§ 864.8625 Hematology quality control mixture.

(a) Identification. A hematology quality control mixture is a device used to ascertain the accuracy and precision of manual, semiautomated, and automated determinations of cell parameters such as white cell count (WBC), red cell count (RBC), platelet count (PLT), hemoglobin, hematocrit (HCT), mean corpuscular volume (MCV), mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH), and mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC).

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

[45 FR 60637, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.8950 Russell viper venom reagent.

(a) Identification. Russell viper venom reagent is a device used to determine the cause of an increase in the prothrombin time.

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

[45 FR 60637, Sept. 12, 1980]

Subpart J—Products Used In Establishments That Manufacture Blood and Blood Products

§ 864.9050 Blood bank supplies.

(a) Identification. Blood bank supplies are general purpose devices intended for in vitro use in blood banking. This generic type of device includes products such as blood bank pipettes, blood grouping slides, blood typing tubes, blood typing racks, and cold packs for antiserum reagents. The device does not include articles that are licensed by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research of the Food and Drug Administration.

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

[45 FR 60638, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 53 FR 11253, Apr. 6, 1988]

§ 864.9100 Empty container for the collection and processing of blood and blood components.

(a) Identification. An empty container for the collection and processing of blood and blood components is a device intended for medical purposes that is an empty plastic bag or plastic or glass bottle used to collect, store, or transfer blood and blood components for further processing.

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

[45 FR 60638, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.9125 Vacuum-assisted blood collection system.

(a) Identification. A vacuum-assisted blood collection system is a device intended for medical purposes that uses a vacuum to draw blood for subsequent reinfusion.

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


§ 864.9145 Processing system for frozen blood.

(a) Identification. A processing system for frozen blood is a device used to glycerolize red blood cells prior to freezing to minimize hemolysis (disruption of the red cell membrane accompanied by the release of hemoglobin) due to freezing and thawing of red blood cells and to deglycerolize and wash thawed cells for subsequent reinfusion.

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

[45 FR 60639, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.9160 Blood group substances of nonhuman origin for in vitro diagnostic use.

(a) Identification. Blood group substances of nonhuman origin for in vitro diagnostic use are materials, such as blood group specific substances prepared from nonhuman sources (e.g., pigs, cows, and horses) used to detect, identify, or neutralize antibodies to various human blood group antigens. This generic type of device does not include materials that are licensed by the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research of the Food and Drug Administration.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The device is exempt from
the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to §864.9.


§ 864.9175 Automated blood grouping and antibody test system.

(a) Identification. An automated blood grouping and antibody test system is a device used to group erythrocytes (red blood cells) and to detect antibodies to blood group antigens.

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

[45 FR 60641, Sept. 12, 1980]

§ 864.9185 Blood grouping view box.

(a) Identification. A blood grouping view box is a device with a glass or plastic viewing surface, which may be illuminated and heated, that is used to view cell reactions in antigen-antibody testing.

(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 §864.9.


§ 864.9195 Blood mixing devices and blood weighing devices.

(a) Identification. A blood mixing device is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to mix blood or blood components by agitation. A blood weighing device is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to weigh blood or blood components as they are collected.

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


§ 864.9205 Blood and plasma warming device.

(a) Nonelectromagnetic blood or plasma warming device—(1) Identification. A nonelectromagnetic blood and plasma warming device is a device that warms blood or plasma, by means other than electromagnetic radiation, prior to administration.

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

(b) Electromagnetic blood and plasma warming device—(1) Identification. An electromagnetic blood and plasma warming device is a device that employs electromagnetic radiation (radio waves or microwaves) to warm a bag or bottle of blood or plasma prior to administration.

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

(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 device described in paragraph (b)(1). See §864.3.


§ 864.9225 Cell-freezing apparatus and reagents for in vitro diagnostic use.

(a) Identification. Cell-freezing apparatus and reagents for in vitro diagnostic use are devices used to freeze human red blood cells for in vitro diagnostic use.

(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 §864.9.


§ 864.9245 Automated blood cell separator.

(a) Identification. An automated blood cell separator is a device that uses a centrifugal or filtration separation principle to automatically withdraw whole blood from a donor, separate the whole blood into blood components, collect one or more of the blood components, and return to the donor the remainder of the whole blood and blood components. The automated blood cell separator device is intended for routine collection of blood and blood components for transfusion or further manufacturing use.

(b) Classification. Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is a guidance for industry and FDA staff entitled “Class II Special