

**§ 862.1040 Aldolase test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An aldolase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme aldolase in serum or plasma. Aldolase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of the early stages of acute hepatitis and for certain muscle diseases such as progressive Duchenne-type muscular dystrophy.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

**§ 862.1045 Aldosterone test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An aldosterone test system is a device intended to measure the hormone aldosterone in serum and urine. Aldosterone measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of primary aldosteronism (a disorder caused by the excessive secretion of aldosterone by the adrenal gland), hypertension caused by primary aldosteronism, selective hypoaldosteronism, edematous states, and other conditions of electrolyte imbalance.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1050 Alkaline phosphatase or isoenzymes test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An alkaline phosphatase or isoenzymes test system is a device intended to measure alkaline phosphatase or its isoenzymes (a group of enzymes with similar biological activity) in serum or plasma. Measurements of alkaline phosphatase or its isoenzymes are used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver, bone, parathyroid, and intestinal diseases.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1060 Delta-aminolevulinic acid test system.**

(a) *Identification.* A delta-aminolevulinic acid test system is a device intended to measure the level of delta-aminolevulinic acid (a precursor of porphyrin) in urine. Delta-aminolevulinic acid measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of lead poisoning and certain porphyrias (diseases affecting the liver, gastrointestinal, and nervous systems that are accompanied by increased urinary excretion of various heme compounds including delta-aminolevulinic acid).

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

**§ 862.1065 Ammonia test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An ammonia test system is a device intended to measure ammonia levels in blood, serum, and plasma. Ammonia measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of severe liver disorders, such as cirrhosis, hepatitis, and Reye's syndrome.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

**§ 862.1070 Amylase test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An amylase test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme amylase in serum and urine. Amylase measurements are used primarily for the diagnosis and treatment of pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas).

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1075 Androstenedione test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An androstenedione test system is a device intended to measure androstenedione (a substance secreted by the testes, ovary, and adrenal glands) in serum. Androstenedione measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of females with excessive levels of androgen (male sex hormone) production.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

**§ 862.1080 Androsterone test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An androsterone test system is a device intended to measure the hormone androsterone in serum, plasma, and urine. Androsterone measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of gonadal and adrenal diseases.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

**§ 862.1085 Angiotensin I and renin test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An angiotensin I and renin test system is a device intended to measure the level of angiotensin I generated by renin in plasma. Angiotensin I measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of hypertension.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1090 Angiotensin converting enzyme (A.C.E.) test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An angiotensin converting enzyme (A.C.E.) test system is

a device intended to measure the activity of angiotensin converting enzyme in serum and plasma. Measurements obtained by this device are used in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases such as sarcoidosis, a disease characterized by the formation of nodules in the lungs, bones, and skin, and Gaucher's disease, a hereditary disorder affecting the spleen.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1095 Ascorbic acid test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An ascorbic acid test system is a device intended to measure the level of ascorbic acid (vitamin C) in plasma, serum, and urine. Ascorbic acid measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of ascorbic acid dietary deficiencies.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

**§ 862.1100 Aspartate amino transferase (AST/SGOT) test system.**

(a) *Identification.* An aspartate amino transferase (AST/SGOT) test system is a device intended to measure the activity of the enzyme aspartate amino transferase (AST) (also known as a serum glutamic oxaloacetic transferase or SGOT) in serum and plasma. Aspartate amino transferase measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain types of liver and heart disease.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1110 Bilirubin (total or direct) test system.**

(a) *Identification.* A bilirubin (total or direct) test system is a device intended to measure the levels of bilirubin (total or direct) in plasma or serum. Measurements of the levels of bilirubin, an organic compound formed during the normal and abnormal destruction of red blood cells, if used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver, hemolytic hematological, and metabolic disorders, including hepatitis and gall bladder block.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1113 Bilirubin (total and unbound) in the neonate test system.**

(a) *Identification.* A bilirubin (total and unbound) in the neonate test system is a device intended to measure the levels of bilirubin (total and un-

bound) in the blood (serum) of newborn infants to aid in indicating the risk of bilirubin encephalopathy (kernicterus).

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

[54 FR 30206, July 19, 1989]

**§ 862.1115 Urinary bilirubin and its conjugates (nonquantitative) test system.**

(a) *Identification.* A urinary bilirubin and its conjugates (nonquantitative) test system is a device intended to measure the levels of bilirubin conjugates in urine. Measurements of urinary bilirubin and its conjugates (nonquantitative) are used in the diagnosis and treatment of certain liver diseases.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

**§ 862.1120 Blood gases (P<sub>CO2</sub>, P<sub>O2</sub>) and blood pH test system.**

(a) *Identification.* A blood gases (P<sub>CO2</sub>, P<sub>O2</sub>) and blood pH test system is a device intended to measure certain gases in blood, serum, plasma or pH of blood, serum, and plasma. Measurements of blood gases (P<sub>CO2</sub>, P<sub>O2</sub>) and blood pH are used in the diagnosis and treatment of life-threatening acid-base disturbances.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

**§ 862.1130 Blood volume test system.**

(a) *Identification.* A blood volume test system is a device intended to measure the circulating blood volume. Blood volume measurements are used in the diagnosis and treatment of shock, hemorrhage, and polycythemia vera (a disease characterized by an absolute increase in erythrocyte mass and total blood volume).

(b) *Classification.* Class I.

**§ 862.1135 C-peptides of proinsulin test system.**

(a) *Identification.* A C-peptides of proinsulin test system is a device intended to measure C-peptides of proinsulin levels in serum, plasma, and urine. Measurements of C-peptides of proinsulin are used in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with abnormal insulin secretion, including diabetes mellitus.

(b) *Classification.* Class I.