

belonging to the genus *Coccidioides* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by this microorganism. An infection with *Coccidioides immitis* produces symptoms varying in severity from those accompanying the common cold to those of influenza.

(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 59226, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.3140 *Corynebacterium* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Corynebacterium* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify *Corynebacterium* spp. from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Corynebacterium* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. The principal human pathogen of this genus, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, causes diphtheria. However, many other types of corynebacteria form part of the normal flora of the human respiratory tract, other mucus membranes, and skin, and are either nonpathogenic or have an uncertain role.

(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 § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2311, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 866.3145 Coxsackievirus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Coxsackievirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to coxsackievirus in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of coxsackievirus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye that are used to identify coxsackievirus from clinical specimens or from tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of coxsackievirus infections and pro-

vides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Coxsackieviruses produce a variety of infections, including common colds, meningitis (inflammation of brain and spinal cord membranes), herpangina (brief fever accompanied by ulcerated lesions of the throat), and myopericarditis (inflammation of heart tissue).

(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 § 866.9.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2311, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 866.3165 *Cryptococcus neoformans* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Cryptococcus neoformans* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Cryptococcus neoformans* in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) and are used to identify *Cryptococcus neoformans* directly from clinical specimens or from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of cryptococcosis and provides epidemiological information on this type of disease. Cryptococcosis infections are found most often as chronic meningitis (inflammation of brain membranes) and, if not treated, are usually fatal.

(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 59226, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.3175 Cytomegalovirus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Cytomegalovirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to cytomegalovirus in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by cytomegaloviruses