(a) Identification. General purpose laboratory equipment labeled or promoted for a specific medical use is a device that is intended to prepare or examine specimens from the human body and that is labeled or promoted for a specific medical use.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device identified in paragraph (a) of this section is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 and is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.2100 Calculator/data processing module for clinical use.

(a) Identification. A calculator/data processing module for clinical use is an electronic device intended to store, retrieve, and process laboratory data.

(b) Classification. Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988]

§ 862.2140 Centrifugal chemistry analyzer for clinical use.

(a) Identification. A centrifugal chemistry analyzer for clinical use is an automatic device intended to centrifugally mix a sample and a reagent and spectrophotometrically measure concentrations of the sample constituents. This device is intended for use in conjunction with certain materials to measure a variety of analytes.

(b) Classification. Class I.

§ 862.2150 Continuous flow sequential multiple chemistry analyzer for clinical use.

(a) Identification. A continuous flow sequential multiple chemistry analyzer for clinical use is a modular analytical instrument intended to simultaneously perform multiple chemical procedures