(increased total red cell mass) and anemia.

(b) *Classification*. Class II. The special control for this device is FDA's ''Document for Special Controls for Erythropoietin Assay Premarket Notification (510(k)s).''

[45 FR 60612, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 17733, May 11, 1987; 65 FR 17144, Mar. 31, 2000]

§ 864.7275 Euglobulin lysis time tests.

(a) *Identification*. A euglobulin lysis time test is a device that measures the length of time required for the lysis (dissolution) of a clot formed from fibrinogen in the euglobulin fraction (that fraction of the plasma responsible for the formation of plasmin, a clot lysing enzyme). This test evaluates natural fibrinolysis (destruction of a blood clot after bleeding has been arrested). The test also will detect accelerated fibrinolysis.

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

[45 FR 60612, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.7280 Factor V Leiden DNA mutation detection systems.

(a) *Identification*. Factor V Leiden deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) mutation detection systems are devices that consist of different reagents and instruments which include polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers, hybridization matrices, thermal cyclers, imagers, and software packages. The detection of the Factor V Leiden mutation aids in the diagnosis of patients with suspected thrombophilia.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special control is FDA's guidance entitled ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Factor V Leiden DNA Mutation Detection Systems.'' (See § 864.1(d) for the availability of this guidance document.)

[69 FR 12273, Mar. 16, 2004]

§ 864.7290 Factor deficiency test.

(a) *Identification*. A factor deficiency test is a device used to diagnose specific coagulation defects, to monitor certain types of therapy, to detect coagulation inhibitors, and to detect a carrier state (a person carrying both a recessive gene for a coagulation factor deficiency such as hemophilia and the corresponding normal gene).

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

[45 FR 60613, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.7300 Fibrin monomer paracoagulation test.

(a) *Identification*. A fibrin monomer paracoagulation test is a device used to detect fibrin monomer in the diagnosis of disseminated intravascular coagulation (nonlocalized clotting within a blood vessel) or in the differential diagnosis between disseminated intravascular coagulation and primary fibrinolysis (dissolution of the fibrin in a blood clot).

(b) *Classification*. Class II. The special control for this device is FDA's ''In Vitro Diagnostic Fibrin Monomer Paracoagulation Test.''

[45 FR 60614, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 17733, May 11, 1987; 65 FR 17144, Mar. 31, 2000]

§ 864.7320 Fibrinogen/fibrin degradation products assay.

(a) *Identification*. A fibrinogen/fibrin degradation products assay is a device used to detect and measure fibrinogen degradation products and fibrin degradation products (protein fragments produced by the enzymatic action of plasmin on fibrinogen and fibrin) as an aid in detecting the presence and degree of intravascular coagulation and fibrinolysis (the dissolution of the fibrin in a blood clot) and in monitoring therapy for disseminated intravascular coagulation (nonlocalized clotting in the blood vessels).

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

[45 FR 60615, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.7340 Fibrinogen determination system.

(a) *Identification*. A fibrinogen determination system is a device that consists of the instruments, reagents, standards, and controls used to determine the fibrinogen levels in disseminated intravascular coagulation (nonlocalized clotting within the blood vessels) and primary fibrinolysis (the dissolution of fibrin in a blood clot).