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§ 888.3000 Bone cap.

(a) Identification. A bone cap is a mushroom-shaped device intended to be implanted made of either silicone elastomer or ultra-high molecular

§ 888.1500 Goniometer.

(a) Identification. A goniometer is an AC-powered or battery powered device intended to evaluate joint function by measuring and recording ranges of motion, acceleration, or forces exerted by a joint.

(b) Classification. For near patient testing (point of care).

§ 888.1250 Nonpowered dynamometer.

(a) Identification. A nonpowered dynamometer is a mechanical device intended for medical purposes to measure the pinch and grip muscle strength of a patient’s hand.

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

Subpart B—Diagnostic Devices

§ 888.1100 Arthroscope.

(a) Identification. An arthroscope is an electrically powered endoscope intended to make visible the interior of a joint. The arthroscope and accessories also is intended to perform surgery within a joint.

(b) Classification. (1) Class II (performance standards).

(2) Class I for the following manual arthroscopic instruments: cannulas, curettes, drill guides, forceps, gouges, graspers, knives, obturators, osteotomes, probes, punches, rasps, retractors, rongeurs, suture passers, suture knotpushers, suture punches, switching rods, and trocars. The devices subject to this paragraph (b)(2) are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to §888.9.

§ 888.1240 AC-powered dynamometer.

(a) Identification. An AC-powered dynamometer is an AC-powered device intended for medical purposes to assess neuromuscular function or degree of neuromuscular blockage by measuring, with a force transducer (a device that translates force into electrical impulses), the grip-strength of a patient’s hand.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.1250 Nonpowered dynamometer.

(a) Identification. A nonpowered dynamometer is a mechanical device intended for medical purposes to measure the

§ 888.1520 Nonpowered goniometer.

(a) Identification. A nonpowered goniometer is a mechanical device intended for medical purposes to measure the range of motion of joints.

(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 §888.9.

[65 FR 2321, Jan. 14, 2000]

Subpart D—Prosthetic Devices

§ 888.3000 Bone cap.

(a) Identification. A bone cap is a mushroom-shaped device intended to be implanted made of either silicone elastomer or ultra-high molecular
§ 888.3010 Bone fixation cerclage.

(a) Identification. A bone fixation cerclage is a device intended to be implanted that is made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and that consists of a metallic ribbon or flat sheet or a wire. The device is wrapped around the shaft of a long bone, anchored to the bone with wire or screws, and used in the fixation of fractures.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3015 Bone heterograft.

(a) Identification. Bone heterograft is a device intended to be implanted that is made from mature (adult) bovine bones and used to replace human bone following surgery in the cervical region of the spinal column.

(b) Classification. Class III.

(c) Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required. As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See §888.3.

§ 888.3020 Intramedullary fixation rod.

(a) Identification. An intramedullary fixation rod is a device intended to be implanted that consists of a rod made of alloys such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum and stainless steel. It is inserted into the medullary (bone marrow) canal of long bones for the fixation of fractures.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3025 Passive tendon prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A passive tendon prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted made of silicone elastomer or a polyester reinforced medical grade silicone elastomer intended for use in the surgical reconstruction of a flexor tendon of the hand. The device is implanted for a period of 2 to 6 months to aid growth of a new tendon sheath. The device is not intended as a permanent implant nor to function as a replacement for the ligament or tendon nor to function as a scaffold for soft tissue ingrowth.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3027 Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) bone cement.

(a) Identification. Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) bone cement (luting agent) is a device intended to be implanted that is made from methymethacrylate, polymethylmethacrylate, esters of methacrylic acid or copolymers containing polymethylmethacrylate and polystyrene. The device is intended for use in arthroplastic procedures of the hip, knee, and other joints for the fixation of polymer or metallic prosthetic implants to the living bone.

(b) Classification. Class III.

(c) Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required. As of May 28, 1976, an approval under section 515 of the act is required before this device may be commercially distributed. See §888.3.

§ 888.3030 Single/multiple component metallic bone fixation appliances and accessories.

(a) Identification. Single/multiple component metallic bone fixation appliances and accessories are devices intended to be implanted consisting of one or more metallic components and their metallic fasteners. The devices contain a plate, a nail/plate combination, or a blade/plate combination that are made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, stainless steel, and titanium, that are intended to be held in position with fasteners, such as screws and nails, or bolts, nuts, and washers. These devices are used for fixation of fractures of the proximal or distal end of long bones, such as intracapsular, intertrochanteric, intercervical, supracondylar, or condylar fractures of the femur; for fusion of a joint; or for surgical procedures that involve cutting a bone. The devices may be implanted or attached through the skin so that a pulling force (traction) may be applied to the skeletal system.
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§ 888.3040 Smooth or threaded metallic bone fixation fastener.

(a) Identification. A smooth or threaded metallic bone fixation fastener is a device intended to be implanted that consists of a stiff wire segment or rod made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum and stainless steel, and that may be smooth on the outside, fully or partially threaded, straight or U-shaped; and may be either blunt pointed, sharp pointed, or have a formed, slotted head on the end. It may be used for fixation of bone fractures, for bone reconstructions, as a guide pin for insertion of other implants; or it may be implanted through the skin so that a pulling force (traction) may be applied to the skeletal system.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3050 Spinal interlaminal fixation orthosis.

(a) Identification. A spinal interlaminal fixation orthosis is a device intended to be implanted made of an alloy, such as stainless steel, that consists of various hooks and a posteriorly placed compression or distraction rod. The device is implanted, usually across three adjacent vertebrae, to straighten and immobilize the spine to allow bone grafts to unite and fuse the vertebrae together. The device is used primarily in the treatment of scoliosis (a lateral curvature of the spine), but it also may be used in the treatment of fracture or dislocation of the spine, grades 3 and 4 of spondylolisthesis (a dislocation of the spinal column), and lower back syndrome.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3060 Spinal intervertebral body fixation orthosis.

(a) Identification. A spinal intervertebral body fixation orthosis is a device intended to be implanted made of titanium. It consists of various vertebral plates that are punched into each of a series of vertebral bodies. An eye-type screw is inserted in a hole in the center of each of the plates. A braided cable is threaded through each eye-type screw. The cable is tightened with a tension device and it is fastened or crimped at each eye-type screw. The device is used to apply force to a series of vertebrae to correct “sway back,” scoliosis (lateral curvature of the spine), or other conditions.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3070 Pedicle screw spinal system.

(a) Identification. Pedicle screw spinal systems are multiple component devices, made from a variety of materials, including alloys such as 316L stainless steel, 316LVM stainless steel, 22Cr-13Ni-5Mn stainless steel, Ti-6Al-4V, and unalloyed titanium, that allow the surgeon to build an implant system to fit the patient’s anatomical and physiological requirements. Such a spinal implant assembly consists of a combination of anchors (e.g., bolts, hooks, and/or screws); interconnection mechanisms incorporating nuts, screws, sleeves, or bolts; longitudinal members (e.g., plates, rods, and/or plate/rod combinations); and/or transverse connectors.

(b) Classification. (1) Class II (special controls), when intended to provide immobilization and stabilization of spinal segments in skeletally mature patients as an adjunct to fusion in the treatment of the following acute and chronic instabilities or deformities of the thoracic, lumbar, and sacral spine: severe spondylolisthesis (grades 3 and 4) of the L5-S1 vertebra; degenerative spondylolisthesis with objective evidence of neurologic impairment; fracture; dislocation; scoliosis; kyphosis; spinal tumor; and failed previous fusion (pseudarthrosis). These pedicle screw spinal systems must comply with the following special controls:

(i) Compliance with material standards;

(ii) Compliance with mechanical testing standards;

(iii) Compliance with biocompatibility standards; and

(iv) Labeling that contains these two statements in addition to other appropriate labeling information:

“Warning: The safety and effectiveness of pedicle screw spinal systems have been established only for spinal conditions with significant mechanical instability or deformity requiring fusion with instrumentation. These conditions are significant mechanical...
instability or deformity of the thoracic, lumbar, and sacral spine secondary to severe spondylolisthesis (grades 3 and 4) of the L5–S1 vertebra, degenerative spondylolisthesis with objective evidence of neurologic impairment, fracture, dislocation, scoliosis, kyphosis, spinal tumor, and failed previous fusion (pseudarthrosis). The safety and effectiveness of these devices for any other conditions are unknown.

"Precaution: The implantation of pedicle screw spinal systems should be performed only by experienced spinal surgeons with specific training in the use of this pedicle screw spinal system because this is a technically demanding procedure presenting a risk of serious injury to the patient."

(2) Class III (premarket approval), when intended to provide immobilization and stabilization of spinal segments in the thoracic, lumbar, and sacral spine as an adjunct to the treatment of degenerative disc disease and spondylolisthesis other than either severe spondylolisthesis (grades 3 and 4) at L5–S1 or degenerative spondylolisthesis with objective evidence of neurologic impairment.

(c) Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required. No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval for the devices described in paragraph (b)(2) of this section. See §888.3.

[66 FR 28053, May 22, 2001]

§888.3100 Ankle joint metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. An ankle joint metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace an ankle joint. The device limits translation and rotation: in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a talar resurfacing component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial resurfacing component fabricated from ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene with carbon fibers composite, and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§888.3110 Ankle joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. An ankle joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace an ankle joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces and has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a talar resurfacing component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial resurfacing component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§888.3120 Ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. An ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace an ankle joint. The device limits minimally (less than normal anatomic constraints) translation in one or more planes. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a tibial component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a talar component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(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 ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis 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 ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a
declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

§ 888.3150 Elbow joint metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. An elbow joint metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace an elbow joint. It is made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, or of these alloys and of an ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene bushing. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and consists of two components that are linked together. This generic type of device is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

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

(1) FDA’s:

(i) ‘‘Use of International Standard ISO 10993 ‘‘Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices—Part I: Evaluation and Testing.’’’

(ii) ‘‘510(k) Sterility Review Guidance of 2/12/90 (K90-1),’’

(iii) ‘‘Guidance Document for Testing Orthopedic Implants with Modified Metallic Surfaces Apposing Bone or Bone Cement.’’

(iv) ‘‘Guidance Document for the Preparation of Premarket Notification (510(k)) Application for Orthopedic Devices.’’

(v) ‘‘Guidance Document for Testing Non-articulating, ‘Mechanically Locked’ Modular Implant Components.’’

(2) International Organization for Standardization’s (ISO):


(iv) ISO 5833:1992 ‘‘Implants for Surgery—Acrylic Resin Cements.’’


(vi) ISO 6018:1987 ‘‘Orthopaedic Implants—General Requirements for Marking, Packaging, and Labeling.’’


(viii) ISO 14630:1997 ‘‘Non-active Surgical Implants—General Requirements.’’

(3) American Society for Testing and Materials’:

(i) F 75-92 ‘‘Specification for Cast Cobalt-28 Chromium-6 Molybdenum Alloy for Surgical Implant Material.’’

(ii) F 648-98 ‘‘Specification for Ultra-High-Molecular-Weight Polyethylene Powder and Fabricated Form for Surgical Implants.’’

(iii) F 799-96 ‘‘Specification for Cobalt-28 Chromium-6 Molybdenum Alloy Forgings for Surgical Implants.’’

(iv) F 981-93 ‘‘Practice for Assessment of Compatibility of Biomaterials (Nonporous) for Surgical Implant with Respect to Effect of Material on Muscle and Bone.’’

(v) F 1044-95 ‘‘Test Method for Shear Testing of Porous Metal Coatings.’’

(vi) F 1108-97 ‘‘Specification for Titanium-6 Aluminum-4 Vanadium Alloy Castings for Surgical Implants.’’

(vii) F 1147-95 ‘‘Test Method for Tension Testing of Porous Metal Coatings,’’ and

(viii) F 1537-94 ‘‘Specification for Wrought Cobalt-28 Chromium-6 Molybdenum Alloy for Surgical Implants.’’

[65 FR 17147, Mar. 31, 2000]
§ 888.3170 Elbow joint radial (hemi-elbow) polymer prosthesis.

(a) Identification. An elbow joint radial (hemi-elbow) polymer prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted made of medical grade silicone elastomer used to replace the proximal end of the radius.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3170 Elbow joint humeral (hemi-elbow) metallic uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. An elbow joint humeral (hemi-elbow) metallic uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, or prostheses made from alloys and ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. This generic type of device is limited to prostheses intended for use without bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

§ 888.3180 Elbow joint humeral (hemi-elbow) metallic uncemented prosthesis.

(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 elbow joint humeral (hemi-elbow) metallic uncemented prosthesis 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 finger joint metal/metal constrained uncemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other elbow joint humeral (hemi-elbow) metallic uncemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

§ 888.3210 Finger joint metal/metal constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A finger joint metal/metal constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a metacarpophalangeal (finger) joint. This device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and consists of two components which are linked together. This generic type of device includes prostheses made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, or prostheses made from alloys and ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. This generic type of device is limited to prostheses intended for use without bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

§ 888.3220 Finger joint metal/metal constrained uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A finger joint metal/metal constrained uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a metacarpophalangeal (finger) joint. This device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and consists of two components which are linked together. This generic type of device includes prostheses made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.
§ 888.3220 Finger joint metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A finger joint metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a metacarpophalangeal or proximal interphalangeal (finger) joint. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane, and consists of two components which are linked together. This generic type of device includes prostheses that are made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(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 finger joint metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis 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 finger joint metal/metal constrained cemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other finger joint metal/metal constrained cemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

§ 888.3230 Finger joint polymer constrained prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A finger joint polymer constrained prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a metacarpophalangeal or proximal interphalangeal (finger) joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a single flexible across-the-joint component made from either a silicone elastomer or a combination of polypropylene and polyester material. The flexible across-the-joint component may be covered with a silicone rubber sleeve.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3300 Hip joint metal constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint metal constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and has components that are linked together. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have components made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and is intended for use with or without bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(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 hip joint metal constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis 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 hip joint metal constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other hip joint metal constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.
§ 888.3310 Hip joint metal/polymer constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint metal/polymer constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and has components that are linked together. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and an acetabular component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. This generic type of device is intended for use with or without bone cement (§888.3027). This device is not intended for biological fixation.

(b) Classification. Class III.

(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 hip joint metal/polymer constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis 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 hip joint metal/polymer constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other hip joint metal/polymer constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis shall be placed on the market only if an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP is filed with the Food and Drug Administration on or before December 26, 1996.


§ 888.3310 Hip joint metal/metal semi-constrained, with an uncemented acetabular component, prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint metal/metal semi-constrained, with an uncemented acetabular component, prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a femoral and an acetabular component, both made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum. The femoral component is intended to be fixed with bone cement. The acetabular component is intended for use without bone cement (§888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(c) Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required. No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See §888.3.

§ 888.3320 Hip joint metal/metal semi-constrained, with a cemented acetabular component, prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint metal/metal semi-constrained, with a cemented acetabular component, prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a femoral and an acetabular component, both made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum. This generic type of device is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

§ 888.3330 Hip joint metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a femoral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and an acetabular component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene with carbon fibers composite. Both components are intended for use with bone cement (§888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.
§ 888.3350 Hip joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across the joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and an acetabular resurfacing component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3353 Hip joint metal/ceramic/polymer semi-constrained cemented or nonporous uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint metal/ceramic/polymer semi-constrained cemented or nonporous uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint. This device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. The two-part femoral component consists of a femoral stem made of alloys to be fixed in the intramedullary canal of the femur by impaction with or without use of bone cement. The proximal end of the femoral stem is tapered with a surface that ensures positive locking with the spherical ceramic (aluminium oxide, Al₂O₃) head of the femoral component. The acetabular component is made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene or ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene reinforced with nonporous metal alloys, and used with or without bone cement.

(b) Classification. Class II.


§ 888.3358 Hip joint metal/polymer/metal semi-constrained porous-coated uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint metal/polymer/metal semi-constrained porous-coated uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across the joint. This generic type of device has a femoral component made of a cobalt-chromium-molybdenum (Co-Cr-Mo) alloy or a titanium-aluminum-vanadium (Ti-6Al-4V) alloy and an acetabular component composed of an ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene articulating bearing surface fixed in a metal shell made of Co-Cr-Mo or Ti-6Al-4V. The femoral stem and acetabular shell have a porous coating made of, in the case of Co-Cr-Mo substrates, beads of the same alloy, and in the case of Ti-6Al-4V substrates, fibers of commercially pure titanium or Ti-6Al-4V alloy. The porous coating has a volume porosity between 30 and 70 percent, an average pore size between 100 and 1,000 microns, interconnecting porosity, and a porous coating thickness between 500 and 1,500 microns. The generic type of device has a design to achieve biological fixation to bone without the use of bone cement.

(b) Classification. Class II.

[58 FR 3228, Jan. 8, 1993]

§ 888.3360 Hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) metallic cemented or uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) metallic cemented or uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a portion of the hip joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum. This generic type of device includes designs which are intended to be fixed to the bone with bone cement (§ 888.3027) as well as designs which have large window-like holes in the stem of the device and which are intended for use without bone cement. However, in these latter designs, fixation of the device is not achieved by means of bone ingrowth.

(b) Classification. Class II.
§ 888.3370 Hip joint (hemi-hip) acetabular metal cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint (hemi-hip) acetabular metal cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a portion of the hip joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have an acetabular component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum. This generic type of device is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(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 hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) trunnion-bearing metal/polyacetal cemented prosthesis 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 hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) trunnion-bearing metal/polyacetal cemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) trunnion-bearing metal/polyacetal cemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

§ 888.3380 Hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) trunnion-bearing metal/polyacetal cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) trunnion-bearing metal/polyacetal cemented prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace the head and neck of the femur. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a metallic stem made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, with an integrated cylindrical trunnion bearing at the upper end of the stem that fits into a recess in the head of the device. The head of the device is made of polyacetal (polyoxymethylene) and it is covered by a metallic alloy, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum. The trunnion bearing allows the head of the device to rotate on its stem. The prosthesis is intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3390 Hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) metal/polymer cemented or uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) metal/polymer cemented or uncemented prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace a portion of the hip joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a snap-fit acetabular component made of an alloy, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. This generic type of device may be fixed to the bone with cement (§ 888.3027) or implanted by impaction.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3400 Hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) metallic resurfacing prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) metallic resurfacing prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a portion of the hip joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral resurfacing component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum.

(b) Classification. Class II.
§ 888.3410 Hip joint metal/polymer semi-constrained resurfacing cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A hip joint metal/polymer semi-constrained resurfacing cemented prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace the articulating surfaces of the hip while preserving the femoral head and neck. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a femoral cap component made of alloy, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, that is placed over a surgically prepared femoral head, and an acetabular resurfacing polymer component. Both components are intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(c) Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required. No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See § 888.3.

§ 888.3480 Knee joint femorotibial metallic constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A knee joint femorotibial metallic constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and has components that are linked together. The only knee joint movement allowed by the device is in the sagittal plane. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral condylar resurfacing component or components made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial condylar component or components made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene with carbon fibers composite and are intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(c) Date PMA or notice of completion of a PDP is required. No effective date has been established of the requirement for premarket approval. See § 888.3.

§ 888.3490 Knee joint femorotibial metal/composite non-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A knee joint femorotibial metal/composite non-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device limits translation in one or more planes. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral condylar resurfacing component or components made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial condylar component or components made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene with carbon fibers composite and are intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3500 Knee joint femorotibial metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A knee joint femorotibial metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial component with the articulating surfaces made of ultra-high molecular weight
§ 888.3510 Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device limits translation or rotation in one or more planes and has components that are linked together or affined. This generic type of device includes prostheses composed of a ball-and-socket joint located between a stemmed femoral and a stemmed tibial component and a runner and track joint between each pair of femoral and tibial condyles. The ball-and-socket joint is composed of a ball at the head of a column rising from the stemmed tibial component. The ball, the column, the tibial plateau, and the stem for fixation of the tibial component are made of an alloy, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum. The ball of the tibial component is held within the socket of the femoral component by the femoral component's flat outer surface. The flat outer surface of the tibial component abuts both a reciprocal flat surface within the cavity of the femoral component and flanges on the femoral component designed to prevent distal displacement. The stem of the femoral component is made of an alloy, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, but the socket of the component is made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. The femoral component has metallic runners which align with the ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene tracks that press-fit into the metallic tibial component. The generic class also includes devices whose upper and lower components are linked with a solid bolt passing through a journal bearing of greater radius, permitting some rotation in the transverse plane, a minimal arc of abduction/adduction. This generic type of device is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3520 Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device limits minimally (less than normal anatomic constraints) translation in one or more planes. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral condylar resurfacing component or components made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial component or components made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and are intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3530 Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a femoral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a tibial component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3540 Knee joint patellofemoral polymer/metal semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A knee joint patellofemoral polymer/metal semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint in the treatment of primary patellofemoral arthritis or chondromalacia. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of
device includes a component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum or austenitic steel, for resurfacing the intercondylar groove (femoral sulcus) on the anterior aspect of the distal femur, and a patellar component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. This generic type of device is limited to those devices intended for use with bone cement (§888.3027). The patellar component is designed to be implanted only with its femoral component.

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

(1) FDA’s:


(ii) “510(k) Sterility Review Guidance of 2/12/90 (K90-1),”

(iii) “Guidance Document for Testing Orthopedic Implants with Modified Metallic Surfaces Apposing Bone or Bone Cement,”

(iv) “Guidance Document for the Preparation of Premarket Notification (510(k)) Applications for Orthopedic Devices,” and

(v) “Guidance Document for Testing Non-articulating, ‘Mechanically Locked’ Modular Implant Components,” and

(2) International Organization for Standardization’s (ISO):


(3) **American Society for Testing and Materials**:

(i) F 75-92 “Specification for Cast Cobalt-28 Chromium-6 Molybdenum Alloy for Surgical Implant Material,”


(iii) F 799-96 “Specification for Cobalt-28 Chromium-6 Molybdenum Alloy Forgings for Surgical Implants,”

(iv) F 1044-95 “Test Method for Shear Testing of Porous Metal Coatings,”

(v) F 1108-97 “Titanium-6 Aluminum-4 Vanadium Alloy Castings for Surgical Implants,”

(vi) F 1147-95 “Test Method for Tension Testing of Porous Metal Coatings,”

(vii) F 1537-94 “Specification for Wrought Cobalt-28 Chromium-6 Molybdenum Alloy for Surgical Implants,” and

(viii) F 1672-95 “Specification for Resurfacing Patellar Prosthesis.”

§ 888.3550 Knee joint

fatelofemorotibial polymer/metal/metal constrained cemented pros thesis.

(a) **Identification.** A knee joint patellofemorotibial polymer/metal/metal constrained cemented prosthetic is a device intended to be implanted to replace a knee joint. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and has components that are linked together. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a femoral component, a tibial component, a cylindrical bolt and accompanying locking hardware that are all made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a retropatellar resurfacing component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. The retropatellar surfacing component may be attached to

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§ 888.3560 Knee joint femoral (hemi-knee) metallic uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A knee joint femoral (hemi-knee) metallic uncemented prosthesis is a device made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that consist of a femoral component with or without protuberance(s) for the enhancement of fixation and is limited to those prostheses intended for use without bone cement (§888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(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 knee joint femoral (hemi-knee) metallic uncemented prosthesis 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 knee joint femoral (hemi-knee) metallic uncemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other knee joint femoral (hemi-knee) metallic uncemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.


§ 888.3570 Knee joint patellar (hemi-knee) metallic resurfacing uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A knee joint patellar (hemi-knee) metallic resurfacing uncemented prosthesis is a device made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, intended to be implanted to replace the retropatellar articular surface of the patellofemoral joint. The device limits minimally (less than normal anatomic constraints) translation in one or more planes. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This

(b) Classification. Class II.
§ 888.3650 Shoulder joint metal/metal or metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A shoulder joint metal/metal or metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a shoulder joint. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and has components that are linked together. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a humeral component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a glenoid component made of this alloy or a combination of this alloy and ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene. This generic type of device is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(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 shoulder joint metal/metal or metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis 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 shoulder joint metal/metal or metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other shoulder joint metal/metal or metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.


§ 888.3650 Shoulder joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A shoulder joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a shoulder joint. The device limits minimally (less than normal anatomic constraints) translation in one or more planes. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This prosthesis is made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and is intended to resurface one humeral condyle. The generic type of device includes prostheses intended for use without bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class II.
made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a glenoid resurfacing component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement ($888.3027$).

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

(1) FDA’s:


(ii) “510(k) Sterility Review Guidance of 2/12/90 (K90–1).”

(iii) “Guidance Document for Testing Orthopedic Implants with Modified Metallic Surfaces Apposing Bone or Bone Cement.”

(iv) “Guidance Document for the Preparation of Premarket Notification (510(k)) Application for Orthopedic Devices,” and


(2) International Organization for Standardization’s (ISO):


(vi) ISO 6018:1987 “Orthopaedic Implants—General Requirements for Marking, Packaging, and Labeling,” and


(3) American Society for Testing and Materials:


(iv) F 1044–95 “Test Method for Shear Testing of Porous Metal Coatings,”


(vi) F 1147–95 “Test Method for Tension Testing of Porous Metal Coatings,”

(vii) F 1378–97 “Specification for Shoulder Prosthesis,” and


§ 888.3660 Shoulder joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A shoulder joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a shoulder joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a humeral resurfacing component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and a glenoid resurfacing component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement ($888.3027$).

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

(1) FDA’s:


(ii) “510(k) Sterility Review Guidance of 2/12/90 (K90–1),”

(iii) “Guidance Document for Testing Orthopedic Implants with Modified Metallic Surfaces Apposing Bone or Bone Cement,”
 § 888.3670 Shoulder joint metal/polymer/metal nonconstrained or semi-constrained porous-coated uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A shoulder joint metal/polymer/metal nonconstrained or semi-constrained porous-coated uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a shoulder joint. The device limits movement in one or more planes. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have a humeral component made of alloys such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum (Co-Cr-Mo) and titanium-aluminum-vanadium (Ti-6Al-4V) alloys, and a glenoid resurfacing component made of ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene, or a combination of an articulating ultra-high molecular weight bearing surface fixed in a metal shell made of alloys such as Co-Cr-Mo and Ti-6Al-4V. The humeral component and glenoid backing have a porous coating made of, in the case of Co-Cr-Mo components, beads of the same alloy or commercially pure titanium powder, and in the case of Ti-6Al-4V components, beads or fibers of commercially pure titanium or Ti-6Al-4V alloy, or commercially pure titanium powder. The porous coating has a volume porosity between 30 and 70 percent, an average pore size between 100 and 1,000 microns, interconnecting porosity, and a porous coating thickness between 500 and 1,500 microns. This generic type of device is designed to achieve biological fixation to bone without the use of bone cement.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is FDA's "Class II Special Controls Guidance: Shoulder Joint Metal/Polymer/Metal Nonconstrained or Semi-Constrained Porous-Coated Uncemented Prosthesis."

[66 FR 12737, Feb. 28, 2001]
§ 888.3680 Shoulder joint glenoid (hemi-shoulder) metallic cemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A shoulder joint glenoid (hemi-shoulder) metallic cemented prosthesis is a device that has a glenoid (socket) component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, or alloys with ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and intended to be implanted to replace part of a shoulder joint. This generic type of device is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

(b) Classification. Class III.

(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 shoulder joint glenoid (hemi-shoulder) metallic cemented prosthesis 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 shoulder joint glenoid (hemi-shoulder) metallic cemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other shoulder joint glenoid (hemi-shoulder) metallic cemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.


§ 888.3690 Shoulder joint humeral (hemi-shoulder) metallic uncemented prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A shoulder joint humeral (hemi-shoulder) metallic uncemented prosthesis is a device made of silicone elastomer or polyester-reinforced silicone elastomer intended to be implanted to replace the first metatarsophalangeal (big toe) joint. This generic type of device consists of a single flexible across-the-joint component that prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3730 Toe joint phalangeal (hemi-toe) polymer prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A toe joint phalangeal (hemi-toe) polymer prosthesis is a device made of silicone elastomer intended to be implanted to replace the base of the proximal phalanx of the toe.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3750 Wrist joint carpal lunate polymer prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A wrist joint carpal lunate prosthesis is a one-piece device made of silicone elastomer intended to be implanted to replace the carpal lunate bone of the wrist.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3760 Wrist joint carpal scaphoid polymer prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A wrist joint carpal scaphoid polymer prosthesis is a one-piece device made of silicone elastomer or silicone elastomer/polyester material intended to be implanted to replace the carpal scaphoid bone of the wrist.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3770 Wrist joint carpal trapezium polymer prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A wrist joint carpal trapezium polymer prosthesis is a one-piece device made of silicone elastomer or silicone elastomer/polyester material intended to be implanted to replace the carpal trapezium bone of the wrist.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§ 888.3780 Wrist joint polymer constrained prosthesis.

(a) Identification. A wrist joint polymer constrained prosthesis is a device made of polyester-reinforced silicone elastomer intended to be implanted to replace a wrist joint. This generic type of device consists of a single flexible
across-the-joint component that prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane.

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

§ 888.3790 **Wrist joint metal constrained cemented prosthesis.**

(a) **Identification.** A wrist joint metal constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a wrist joint. The device prevents dislocation in more than one anatomic plane and consists of either a single flexible across-the-joint component or two components linked together. This generic type of device is limited to a device which is made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, and is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

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

(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 wrist joint metal constrained cemented prosthesis 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 wrist joint metal constrained cemented prosthesis that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other wrist joint metal constrained cemented prosthesis shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

§ 888.3800 **Wrist joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.**

(a) **Identification.** A wrist joint metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a wrist joint. The device limits translation and rotation in one or more planes via the geometry of its articulating surfaces. It has no linkage across-the-joint. This generic type of device includes prostheses that have either a one-part radial component made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, with an ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene bearing surface, or a two-part radial component made of alloys and an ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene ball that is mounted on the radial component with a trunnion bearing. The metallic portion of the two-part radial component is inserted into the radius. These devices have a metacarpal component(s) made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum. This generic type of device is limited to those prostheses intended for use with bone cement (§ 888.3027).

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

§ 888.3810 **Wrist joint ulnar (hemi-wrist) polymer prosthesis.**

(a) **Identification.** A wrist joint ulnar (hemi-wrist) polymer prosthesis is a mushroom-shaped device made of a medical grade silicone elastomer or ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene intended to be implanted into the intramedullary canal of the bone and held in place by a suture. Its purpose is to cover the resected end of the distal ulna to control bone overgrowth and to provide an articular surface for the radius and carpus.

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

**Subpart E—Surgical Devices**

§ 888.4150 **Calipers for clinical use.**

(a) **Identification.** A caliper for clinical use is a compass-like device intended for use in measuring the thickness or diameter of a part of the body or the distance between two body surfaces, such as for measuring an excised skeletal specimen to determine the proper replacement size of a prosthesis.

(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 § 888.9.

§ 888.4200 **Cement dispenser.**

(a) **Identification.** A cement dispenser is a nonpowered syringe-like device intended for use in placing bone cement (§ 888.3027) into surgical sites.

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