Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 866.3380 Mumps virus serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Mumps virus serological reagents consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to mumps virus in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of Mumps virus antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify Mumps virus directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of mumps and provides epidemiological information on mumps. Mumps is an acute contagious disease, particularly in children, characterized by an enlargement of one or both of the parotid glands (glands situated near the ear), although other organs may also be involved.

(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.


§ 866.3375 Mycoplasma spp. serological reagents.

(a) Identification. Mycoplasma spp. serological reagents are devices that consist of antigens and antisera used in serological tests to identify antibodies to Mycoplasma spp. in serum. Additionally, some of these reagents consist of Mycoplasma spp. antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye (immunofluorescent reagents) used to identify Mycoplasma spp. directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of disease caused by bacteria belonging to the genus Mycoplasma and provides epidemiological information on diseases caused by these microorganisms. Mycoplasma spp. are associated with inflammatory conditions of the urinary and respiratory tracts, the genitals, and the mouth. The effects in humans of infection with Mycoplasma pneumoniae range from inapparent infection to mild or severe upper respiratory disease, ear infection, and bronchial pneumonia.

(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.


§ 866.3370 Mycobacterium tuberculosis immunofluorescent reagents.

(a) Identification. Mycobacterium tuberculosis immunofluorescent reagents are devices that consist of antisera conjugated with a fluorescent dye used to identify Mycobacterium tuberculosis directly from clinical specimens. The identification aids in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and provides epidemiological information on this disease. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the common causative organism in human tuberculosis, a chronic infectious disease characterized by formation of tubercles (small rounded nodules) and tissue necrosis (destruction), usually occurring in the lung.

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