

to *Trypanosoma* spp. in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of trypanosomiasis, a disease caused by parasitic protozoans belonging to the genus *Trypanosoma*. Trypanosomiasis in adults is a chronic disease characterized by fever, chills, headache, and vomiting. Central nervous system involvement produces typical sleeping sickness syndrome: physical exhaustion, inability to eat, tissue wasting, and eventual death. Chagas disease, an acute form of trypanosomiasis in children, most seriously affects the central nervous system and heart muscle.

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

§ 866.3900 Varicella-zoster virus serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. Varicella-zoster virus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to varicella-zoster in serum. The identification aids in the diagnosis of diseases caused by varicella-zoster viruses and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Varicella (chicken pox) is a mild, highly infectious disease, chiefly of children. Zoster (shingles) is the recurrent form of the disease, occurring in adults who were previously infected with varicella-zoster viruses. Zoster is the response (characterized by a rash) of the partially immune host to a reactivation of varicella viruses present in latent form in the patient's body.

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

§ 866.3930 Vibrio cholerae serological reagents.

(a) *Identification*. *Vibrio cholerae* serological reagents are devices that are used in the agglutination (an antigen-antibody clumping reaction) test to identify *Vibrio cholerae* from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of cholera caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae* and provides epidemiological information on cholera. Cholera is an acute infectious disease characterized by severe diarrhea with extreme fluid and electrolyte (salts) depletion, and by vomiting, muscle cramps, and prostration. If untreated,

the severe dehydration may lead to shock, renal failure, cardiovascular collapse, and death.

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

Subpart E—Immunology Laboratory Equipment and Reagents

§ 866.4100 Complement reagent.

(a) *Identification*. A complement reagent is a device that consists of complement, a naturally occurring serum protein from any warm-blooded animal such as guinea pigs, that may be included as a component part of serological test kits used in the diagnosis of disease.

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

§ 866.4500 Immunoelectrophoresis equipment.

(a) *Identification*. Immunoelectrophoresis equipment for clinical use with its electrical power supply is a device used for separating protein molecules. Immunoelectrophoresis is a procedure in which a complex protein mixture is placed in an agar gel and the various proteins are separated on the basis of their relative mobilities under the influence of an electric current. The separated proteins are then permitted to diffuse through the agar toward a multispecific antiserum, allowing precipitation and visualization of the separate complexes.

(b) *Classification*. Class I. The device is 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 25047, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.4520 Immunofluorometer equipment.

(a) *Identification*. Immunofluorometer equipment for clinical use with its electrical power supply is a device used to measure the fluorescence of fluorochrome-labeled antigen-antibody complexes. The concentration of these complexes may be measured by means of reflected light. A beam of light is passed through a solution in which a

fluorochrome has been selectively attached to serum protein antibody molecules in suspension. The amount of light emitted by the fluorochrome label is detected by a photodetector, which converts light energy into electrical energy. The amount of electrical energy registers on a readout system such as a digital voltmeter or a recording chart. This electrical readout is called the fluorescence value and is used to measure the concentration of antigen-antibody complexes.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is 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 25047, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.4540 Immunonephelometer equipment.

(a) *Identification.* Immunonephelometer equipment for clinical use with its electrical power supply is a device that measures light scattering from antigen-antibody complexes. The concentration of these complexes may be measured by means of reflected light. A beam of light passed through a solution is scattered by the particles in suspension. The amount of light is detected by a photodetector, which converts light energy into electrical energy. The amount of electrical energy registers on a readout system such as a digital voltmeter or a recording chart. This electrical readout is called the light-scattering value and is used to measure the concentration of antigen-antibody complexes. This generic type of device includes devices with various kinds of light sources, such as laser equipment.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is 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 25047, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.4600 Ouchterlony agar plate.

(a) *Identification.* An ouchterlony agar plate for clinical use is a device containing an agar gel used to examine antigen-antibody reactions. In immunodiffusion, antibodies and antigens migrate toward each other

through gel which originally contained neither of these reagents. As the reagents come in contact with each other, they combine to form a precipitate that is trapped in the gel matrix and is immobilized.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is 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 25047, June 12, 1989]

§ 866.4800 Radial immunodiffusion plate.

(a) *Identification.* A radial immunodiffusion plate for clinical use is a device that consists of a plastic plate to which agar gel containing antiserum is added. In radial immunodiffusion, antigens migrate through gel which originally contains specific antibodies. As the reagents come in contact with each other, they combine to form a precipitate that is trapped in the gel matrix and immobilized.

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

§ 866.4830 Rocket immunoelectrophoresis equipment.

(a) *Identification.* Rocket immunoelectrophoresis equipment for clinical use is a device used to perform a specific test on proteins by using a procedure called rocket immunoelectrophoresis. In this procedure, an electric current causes the protein in solution to migrate through agar gel containing specific antisera. The protein precipitates with the antisera in a rocket-shaped pattern, giving the name to the device. The height of the peak (or the area under the peak) is proportional to the concentration of the protein.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device is 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 25047, June 12, 1989]