

from the requirement of premarket notification must still submit a premarket notification to FDA before introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate commerce for commercial distribution the device when:

(a) The device is intended for a use different from its intended use before May 28, 1976, or the device is intended for a use different from the intended use of a preamendments device to which it had been determined to be substantially equivalent; e.g., the device is intended for a different medical purpose, or the device is intended for lay use where the former intended use was by health care professionals only; or

(b) The modified device operates using a different fundamental scientific technology than that in use in the device before May 28, 1976; e.g., a surgical instrument cuts tissue with a laser beam rather than with a sharpened metal blade, or an in vitro diagnostic device detects or identifies infectious agents by using a deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) probe or nucleic acid hybridization technology rather than culture or immunoassay technology.

[54 FR 25051, June 12, 1989]

### Subpart B—Neurological Diagnostic Devices

#### § 882.1020 Rigidity analyzer.

(a) *Identification.* A rigidity analyzer is a device for quantifying the extent of the rigidity of a patient's limb to determine the effectiveness of drugs or other treatments.

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

#### § 882.1030 Ataxiagraph.

(a) *Identification.* An ataxiagraph is a device used to determine the extent of ataxia (failure of muscular coordination) by measuring the amount of swaying of the body when the patient is standing erect and with eyes closed.

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

#### § 882.1200 Two-point discriminator.

(a) *Identification.* A two-point discriminator is a device with points used

for testing a patient's touch discrimination.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. If the device is made of the same material (single, surgical-grade, stainless steel alloy) that was used in the device before May 28, 1976, the device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[44 FR 51730–51778, Sept. 4, 1979, as amended at 54 FR 25051, June 12, 1989]

#### § 882.1240 Echoencephalograph.

(a) *Identification.* An echoencephalograph is an ultrasonic scanning device (including A-scan, B-scan, and doppler systems) that uses noninvasive transducers for measuring intracranial interfaces and blood flow velocity to and in the head.

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

#### § 882.1275 Electroconductive media.

(a) *Identification.* Electroconductive media are the conductive creams or gels used with external electrodes to reduce the impedance (resistance to alternating current) of the contact between the electrode surface and the skin.

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

#### § 882.1310 Cortical electrode.

(a) *Identification.* A cortical electrode is an electrode which is temporarily placed on the surface of the brain for stimulating the brain or recording the brain's electrical activity.

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

#### § 882.1320 Cutaneous electrode.

(a) *Identification.* A cutaneous electrode is an electrode that is applied directly to a patient's skin either to record physiological signals (e.g., the electroencephalogram) or to apply electrical stimulation.

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

**§ 882.1330 Depth electrode.**

(a) *Identification.* A depth electrode is an electrode used for temporary stimulation of, or recording electrical signals at, subsurface levels of the brain.

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

**§ 882.1340 Nasopharyngeal electrode.**

(a) *Identification.* A nasopharyngeal electrode is an electrode which is temporarily placed in the nasopharyngeal region for the purpose of recording electrical activity.

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

**§ 882.1350 Needle electrode.**

(a) *Identification.* A needle electrode is a device which is placed subcutaneously to stimulate or to record electrical signals.

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

**§ 882.1400 Electroencephalograph.**

(a) *Identification.* An electroencephalograph is a device used to measure and record the electrical activity of the patient's brain obtained by placing two or more electrodes on the head.

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

**§ 882.1410 Electroencephalograph electrode/lead tester.**

(a) *Identification.* An electroencephalograph electrode/lead tester is a device used for testing the impedance (resistance to alternating current) of the electrode and lead system of an electroencephalograph to assure that an adequate contact is made between the electrode and the skin.

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

[44 FR 51730-51778, Sept. 4, 1979, as amended at 61 FR 1123, Jan. 16, 1996]

**§ 882.1420 Electroencephalogram (EEG) signal spectrum analyzer.**

(a) *Identification.* An electroencephalogram (EEG) signal spectrum analyzer

is a device used to display the frequency content or power spectral density of the electroencephalogram (EEG) signal.

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

**§ 882.1430 Electroencephalograph test signal generator.**

(a) *Identification.* An electroencephalograph test signal generator is a device used to test or calibrate an electroencephalograph.

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

[44 FR 51730-51778, Sept. 4, 1979, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994]

**§ 882.1460 Nystagmograph.**

(a) *Identification.* A nystagmograph is a device used to measure, record, or visually display the involuntary movements (nystagmus) of the eyeball.

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

**§ 882.1480 Neurological endoscope.**

(a) *Identification.* A neurological endoscope is an instrument with a light source used to view the inside of the ventricles of the brain.

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

**§ 882.1500 Esthesiometer.**

(a) *Identification.* An esthesiometer is a mechanical device which usually consists of a single rod or fiber which is held in the fingers of the physician or other examiner and which is used to determine whether a patient has tactile sensitivity.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. If the device is composed entirely of a single material, the device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[44 FR 51730-51778, Sept. 4, 1979, as amended at 54 FR 25051, June 12, 1989]