

§ 874.3330

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- (iv) A warning about staying alert to sounds around the user of the device;
- (v) Technical information about the device, including information about EMC; and
- (vi) Information on how to correctly use and maintain the device.

[84 FR 57612, Oct. 28, 2019]

§ 874.3330 Master hearing aid.

(a) *Identification.* A master hearing aid is an electronic device intended to simulate a hearing aid during audiometric testing. It has adjustable acoustic output levels, such as those for gain, output, and frequency response. The device is used to select and adjust a person's wearable hearing aid.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 874.9.

[51 FR 40389, Nov. 6, 1986, as amended at 84 FR 71813, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 874.3340 Active implantable bone conduction hearing system.

(a) *Identification.* An active implantable bone conduction hearing system is a prescription device consisting of an implanted transducer, implanted electronics components, and an audio processor. The active implantable bone conduction hearing system is intended to compensate for conductive or mixed hearing losses by conveying amplified acoustic signals to the cochlea via mechanical vibrations on the skull bone.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special controls for this device are:

(1) Clinical performance testing must characterize any adverse events observed during implantation and clinical use, and must also demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use.

(2) Non-clinical performance testing must demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use, including the following:

(i) Performance data must validate force output in a clinically relevant model.

(ii) Impact testing in a clinically relevant anatomic model must be performed.

(iii) Mechanical integrity testing must be performed.

(iv) Reliability testing consistent with expected device life must be performed.

(3) The patient-contacting components of the device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(4) Performance data must demonstrate the sterility of the patient-contacting components of the device.

(5) Performance data must support the shelf life of the device by demonstrating continued sterility, package integrity, and device functionality over the identified shelf life.

(6) Performance data must demonstrate the wireless compatibility, electromagnetic compatibility, and electrical safety of the device.

(7) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(8) Labeling must include:

(i) A summary of clinical testing conducted with the device that includes a summary of device-related complications and adverse events;

(ii) Instructions for use;

(iii) A surgical guide for implantation, which includes instructions for imaging to assess bone dimensions;

(iv) A shelf life, for device components provided sterile;

(v) A patient identification card; and

(vi) A patient user manual.

[83 FR 54009, Oct. 26, 2018]

§ 874.3375 Battery-powered artificial larynx.

(a) *Identification.* A battery-powered artificial larynx is an externally applied device intended for use in the absence of the larynx to produce sound. When held against the skin in the area of the voicebox, the device generates mechanical vibrations which resonate in the oral and nasal cavities and can be modulated by the tongue and lips in a normal manner, thereby allowing the production of speech.

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

subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §874.9.

[51 FR 40389, Nov. 6, 1986, as amended at 59 FR 63009, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38800, July 25, 2001]

§ 874.3400 Tinnitus masker.

(a) *Identification.* A tinnitus masker is an electronic device intended to generate noise of sufficient intensity and bandwidth to mask ringing in the ears or internal head noises. Because the device is able to mask internal noises, it is also used as an aid in hearing external noises and speech.

(b) *Classification.* Class II. The special control for this device is patient labeling regarding:

(1) Hearing health care professional diagnosis, fitting of the device, and followup care,

(2) Risks,

(3) Benefits,

(4) Warnings for safe use, and

(5) Specifications.

[51 FR 40389, Nov. 6, 1986, as amended at 65 FR 17145, Mar. 31, 2000]

§ 874.3430 Middle ear mold.

(a) *Identification.* A middle ear mold is a preformed device that is intended to be implanted to reconstruct the middle ear cavity during repair of the tympanic membrane. The device permits an ample air-filled cavity to be maintained in the middle ear and promotes regeneration of the mucous membrane lining of the middle ear cavity. A middle ear mold is made of materials such as polyamide, polytetrafluoroethylene, silicone elastomer, or polyethylene, but does not contain porous polyethylene.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §874.9.

[51 FR 40389, Nov. 6, 1986, as amended at 84 FR 71813, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 874.3450 Partial ossicular replacement prosthesis.

(a) *Identification.* A partial ossicular replacement prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted for the functional reconstruction of segments of the ossicular chain and facilitates the

conduction of sound wave from the tympanic membrane to the inner ear. The device is made of materials such as stainless steel, tantalum, polytetrafluoroethylene, polyethylene, polytetrafluoroethylene with carbon fibers composite, absorbable gelatin material, porous polyethylene, or from a combination of these materials.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 874.3495 Total ossicular replacement prosthesis.

(a) *Identification.* A total ossicular replacement prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted for the total functional reconstruction of the ossicular chain and facilitates the conduction of sound waves from the tympanic membrane to the inner ear. The device is made of materials such as polytetrafluoroethylene, polytetrafluoroethylene with vitreous carbon fibers composite, porous polyethylene, or from a combination of these materials.

(b) *Classification.* Class II.

§ 874.3540 Prosthesis modification instrument for ossicular replacement surgery.

(a) *Identification.* A prosthesis modification instrument for ossicular replacement surgery is a device intended for use by a surgeon to construct ossicular replacements. This generic type of device includes the ear, nose, and throat cutting block; wire crimper, wire bending die; wire closure forceps; piston cutting jib; gelfoam™ punch; wire cutting scissors; and ossicular finger vise.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to §874.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180 of this chapter, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198 of this chapter, with respect to complaint files.

[51 FR 40389, Nov. 9, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 32111, Aug. 25, 1987; 65 FR 2316, Jan. 14, 2000]