

§ 864.6650

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

§ 864.6650 Platelet adhesion test.

(a) *Identification.* A platelet adhesion test is a device used to determine in vitro platelet function.

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

[45 FR 60608, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.6675 Platelet aggregometer.

(a) *Identification.* A platelet aggregometer is a device, used to determine changes in platelet shape and platelet aggregation following the addition of an aggregating reagent to a platelet rich plasma.

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

[45 FR 60608, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.6700 Erythrocyte sedimentation rate test.

(a) *Identification.* An erythrocyte sedimentation rate test is a device that measures the length of time required for the red cells in a blood sample to fall a specified distance or a device that measures the degree of sedimentation taking place in a given length of time. An increased rate indicates tissue damage or inflammation.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). This device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 864.9.

[45 FR 60608, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 25045, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38790, July 25, 2001]

Subpart H—Hematology Kits and Packages

§ 864.7040 Adenosine triphosphate release assay.

(a) *Identification.* An adenosine triphosphate release assay is a device that measures the release of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) from platelets following aggregation. This measurement is made on platelet-rich plasma using a photometer and a luminescent firefly extract. Simultaneous measurements of platelet aggregation and ATP release are used to evaluate platelet function disorders.

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

[45 FR 60609, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.7060 Antithrombin III assay.

(a) *Identification.* An antithrombin III assay is a device that is used to determine the plasma level of antithrombin III (a substance which acts with the anticoagulant heparin to prevent coagulation). This determination is used to monitor the administration of heparin in the treatment of thrombosis. The determination may also be used in the diagnosis of thrombophilia (a congenital deficiency of antithrombin III).

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

[45 FR 60609, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.7100 Red blood cell enzyme assay.

(a) *Identification.* Red blood cell enzyme assay is a device used to measure the activity in red blood cells of clinically important enzymatic reactions and their products, such as pyruvate kinase or 2,3-diphosphoglycerate. A red blood cell enzyme assay is used to determine the enzyme defects responsible for a patient's hereditary hemolytic anemia.

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

[45 FR 60610, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.7140 Activated whole blood clotting time tests.

(a) *Identification.* An activated whole blood clotting time tests is a device, used to monitor heparin therapy for the treatment of venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolism by measuring the coagulation time of whole blood.

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

[45 FR 60611, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.7250 Erythropoietin assay.

(a) *Identification.* A erythropoietin assay is a device that measures the concentration of erythropoietin (an enzyme that regulates the production of red blood cells) in serum or urine. This assay provides diagnostic information for the evaluation of erythrocytosis