

**§ 866.3355 *Listeria* spp. serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification.* *Listeria* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify *Listeria* spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of *Listeria* spp. antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify *Listeria* spp. directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of listeriosis, a disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Listeria*, and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. *Listeria monocytogenes*, the most common human pathogen of this genus, causes meningitis (inflammation of the brain membranes) and meningoenzephalitis (inflammation of the brain and brain membranes) and is often fatal if untreated. A second form of human listeriosis is an intrauterine infection in pregnant women that results in a high mortality rate for infants before or after birth.

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

**§ 866.3360 Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification.* Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus infections and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis viruses usually cause a mild cerebral meningitis (inflammation of membranes that envelop the brain) and occasionally a mild pneumonia, but in rare instances may produce severe and even fatal illnesses due to complications from cerebral meningitis and pneumonia.

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

**§ 866.3370 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* immunofluorescent reagents.**

(a) *Identification.* *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* immunofluorescent reagents are devices that consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and provides epidemiological information on this disease. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is the common causative organism in human tuberculosis, a chronic infectious disease characterized by formation of tubercles (small rounded nodules) and tissue necrosis (destruction), usually occurring in the lung.

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

**§ 866.3375 *Mycoplasma* spp. serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification.* *Mycoplasma* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to *Mycoplasma* spp. in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of *Mycoplasma* spp. antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify *Mycoplasma* spp. directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Mycoplasma* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. *Mycoplasma* spp. are associated with inflammatory conditions of the urinary and respiratory tracts, the genitals, and the mouth. The effects in humans of infection with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* range from inapparent infection to mild or severe upper respiratory disease, ear infection, and bronchial pneumonia.

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

**§ 866.3380 Mumps virus serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification.* Mumps virus serological reagents consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to mumps virus in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye

(immunofluorescent reagents) used in serological tests to identify mumps viruses from tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of mumps and provides epidemiological information on mumps. Mumps is an acute contagious disease, particularly in children, characterized by an enlargement of one or both of the parotid glands (glands situated near the ear), although other organs may also be involved.

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

**§ 866.3390 *Neisseria* spp. direct serological test reagents.**

(a) *Identification*. *Neisseria* spp. direct serological test reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify *Neisseria* spp. from cultured isolates. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of *Neisseria* spp. antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) which may be used to detect the presence of *Neisseria* spp. directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Neisseria*, such as epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, meningococcal disease, and gonorrhea, and also provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. The device does not include products for the detection of gonorrhea in humans by indirect methods, such as detection of antibodies or of oxidase produced by gonococcal organisms.

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

**§ 866.3400 Parainfluenza virus serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification*. Parainfluenza virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to parainfluenza virus in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of parainfluenza virus infections and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Parainfluenza viruses cause a variety of respiratory illnesses ranging from the common cold to pneumonia.

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

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**§ 866.3405 Poliovirus serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification*. Poliovirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to poliovirus in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of poliovirus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify polioviruses from clinical specimens or from tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of poliomyelitis (polio) and provides epidemiological information on this disease. Poliomyelitis is an acute infectious disease which in its serious form affects the central nervous system resulting in atrophy (wasting away) of groups of muscles, ending in contraction and permanent deformity.

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

**§ 866.3410 *Proteus* spp. (Weil-Felix) serological reagents.**

(a) *Identification*. *Proteus* spp. (Weil-Felix) serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera, including antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents), derived from the bacterium *Proteus vulgaris* used in agglutination tests (a specific type of antigen-antibody reaction) for the detection of antibodies to rickettsia (virus-like bacteria) in serum. Test results aid in the diagnosis of diseases caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Rickettsiae* and provide epidemiological information on these diseases. Rickettsia are generally transmitted by arthropods (e.g., ticks and mosquitoes) and produce infections in humans characterized by rash and fever (e.g., typhus fever, spotted fever, Q fever, and trench fever).

(b) *Classification*. Class I. These devices are exempt from the premarket