Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 866.3255 Escherichia coli serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Escherichia coli serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antiserum used in serological tests to identify Escherichia coli from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of Escherichia coli antiserum conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify Escherichia coli directly from clinical specimens or cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by this bacterium belonging to the genus Escherichia, and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by this microorganism. Although Escherichia coli constitutes the greater part of the microorganisms found in the intestinal tract in humans and is usually non-pathogenic, those strains which are pathogenic may cause urinary tract infections or epidemic diarrheal disease, especially in children.

(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]

§ 866.3270 Flavobacterium spp. serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Flavobacterium spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antiserum used in serological tests to identify Flavobacterium spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus Flavobacterium and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. Most members of this genus are found in soil and water and, under certain conditions, may become pathogenic to humans. Flavobacterium meningosepticum is highly virulent for the newborn, in whom it may cause epidemics of septicemia (blood poisoning) and meningitis (inflammation of the membranes of the brain) and is usually attributable to contaminated hospital equipment.

(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]

§ 866.3280 Francisella tularensis serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Francisella tularensis serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antiserum used in serological tests to identify antibodies to Francisella tularensis in serum or to identify Francisella tularensis in cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of antiserum conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify Francisella tularensis directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of tularemia caused by Francisella tularensis and provides epidemiological information on this disease. Tularemia is a disease principally of rodents, but may be transmitted to humans through handling of infected animals, animal products, or by the bites of fleas and ticks. The disease takes on several forms depending upon the site of infection, such as skin lesions, lymph node enlargements, or pulmonary infection.

(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]