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 these diseases. Brucella 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).

§ 866.3110 Campylobacter fetus serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Campylobacter fetus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests 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