§ 866.3305 Herpes simplex virus serological assays.

(a) Identification. Herpes simplex virus serological assays are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in various serological tests to identify antibodies to herpes simplex virus in serum. Additionally, some of the assays consist of herpes simplex virus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent assays) used to identify herpes simplex virus directly from clinical specimens or tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by herpes simplex viruses and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Herpes simplex viral infections range from common and mild lesions of the skin and mucous membranes to a severe form of encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). Neonatal herpes virus infections range from a mild infection to a severe generalized disease with a fatal outcome.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The device is classified as class II (special controls). The special control for the device is FDA’s guidance document entitled “Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Herpes Simplex Virus Types 1 and 2 Serological Assays.” For availability of the guidance document, see §866.1(e).

[FR 6779, Feb. 9, 2006]

§ 866.3320 Histoplasma capsulatum serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Histoplasma capsulatum serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to Histoplasma capsulatum in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of Histoplasma capsulatum antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify Histoplasma capsulatum from clinical specimens or cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of histoplasmosis caused by this fungus belonging to the genus Histoplasma and provides epidemiological information on the diseases caused by this fungus. Histoplasmosis usually is a mild and often asymptomatic respiratory infection, but in a small number of infected individuals the lesions may spread to practically all tissues and organs.

(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 §866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59227, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.3330 Influenza virus serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Influenza virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to influenza in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of influenza (flu) and provides epidemiological information on influenza. Influenza is an acute respiratory tract disease, which is often epidemic.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in