

§ 884.2730

with a transducer strapped to the maternal abdomen. This generic type of device may include an external pressure transducer, support straps, and other patient and equipment supports.

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

§ 884.2730 Home uterine activity monitor.

(a) *Identification*. A home uterine activity monitor (HUAM) is an electronic system for at home antepartum measurement of uterine contractions, data transmission by telephone to a clinical setting, and for receipt and display of the uterine contraction data at the clinic. The HUAM system comprises a tocotransducer, an at-home recorder, a modem, and a computer and monitor that receive, process, and display data. This device is intended for use in women with a previous preterm delivery to aid in the detection of preterm labor.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls); guidance document (Class II Special Controls Guidance for Home Uterine Activity Monitors).

[66 FR 14076, Mar. 9, 2001]

§ 884.2740 Perinatal monitoring system and accessories.

(a) *Identification*. A perinatal monitoring system is a device used to show graphically the relationship between maternal labor and the fetal heart rate by means of combining and coordinating uterine contraction and fetal heart monitors with appropriate displays of the well-being of the fetus during pregnancy, labor, and delivery. This generic type of device may include any of the devices subject to §§ 884.2600, 884.2640, 884.2660, 884.2675, 884.2700, and 884.2720. This generic type of device may include the following accessories: Central monitoring system and remote repeaters, signal analysis and display equipment, patient and equipment supports, and component parts.

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

§ 884.2800 Computerized Labor Monitoring System.

(a) *Identification*. A computerized labor monitoring system is a system

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intended to continuously measure cervical dilation and fetal head descent and provide a display that indicates the progress of labor. The computerized labor monitoring system includes a monitor and ultrasound transducers. Ultrasound transducers are placed on the maternal abdomen and cervix and on the fetal scalp to provide the matrix of measurements used to produce the display.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special controls are the FDA guidance document entitled: “Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff; Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Computerized Labor Monitoring Systems.” See § 884.1(e) for availability of this guidance document.

[72 FR 20227, Apr. 24, 2007]

§ 884.2900 Fetal stethoscope.

(a) *Identification*. A fetal stethoscope is a device used for listening to fetal heart sounds. It is designed to transmit the fetal heart sounds not only through sound channels by air conduction, but also through the user’s head by tissue conduction into the user’s ears. It does not use ultrasonic energy. This device is designed to eliminate noise interference commonly caused by handling conventional stethoscopes.

(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 § 884.9.

[45 FR 12684–12720, Feb. 26, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38809, July 25, 2001]

§ 884.2960 Obstetric ultrasonic transducer and accessories.

(a) *Identification*. An obstetric ultrasonic transducer is a device used to apply ultrasonic energy to, and to receive ultrasonic energy from, the body in conjunction with an obstetric monitor or imager. The device converts electrical signals into ultrasonic energy, and vice versa, by means of an assembly distinct from an ultrasonic generator. This generic type of device may include the following accessories: coupling gel, preamplifiers, amplifiers, signal conditioners with their power supply, connecting cables, and component