§ 864.9245  Automated blood cell separator.

(a) Identification. An automated blood cell separator is a device that uses a centrifugal or filtration separation principle to automatically withdraw whole blood from a donor, separate the whole blood into blood components, collect one or more of the blood components, and return to the donor the remainder of the whole blood and blood components. The automated blood cell separator device is intended for routine collection of blood and blood components for transfusion or further manufacturing use.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is a guidance for industry and FDA staff entitled “Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Automated Blood Cell Separator Device Operating by Centrifugal or Filtration Separation Principle.”

[72 FR 67644, Nov. 30, 2007]

§ 864.9275  Blood bank centrifuge for in vitro diagnostic use.

(a) Identification. A blood bank centrifuge for in vitro diagnostic use is a device used only to separate blood cells for further diagnostic testing.

(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 §864.9.


§ 864.9285  Automated cell-washing centrifuge for immuno-hematology.

(a) Identification. An automated cell-washing centrifuge for immuno-hematology is a device used to separate and prepare cells and sera for further in vitro diagnostic testing.

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

[45 FR 60647, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.9300  Automated Coombs test systems.

(a) Identification. An automated Coombs test system is a device used to detect and identify antibodies in patient sera or antibodies bound to red cells. The Coombs test is used for the diagnosis of hemolytic disease of the newborn, and autoimmune hemolytic anemia. The test is also used in crossmatching and in investigating transfusion reactions and drug-induced red cell sensitization.

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

[45 FR 60646, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.9320  Copper sulfate solution for specific gravity determinations.

(a) Identification. A copper sulfate solution for specific gravity determinations is a device used to determine whether the hemoglobin content of a potential donor’s blood meets the required level (12.5 grams per 100 milliliters of blood for women and 13.5 grams per 100 milliliters of blood for men).

(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 §864.9.


§ 864.9400  Stabilized enzyme solution.

(a) Identification. A stabilized enzyme solution is a reagent intended for medical purposes that is used to enhance the reactivity of red blood cells with certain antibodies, including antibodies that are not detectable by other techniques. These enzyme solutions include papain, bromelin, ficin, and trypsin.

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

[45 FR 60647, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.9550  Lectins and protectins.

(a) Identification. Lectins and protectins are proteins derived from
plants and lower animals that cause cell agglutination in the presence of certain antigens. These substances are used to detect blood group antigens for in vitro diagnostic purposes.

(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 §864.9.


§ 864.9575 Environmental chamber for storage of platelet concentrate.

(a) Identification. An environmental chamber for storage of platelet concentrate is a device used to hold platelet-rich plasma within a preselected temperature range.

(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 §864.9.


§ 864.9600 Potentiating media for in vitro diagnostic use.

(a) Identification. Potentiating media for in vitro diagnostic use are media, such as bovine albumin, that are used to suspend red cells and to enhance cell reactions for antigen-antibody testing.

(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 §864.9.


§ 864.9650 Quality control kit for blood banking reagents.

(a) Identification. A quality control kit for blood banking reagents is a device that consists of sera, cells, buffers, and antibodies used to determine the specificity, potency, and reactivity of the cells and reagents used for blood banking.

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

[45 FR 60649, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.9700 Blood storage refrigerator and blood storage freezer.

(a) Identification. A blood storage refrigerator and a blood storage freezer are devices intended for medical purposes that are used to preserve blood and blood products by storing them at cold or freezing temperatures.

(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 §864.9.


§ 864.9750 Heat-sealing device.

(a) Identification. A heat-sealing device is a device intended for medical purposes that uses heat to seal plastic bags containing blood or blood components.

(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 §864.9.


§ 864.9875 Transfer set.

(a) Identification. A transfer set is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a piece of tubing with suitable adaptors used to transfer blood or plasma from one container to another.

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

[45 FR 60651, Sept. 12, 1980]