time of ovulation and the penetrability of cervical mucus to motile sperm.

(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 §884.9.


§ 884.1050 Endocervical aspirator.

(a) **Identification.** An endocervical aspirator is a device designed to remove tissue from the endocervix (mucous membrane lining the canal of the cervix of the uterus) by suction with a syringe, bulb and pipette, or catheter. This device is used to evaluate endocervical tissue to detect malignant and premalignant lesions.

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

§ 884.1060 Endometrial aspirator.

(a) **Identification.** An endometrial aspirator is a device designed to remove materials from the endometrium (the mucosal lining of the uterus) by suction with a syringe, bulb and pipette, or catheter. This device is used to study endometrial cytology (cells).

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

2. Labeling:
   (i) Indication: Only to evaluate the endometrium, and
   (ii) Contraindications: Pregnancy, history of uterine perforation, or a recent cesarean section, and

3. Design and testing:
   (i) The sampling component is covered within the vagina, and
   (ii) For adherence of the bristles and brush head.


§ 884.1175 Endometrial suction curette and accessories.

(a) **Identification.** An endometrial suction curette is a device used to remove material from the uterus and from the mucosal lining of the uterus by scraping and vacuum suction. This device is used to obtain tissue for biopsy or for menstrual extraction. This generic type of device may include catheters, syringes, and tissue filters or traps.

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

§ 884.1185 Endometrial washer.

(a) **Identification.** An endometrial washer is a device used to remove materials from the endometrium (the mucosal lining of the uterus) by washing with water or saline solution and then aspirating with negative pressure. This device is used to study endometrial cytology (cells).

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

1. FDA’s:
   (i) “Use of International Organization for Standardization’s ISO 10993 ‘Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices—Part I: Evaluation and Testing,’” and
   (ii) “510(k) Sterility Review Guidance of 2/12/90 (K90–1),”
§ 884.1600 Transabdominal amnioscope (fetoscope) and accessories.

(a) Identification. A transabdominal amnioscope is a device designed to permit direct visual examination of the fetus by a telescopc system via abdominal entry. The device is used to ascertain fetal abnormalities, to obtain fetal blood samples, or to obtain fetal tissue. This generic type of device may include the following accessories: trocar and cannula, instruments used through an operating channel or through a separate cannula associated with the amnioscope, light source and cables, and component parts.

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

(c) Date premarket approval application (PMA) or notice of completion of a product development protocol (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 January 29, 1987 for any transabdominal amnioscope (fetoscope) and accessories that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has on or before January 29, 1987 been found to be substantially equivalent to a transabdominal amnioscope (fetoscope) and accessories that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other transabdominal amnioscope (fetoscope) and accessories shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in

after 24 weeks gestation when used to assess fetal maturity.

(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.


§ 884.1560 Fetal blood sampler.

(a) Identification. A fetal blood sampler is a device used to obtain fetal blood transcervically through an endoscope by puncturing the fetal skin with a short blade and drawing blood into a heparinized tube. The fetal blood pH is determined and used in the diagnosis of fetal distress and fetal hypoxia.

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

§ 884.1600 Transabdominal amnioscope (fetoscope) and accessories.

(a) Identification. A transabdominal amnioscope is a device designed to permit direct visual examination of the fetus by a telescopc system via abdominal entry. The device is used to ascertain fetal abnormalities, to obtain fetal blood samples, or to obtain fetal tissue. This generic type of device may include the following accessories: trocar and cannula, instruments used through an operating channel or through a separate cannula associated with the amnioscope, light source and cables, and component parts.

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

(c) Date premarket approval application (PMA) or notice of completion of a product development protocol (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 January 29, 1987 for any transabdominal amnioscope (fetoscope) and accessories that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has on or before January 29, 1987 been found to be substantially equivalent to a transabdominal amnioscope (fetoscope) and accessories that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other transabdominal amnioscope (fetoscope) and accessories shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in

after 24 weeks gestation when used to assess fetal maturity.

(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.