connecting tubing, and an inflatable cuff. The cuff is intended to be wrapped around a patient's limb and inflated to reduce or totally occlude circulation during surgery.

(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 §878.9.

[53 FR 23872, June 24, 1988, as amended at 61 FR 1123, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38803, July 25, 2001]

PART 880—GENERAL HOSPITAL AND PERSONAL USE DEVICES

Subpart A—General Provisions

Subpart B [Reserved]

Subpart C—General Hospital and Personal Use Monitoring Devices

Subparts D–E [Reserved]

Subpart F—General Hospital and Personal Use Therapeutic Devices

Subpart G—General Hospital and Personal Use Miscellaneous Devices

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e, 360j, 360*l*, 371.

SOURCE: 45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 880 appear at 73 FR 35341, June 23, 2008.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 880.1 Scope.

(a) This part sets forth the classification of general hospital and personal use devices intended for human use that are in commercial distribution.

(b) The identification of a device in a regulation in this part is not a precise description of every device that is, or will be, subject to the regulation. A manufacturer who submits a premarket notification submission for a device under part 807 may not show merely that the device is accurately described by the section title and identification provisions of a regulation in this part, but shall state why the device is substantially equivalent to other devices, as required by § 807.87.

(c) To avoid duplicative listings, a general hospital and personal use device that has two or more types of uses (e.g., used both as a diagnostic device and as a therapeutic device) is listed only in one subpart.

(d) References in this part to regulatory sections of the Code of Federal Regulations are to chapter I of title 21, unless otherwise noted.

(e) Guidance documents referenced in this part are available on the Internet at *http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/GuidanceDocuments/default.htm.*.

[52 FR 17738, May 11, 1987, as amended at 69 FR 71704, Dec. 8, 2004; 78 FR 18233, Mar. 26, 2013]

§ 880.3 Effective dates of requirement for premarket approval.

A device included in this part that is classified into class III (premarket approval) shall not be commercially distributed after the date shown in the regulation classifying the device unless the manufacturer has an approval under section 515 of the act (unless an exemption has been granted under section 520(g)(2) of the act). An approval under section 515 of the act consists of FDA's issuance of an order approving an application for premarket approval (PMA) for the device or declaring completed a product development protocol (PDP) for the device.

(a) Before FDA requires that a device commercially distributed before the enactment date of the amendments, or

a device that has been found substantially equivalent to such a device, has an approval under section 515 of the act FDA must promulgate a regulation under section 515(b) of the act requiring such approval, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section. Such a regulation under section 515(b) of the act shall not be effective during the grace period ending on the 90th day after its promulgation or on the last day of the 30th full calendar month after the regulation that classifies the device into class III is effective, whichever is later. See section 501(f)(2)(B) of the act. Accordingly, unless an effective date of the requirement for premarket approval is shown in the regulation for a device classified into class III in this part, the device may be commercially distributed without FDA's issuance of an order approving a PMA or declaring completed a PDP for the device. If FDA promulgates a regulation under section 515(b) of the act requiring premarket approval for a device, section 501(f)(1)(A) of the act applies to the device.

(b) Any new, not substantially equivalent, device introduced into commercial distribution on or after May 28, 1976, including a device formerly marketed that has been substantially altered, is classified by statute (section 513(f) of the act) into class III without any grace period and FDA must have issued an order approving a PMA or declaring completed a PDP for the device before the device is commercially distributed unless it is reclassified. If FDA knows that a device being commercially distributed may be a ''new'' devices defined in this section because of any new intended use or other reasons, FDA may codify the statutory classification of the device into class III for such new use. Accordingly, the regulation for such a class III device states that as of the enactment date of the amendments, May 28, 1976, the device must have an approval under section 515 of the act before commercial distribution.

[52 FR 17738, May 11, 1987]

§ 880.9 Limitations of exemptions from section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act).

The exemption from the requirement of premarket notification (section 510(k) of the act) for a generic type of class I or II device is only to the extent that the device has existing or reasonably foreseeable characteristics of commercially distributed devices within that generic type or, in the case of in vitro diagnostic devices, only to the extent that misdiagnosis as a result of using the device would not be associated with high morbidity or mortality. Accordingly, manufacturers of any commercially distributed class I or II device for which FDA has granted an exemption from the requirement of premarket notification must still submit a premarket notification to FDA before introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate commerce for commercial distribution the device when:

(a) The device is intended for a use different from the intended use of a legally marketed device in that generic type of device; e.g., the device is intended for a different medical purpose, or the device is intended for lay use where the former intended use was by health care professionals only;

(b) The modified device operates using a different fundamental scientific technology than a legally marketed device in that generic type of device; e.g., a surgical instrument cuts tissue with a laser beam rather than with a sharpened metal blade, or an in vitro diagnostic device detects or identifies infectious agents by using deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) probe or nucleic acid hybridization technology rather than culture or immunoassay technology; or

(c) The device is an in vitro device that is intended:

(1) For use in the diagnosis, monitoring, or screening of neoplastic diseases with the exception of immunohistochemical devices;

(2) For use in screening or diagnosis of familial or acquired genetic disorders, including inborn errors of metabolism;

(3) For measuring an analyte that serves as a surrogate marker for screening, diagnosis, or monitoring

life-threatening diseases such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), chronic or active hepatitis, tuberculosis, or myocardial infarction or to monitor therapy;

(4) For assessing the risk of cardiovascular diseases;

(5) For use in diabetes management;

(6) For identifying or inferring the identity of a microorganism directly from clinical material;

(7) For detection of antibodies to microorganisms other than immunoglobulin G (IgG) or IgG assays when the results are not qualitative, or are used to determine immunity, or the assay is intended for use in matrices other than serum or plasma;

(8) For noninvasive testing as defined in § 812.3(k) of this chapter; and

(9) For near patient testing (point of care).

[65 FR 2318, Jan. 14, 2000]

Subpart B [Reserved]

Subpart C—General Hospital and Personal Use Monitoring Devices

§ 880.2200 Liquid crystal forehead temperature strip.

(a) *Identification.* A liquid crystal forehead temperature strip is a device applied to the forehead that is used to indicate the presence or absence of fever, or to monitor body temperature changes. The device displays the color changes of heat sensitive liquid crystals corresponding to the variation in the surface temperature of the skin. The liquid crystals, which are cholesteric esters, are sealed in plastic.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 63 FR 59228, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 880.2400 Bed-patient monitor.

(a) *Identification.* A bed-patient monitor is a battery-powered device placed under a mattress and used to indicate by an alarm or other signal when a patient attempts to leave the bed.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63010, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38803, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.2420 Electronic monitor for gravity flow infusion systems.

(a) *Identification.* An electronic monitor for gravity flow infusion systems is a device used to monitor the amount of fluid being infused into a patient. The device consists of an electronic transducer and equipment for signal amplification, conditioning, and display.

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

§ 880.2460 Electrically powered spinal fluid pressure monitor.

(a) *Identification.* An electrically powered spinal fluid pressure monitor is an electrically powered device used to measure spinal fluid pressure by the use of a transducer which converts spinal fluid pressure into an electrical signal. The device includes signal amplification, conditioning, and display equipment.

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

§ 880.2500 Spinal fluid manometer.

(a) *Identification.* A spinal fluid manometer is a device used to measure spinal fluid pressure. The device uses a hollow needle, which is inserted into the spinal column fluid space, to connect the spinal fluid to a graduated column so that the pressure can be measured by reading the height of the fluid.

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

§ 880.2700 Stand-on patient scale.

(a) *Identification.* A stand-on patient scale is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to weigh a patient who is able to stand on the scale platform.

(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 § 880.9. The device also is exempt from the current

good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38803, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.2720 Patient scale.

(a) *Identification.* A patient scale is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to measure the weight of a patient who cannot stand on a scale. This generic device includes devices placed under a bed or chair to weigh both the support and the patient, devices where the patient is lifted by a sling from a bed to be weighed, and devices where the patient is placed on the scale platform to be weighed. The device may be mechanical, battery powered, or AC-powered and may include transducers, electronic signal amplification, conditioning and display equipment.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 1123, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38803, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.2740 Surgical sponge scale.

(a) *Identification.* A surgical sponge scale is a nonelectrically powered device used to weigh surgical sponges that have been used to absorb blood during surgery so that, by comparison with the known dry weight of the sponges, an estimate may be made of the blood lost by the patient during surgery.

(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 § 880.9. The device also is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.2750 Image processing device for estimation of external blood loss.

(a) *Identification.* An image processing device for estimation of external blood loss is a device to be used as an aid in estimation of patient external blood loss. The device may include software and/or hardware that is used to process images capturing externally lost blood to estimate the hemoglobin mass and/or the blood volume present in the images.

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

(1) Non-clinical performance data must demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use. Demonstration of the performance characteristics must include a comparison to a scientifically valid alternative method for measuring deposited hemoglobin mass. The following use conditions must be tested:

(i) Lighting conditions;

(ii) Range of expected hemoglobin concentrations;

(iii) Range of expected blood volume absorption; and

(iv) Presence of other non-sanguineous fluids (*e.g.*, saline irrigation fluid).

(2) Human factors testing and analysis must validate that the device design and labeling are sufficient for appropriate use by intended users of the device.

(3) Appropriate analysis and non-clinical testing must validate the electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and wireless performance of the device.

(4) Appropriate software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(5) Software display must include an estimate of the cumulative error associated with estimated blood loss values.

(6) Labeling must include:

(i) Warnings, cautions, and limitations needed for safe use of the device;

(ii) A detailed summary of the performance testing pertinent to use of the device, including a description of

the bias and variance the device exhibited during testing;

(iii) The validated surgical materials, range of hemoglobin mass, software, hardware, and accessories that the device is intended to be used with; and

(iv) EMC and wireless technology instructions and information.

[82 FR 60307, Dec. 20, 2017]

§ 880.2800 Sterilization process indicator.

(a) *Biological sterilization process indicator*—(1) *Identification.* A biological sterilization process indicator is a device intended for use by a health care provider to accompany products being sterilized through a sterilization procedure and to monitor adequacy of sterilization. The device consists of a known number of microorganisms, of known resistance to the mode of sterilization, in or on a carrier and enclosed in a protective package. Subsequent growth or failure of the microorganisms to grow under suitable conditions indicates the adequacy of sterilization.

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

(b) *Physical/chemical sterilization process indicator*—(1) *Identification.* A physical/chemical sterilization process indicator is a device intended for use by a health care provider to accompany products being sterilized through a sterilization procedure and to monitor one or more parameters of the sterilization process. The adequacy of the sterilization conditions as measured by these parameters is indicated by a visible change in the device.

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

§ 880.2900 Clinical color change thermometer.

(a) *Identification.* A clinical color change thermometer is a disposable device used to measure a patient's oral, rectal, or axillary (armpit) body temperature. The device records body temperature by use of heat sensitive chemicals which are sealed at the end of a plastic or metal strip. Body heat causes a stable color change in the heat sensitive chemicals.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 1123, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.2910 Clinical electronic thermometer.

(a) *Identification.* A clinical electronic thermometer is a device used to measure the body temperature of a patient by means of a transducer coupled with an electronic signal amplification, conditioning, and display unit. The transducer may be in a detachable probe with or without a disposable cover.

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

§ 880.2920 Clinical mercury thermometer.

(a) *Identification.* A clinical mercury thermometer is a device used to measure oral, rectal, or axillary (armpit) body temperature using the thermal expansion of mercury.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 63 FR 59228, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 880.2930 Apgar timer.

(a) *Identification.* The Apgar timer is a device intended to alert a health care provider to take the Apgar score of a newborn infant.

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180 of this chapter, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198 of this chapter, with respect to complaint files.

[63 FR 59718, Nov. 5, 1998]

Subparts D–E [Reserved]

Subpart F—General Hospital and Personal Use Therapeutic Devices

§ 880.5025 I.V. container.

(a) *Identification.* An I.V. container is a container made of plastic or glass used to hold a fluid mixture to be administered to a patient through an intravascular administration set.

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

§ 880.5045 Medical recirculating air cleaner.

(a) *Identification.* A medical recirculating air cleaner is a device used to remove particles from the air for medical purposes. The device may function by electrostatic precipitation or filtration.

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

§ 880.5075 Elastic bandage.

(a) *Identification.* An elastic bandage is a device consisting of either a long flat strip or a tube of elasticized material that is used to support and compress a part of a patient's body.

(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 § 880.9. The device also is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5090 Liquid bandage.

(a) *Identification.* A liquid bandage is a sterile device that is a liquid, semiliquid, or powder and liquid combination used to cover an opening in the skin or as a dressing for burns. The device is also used as a topical skin protectant.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). When used only as a skin protectant, the device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 65 FR 2318, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 880.5100 AC-powered adjustable hospital bed.

(a) *Identification.* An AC-powered adjustable hospital bed is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a bed with a built-in electric motor and remote controls that can be operated by the patient to adjust the height and surface contour of the bed. The device includes movable and latchable side rails.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 63 FR 59229, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 880.5110 Hydraulic adjustable hospital bed.

(a) *Identification.* A hydraulic adjustable hospital bed is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a bed with a hydraulic mechanism operated by an attendant to adjust the height and surface contour of the bed. The device includes movable and latchable side rails.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5120 Manual adjustable hospital bed.

(a) *Identification.* A manual adjustable hospital bed is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a bed with a manual mechanism operated by an attendant to adjust the height and surface contour of the bed. The device includes movable and latchable side rails.

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current

good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 25050, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5130 Infant radiant warmer.

(a) *Identification.* The infant radiant warmer is a device consisting of an infrared heating element intended to be placed over an infant to maintain the infant's body temperature by means of radiant heat. The device may also contain a temperature monitoring sensor, a heat output control mechanism, and an alarm system (infant temperature, manual mode if present, and failure alarms) to alert operators of a temperature condition over or under the set temperature, manual mode time limits, and device component failure, respectively. The device may be placed over a pediatric hospital bed or it may be built into the bed as a complete unit.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (Special Controls):

(1) The Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI) Voluntary Standard for the Infant Radiant Warmer;

(2) A prescription statement in accordance with § 801.109 of this chapter (restricted to use by or upon the order of qualified practitioners as determined by the States); and

(3) Labeling for use only in health care facilities and only by persons with specific training and experience in the use of the device.

[62 FR 33350, June 19, 1997]

§ 880.5140 Pediatric medical crib.

(a) *Identification.* A pediatric medical crib is a prescription device intended for medical purposes for use with a pediatric patient that consists of an open crib, fixed end rails, movable and latchable side rail components, and possibly an accompanying mattress. The contour of the crib surface may be adjustable.

(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 § 880.9. The special controls for this device are:

(1) Crib design and performance testing shall demonstrate the mechanical and structural stability of the crib under expected conditions of use, including the security of latches and other locking mechanisms when engaged;

(2) Materials used shall be appropriate for the conditions of use, allow for proper sanitation, and be free from surface defects that could result in injuries;

(3) The height of the rail and end panel as measured from the top of the rail or panel in its highest position to the top of the mattress support in its lowest position shall be at least 26 inches (66 centimeters). Any mattress used in this crib must not exceed a thickness of 6 inches;

(4) Hardware and fasteners shall be designed and constructed to eliminate mechanical hazards to the patient;

(5) The distance between components of the side rail (*i.e.*, slats, spindles, and corner posts) shall not be greater than 2⅜ inches (6 centimeters) apart at any point;

(6) The mattress must fit tightly around all four sides of the crib base, such that entrapment or impingement of occupant is prevented;

(7) The mattress for the crib shall meet the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) Standard for the flammability of mattresses and mattress pads (FF 4–72, amended) and Standard for the flammability (open flame) of mattress sets, 16 CFR parts 1632 and 1633, respectively; and

(8) Each device must have the following label(s) affixed:

(i) Adequate instructions for users to care for, maintain, and clean the crib; and

(ii) A warning label on at least two sides of the medical crib with the following language in text of at least 9 millimeters in height:

WARNING: Never leave a child unsupervised when the moveable side is open or not secured.

[81 FR 91737, Dec. 19, 2016]

§ 880.5145 Medical bassinet.

(a) *Identification.* A medical bassinet is a prescription device that is a small bed intended for use with pediatric patients, generally from birth to approximately 5 months of age. It is intended for medical purposes for use in a nursery, labor and delivery unit, or patient room, but may also be used outside of traditional health care settings. A medical bassinet is a non-powered device that consists of two components: The plastic basket or bed component and a durable frame with wheels, which holds the basket or bed component. The basket or bed component is a box-like structure, generally made of a clear, high impact-resistant plastic material, with an open top and four stationary walls to hold the pediatric patient. The frame can include drawers, shelving, or cabinetry that provides space to hold infant care items. The wheels or casters allow the bassinet to transport the infant throughout the care setting.

(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 § 880.9. The special controls for this device are:

(1) The manufacturer must conduct performance testing to determine material compatibility with cleansing products labeled to clean the device. Testing must demonstrate that the cleaning instructions provided by the manufacturer do not cause crazing, cracking, or deterioration of the device;

(2) Manufacturers shall conduct performance testing to ensure the mechanical and structural stability of the bassinet under expected conditions of use, including transport of patients in the bassinet. Testing must demonstrate that failures such as wheel or caster breakage do not occur and that the device does not present a tipping hazard due to any mechanical failures under expected conditions of use; and

(3) Each device must have the following label(s) affixed:

(i) Adequate instructions for users to care for, maintain, and clean the bassinet; and

(ii) A warning label on at least two sides of the plastic basket or bed component with the following language in text of at least 9 millimeters in height:

WARNING: To avoid tipping hazards of this device, make sure that the basket or bed component sits firmly in the base and that all doors, drawers, and casters are secure.

[81 FR 91737, Dec. 19, 2016]

§ 880.5150 Nonpowered flotation therapy mattress.

(a) *Identification.* A nonpowered flotation therapy mattress is a mattress intended for medical purposes which contains air, fluid, or other materials that have the functionally equivalent effect of supporting a patient and avoiding excess pressure on local body areas. The device is intended to treat or prevent decubitus ulcers (bed sores).

(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 § 880.9. The device also is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5160 Therapeutic medical binder.

(a) *Identification.* A therapeutic medical binder is a device, usually made of cloth, that is intended for medical purposes and that can be secured by ties so that it supports the underlying part of the body or holds a dressing in place. This generic type of device includes the abdominal binder, breast binder, and perineal binder.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements

concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5180 Burn sheet.

(a) *Identification.* A burn sheet is a device made of a porous material that is wrapped aroung a burn victim to retain body heat, to absorb wound exudate, and to serve as a barrier against contaminants.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5200 Intravascular catheter.

(a) *Identification.* An intravascular catheter is a device that consists of a slender tube and any necessary connecting fittings and that is inserted into the patient's vascular system for short term use (less than 30 days) to sample blood, monitor blood pressure, or administer fluids intravenously. The device may be constructed of metal, rubber, plastic, or a combination of these materials.

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

§ 880.5210 Intravascular catheter securement device.

(a) *Identification.* An intravascular catheter securement device is a device with an adhesive backing that is placed over a needle or catheter and is used to keep the hub of the needle or the catheter flat and securely anchored to the skin.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5240 Medical adhesive tape and adhesive bandage.

(a) *Identification.* A medical adhesive tape or adhesive bandage is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a strip of fabric material or plastic, coated on one side with an adhesive, and may include a pad of surgical dressing without a disinfectant. The device is used to cover and protect wounds, to hold together the skin edges of a wound, to support an injured part of the body, or to secure objects to the skin.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5270 Neonatal eye pad.

(a) *Identification.* A neonatal eye pad is an opaque device used to cover and protect the eye of an infant during therapeutic procedures, such as phototherapy.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180 of this chapter, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198 of this chapter, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 65 FR 2318, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 880.5300 Medical absorbent fiber.

(a) *Identification.* A medical absorbent fiber is a device intended for medical purposes that is made from cotton or synthetic fiber in the shape of a ball or a pad and that is used for applying medication to, or absorbing small amounts of body fluids from, a patient's body surface. Absorbent fibers intended solely for cosmetic purposes are not included in this generic device category.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5400 Neonatal incubator.

(a) *Identification.* A neonatal incubator is a device consisting of a rigid boxlike enclosure in which an infant may be kept in a controlled environment for medical care. The device may include an AC-powered heater, a fan to circulate the warmed air, a container for water to add humidity, a control valve through which oxygen may be added, and access ports for nursing care.

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

§ 880.5410 Neonatal transport incubator.

(a) *Identification.* A neonatal transport incubator is a device consisting of a portable rigid boxlike enclosure with insulated walls in which an infant may be kept in a controlled environment while being transported for medical care. The device may include straps to secure the infant, a battery-operated heater, an AC-powered battery charger, a fan to circulate the warmed air, a container for water to add humidity, and provision for a portable oxygen bottle.

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

§ 880.5420 Pressure infusor for an I.V. bag.

(a) *Identification.* A pressure infusor for an I.V. bag is a device consisting of an inflatable cuff which is placed around an I.V. bag. When the device is inflated, it increases the pressure on the I.V. bag to assist the infusion of the fluid.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 65 FR 2318, Jan. 14, 2000]

§ 880.5430 Nonelectrically powered fluid injector.

(a) *Identification.* A nonelectrically powered fluid injector is a nonelectrically powered device used by a health care provider to give a hypodermic injection by means of a narrow, high velocity jet of fluid which can penetrate the surface of the skin and deliver the fluid to the body. It may be used for mass inoculations.

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

§ 880.5440 Intravascular administration set.

(a) *Identification.* An intravascular administration set is a device used to administer fluids from a container to a patient's vascular system through a needle or catheter inserted into a vein. The device may include the needle or catheter, tubing, a flow regulator, a drip chamber, an infusion line filter, an I.V. set stopcock, fluid delivery tubing, connectors between parts of the set, a side tube with a cap to serve as an injection site, and a hollow spike to penetrate and connect the tubing to an I.V. bag or other infusion fluid container.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control for pharmacy compounding systems within this classification is the FDA guidance document entitled ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Pharmacy Compounding Systems; Final Guidance for Industry and FDA Reviewers.'' Pharmacy compounding systems classified within the intravascular administration set are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of this part and subject to the limitations in § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 15798, Mar. 21, 2001]

§ 880.5445 Intravascular administration set, automated air removal system.

(a) *Identification.* An intravascular administration set, automated air removal system, is a prescription device

used to detect and automatically remove air from an intravascular administration set with minimal to no interruption in the flow of the intravascular fluid. The device may include an air identification mechanism, software, an air removal mechanism, tubing, apparatus to collect removed air, and safety control mechanisms to address hazardous situations.

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

(1) Provide an argument demonstrating that all reasonably foreseeable hazards have been adequately addressed with respect to the persons for whose use the device is represented or intended and the conditions of use for the device, which includes the following:

(i) Description of the device indications for use, design, and technology, use environments, and users in sufficient detail to determine that the device complies with all special controls.

(ii) Demonstrate that controls are implemented to address device system hazards and their causes.

(iii) Include a justification supporting the acceptability criteria for each hazard control.

(iv) A traceability analysis demonstrating that all credible hazards have at least one corresponding control and that all controls have been verified and validated in the final device design.

(2) Appropriate software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(3) The device parts that directly or indirectly contact the patient must be demonstrated to be biocompatible.

(4) Performance data must demonstrate the sterility of fluid path contacting components and the shelf life of these components.

(5) The device must be designed and tested for electrical safety and electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).

(6) Nonclinical performance testing data must demonstrate that the device performs as intended under anticipated conditions of use. The following performance characteristics must be tested:

(i) Device system and component reliability testing must be conducted.

(ii) Fluid ingress protection testing must be conducted.

(iii) Testing of safety controls must be performed to demonstrate adequate mitigation of hazardous situations, including sensor failure, flow control failure, improper device position, device malfunction, infusion delivery error, and release of air to the patient.

(7) A human factors validation study must demonstrate that use hazards are adequately addressed.

(8) The labeling must include the following:

(i) The device's air identification and removal response time.

(ii) The device's minimum air volume identification sensitivity.

(iii) The minimum and maximum flow rates at which the device is capable of reliably detecting and removing air.

(iv) Quantification of any fluid loss during device air removal operations as a function of flow rate.

[79 FR 28406, May 16, 2014]

§ 880.5450 Patient care reverse isolation chamber.

(a) *Identification.* A patient care reverse isolation chamber is a device consisting of a roomlike enclosure designed to prevent the entry of harmful airborne material. This device protects a patient who is undergoing treatment for burns or is lacking a normal immunosuppressive defense due to therapy or congenital abnormality. The device includes fans and air filters which maintain an atmosphere of clean air at a pressure greater than the air pressure outside the enclosure.

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

§ 880.5475 Jet lavage.

(a) *Identification.* A jet lavage is a device used to clean a wound by a pulsatile jet of sterile fluid. The device consists of the pulsing head, tubing to connect to a container of sterile fluid, and a means of propelling the fluid through the tubing, such as an electric roller pump.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 63 FR 59229, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 880.5500 AC-powered patient lift.

(a) *Identification.* An AC-powered lift is an electrically powered device either fixed or mobile, used to lift and transport patients in the horizontal or other required position from one place to another, as from a bed to a bath. The device includes straps and slings to support the patient.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 63 FR 59229, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 880.5510 Non-AC-powered patient lift.

(a) *Identification.* A non-AC-powered patient lift is a hydraulic, battery, or mechanically powered device, either fixed or mobile, used to lift and transport a patient in the horizontal or other required position from one place to another, as from a bed to a bath. The device includes straps and a sling to support the patient.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 25050, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5550 Alternating pressure air flotation mattress.

(a) *Identification.* An alternating pressure air flotation mattress is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a mattress with multiple air cells that can be filled and emptied in an alternating pattern by an associated control unit to provide regular, frequent, and automatic changes in the distribution of body pressure. The device is used to prevent and treat decubitus ulcers (bed sores).

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 63 FR 59229, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 880.5560 Temperature regulated water mattress.

(a) *Identification.* A temperature regulated water mattress is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a mattress of suitable size, filled with water which can be heated or in some cases cooled. The device includes electrical heating and water circulating components, and an optional cooling component. The temperature control may be manual or automatic.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 1123, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5570 Hypodermic single lumen needle.

(a) *Identification.* A hypodermic single lumen needle is a device intended to inject fluids into, or withdraw fluids from, parts of the body below the surface of the skin. The device consists of a metal tube that is sharpened at one end and at the other end joined to a female connector (hub) designed to mate with a male connector (nozzle) of a piston syringe or an intravascular administration set.

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

§ 880.5580 Acupuncture needle.

(a) *Identification.* An acupuncture needle is a device intended to pierce the skin in the practice of acupuncture. The device consists of a solid, stainless steel needle. The device may have a handle attached to the needle to facilitate the delivery of acupuncture treatment.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The device, when it is an acupuncture point locator or a single use acupuncture needle, is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 880.9.

Acupuncture needles must comply with the following special controls:

(1) Labeling for single use only and conformance to the requirements for prescription devices set out in 21 CFR 801.109,

(2) Device material biocompatibility, and

(3) Device sterility.

[61 FR 64617, Dec. 6, 1996, as amended at 84 FR 71815, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 880.5630 Nipple shield.

(a) *Identification.* A nipple shield is a device consisting of a cover used to protect the nipple of a nursing woman. This generic device does not include nursing pads intended solely to protect the clothing of a nursing woman from milk.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 33804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5640 Lamb feeding nipple.

(a) *Identification.* A lamb feeding nipple is a device intended for use as a feeding nipple for infants with oral or facial abnormalities.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38804, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5680 Pediatric position holder.

(a) *Identification.* A pediatric position holder is a device used to hold an infant or a child in a desired position for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes, e.g., in a crib under a radiant warmer, or to restrain a child while an intravascular injection is administered.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). Except when the device is an infant positioner for prescription use in highly monitored settings or an infant sleep position holder, it is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 880.9. The device is exempt from the good manufacturing practice regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 46952, Sept. 10, 2001; 84 FR 71815, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 880.5700 Neonatal phototherapy unit.

(a) *Identification.* A neonatal phototherapy unit is a device used to treat or prevent hyperbilirubinemia (elevated serum bilirubin level). The device consists of one or more lamps that emit a specific spectral band of light, under which an infant is placed for therapy. This generic type of device may include supports for the patient and equipment and component parts.

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

§ 880.5725 Infusion pump.

(a) *Identification.* An infusion pump is a device used in a health care facility to pump fluids into a patient in a controlled manner. The device may use a piston pump, a roller pump, or a peristaltic pump and may be powered electrically or mechanically. The device may also operate using a constant force to propel the fluid through a narrow tube which determines the flow rate. The device may include means to detect a fault condition, such as air in, or blockage of, the infusion line and to activate an alarm.

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

§ 880.5730 Alternate controller enabled infusion pump.

(a) *Identification.* An alternate controller enabled infusion pump (ACE pump) is a device intended for the infusion of drugs into a patient. The ACE

pump may include basal and bolus drug delivery at set or variable rates. ACE pumps are designed to reliably and securely communicate with external devices, such as automated drug dosing systems, to allow drug delivery commands to be received, executed, and confirmed. ACE pumps are intended to be used both alone and in conjunction with digitally connected medical devices for the purpose of drug delivery.

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

(1) Design verification and validation must include the following:

(i) Evidence demonstrating that device infusion delivery accuracy conforms to defined user needs and intended uses and is validated to support safe use under actual use conditions.

(A) Design input requirements must include delivery accuracy specifications under reasonably foreseeable use conditions, including ambient temperature changes, pressure changes (*e.g.*, head-height, backpressure, atmospheric), and, as appropriate, different drug fluidic properties.

(B) Test results must demonstrate that the device meets the design input requirements for delivery accuracy under use conditions for the programmable range of delivery rates and volumes. Testing shall be conducted with a statistically valid number of devices to account for variation between devices.

(ii) Validation testing results demonstrating the ability of the pump to detect relevant hazards associated with drug delivery and the route of administration (*e.g.*, occlusions, air in line, etc.) within a clinically relevant timeframe across the range of programmable drug delivery rates and volumes. Hazard detection must be appropriate for the intended use of the device and testing must validate appropriate performance under the conditions of use for the device.

(iii) Validation testing results demonstrating compatibility with drugs that may be used with the pump based on its labeling. Testing must include assessment of drug stability under reasonably foreseeable use conditions that may affect drug stability (*e.g.*, temperature, light exposure, or other factors as needed).

(iv) The device parts that directly or indirectly contact the patient must be demonstrated to be biocompatible. This shall include chemical and particulate characterization on the final, finished, fluid contacting device components demonstrating that risk of harm from device-related residues is reasonably low.

(v) Evidence verifying and validating that the device is reliable over the ACE pump use life, as specified in the design file, in terms of all device functions and in terms of pump performance.

(vi) The device must be designed and tested for electrical safety, electromagnetic compatibility, and radio frequency wireless safety and availability consistent with patient safety requirements in the intended use environment.

(vii) For any device that is capable of delivering more than one drug, the risk of cross-channeling drugs must be adequately mitigated.

(viii) For any devices intended for multiple patient use, testing must demonstrate validation of reprocessing procedures and include verification that the device meets all functional and performance requirements after reprocessing.

(2) Design verification and validation activities must include appropriate design inputs and design outputs that are essential for the proper functioning of the device that have been documented and include the following:

(i) Risk control measures shall be implemented to address device system hazards and the design decisions related to how the risk control measures impact essential performance shall be documented.

(ii) A traceability analysis demonstrating that all hazards are adequately controlled and that all controls have been validated in the final device design.

(3) The device shall include validated interface specifications for digitally connected devices. These interface specifications shall, at a minimum, provide for the following:

(i) Secure authentication (pairing) to external devices.

(ii) Secure, accurate, and reliable means of data transmission between the pump and connected devices.

(iii) Sharing of necessary state information between the pump and any digitally connected alternate controllers (*e.g.*, battery level, reservoir level, pump status, error conditions).

(iv) Ensuring that the pump continues to operate safely when data is received in a manner outside the bounds of the parameters specified.

(v) A detailed process and procedure for sharing the pump interface specification with digitally connected devices and for validating the correct implementation of that protocol.

(4) The device must include appropriate measures to ensure that safe therapy is maintained when communications with digitally connected alternate controller devices is interrupted, lost, or re-established after an interruption (*e.g.*, reverting to a preprogrammed, safe drug delivery rate). Validation testing results must demonstrate that critical events that occur during a loss of communications (*e.g.*, commands, device malfunctions, occlusions, etc.) are handled appropriately during and after the interruption.

(5) The device design must ensure that a record of critical events is stored and accessible for an adequate period to allow for auditing of communications between digitally connected devices and to facilitate the sharing of pertinent information with the responsible parties for those connected devices. Critical events to be stored by the system must, at a minimum, include:

(i) A record of all drug delivery

(ii) Commands issued to the pump and pump confirmations

(iii) Device malfunctions

(iv) Alarms and alerts and associated acknowledgements

(v) Connectivity events (*e.g.*, establishment or loss of communications)

(6) Design verification and validation must include results obtained through a human factors study that demonstrates that an intended user can safely use the device for its intended use.

(7) Device labeling must include the following:

(i) A prominent statement identifying the drugs that are compatible with the device, including the identity and concentration of those drugs as appropriate.

(ii) A description of the minimum and maximum basal rates, minimum and maximum bolus volumes, and the increment size for basal and bolus delivery, or other similarly applicable information about drug delivery parameters.

(iii) A description of the pump accuracy at minimum, intermediate, and maximum bolus delivery volumes and the method(s) used to establish bolus delivery accuracy. For each bolus volume, pump accuracy shall be described in terms of the number of bolus doses measured to be within a given range as compared to the commanded volume. An acceptable accuracy description (depending on the drug delivered and bolus volume) may be provided as follows for each bolus volume tested, as applicable: Number of bolus doses with volume that is <25 percent, 25 percent to <75 percent, 75 percent to <95 percent, 95 percent to <105 percent, 105 percent to <125 percent, 125 percent to <175 percent, 175 to 250 percent, and >250 percent of the commanded amount.

(iv) A description of the pump accuracy at minimum, intermediate, and maximum basal delivery rates and the method(s) used to establish basal delivery accuracy. For each basal rate, pump accuracy shall be described in terms of the amount of drug delivered after the basal delivery was first commanded, without a warmup period, up to various time points. The information provided must include typical pump performance, as well as worst-case pump performance observed during testing in terms of both over-delivery and under-delivery. An acceptable accuracy description (depending on the drug delivered) may be provided as follows, as applicable: The total volume delivered 1 hour, 6 hours, and 12 hours after starting delivery for a typical pump tested, as well as for the pump that delivered the least and the pump that delivered the most at each time point.

(v) A description of delivery hazard alarm performance, as applicable. For

occlusion alarms, performance shall be reported at minimum, intermediate, and maximum delivery rates and volumes. This description must include the specification for the longest time period that may elapse before an occlusion alarm is triggered under each delivery condition, as well as the typical results observed during performance testing of the pumps.

(vi) For wireless connection enabled devices, a description of the wireless quality of service required for proper use of the device.

(vii) For any infusion pumps intended for multiple patient reuse, instructions for safely reprocessing the device between uses.

[87 FR 6424, Feb. 4, 2022]

§ 880.5740 Suction snakebite kit.

(a) *Identification.* A suction snakebite kit is a device consisting of a knife, suction device, and tourniquet used for first-aid treatment of snakebites by removing venom from the wound.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5760 Chemical cold pack snakebite kit.

(a) *Identification.* A chemical cold pack snakebit kit is a device consisting of a chemical cold pack and tourniquet used for first-aid treatment of snakebites.

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

(c) *Date PMA or notice of completion of a 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 December 26, 1996 for any chemical cold pack snakebite kit that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or that has, on or before December 26, 1996 been found to be substantially equivalent to a chemical cold pack snakebite kit that was in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976. Any other chemical cold pack snakebite kit shall have an approved PMA or a declared completed PDP in effect before being placed in commercial distribution.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 52 FR 17739, May 11, 1987; 61 FR 50708, Sept. 27, 1996]

§ 880.5780 Medical support stocking.

(a) *Medical support stocking to prevent the pooling of blood in the legs*—(1) *Identification.* A medical support stocking to prevent the pooling of blood in the legs is a device that is constructed of elastic material and designed to apply controlled pressure to the leg and that is intended for use in the prevention of pooling of blood in the leg.

(2) *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 the limitations in § 880.9.

(b) *Medical support stocking for general medical purposes*—(1) *Identification.* A medical support stocking for general medical purposes is a device that is constructed of elastic material and designed to apply controlled pressure to the leg and that is intended for medical purposes other than the prevention of pooling of blood in the leg.

(2) *Classification.* Class I. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001; 84 FR 71815, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 880.5820 Therapeutic scrotal support.

(a) *Identification.* A therapeutic scrotal support is a device intended for medical purposes that consist of a pouch attached to an elastic waistband and that is used to support the scrotum (the sac that contains the testicles).

(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 § 880.9. The device also is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5860 Piston syringe.

(a) *Identification.* A piston syringe is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a calibrated hollow barrel and a movable plunger. At one end of the barrel there is a male connector (nozzle) for fitting the female connector (hub) of a hypodermic single lumen needle. The device is used to inject fluids into, or withdraw fluids from, the body.

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

§ 880.5950 Umbilical occlusion device.

(a) *Identification.* An umbilical occlusion device is a clip, tie, tape, or other article used to close the blood vessels in the umbilical cord of a newborn infant.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.5960 Lice removal kit.

(a) *Identification.* The lice removal kit is a comb or comb-like device intended to remove and/or kill lice and nits from head and body hair. It may or may not be battery operated.

(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 § 880.9.

[63 FR 59718, Nov. 5, 1998]

§ 880.5965 Subcutaneous, implanted, intravascular infusion port and catheter.

(a) *Identification.* A subcutaneous, implanted, intravascular infusion port and catheter is a device that consists of a subcutaneous, implanted reservoir that connects to a long-term intravascular catheter. The device allows for repeated access to the vascular system for the infusion of fluids and medications and the sampling of blood. The device consists of a portal body with a resealable septum and outlet made of metal, plastic, or combination of these materials and a long-term intravascular catheter is either preattached to the port or attached to the port at the time of device placement. The device is available in various profiles and sizes and can be of a single or multiple lumen design.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls) Guidance Document: ''Guidance on 510(k) Submissions for Implanted Infusion Ports,'' FDA October 1990.

[65 FR 37043, June 13, 2000]

§ 880.5970 Percutaneous, implanted, long-term intravascular catheter.

(a) *Identification.* A percutaneous, implanted, long-term intravascular catheter is a device that consists of a slender tube and any necessary connecting fittings, such as luer hubs, and accessories that facilitate the placement of the device. The device allows for repeated access to the vascular system for long-term use of 30 days or more, and it is intended for administration of fluids, medications, and nutrients; the sampling of blood; and monitoring blood pressure and temperature. The device may be constructed of metal, rubber, plastic, composite materials, or any combination of these materials and may be of single or multiple lumen design.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls) Guidance Document: ''Guidance on Premarket Notification [510(k)] Submission for Short-Term and Long-Term Intravascular Catheters.''

[65 FR 37043, June 13, 2000]

Subpart G—General Hospital and Personal Use Miscellaneous Devices

§ 880.6025 Absorbent tipped applicator.

(a) *Identification.* An absorbent tipped applicator is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of an absorbent swab on a wooden, paper, or plastic stick. The device is used to apply medications to, or to take specimens from, a patient.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6050 Ice bag.

(a) *Identification.* An ice bag is a device intended for medical purposes that is in the form of a container intended to be filled with ice that is used to apply dry cold therapy to an area of the body. The device may include a holder that keeps the bag in place against an external area of the patient.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6060 Medical disposable bedding.

(a) *Identification.* Medical disposable bedding is a device intended for medical purposes to be used by one patient for a period of time and then discarded. This generic type of device may include disposable bedsheets, bedpads, pillows and pillowcases, blankets, emergency rescue blankets, or waterproof sheets.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6070 Bed board.

(a) *Identification.* A bed board is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a stiff board used to increase the firmness of a bed.

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6080 Cardiopulmonary resuscitation board.

(a) *Identification.* A cardiopulmonary resuscitation board is a device consisting of a rigid board which is placed under a patient to act as a support during cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6085 Hot/cold water bottle.

(a) *Identification.* A hot/cold water bottle is a device intended for medical purposes that is in the form of a container intended to be filled with hot or cold water to apply heat or cold to an area of the body.

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6100 Ethylene oxide gas aerator cabinet.

(a) *Identification.* An ethyene oxide gas aerator cabinet is a device that is intended for use by a health care provider and consists of a cabinet with a ventilation system designed to circulate and exchange the air in the cabinet to shorten the time required to remove residual ethylene oxide (ETO) from wrapped medical devices that have undergone ETO sterilization. The device may include a heater to warm the circulating air.

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

§ 880.6140 Medical chair and table.

(a) *Identification.* A medical chair or table is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a chair or table without wheels and not electrically powered which, by reason of special shape or attachments, such as food trays or headrests, or special features such as a built-in raising and lowering mechanism or removable arms, is intended for use of blood donors, geriatric patients, or patients undergoing treatment or examination.

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6150 Ultrasonic cleaner for medical instruments.

(a) *Identification.* An ultrasonic cleaner for medical instruments is a device intended for cleaning medical instruments by the emission of high frequency soundwaves.

(b) *Classification.* Class I. The device, including any solutions intended for use with the device for cleaning and sanitizing the instruments, is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter, subject to the limitations in § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 25050, June 12, 1989; 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38805, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6175 [Reserved]

§ 880.6185 Cast cover.

(a) *Identification.* A cast cover is a device intended for medical purposes that is made of waterproof material and placed over a cast to protect it from getting wet during a shower or a bath.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt

from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6190 Mattress cover for medical purposes.

(a) *Identification.* A mattress cover for medical purposes is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to protect a mattress. It may be electrically conductive or contain a germicide.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6200 Ring cutter.

(a) *Identification.* A ring cutter is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to cut a ring on a patient's finger so that the ring can be removed. The device incorporates a guard to prevent injury to the patient's finger.

(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 § 880.9. The device also is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6210 Sharps needle destruction device.

(a) *Identification.* A sharps needle destruction device is a prescription device that is intended to destroy needles or sharps used for medical purposes by incineration or mechanical means.

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

(1) Performance testing must demonstrate the following during operation of the device:

(i) The device safely contains or ventilates aerosols or fumes from device operation.

(ii) Excessive heat or sparks are not generated that may injure users or patients.

(iii) Simulated use testing must demonstrate sharps and/or needles are completely destroyed using a range of types and sizes of sharps sufficient to represent actual use.

(iv) Simulated use testing must demonstrate that the device is physically stable on the surface for which it is intended to be mounted to ensure the risk of harm to the patient/user as a result of the device falling is minimized.

(2) Validation of cleaning and disinfection instructions must demonstrate that the device can be safely and effectively reprocessed after use per the recommended cleaning and disinfection protocol in the instructions for use.

(3) Analysis and/or testing must validate electromagnetic compatibility and electrical safety, including the safety of any battery used in the device, under conditions which are consistent with the intended environment of device use.

(4) Software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(5) Labeling must include:

(i) A clear description of the device and its technological features;

(ii) How the device is to be used, including validated cleaning and disinfection instructions;

(iii) Relevant precautions and warnings based on performance and in-use testing to ensure proper use of the device; and

(iv) Instructions to install device in adequately ventilated area and stable area.

[83 FR 19628, May 4, 2018]

§ 880.6230 Tongue depressor.

(a) *Identification.* A tongue depressor is a device intended to displace the tongue to facilitate examination of the surrounding organs and tissues.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6250 Non-powdered patient examination glove.

(a) *Identification.* A non-powdered patient examination glove is a disposable device intended for medical purposes that is worn on the examiner's hand or finger to prevent contamination between patient and examiner. A non-powdered patient examination glove does not incorporate powder for purposes other than manufacturing. The final finished glove includes only residual powder from manufacturing.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). The device, when it is a finger cot, is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 1604, Jan. 13, 1989; 66 FR 46952, Sept. 10, 2001; 81 FR 91730, Dec. 19, 2016; 84 FR 71815, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 880.6260 Filtering facepiece respirator for use by the general public in public health medical emergencies.

(a) *Identification.* A filtering facepiece respirator for use by the general public in public health medical emergencies is a device that is a disposable half-facepiece non-powered air-purifying particulate respirator intended for use to cover the nose and mouth of the wearer to help reduce wearer exposure to pathogenic biological airborne particulates during a public health medical emergency. The device is made of polymeric materials and is intended to fit closely to the face and to function by filtering particulate material.

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

(1) Certification by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) as a non-powered air-purifying particulate respirator with a minimum filtration efficiency classification of N95, in accordance with 42 CFR part 84.

(2) The FDA guidance document entitled: ''Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff; Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Filtering Facepiece Respirator for use by the General Public in Public Health Medical Emergencies.'' See § 880.1(e) for information on obtaining a copy of this guidance document.

[72 FR 36362, July 3, 2007]

§ 880.6265 Examination gown.

(a) *Identification.* An examination gown is a device intended for medical purposes that is made of cloth, paper, or other material that is draped over or worn by a patient as a body covering during a medical examination.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6280 Medical insole.

(a) *Identification.* A medical insole is a device intended for medical purposes

that is placed inside a shoe to relieve the symptoms of athlete's foot infection by absorbing moisture.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 25050, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6300 Implantable radiofrequency transponder system for patient identification and health information.

(a) *Identification*. An implantable radiofrequency transponder system for patient identification and health information is a device intended to enable access to secure patient identification and corresponding health information. This system may include a passive implanted transponder, inserter, and scanner. The implanted transponder is used only to store a unique electronic identification code that is read by the scanner. The identification code is used to access patient identity and corresponding health information stored in a database.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special control is FDA's guidance document entitled ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Implantable Radiofrequency Transponder System for Patient Identification and Health Information.'' See § 880.1(e) for the availability of this guidance document. This device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 880.9.

[69 FR 71704, Dec. 10, 2004]

§ 880.6305 Ingestible event marker.

(a) *Identification*. An ingestible event marker is a prescription device used to record time-stamped, patient-logged events. The ingestible component links wirelessly through intrabody communication to an external recorder which records the date and time of ingestion as well as the unique serial number of the ingestible device.

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

(1) The device must be demonstrated to be biocompatible and non-toxic;

(2) Nonclinical, animal, and clinical testing must provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, including device performance, durability, compatibility, usability (human factors testing), event recording, and proper excretion of the device;

(3) Appropriate analysis and nonclinical testing must validate electromagnetic compatibility performance, wireless performance, and electrical safety; and

(4) Labeling must include a detailed summary of the nonclinical and clinical testing pertinent to use of the device and the maximum number of daily device ingestions.

[78 FR 28734, May 16, 2013]

§ 880.6310 Medical device data system.

(a) *Identification*. (1) A medical device data system (MDDS) is a hardware device that is intended to provide one or more of the following uses, without controlling or altering the functions or parameters of any connected medical devices:

(i) The electronic transfer of medical device data;

(ii) The electronic storage of medical device data;

(iii) The electronic conversion of medical device data from one format to another format in accordance with a preset specification; or

(iv) The electronic display of medical device data.

(2) An MDDS may include electronic or electrical hardware such as a physical communications medium (including wireless hardware), modems, and interfaces. This identification does not include hardware devices intended to be used in connection with active patient monitoring. Hardware devices for active patient monitoring are classified under other regulations and are not included in this regulation.

(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 § 880.9.

[76 FR 8649, Feb. 15, 2011, as amended at 86 FR 20283, Apr. 19, 2021]

§ 880.6315 Remote Medication Management System.

(a) *Identification.* A remote medication management system is a device composed of clinical and communications software, a medication delivery unit, and medication packaging. The system is intended to store the patient's prescribed medications in a delivery unit, to permit a health care professional to remotely schedule the patient's prescribed medications, to notify the patient when the prescribed medications are due to be taken, to release the prescribed medications to a tray of the delivery unit accessible to the patient on the patient's command, and to record a history of the event for the health care professional. The system is intended for use as an aid to health care professionals in managing therapeutic regimens for patients in the home or clinic.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control is: The FDA guidance document entitled ''Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff; Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Remote Medication Management System.'' See § 880.1(e) for availability of this guidance document.

[72 FR 59177, Oct. 19, 2007]

§ 880.6320 AC-powered medical examination light.

(a) *Identification.* An AC-powered medical examination light is an AC-powered device intended for medical purposes that is used to illuminate body surfaces and cavities during a medical examination.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 61 FR 1123, Jan. 16, 1996; 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6350 Battery-powered medical examination light.

(a) *Identification.* A battery-powered medical examination light is a battery-powered device intended for medical purposes that is used to illuminate body surfaces and cavities during a medical examination.

(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 § 880.9. The device also is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6375 Patient lubricant.

(a) *Identification.* A patient lubricant is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to lubricate a body orifice to facilitate entry of a diagnostic or therapeutic device.

(b) *Classification.* Class I (general controls). Except when the device is a vaginal patient lubricant or an oral lubricant, it is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 46952, Sept. 10, 2001; 84 FR 71815, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 880.6430 Liquid medication dispenser.

(a) *Identification.* A Liquid medication dispenser is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to issue a measured amount of liquid medication.

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6450 Skin pressure protectors.

(a) *Identification.* A skin pressure protector is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to reduce pressure on the skin over a bony prominence to reduce the likelihood of the patient's developing decubitus ulcers (bedsores).

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6500 Medical ultraviolet air purifier.

(a) *Identification.* A medical ultraviolet air purifier is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to destroy bacteria in the air by exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

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

§ 880.6600 Ultraviolet (UV) radiation chamber disinfection device.

(a) *Identification.* An ultraviolet (UV) radiation chamber disinfection device is intended for the low-level surface disinfection of non-porous equipment surfaces by dose-controlled UV irradiation. This classification does not include self-contained open chamber UV radiation disinfection devices intended for whole room disinfection in a health care environment.

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

(1) Performance testing must demonstrate the following:

(i) The chamber's ability to control the UV radiation dose during operation.

(ii) The chamber's disinfection performance through microbial challenge testing.

(iii) Evidence that the equipment intended to be processed is UV compatible.

(iv) Validation of the cleaning and disinfection procedures.

(v) The ability of the device to continue to perform to all specification after cleaning and disinfection.

(vi) Whether the device generates ozone (if so, 21 CFR 801.415, Maximum acceptable level of ozone, applies).

(2) Appropriate software verification, validation, and hazard analysis must be performed.

(3) Appropriate analysis and/or testing must validate electrical safety, mechanical safety, and electromagnetic compatibility of the device in its intended use environment.

(4) The labeling must include:

(i) UV hazard warning labels.

(ii) Explanation of all displays and/or labeling on user interface.

(iii) Explanation of device safety interlocks.

(iv) Explanation of all disinfection cycle signals, cautions and warnings.

(v) Device operating procedures.

(vi) Identification of the expected UV lamp operational life and instructions for procedures on replacement of the UV lamp when needed.

(vii) Procedures to follow in case of UV lamp malfunction or failure.

(viii) Procedures for disposing of mercury-containing UV lamps, if applicable.

(ix) Identification of specific equipment that is compatible with the UV radiation dose generated by the device and that can safely undergo UV radiation low-level disinfection in the chamber device.

(x) Description of the required preparation of equipment for disinfection in the UV radiation chamber device.

(xi) Identification of the specific microbes used in successful performance testing of the device.

(xii) Validated instructions for cleaning and disinfection of the device.

[80 FR 72588, Nov. 20, 2015]

§ 880.6710 Medical ultraviolet water purifier.

(a) *Identification.* A medical ultraviolet water purifier is a device intended for medical purposes that is

used to destroy bacteria in water by exposure to ultraviolet radiation.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (performance standards). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in part 807, subpart E, of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 83 FR 25915, June 5, 2018]

§ 880.6730 Body waste receptacle.

(a) *Identification.* A body waste receptacle is a device intended for medical purposes that is not attached to the body and that is used to collect the body wastes of a bed patient.

(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 § 880.9. The device also is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[66 FR 38806, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6740 Vacuum-powered body fluid suction apparatus.

(a) *Identification.* A vacuum-powered body fluid suction apparatus is a device used to aspirate, remove, or sample body fluids. The device is powered by an external source of vacuum. This generic type of device includes vacuum regulators, vacuum collection bottles, suction catheters and tips, connecting flexible aspirating tubes, rigid suction tips, specimen traps, noninvasive tubing, and suction regulators (with gauge).

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 63 FR 59229, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 880.6760 Protective restraint.

(a) *Identification.* A protective restraint is a device, including but not limited to a wristlet, anklet, vest, mitt, straight jacket, body/limb holder, or other type of strap, that is intended for medical purposes and that limits the patient's movements to the extent necessary for treatment, examination, or protection of the patient or others.

(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 § 880.9.

[61 FR 8439, Mar. 4, 1996, as amended at 66 FR 46952, Sept. 10, 2001; 84 FR 71815, Dec. 30, 2019]

§ 880.6775 Powered patient transfer device.

(a) *Identification.* A powered patient transfer device is a device consisting of a wheeled stretcher and a powered mechanism that has a broad, flexible band stretched over long rollers that can advance itself under a patient and transfer the patient with minimal disturbance in a horizontal position to the stretcher.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 63 FR 59229, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 880.6785 Manual patient transfer device.

(a) *Identification.* A manual patient transfer device is a device consisting of a wheeled stretcher and a mechanism on which a patient can be placed so that the patient can be transferred with minimal disturbance in a horizontal position to the stretcher.

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38807, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6800 Washers for body waste receptacles.

(a) *Identification.* A washer for body waste receptacles is a device intended for medical purposes that is used to clean and sanitize a body waste receptacle, such as a bedpan. The device consists of a wall-mounted plumbing fixture with a door through which a body waste receptacle is inserted. When the door is closed the body waste receptacle is cleaned by hot water, steam, or germicide.

(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 § 880.9. The device also is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38807, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6820 Medical disposable scissors.

(a) *Identification.* Medical disposable scissors are disposable type general cutting devices intended for medical purposes. This generic type of device does not include surgical scissors.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38807, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6850 Sterilization wrap.

(a) *Identification.* A sterilization wrap (pack, sterilization wrapper, bag, or accessories, is a device intended to be used to enclose another medical device that is to be sterilized by a health care provider. It is intended to allow sterilization of the enclosed medical device and also to maintain sterility of the enclosed device until used.

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

§ 880.6860 Ethylene oxide gas sterilizer.

(a) *Identification.* An ethylene gas sterilizer is a nonportable device intended for use by a health care provider that uses ethylene oxide (ETO) to sterilize medical products.

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

§ 880.6870 Dry-heat sterilizer.

(a) *Identification.* A dry-heat sterilizer is a device that is intended for use by a health care provider to sterilize medical products by means of dry heat.

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

§ 880.6880 Steam sterilizer.

(a) *Identification.* A steam sterilizer (autoclave) is a device that is intended for use by a health care provider to sterilize medical products by means of pressurized steam.

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

§ 880.6885 Liquid chemical sterilants/high level disinfectants.

(a) *Identification.* A liquid chemical sterilant/high level disinfectant is a germicide that is intended for use as the terminal step in processing critical and semicritical medical devices prior to patient use. Critical devices make contact with normally sterile tissue or body spaces during use. Semicritical devices make contact during use with mucous membranes or nonintact skin.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). Guidance on the Content and Format of Premarket Notification (510(k)) Submissions for Liquid Chemical Sterilants/High Level Disinfectants, and user information and training.

[65 FR 36325, June 8, 2000]

§ 880.6887 Spore test strip.

(a) *Identification.* The spore test strip consists of a carrier or strip with a known number of spores, at least 5 $\log_{10}$ per strip, of known resistance to a particular liquid chemical sterilant in a liquid chemical sterilant processing system. A ''no growth'' result from the spore test strip after the specified predetermined incubation period indicates

that the liquid chemical sterilization process achieved the conditions necessary to kill the specified minimum number of viable spores on the test strip which is 5 $\log_{10}$ spores/strip; it does not confirm the expected full performance of the liquid chemical sterilant processing cycle because full performance is a 6 $\log_{10}$ spore kill in a full liquid chemical sterilization cycle.

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

(1) *Spore strip characterization.* (i) Population of viable spores on strip shall be a minimum of 5 $\log_{10}$ after physical wash off of spores from the strip by exposure to liquid chemical sterilant in the liquid chemical sterilant processing system, which should be validated over the claimed shelf life.

(ii) The resistance characteristics of the viable spores on the strip should be defined and be validated over the claimed shelf life.

(iii) The spore strip description should address the carrier material, how the spores are placed on the carrier, and whether there is any feature that minimizes spore wash off. Bacteriostasis of the spore strip materials should be evaluated.

(iv) Incubation time for viable spores on the strip should be validated under the specified incubation conditions over the claimed shelf life.

(2) *Simulated Use Testing.* Simulated use testing should demonstrate performance of spore test strip in liquid chemical sterilant/high level disinfectant under worst case in use conditions over the claimed shelf life.

(3) *Labeling.* Labeling should specify appropriate instructions, warnings, cautions, limitations, and information relating to viable spore population, resistance characteristics, and interpretation of a ''no growth'' result.

[87 FR 8194, Feb. 14, 2022]

§ 880.6890 General purpose disinfectants.

(a) *Identification.* A general purpose disinfectant is a germicide intended to process noncritical medical devices and equipment surfaces. A general purpose disinfectant can be used to preclean or decontaminate critical or semicritical medical devices prior to terminal sterilization or high level disinfection. Noncritical medical devices make only topical contact with intact skin.

(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 § 880.9.

[65 FR 36326, June 8, 2000]

§ 880.6900 Hand-carried stretcher.

(a) *Identification.* A hand-carried stretcher is a device consisting of a lightweight frame, or of two poles with a cloth or metal platform, on which a patient can be carried.

(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 § 880.9. The device is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 63011, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38807, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6910 Wheeled stretcher.

(a) *Identification.* A wheeled stretcher is a device consisting of a platform mounted on a wheeled frame that is designed to transport patients in a horizontal position. The device may have side rails, supports for fluid infusion equipment, and patient securement straps. The frame may be fixed or collapsible for use in an ambulance.

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 63 FR 59229, Nov. 3, 1998]

§ 880.6920 Syringe needle introducer.

(a) *Identification.* A syringe needle introducer is a device that uses a spring-loaded mechanism to drive a hypodermic needle into a patient to a predetermined depth below the skin surface.

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

§ 880.6960 Irrigating syringe.

(a) *Identification.* An irrigating syringe is a device intended for medical purposes that consists of a bulb or a piston syringe with an integral or a detachable tube. The device is used to irrigate, withdraw fluid from, or instill fluid into, a body cavity or wound.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38807, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6970 Liquid crystal vein locator.

(a) *Identification.* A liquid crystal vein locator is a device used to indicate the location of a vein by revealing variations in the surface temperature of the skin by displaying the color changes of heat sensitive liquid crystals (cholesteric esters).

(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 § 880.9.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 54 FR 25050, June 12, 1989; 66 FR 38807, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6980 Vein stabilizer.

(a) *Identification.* A vein stabilizer is a device consisting of a flat piece of plastic with two noninvasive prongs. The device is placed on the skin so that the prongs are on either side of a vein and hold it stable while a hypodermic needle is inserted into the vein.

(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 § 880.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is also exempt from the current good manufacturing practice requirements of the quality system regulation in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[45 FR 69682, Oct. 21, 1980, as amended at 66 FR 38807, July 25, 2001]

§ 880.6990 Infusion stand.

(a) *Identification.* The infusion stand is a stationary or movable stand intended to hold infusion liquids, infusion accessories, and other medical devices.

(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 § 880.9.

[63 FR 59718, Nov. 5, 1998]

§ 880.6991 Medical washer.

(a) *Identification.* A medical washer is a device that is intended for general medical purposes to clean and dry surgical instruments, anesthesia equipment, hollowware, and other medical devices.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is the FDA guidance document entitled ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Medical Washers and Medical Washer-Disinfectors.'' The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to § 880.9.

[67 FR 69121, Nov. 15, 2002]

§ 880.6992 Medical washer-disinfector.

(a) *Identification.* A medical washer-disinfector is a device that is intended for general medical purposes to clean, decontaminate, disinfect, and dry surgical instruments, anesthesia equipment, hollowware, and other medical devices.

(b) *Classification.* Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is the FDA guidance document entitled ''Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Medical Washers and Medical Washer-Disinfectors.''

(1) Medical washer-disinfectors that are intended to clean, high level disinfect, and dry surgical instruments, anesthesia equipment, hollowware, and other medical devices.

(2) Medical washer-disinfectors that are intended to clean, low or intermediate level disinfect, and dry surgical instruments, anesthesia equipment, hollowware, and other medical devices are exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to §880.9.

[67 FR 69121, Nov. 15, 2002]

PART 882—NEUROLOGICAL DEVICES

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
882.1 Scope.
882.3 Effective dates of requirement for premarket approval.
882.9 Limitations of exemptions from section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act).

Subpart B—Neurological Diagnostic Devices

882.1020 Rigidity analyzer.
882.1030 Ataxiagraph.
882.1200 Two-point discriminator.
882.1240 Echoencephalograph.
882.1275 Electroconductive media.
882.1310 Cortical electrode.
882.1320 Cutaneous electrode.
882.1330 Depth electrode.
882.1340 Nasopharyngeal electrode.
882.1350 Needle electrode.
882.1400 Electroencephalograph.
882.1410 Electroencephalograph electrode/lead tester.
882.1420 Electroencephalogram (EEG) signal spectrum analyzer.
882.1430 Electroencephalograph test signal generator.
882.1440 Neuropsychiatric interpretive electroencephalograph assessment aid.
882.1450 Brain injury adjunctive interpretive electroencephalograph assessment aid.
882.1455 Traumatic brain injury eye movement assessment aid.
882.1460 Nystagmograph.
882.1470 Computerized cognitive assessment aid.
882.1471 Computerized cognitive assessment aid for concussion.
882.1480 Neurological endoscope.
882.1491 Pediatric Autism Spectrum Disorder diagnosis aid.
882.1500 Esthesiometer.
882.1525 Tuning fork.
882.1540 Galvanic skin response measurement device.
882.1550 Nerve conduction velocity measurement device.
882.1560 Skin potential measurement device.
882.1561 Evoked photon image capture device.
882.1570 Powered direct-contact temperature measurement device.
882.1580 Non-electroencephalogram (EEG) physiological signal based seizure monitoring system.
882.1610 Alpha monitor.
882.1620 Intracranial pressure monitoring device.
882.1630 Cranial motion measurement device.
882.1700 Percussor.
882.1750 Pinwheel.
882.1790 Ocular plethysmograph.
882.1825 Rheoencephalograph.
882.1835 Physiological signal amplifier.
882.1845 Physiological signal conditioner.
882.1855 Electroencephalogram (EEG) telemetry system.
882.1870 Evoked response electrical stimulator.
882.1880 Evoked response mechanical stimulator.
882.1890 Evoked response photic stimulator.
882.1900 Evoked response auditory stimulator.
882.1925 Ultrasonic scanner calibration test block.
882.1935 Near Infrared (NIR) Brain Hematoma Detector.
882.1950 Tremor transducer.

Subparts C–D [Reserved]

Subpart E—Neurological Surgical Devices

882.4030 Skull plate anvil.
882.4060 Ventricular cannula.
882.4100 Ventricular catheter.
882.4125 Neurosurgical chair.
882.4150 Scalp clip.
882.4175 Aneurysm clip applier.
882.4190 Clip forming/cutting instrument.
882.4200 Clip removal instrument.
882.4215 Clip rack.
882.4250 Cryogenic surgical device.
882.4275 Dowel cutting instrument.
882.4300 Manual cranial drills, burrs, trephines, and their accessories.
882.4305 Powered compound cranial drills, burrs, trephines, and their accessories.
882.4310 Powered simple cranial drills, burrs, trephines, and their accessories.
882.4325 Cranial drill handpiece (brace).
882.4360 Electric cranial drill motor.
882.4370 Pneumatic cranial drill motor.
882.4400 Radiofrequency lesion generator.
882.4440 Neurosurgical headrests.