

(b) *Classification*. Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required*. A PMA or a notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before December 26, 1996 for any expandable cervical dilator that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has, on or before December 26, 1996 been found to be substantially equivalent to an expandable cervical dilator that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other expandable cervical dilator shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

[45 FR 12684-12720, Feb. 26, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 17741, May 11, 1987; 61 FR 50708, Sept. 27, 1996]

§ 884.4260 Hygroscopic Laminaria cervical dilator.

(a) *Identification*. A hygroscopic *Laminaria* cervical dilator is a device designed to dilate (stretch open) the cervical os by cervical insertion of a conical and expandable material made from the root of a seaweed (*Laminaria digitata* or *Laminaria japonica*). The device is used to induce abortion.

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

§ 884.4270 Vibratory cervical dilators.

(a) *Identification*. A vibratory cervical dilator is a device designed to dilate the cervical os by stretching it with a power-driven vibrating probe head. The device is used to gain access to the uterus or to induce abortion, but is not to be used during labor when a viable fetus is desired or anticipated.

(b) *Classification*. Class III (premarket approval).

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required*. A PMA or a notice of completion of a PDP is required to be filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before December 26, 1996 for any vibratory cervical dilator that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has, on or before December 26, 1996 been found to be substantially equivalent to a vibratory cervical dilator that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976.

Any other vibratory cervical dilator shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

[45 FR 12684-12720, Feb. 26, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 17741, May 11, 1987; 61 FR 50708, Sept. 27, 1996]

§ 884.4340 Fetal vacuum extractor.

(a) *Identification*. A fetal vacuum extractor is a device used to facilitate delivery. The device enables traction to be applied to the fetal head (in the birth canal) by means of a suction cup attached to the scalp and is powered by an external vacuum source. This generic type of device may include the cup, hosing, vacuum source, and vacuum control.

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

§ 884.4400 Obstetric forceps.

(a) *Identification*. An obstetric forceps is a device consisting of two blades, with handles, designed to grasp and apply traction to the fetal head in the birth passage and facilitate delivery.

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

§ 884.4500 Obstetric fetal destructive instrument.

(a) *Identification*. An obstetric fetal destructive instrument is a device designed to crush or pull the fetal body to facilitate the delivery of a dead or anomalous (abnormal) fetus. This generic type of device includes the cleidoclast, cranioclast, craniotribe, and destructive hook.

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

§ 884.4520 Obstetric-gynecologic general manual instrument.

(a) *Identification*. An obstetric-gynecologic general manual instrument is one of a group of devices used to perform simple obstetric and gynecologic manipulative functions. This generic type of device consists of the following:

(1) An episiotomy scissors is a cutting instrument, with two opposed shearing blades, used for surgical incision of the vulvar orifice for obstetrical purposes.