§ 892.5700 Remote controlled radionuclide applicator system.

(a) Identification. A remote controlled radionuclide applicator system is an electromechanical or pneumatic device intended to enable an operator to apply, by remote control, a radionuclide source into the body or to the surface of the body for radiation therapy. This generic type of device may include patient and equipment supports, component parts, treatment planning computer programs, and accessories.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 892.5710 Radiation therapy beam-shaping block.

(a) Identification. A radiation therapy beam-shaping block is a device made of a highly attenuating material (such as lead) intended for medical purposes to modify the shape of a beam from a radiation therapy source.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 892.5730 Radionuclide brachytherapy source.

(a) Identification. A radionuclide brachytherapy source is a device that consists of a radionuclide which may be enclosed in a sealed container made of gold, titanium, stainless steel, or platinum and intended for medical purposes to be placed onto a body surface or into a body cavity or tissue as a source of nuclear radiation for therapy.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 892.5740 Radionuclide teletherapy source.

(a) Identification. A radionuclide teletherapy source is a device consisting of a radionuclide enclosed in a sealed container. The device is intended for radiation therapy, with the radiation source located at a distance from the patient’s body.

(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 §892.9.

§ 892.5750 Radionuclide radiation therapy system.

(a) Identification. A radionuclide radiation therapy system is a device intended to permit an operator to administer gamma radiation therapy, with the radiation source located at a distance from the patient’s body. This generic type of device may include signal analysis and display equipment, patient and equipment supports, treatment planning computer programs, component parts (including beam-limiting devices), and accessories.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 892.5770 Powered radiation therapy patient support assembly.

(a) Identification. A powered radiation therapy patient support assembly is an electrically powered adjustable couch intended to support a patient during radiation therapy.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 892.5780 Light beam patient position indicator.

(a) Identification. A light beam patient position indicator is a device that projects a beam of light (incoherent light or laser) to determine the alignment of the patient with a radiation beam. The beam of light is intended to be used during radiologic procedures to ensure proper positioning of the patient and to monitor alignment of the radiation beam with the patient’s anatomy.

(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 §892.9.

§ 892.5840 Radiation therapy simulation system.

(a) Identification. A radiation therapy simulation system is a fluoroscopic or radiographic x-ray system intended for
use in localizing the volume to be exposed during radiation therapy and confirming the position and size of the therapeutic irradiation field produced. This generic type of device may include signal analysis and display equipment, patient and equipment supports, treatment planning computer programs, component parts, and accessories.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 892.5900 X-ray radiation therapy system.

(a) Identification. An x-ray radiation therapy system is a device intended to produce and control x-rays used for radiation therapy. This generic type of device may include signal analysis and display equipment, patient and equipment supports, treatment planning computer programs, component parts, and accessories.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 892.5930 Therapeutic x-ray tube housing assembly.

(a) Identification. A therapeutic x-ray tube housing assembly is an x-ray generating tube encased in a radiation-shielded housing intended for use in radiation therapy. This generic type of device may include high-voltage and filament transformers or other appropriate components when contained in radiation-shielded housing.

(b) Classification. Class II.

Subpart G—Miscellaneous Devices

§ 892.6500 Personnel protective shield.

(a) Identification. A personnel protective shield is a device intended for medical purposes to protect the patient, the operator, or other persons from unnecessary exposure to radiation during radiologic procedures by providing an attenuating barrier to radiation. This generic type of device may include articles of clothing, furniture, and movable or stationary structures.

(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 §892.9.


PART 895—BANNED DEVICES

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

895.1 Scope.

895.20 General.

895.21 Procedures for banning a device.

895.22 Submission of data and information by the manufacturer, distributor, or importer.

895.25 Labeling.

895.30 Special effective date.

Subpart B—Listing of Banned Devices

895.101 Prosthetic hair fibers.


SOURCE: 44 FR 29221, May 18, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 895.1 Scope.

(a) This part describes the procedures by which the Commissioner may institute proceedings to make a device intended for human use that presents substantial deception or an unreasonable and substantial risk of illness or injury a banned device.

(b) This part applies to any “device”, as defined in section 201(h) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (act) that is intended for human use.

(c) A device that is made a banned device in accordance with this part is adulterated under section 501(g) of the act. A restricted device that is banned may also be misbranded under section 502(q) of the act.

(d) Although this part does not cover devices intended for animal use, the manufacturer, distributor, importer, or any other person(s) responsible for the labeling of the device that is banned cannot avoid the ban by relabeling the device for veterinary use. A device that has been banned from human use but that also has a valid veterinary use may be marketed for use as a veterinary device only under the following conditions: The device shall comply