

§ 866.3165 *Cryptococcus neoformans* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Cryptococcus neoformans* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Cryptococcus neoformans* in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) and are used to identify *Cryptococcus neoformans* directly from clinical specimens or from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of cryptococcosis and provides epidemiological information on this type of disease. Cryptococcosis infections are found most often as chronic meningitis (inflammation of brain membranes) and, if not treated, are usually fatal.

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

§ 866.3175 *Cytomegalovirus* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* Cytomegalovirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to cytomegalovirus in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by cytomegaloviruses (principally cytomegalic inclusion disease) and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Cytomegalic inclusion disease is a generalized infection of infants and is caused by intrauterine or early postnatal infection with the virus. The disease may cause severe congenital abnormalities, such as microcephaly (abnormal smallness of the head), motor disability, and mental retardation. Cytomegalovirus infection has also been associated with acquired hemolytic anemia, acute and chronic hepatitis, and an infectious mononucleosis-like syndrome.

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

§ 866.3200 *Echinococcus* spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Echinococcus* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of *Echinococcus* spp. antigens and antisera used in serological tests to

identify antibodies to *Echinococcus* spp. in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of echinococcosis, caused by parasitic tapeworms belonging to the genus *Echinococcus* and provides epidemiological information on this disease. Echinococcosis is characterized by the development of cysts in the liver, lung, kidneys, and other organs formed by the larva of the infecting organisms.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls).

§ 866.3205 *Echovirus* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* Echovirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to echovirus in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of echovirus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify echoviruses from clinical specimens or from tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of echovirus infections and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Echoviruses cause illnesses such as meningitis (inflammation of the brain and spinal cord membranes), febrile illnesses (accompanied by fever) with or without rash, and the common cold.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. These devices are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.3220 *Entamoeba histolytica* serological reagents.

(a) *Identification.* *Entamoeba histolytica* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Entamoeba histolytica* in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify *Entamoeba histolytica* directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of amebiasis caused by the microscopic protozoan parasite *Entamoeba histolytica* and provides epidemiological information

on diseases caused by this parasite. The parasite may invade the skin, liver, intestines, lungs, and diaphragm, causing disease conditions such as indolent ulcers, an amebic hepatitis, amebic dysentery, and pulmonary lesions.

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

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982; 47 FR 56846, Dec. 21, 1982]

§ 866.3235 Epstein-Barr virus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Epstein-Barr virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of Epstein-Barr virus infections and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Epstein-Barr viruses are thought to cause infectious mononucleosis and have been associated with Burkitt's lymphoma (a tumor of the jaw in African children and young adults) and postnasal carcinoma (cancer).

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls).

§ 866.3240 Equine encephalomyelitis virus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Equine encephalomyelitis virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to equine encephalomyelitis virus in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by equine encephalomyelitis viruses and provides epidemiological information on these viruses. Equine encephalomyelitis viruses are transmitted to humans by the bite of insects, such as mosquitos and ticks, and may cause encephalitis (inflammation of the brain), rash, acute arthritis, or hepatitis.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls).

§ 866.3250 Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to

identify *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by this bacterium belonging to the genus *Erysipelothrix*. This organism is responsible for a variety of inflammations of the skin following skin abrasions from contact with fish, shellfish, or poultry.

(b) *Classification*. Class I. These devices are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.3255 Escherichia coli serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Escherichia coli* serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify *Escherichia coli* from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of *Escherichia coli* antisera 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. These devices are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

[47 FR 50823, Nov. 9, 1982, as amended at 54 FR 25046, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.3270 Flavobacterium spp. serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Flavobacterium* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify *Flavobacterium* spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis