

§ 866.3355

mild fever-producing illnesses to severe liver and kidney involvement producing hemorrhage and dysfunction of these 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.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 63 FR 59227, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 866.3355 *Listeria* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Listeria* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify *Listeria* spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of *Listeria* spp. antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify *Listeria* spp. directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of listeriosis, a disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Listeria*, and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. *Listeria monocytogenes*, the most common human pathogen of this genus, causes meningitis (inflammation of the brain membranes) and meningoencephalitis (inflammation of the brain and brain membranes) and is often fatal if untreated. A second form of human listeriosis is an intrauterine infection in pregnant women that results in a high mortality rate for infants before or after birth.

(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]

§ 866.3360 Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus infections and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis viruses usually cause a mild cerebral meningitis (inflammation of membranes that envelop the brain) and occasionally a mild pneumonia, but in rare instances may produce severe and even fatal illnesses due to complications from cerebral meningitis and pneumonia.

(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]

§ 866.3370 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* immunofluorescent reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* immunofluorescent reagents are devices that consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and provides epidemiological information on this disease. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is the common causative organism in human tuberculosis, a chronic infectious disease characterized by formation of tubercles (small rounded nodules) and tissue necrosis (destruction), usually occurring in the lung.

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

§ 866.3375 *Mycoplasma* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Mycoplasma* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Mycoplasma* spp. in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of *Mycoplasma* spp. antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify *Mycoplasma* spp. directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Mycoplasma* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. *Mycoplasma* spp.