

## § 862.1805

(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 § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2308, Jan. 14, 2000]

### § 862.1805 Vitamin A test system.

(a) *Identification*. A vitamin A test system is a device intended to measure vitamin A in serum or plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of vitamin A deficiency conditions, including night blindness, or skin, eye, or intestinal disorders.

(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 § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2308, Jan. 14, 2000]

### § 862.1810 Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> test system.

(a) *Identification*. A vitamin B<sub>12</sub> test system is a device intended to measure vitamin B<sub>12</sub> in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of anemias of gastrointestinal malabsorption.

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

### § 862.1815 Vitamin E test system.

(a) *Identification*. A vitamin E test system is a device intended to measure vitamin E (tocopherol) in serum. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of infants with vitamin E deficiency syndrome.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 subject to the limitations in § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 21449, June 8, 1988; 66 FR 38788, July 25, 2001]

### § 862.1820 Xylose test system.

(a) *Identification*. A xylose test system is a device intended to measure xylose (a sugar) in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and

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treatment of gastrointestinal malabsorption syndrome (a group of disorders in which there is subnormal absorption of dietary constituents and thus excessive loss from the body of the nonabsorbed substances).

(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 § 862.9.

[52 FR 16122, May 1, 1987, as amended at 65 FR 2308, Jan. 14, 2000]

### § 862.1825 Vitamin D test system.

(a) *Identification*. A vitamin D test system is a device intended for use in clinical laboratories for the quantitative determination of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-OH-D) and other hydroxylated metabolites of vitamin D in serum or plasma to be used in the assessment of vitamin D sufficiency.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). Vitamin D test systems must comply with the following special controls:

(1) Labeling in conformance with 21 CFR 809.10 and

(2) Compliance with existing standards of the National Committee on Clinical Laboratory Standards.

[63 FR 40366, July 29, 1998]

## Subpart C—Clinical Laboratory Instruments

### § 862.2050 General purpose laboratory equipment labeled or promoted for a specific medical use.

(a) *Identification*. General purpose laboratory equipment labeled or promoted for a specific medical use is a device that is intended to prepare or examine specimens from the human body and that is labeled or promoted for a specific medical use.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is identified in paragraph (a) of this section and is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 862.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with