The bur consists of a carbide cutting tip on a metal shank or a coating of diamond on a metal shank. The device is used in mastoid surgery, frontal sinus surgery, and surgery of the facial nerves.

(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 the limitations in §874.9.


§ 874.4175 Nasopharyngeal catheter.

(a) **Identification.** A nasopharyngeal catheter is a device consisting of a bougie or filiform catheter that is intended for use in probing or dilating the eustachian tube. This generic type of device includes eustachian catheters.

(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 the limitations in §874.9.


§ 874.4250 Ear, nose, and throat electric or pneumatic surgical drill.

(a) **Identification.** An ear, nose, and throat electric or pneumatic surgical drill is a rotating drilling device, including the handpiece, that is intended to drive various accessories, such as an ear, nose, and throat bur (§874.4140), for the controlled incision or removal of bone in the ear, nose, and throat area.

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

§ 874.4350 Ear, nose, and throat fiberoptic light source and carrier.

(a) **Identification.** An ear, nose, and throat fiberoptic light source and carrier is an AC-powered device that generates and transmits light through glass of plastic fibers and that is intended to provide illumination at the tip of an ear, nose, or throat endoscope. Endoscopic devices which utilize fiberoptic light sources and carriers include the bronchoscope, esophagoscope, laryngoscope, mediastinoscope, laryngeal-bronchial telescope, and nasopharyngoscope.

(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 the limitations in §874.9.


§ 874.4420 Ear, nose, and throat manual surgical instrument.

(a) **Identification.** An ear, nose, and throat manual surgical instrument is one of a variety of devices intended for use in surgical procedures to examine or treat the bronchus, esophagus, trachea, larynx, pharynx, nasal and paranasal sinuses, or ear. This generic type of device includes the esophageal dilator; tracheal bistour (a long, narrow surgical knife); tracheal dilator: tracheal hook; laryngeal injection set; laryngeal knife; laryngeal saw; laryngeal trocar; laryngectomy tube; adenoid curette; adenotome; metal tongue depressor; mouth gag; oral screw; salpingeal curette; tonsilllectome; tonsil guillotine; tonsil screw; tonsil snare; tonsil suction tube; tonsil suturing hook; antom reforator; ethmoid curette; frontal sinus-rasp; nasal curette; nasal rasp; nasal rongeur; nasal saw; nasal scissors; nasal snare; sinus irrigator; sinus trephine; ear curette; ear excavator; ear rasp; ear scissors, ear snare; ear spoon; ear suction tube; malleous ripper; mastoid gauge; microsurgical ear chisel; myringotomy tube inserter; ossici holding clamp; sacculotomy tack inserter; vein press; wire ear loop; microrule; mirror; mobilizer; ear, nose, and throat punch; ear, nose and throat knife; and ear, nose, and throat trocar.

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

The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to §874.9.

§ 874.4490 Argon laser for otology, rhinology, and laryngology.

(a) **Identification.** The argon laser device for use in otology, rhinology, and laryngology is an electro-optical device which produces coherent, electromagnetic radiation with principal
§ 874.4500 Ear, nose, and throat microsurgical carbon dioxide laser.

(a) Identification. An ear, nose, and throat microsurgical carbon dioxide laser is a device intended for the surgical excision of tissue from the ear, nose, and throat area. The device is used, for example, in microsurgical procedures to excise lesions and tumors of the vocal cords and adjacent areas.

(b) Classification. Class II.

[58 FR 29534, May 21, 1993]

§ 874.4500 Ear, nose, and throat microsurgical carbon dioxide laser.

(a) Identification. An ear, nose, and throat microsurgical carbon dioxide laser is a device intended for the purpose of coagulating and vaporizing soft and fibrous tissues, including osseous tissue. In rhinology and laryngology, the device is used to coagulate and vaporize soft and fibrous tissues, but not including osseous tissues.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 874.4500 Ear, nose, and throat microsurgical carbon dioxide laser.

(a) Identification. In otology, the device is used for the purpose of coagulating and vaporizing soft and fibrous tissues, including osseous tissue. In rhinology and laryngology, the device is used to coagulate and vaporize soft and fibrous tissues, but not including osseous tissues.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 874.4680 Bronchoscope (flexible or rigid) and accessories.

(a) Identification. A bronchoscope (flexible or rigid) and accessories is a tubular endoscopic device with any of a group of accessory devices which attach to the bronchoscope and is intended to examine or treat the larynx and tracheobronchial tree. It is typically used with a fiberoptic light source and carrier to provide illumination. The device is made of materials such as stainless steel or flexible plastic. This generic type of device includes the rigid foreign body claw, flexible biopsy forceps, rigid biopsy curette, flexible biopsy brush, rigid biopsy forceps and flexible biopsy curette, but excludes the fiberoptic light source and carrier.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 874.4710 Esophagoscope (flexible or rigid) and accessories.

(a) Identification. An esophagoscope (flexible or rigid) and accessories is a tubular endoscopic device with any of a group of accessory devices which attach to the esophagoscope and is intended to examine or treat esophageal malfunction symptoms, esophageal or mediastinal disease, or to remove foreign bodies from the esophagus. When inserted, the device extends from the area of the hypopharynx to the stomach. It is typically used with a fiberoptic light source and carrier to provide illumination. The device is made of materials such as stainless steel or flexible plastic. This generic type of device includes the flexible foreign body claw, flexible biopsy forceps, rigid biopsy curette, flexible biopsy brush, rigid biopsy forceps and flexible biopsy curette, but excludes the fiberoptic light source and carrier.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 874.4720 Mediastinoscope and accessories.

(a) Identification. A mediastinoscope and accessories is a tubular tapered electrical endoscopic device with any of a group of accessory devices which attach to the mediastinoscope and is intended to examine or treat tissue in the area separating the lungs. The device is inserted transthoracically and is used in diagnosis of tumors and lesions and to determine whether excision of certain organs or tissues is indicated. It is typically used with a fiberoptic light source and carrier to provide illumination. The device is made of materials such as stainless steel. This generic type of device includes the flexible foreign body claw, flexible biopsy forceps, rigid biopsy curette, flexible biopsy brush, rigid biopsy forceps, and flexible biopsy curette, but excludes the fiberoptic light source and carrier.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 874.4750 Laryngostroboscope.

(a) Identification. A laryngostroboscope is a device that is intended to allow observation of glottic action during phonation. The device operates by focusing a stroboscopic light through a lens for direct or mirror reflected viewing of glottic action. The light and microphone that amplifies acoustic signals from the glottic area may or may not contact the patient.

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