clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Chlamydia* and provides epidemiological information on these diseases. Chlamydia are the causative agents of psittacosis (a form of pneumonia), lymphogranuloma venereum (a venereal disease), and trachoma (a chronic disease of the eye and eyelid).

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

§ 866.3125 *Citrobacter* spp. serological reagents.

(a) **Identification.** *Citrobacter* spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify *Citrobacter* spp. from cultured isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus *Citrobacter* and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. *Citrobacter* spp. have occasionally been associated with urinary tract infections.

(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 §866.9.


§ 866.3140 Coxsackievirus serological reagents.

(a) **Identification.** Coxsackievirus serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to coxsackievirus in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of coxsackievirus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye that are used to identify coxsackievirus from clinical specimens or from tissue culture isolates derived from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of coxsackievirus infections and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these viruses. Coxsackieviruses produce a variety of infections, including common colds, meningitis (inflammation of brain and spinal cord membranes), herpangina (brief fever accompanied by ulcerated lesions of the throat), and Thyopericarditis (inflammation of heart tissue).