§ 866.3035 *Arizona* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Arizona* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antisera and antigens used to identify *Arizona* spp. in cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Arizona* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. *Arizona* spp. can cause gastroenteritis (food poisoning) and sepsis (blood poisoning).

(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 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38791, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.3040 *Aspergillus* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Aspergillus* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in various serological tests to identify antibodies to *Aspergillus* spp. in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of aspergillosis caused by fungi belonging to the genus *Aspergillus*. Aspergillosis is a disease marked by inflammatory granulomatous (tumorlike) lessions in the skin, ear, eyeball cavity, nasal sinuses, lungs, and occasionally the bones.

(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]

§ 866.3050 Beta-glucan serological assays.

(a) *Identification.* Beta-glucan serological assays are devices that consist of antigens or proteases used in serological assays. The device is intended for use for the presumptive diagnosis of fungal infection. The assay is indicated for use in patients with symptoms of, or medical conditions predisposing the patient to invasive fungal infection. The device can be used as an aid in the diagnosis of deep seated mycoses and fungemias.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control is FDA's guidance document entitled ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Serological Assays for the Detection of Beta-Glucan.'' See § 866.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

[69 FR 56936, Sept. 23, 2004]

§ 866.3060 *Blastomyces dermatitidis* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Blastomyces dermatitidis* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Blastomyces determatitidis* in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of blastomycosis caused by the fungus *Blastomyces dermatitidis*. Blastomycosis is a chronic granulomatous (tumorlike) disease, which may be limited to the skin or lung or may be widely disseminated in the body resulting in lesions of the bones, liver, spleen, and kidneys.

(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]

§ 866.3065 *Bordetella* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Bordetella* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye, used in serological tests to identify *Bordetella* spp. from cultured isolates or directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Bordetella* and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. *Bordetella* spp. cause whooping cough (*Bordetella pertussis*) and other similiarly contagious and acute respiratory infections characterized by pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs).

(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 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38791, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.3085 *Brucella* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Brucella* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used for serological identification of *Brucella* spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens or to identify antibodies to *Brucella* spp. in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify *Brucella* spp. directly from clinical specimens or cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of brucellosis (e.g., undulant fever, Malta fever) caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Brucella* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms.

(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]

§ 866.3110 *Campylobacter fetus* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Campylobacter fetus* serological reagents are devices that consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify *Campylobacter fetus* from clinical specimens or cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by this bacterium and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. *Campylobacter fetus* is a frequent cause of abortion in sheep and cattle and is sometimes responsible for endocarditis (inflammation of certain membranes of the heart) and enteritis (inflammation of the intestines) in humans.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls).

§ 866.3120 Chlamydia serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* Chlamydia serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to chlamydia in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of chlamydia antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify chlamydia directly from clinical specimens or cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Chlamydia* and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Chlamydia are the causative agents of psittacosis (a form of pneumonia), lymphogranuloma venereum (a venereal disease), and trachoma (a chronic disease of the eye and eyelid).

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls).

§ 866.3125 *Citrobacter* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Citrobacter* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify *Citrobacter* spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Citrobacter* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. *Citrobacter* spp. have occasionally been associated with urinary tract infections.

(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 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38791, July 25, 2001]

§ 866.3135 *Coccidioides immitis* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Coccidioides immitis* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Coccidioides immitis* in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of coccidioidomycosis caused by a fungus