

before the device is commercially distributed unless it is reclassified. If FDA knows that a device being commercially distributed may be a “new” device as defined in this section because of any new intended use or other reasons, FDA may codify the statutory classification of the device into class III for such new use. Accordingly, the regulation for such a class III device states that as of the enactment date of the amendments, May 28, 1976, the device must have an approval under section 515 of the act before commercial distribution.

**§ 862.9 Limitations of exemptions from section 510(k) of the act.**

FDA’s decision to grant an exemption from the requirement of premarket notification (section 510(k) of the act) for a generic type of class I device is based upon the existing and reasonably foreseeable characteristics of commercially distributed devices within that generic type. Because FDA cannot anticipate every change in intended use or characteristic that could significantly affect a device’s safety or effectiveness, manufacturers of any commercially distributed class I device for which FDA has granted an exemption from the requirement of premarket notification must still submit a premarket notification to FDA before introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate commerce for commercial distribution the device when:

(a) The device is intended for a use different from its intended use before May 28, 1976, or the device is intended for a use different from the intended use of a preamendments device to which it had been determined to be substantially equivalent; e.g., the device is intended for a different medical purpose, or the device is intended for lay use where the former intended use was by health care professionals only; or

(b) The modified device operates using a different fundamental scientific technology than that in use in the device before May 28, 1976; e.g., a surgical instrument cuts tissue with a laser beam rather than with a sharpened metal blade, or an in vitro diagnostic device detects or identifies infectious agents by using a

deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) probe or nucleic acid hybridization technology rather than culture or immunoassay technology.

[53 FR 21448, June 8, 1988]

**Subpart B—Clinical Chemistry Test Systems**

**§ 862.1020 Acid phosphatase (total or prostatic) test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An acid phosphatase (total or prostatic) test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the acid phosphatase enzyme in plasma and serum.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1025 Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) test system is a device intended to measure adrenocorticotrophic hormone in plasma and serum. ACTH measurements are used in the differential diagnosis and treatment of certain disorders of the adrenal glands such as Cushing’s syndrome, adrenocortical insufficiency, and the ectopic ACTH syndrome.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1030 Alanine amino transferase (ALT/SGPT) test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An alanine amino transferase (ALT/SGPT) test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme alanine amino transferase (ALT) (also known as a serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase or SGPT) in serum and plasma. Alanine amino transferase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain liver diseases (e.g., viral hepatitis and cirrhosis) and heart diseases.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

**§ 862.1035 Albumin test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An albumin test system is a device intended to measure the albumin concentration in serum and plasma. Albumin measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of numerous diseases involving primarily the liver or kidneys.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.