Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 866.3300 *Haemophilus* spp. serological reagents.

(a) Identification. *Haemophilus* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye, that are used in serological tests to identify *Haemophilus* spp. directly from clinical specimens or tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Haemophilus* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. Diseases most often caused by *Haemophilus* spp. include pneumonia, pharyngitis, sinusitis, vaginitis, chancroid venereal disease, and a contagious form of conjunctivitis (inflammation of eyelid membranes).

(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.


§ 866.3310 Hepatitis A virus (HAV) serological assays.

(a) Identification. HAV serological assays are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in various serological tests to identify antibodies to hepatitis A virus-specific IgM, IgG, or total antibodies (IgM and IgG), in human serum or plasma. These devices are used for testing specimens from individuals who have signs and symptoms consistent with acute hepatitis to determine if an individual has been previously infected with HAV, or as an aid to identify HAV-susceptible individuals. The detection of these antibodies aids in the clinical laboratory diagnosis of an acute or past infection by HAV in conjunction with other clinical laboratory findings. These devices are not intended for screening blood or solid or soft tissue donors.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The special control is “Guidance for Industry and FDA Staff: Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Hepatitis A Virus Serological Assays.” See § 866.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[FR 6679, 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.

§ 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 subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §866.9.

§ 866.3332 Reagents for detection of specific novel influenza A viruses.

(a) Identification. Reagents for detection of specific novel influenza A viruses are devices that are intended for use in a nucleic acid amplification test to directly detect specific virus RNA in human respiratory specimens or viral cultures. Detection of specific virus RNA aids in the diagnosis of influenza caused by specific novel influenza A viruses in patients with clinical risk of infection with these viruses, and also aids in the presumptive laboratory identification of specific novel influenza A viruses to provide epidemiological information on influenza. These reagents include primers, probes, and specific influenza A virus controls.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The special controls are:

(1) FDA’s guidance document entitled “Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Reagents for Detection of Specific Novel Influenza A Viruses.” See §866.1(e) for information on obtaining this document.

(2) The distribution of these devices is limited to laboratories with experienced personnel who have training in standardized molecular testing procedures and expertise in viral diagnosis, and appropriate biosafety equipment and containment.

[71 FR 14379, Mar. 22, 2006]

§ 866.3340 Klebsiella spp. serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Klebsiella spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents), that are used in serological tests to identify Klebsiella spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by bacteria belonging to the genus Klebsiella and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. These organisms can cause serious urinary tract and pulmonary infections, particularly in hospitalized patients.

(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 §866.9.


§ 866.3350 Leptospira spp. serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Leptospira spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to Leptospira spp. in serum or identify Leptospira spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. Additionally, some of these antisera are conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) and used to identify Leptospira spp. directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of leptospirosis caused by bacteria belonging to the genus Leptospira and provides epidemiological information on this disease. Leptospira infections range from mild fever-producing illnesses to severe