

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES****Food and Drug Administration**

[Docket No. FDA-2020-N-1584]

**Authorization of Emergency Use of Certain Medical Devices During COVID-19; Availability****AGENCY:** Food and Drug Administration, HHS.**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or the Agency) is announcing the issuance of Emergency Use Authorizations (EUA) (the Authorizations) for certain medical devices related to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). FDA has issued the Authorizations listed in this document under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act). Under the FD&C Act, FDA is required to publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of each authorization, and each termination or revocation of an authorization, and an explanation of the reasons for the action. These Authorizations contain, among other things, conditions on the emergency use of the authorized products. The Authorizations follow the February 4, 2020, determination by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), as amended on March 15, 2023, that there is a public health emergency, or a significant potential for a public health emergency, that affects, or has a significant potential to affect, national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad and that involves the virus that causes COVID-19, and the subsequent declarations on February 4, 2020, March 2, 2020, and March 24, 2020, that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of in vitro diagnostics for detection and/or diagnosis of the virus that causes COVID-19, personal respiratory protective devices, and medical devices, including alternative products used as medical devices, respectively, subject to the terms of any authorization issued under the FD&C Act. These Authorizations, which include an explanation of the reasons for issuance, are listed in this document, and can be accessed on FDA's website from the links indicated.

**DATES:** These Authorizations are effective on their date of issuance.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit written requests for single copies of an EUA to the Office of Policy, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 5441, Silver Spring,

MD 20993-0002. Send one self-addressed adhesive label to assist that office in processing your request or include a fax number to which the Authorization may be sent. See the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section for electronic access to the Authorization.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Kim Sapsford-Medintz, Office of Product Evaluation and Quality, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Rm. 3216, Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, 301-796-0311 (this is not a toll-free number).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:****I. Background**

Section 564 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360bbb-3) allows FDA to strengthen the public health protection against a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents. Among other things, section 564 of the FD&C Act allows FDA to authorize the use of an unapproved medical product or an unapproved use of an approved medical product in certain situations. With this EUA authority, FDA can help ensure that medical countermeasures may be used in emergencies to diagnose, treat, or prevent serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions caused by a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents when there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives.

Section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act provides that, before an EUA may be issued, the Secretary of HHS must declare that circumstances exist justifying the authorization based on one of the following grounds: (1) a determination by the Secretary of Homeland Security that there is a domestic emergency, or a significant potential for a domestic emergency, involving a heightened risk of attack with a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents; (2) a determination by the Secretary of Defense that there is a military emergency, or a significant potential for a military emergency, involving a heightened risk to U.S. military forces, including personnel operating under the authority of title 10 or title 50 of the U.S. Code, of attack with (A) a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents; or (B) an agent or agents that may cause, or are otherwise associated with, an imminently life-threatening and specific risk to U.S. military forces;<sup>1</sup> (3) a

determination by the Secretary of HHS that there is a public health emergency, or a significant potential for a public health emergency, that affects, or has a significant potential to affect, national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad, and that involves a biological, chemical, radiological, or nuclear agent or agents, or a disease or condition that may be attributable to such agent or agents; or (4) the identification of a material threat by the Secretary of Homeland Security pursuant to section 319F-2 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-6b) sufficient to affect national security or the health and security of U.S. citizens living abroad.

Once the Secretary of HHS has declared that circumstances exist justifying an authorization under section 564 of the FD&C Act, FDA may authorize the emergency use of a drug, device, or biological product if the Agency concludes that the statutory criteria are satisfied. Under section 564(h)(1) of the FD&C Act, FDA is required to publish in the **Federal Register** a notice of each authorization, and each termination or revocation of an authorization, and an explanation of the reasons for the action. Under section 564(h)(1) of the FD&C Act, revisions to an authorization shall be made available on the internet website of FDA. Section 564 of the FD&C Act permits FDA to authorize the introduction into interstate commerce of a drug, device, or biological product intended for use when the Secretary of HHS has declared that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use. Products appropriate for emergency use may include products and uses that are not approved, cleared, or licensed under section 505, 510(k), 512, or 515 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 355, 360(k), 360b, or 360e) or section 351 of the PHS Act (42 U.S.C. 262), or conditionally approved under section 571 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360ccc). FDA may issue an EUA only if, after consultation with the HHS Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (to the extent feasible and appropriate given the applicable circumstances), FDA<sup>2</sup> concludes: (1) that an agent referred to in a declaration of emergency or threat can cause a serious or life-

within 45 calendar days of such determination, whether to make a declaration under section 564(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, and, if appropriate, shall promptly make such a declaration.

<sup>2</sup> The Secretary of HHS has delegated the authority to issue an EUA under section 564 of the FD&C Act to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

<sup>1</sup> In the case of a determination by the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of HHS shall determine

threatening disease or condition; (2) that, based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, including data from adequate and well-controlled clinical trials, if available, it is reasonable to believe that (A) the product may be effective in diagnosing, treating, or preventing (i) such disease or condition; or (ii) a serious or life-threatening disease or condition caused by a product authorized under section 564, approved or cleared under the FD&C Act, or licensed under section 351 of the PHS Act, for diagnosing, treating, or preventing such a disease or condition caused by such an agent; and (B) the known and potential benefits of the product, when used to diagnose, prevent, or treat such disease or condition, outweigh the known and potential risks of the product, taking into consideration the material threat posed by the agent or agents identified in a declaration under section 564(b)(1)(D) of the FD&C Act, if applicable; (3) that there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the product for diagnosing, preventing, or treating such disease or condition; (4) in the case of a determination described in section 564(b)(1)(B)(ii), that the request for emergency use is made by the Secretary of Defense; and (5) that such other criteria as may be prescribed by regulation are satisfied. No other criteria for issuance have been prescribed by regulation under section 564(c)(4) of the FD&C Act.

## II. Electronic Access

An electronic version of this document and the full text of the Authorizations are available on the internet and can be accessed from <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization>.

## III. The Authorizations

FDA concluded that the criteria for the issuance of the following Authorizations under section 564(c) of the FD&C Act are met, and therefore authorized the emergency use of the following products for diagnosing, treating, or preventing COVID-19 subject to the terms of each Authorization. The Authorizations in their entirety, including any authorized fact sheets and other written materials, can be accessed from FDA's web page titled "Emergency Use Authorization," available at <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization>. The list that follows includes Authorizations issued from

July 24, 2024, through December 11, 2025, and we have included explanations of the reasons for their issuance, as required by section 564(h)(1) of the FD&C Act. Additionally, FDA has incorporated an EUA issued on June 10, 2024, that was omitted from the previous compilation (89 FR 60432, July 25, 2024). The EUAs can be accessed from FDA's web page: <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization>.

FDA is hereby announcing the following Authorization for antigen test for COVID-19, excluding multianalyte tests:

- LumiraDx UK Ltd.'s (an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Roche)<sup>3</sup> LumiraDx SARS-CoV-2 Ag Test, re-issued on June 10, 2025.<sup>4</sup>

FDA is hereby announcing the following Authorizations for multianalyte tests:

- Aptitude Medical Systems Inc.'s Metrix COVID/Flu Test, issued on February 21, 2025;<sup>5</sup> and
- Healgen Scientific, LLC's Healgen COVID-19/Flu A&B Ag Combo Rapid

<sup>3</sup> On July 26, 2024, LumiraDx UK Ltd. and their US entity LumiraDx Inc. became indirect, wholly owned subsidiaries of Roche Holding AG and Roche Holdings, Inc., respectively (collectively referred to as "Roche" for ease of reference). Roche Diagnostics Operations, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Roche Holdings, Inc., will act on behalf of LumiraDx UK Ltd. (an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of Roche).

<sup>4</sup> As set forth in the EUAs for this product, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS-CoV-2 can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID-19, and that the known and potential benefits of the product, when used for diagnosing COVID-19, outweigh the known and potential risks of such product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

<sup>5</sup> As set forth in the EUA for this product, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS-CoV-2 can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID-19 through the simultaneous detection and differentiation of SARS-CoV-2, influenza A virus and/or influenza B virus RNA, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for diagnosing COVID-19, outweigh the known and potential risks of such product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.

Test Cassette (Swab), issued on June 10, 2024.<sup>6</sup>

**Lowell M. Zeta,**

*Acting Deputy Commissioner for Policy, Legislation, and International Affairs.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Health Information Technology Advisory Committee Schedule of Meetings

**AGENCY:** Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy (ASTP), HHS.

**ACTION:** Notice of meetings.

**SUMMARY:** The Health Information Technology Advisory Committee (HITAC) was established in accordance with the 21st Century Cures Act and the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The HITAC, among other things, identifies priorities for standards adoption and makes recommendations to the Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy/National Coordinator for Health Information Technology. The HITAC will hold public meetings throughout 2026. See list of public meetings below.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Seth Pazinski, Designated Federal Officer, at [Seth.Pazinski@hhs.gov](mailto:Seth.Pazinski@hhs.gov), (202) 384-2246.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 4003(e) of the 21st Century Cures Act (Pub. L. 114-255) establishes the Health Information Technology Advisory Committee (referred to as the "HITAC"). The HITAC will be governed by the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) (Pub. L. 92-463), as amended, (5 U.S.C. App.), which sets forth standards for the formation and use of federal advisory committees.

**Composition:** The HITAC is comprised of at least 25 members, of which:

- No fewer than 2 members are advocates for patients or consumers of health information technology;

<sup>6</sup> As set forth in the EUA for this product, FDA has concluded that: (1) SARS-CoV-2 can cause a serious or life-threatening disease or condition, including severe respiratory illness, to humans infected by this virus; (2) based on the totality of scientific evidence available to FDA, it is reasonable to believe that the product may be effective in diagnosing COVID-19 through the simultaneous detection and differentiation of SARS-CoV-2, influenza A virus and/or influenza B virus protein antigens, and that the known and potential benefits of the product when used for diagnosing COVID-19, outweigh the known and potential risks of such product; and (3) there is no adequate, approved, and available alternative to the emergency use of the product.