§ 870.4430 Cardiopulmonary bypass intracardiac suction control.

(a) Identification. A cardiopulmonary bypass intracardiac suction control is a device which provides the vacuum and control for a cardiotomy return sucker.

(b) Classification. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4450 Vascular clamp.

(a) Identification. A vascular clamp is a surgical instrument used to occlude a blood vessel temporarily.

(b) Classification. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4475 Surgical vessel dilator.

(a) Identification. A surgical vessel dilator is a device used to enlarge or calibrate a vessel.

(b) Classification. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4500 Cardiovascular surgical instruments.

(a) Identification. Cardiovascular surgical instruments are surgical instruments that have special features for use in cardiovascular surgery. These devices include, e.g., forceps, retractors, and scissors.

(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 §870.9.

§ 870.4875 Intraluminal artery stripper.

(a) Identification. An intraluminal artery stripper is a device used to perform an endarterectomy (removal of plaque deposits from arteriosclerotic arteries.)

(b) Classification. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.4885 External vein stripper.

(a) Identification. An external vein stripper is an extravascular device used to remove a section of a vein.

(b) Classification. Class II (performance standards).

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Subpart F—Cardiovascular Therapeutic Devices

§ 870.5050 Patient care suction apparatus.

(a) Identification. A patient care suction apparatus is a device used with an intrathoracic catheter to withdraw fluid from the chest during the recovery period following surgery.

(b) Classification. Class II (performance standards).

§ 870.5100 Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA) Catheter.

(a) Standard PTCA Catheter—(1) Identification. A PTCA catheter is a device that operates on the principle of hydraulic pressurization applied through an inflatable balloon attached to the distal end. A PTCA balloon catheter has a single or double lumen shaft. The catheter features a balloon of appropriate compliance for the clinical application, constructed from a polymer. The balloon is designed to uniformly expand to a specified diameter and length at a specific pressure as labeled, with well characterized rates of inflation and deflation and a defined burst pressure. The device generally features a type of radiographic marker to facilitate fluoroscopic visualization of the balloon during use. A PTCA catheter is intended for balloon dilatation of a hemodynamically significant coronary artery or bypass graft stenosis in patients evidencing coronary ischemia for the purpose of improving myocardial perfusion. A PTCA catheter may also be intended for the treatment of acute myocardial infarction; treatment of in-stent restenosis (ISR) and/or post-deployment stent expansion.

(2) Classification. Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is “Class II Special Controls Guidance Document for Certain Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA) Catheters.” See §870.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document.

(b) Cutting/scoring PTCA Catheter—(1) Identification. A cutting/scoring PTCA catheter is a balloon-tipped catheter.