

§ 866.5330

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§ 866.5330 Factor XIII, A, S, immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A factor XIII, A, S, immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the factor XIII (a bloodclotting factor), in platelets (A) or serum (S). Measurements of factor XIII, A, S, aid in the diagnosis and treatment of certain bleeding disorders resulting from a deficiency of this factor.

(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. This exemption does not apply to factor deficiency tests classified under § 864.7290 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 65 FR 2312, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 866.5340 Ferritin immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A ferritin immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the ferritin (an iron-storing protein) in serum and other body fluids. Measurements of ferritin aid in the diagnosis of diseases affecting iron metabolism, such as hemochromatosis (iron overload) and iron deficiency anemia.

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

§ 866.5350 Fibrinopeptide A immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A fibrinopeptide A immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques the fibrinopeptide A (a blood-clotting factor) in plasma and other body fluids. Measurement of fibrinopeptide A may aid in the diagnosis and treatment of certain blood-clotting disorders.

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

§ 866.5360 Cohn fraction IV immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A Cohn fraction IV immunological test system is a device that consists of or measures that frac-

tion of plasma proteins, predominantly *alpha-* and *beta-* globulins, used as a raw material for the production of pure *alpha-* or *beta-* globulins. Measurement of specific *alpha-* or *beta-* globulins aids in the diagnosis of many diseases, such as Wilson's disease (an inherited disease affecting the liver and brain), Tangier's disease (absence of *alpha*-1-lipoprotein), malnutrition, iron deficiency anemia, red blood cell disorders, and kidney disease.

(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.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982; 47 FR 56846, Dec. 21, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 63007, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.5370 Cohn fraction V immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A Cohn fraction V immunological test system is a device that consists of or measures that fraction of plasma containing predominantly albumin (a plasma protein). This test aids in the diagnosis of diseases where albumin levels may be depressed, e.g., nephrosis (disease of the kidney), proteinuria (protein in the urine), gastroenteropathy (disease of the stomach and small intestine), rheumatoid arthritis, and viral hepatitis.

(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.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 59 FR 63007, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38793, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.5380 Free secretory component immunological test system.

(a) *Identification.* A free secretory component immunological test system is a device that consists of the reagents used to measure by immunochemical techniques free secretory component (normally a portion of the secretory IgA antibody molecule) in body fluids. Measurement of free secretory component (protein molecules) aids in the diagnosis or repetitive lung infections and other hypogammaglobulinemic conditions (low antibody levels).