# No.DCG (I/Misc./2017 (68) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation Directorate General of Health Services Office of Drugs Controller General India FDA Bhawan, Kotla Road, New Delhi

Dated: 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2017.

#### **Notice**

The Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 is an Act to regulate import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics. It extends to the whole of India. Further, the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been put in place which are updated from time to time for uniform implementation of the statutory requirements.

The devices intended for internal or external use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease or disorder in human beings or animals, as may be specified from time to time by the Central Govt. by notification in official Gazette, after consultation with the Board, fall under the definition of drug. The list of devices notified so far are appended below:

#### S.No. **N**AME OF THE DEVICE Disposable Hypodermic Syringes 1. 2. Disposable Hypodermic Needles Disposable Perfusion Sets 3. 4. In vitro Diagnostic Devices for HIV, HbsAg and HCV 5. Cardiac Stents 6. **Drug Eluting Stents** 7. Catheters 8. Intra Ocular Lenses 9. I.V. Cannulae 10. **Bone Cements** 11. **Heart Valves** 12. Scalp Vein Set Orthopedic Implants 13. **Internal Prosthetic Replacements** 14. 15. Ablation Device

<u>The Medical Devices Rules, 2017\*</u> have been notified and would come into force with effect from 1<sup>st</sup>day of January, 2018. Criteriafor Classification of medical

devices including in vitro diagnostics have been specified in Rule 4, Chapter II of the rules which deals with regulation of Medical Devices in Indian context and in line with International Classification. A draft list of Medical Devices and in vitro diagnostics along with their risk based classification is annexed.

It is expected that the importers, manufacturers, distributors and supply chain personnel shall voluntarily adhere with the safety, performance and quality aspects as stated in the said medical devices Rule, 2017 for creating proper eco-system for its effective regulation.

In order to facilitate the process a special cell has also been created consisting of concerned JDC (I), DDC (I) and ADC (I) to address the issues, if any.

(Dr. GN. Singh)
Drugs Controller General (India)

To

- 1. All State/UT Drugs Controllers
- 2. All Medical Devices and Diagnostics Associations

#### Copy to:

- (i) PPS to Secretary (H&FW)/DGHS/AS & DG (CGHS)/JS (R)
- (ii) CDSCO website

## DRAFT LIST OF MEDICAL DEVICES AND IN VITRO DIAGNOSTICS ALONG WITH THEIR RISK CLASS

### A - LIST OF MEDICAL DEVICES ALONG WITH THEIR RISK CLASS

| S.N. | Device Name                             | Risk<br>Class | Intended Use  |
|------|---|---------------|---|
| 1.   | Vein Ablation Device                    | Class C       | It is a non-thermal, minimally-invasive choice for treating the source of varicose veins, providing patients with immediate recovery and a return to normal daily routines  |
| 2.   | Thermal Ablation Device                 | Class C       | Destruction of tissue by application of heat.  Ablation of the endometrium as a treatment for menorrhagia is performed by placing a balloon filled with hot water in the uterine cavity.  |
| 3.   | Radiofrequency<br>Ablation Device       | Class D       | A medical procedure in which part of the electrical conduction system of the heart, tumour or other dysfunctional tissue is ablated using the heat generated from high frequency alternating current  |
| 4.   | Percutaneous Conduction Tissue Ablation | Class D       | Clinical applications using hollow needles (cryoprobes) through which cooled, thermally conductive, fluids are circulated.  |
| 5.   | Suction Ablation<br>Catheter System     | Class D       | Intended for use in inactivating portions of the heart's conduction system to prevent abnormal heartbeat rates, comprises a tubular body having an open, distal end and a proximal aperture for applying suction through the catheter and through the distal end. |
| 6.   | Fiberoptic Oximeter<br>Catheter         | Class D       | Intended for monitoring the balance between oxygen delivery and consumption at the bedside  |
| 7.   | Injector Type actuator syringe          | Class C       | A syringe actuator for an injector is an electrical device that controls the timing of an injection by an angiographic or indicator injector and synchronizes the injection with the electrocardiograph signal.   |
| 8.   | A-V Shunt or Fistula<br>Adapter         | Class B       | A blood access device and accessories is a device intended to provide access to a patient's blood for haemodialysis or other chronic uses.  |

| 9.  | Enternal infusion Pump                                      | Class B | The device designed to provide nutrition to patients who are unable to ingest food, either because of recent surgery or because of the inability of various digestive organs to function properly                  |
|-----|---|---------|--|
| 10. | Transcervical(Aminosco<br>pe) Endoscope and<br>accessories  | Class B | It is a device designed to permit direct viewing of the foetus and amniotic sac by means of an open tube introduced into the uterus through the cervix.  |
| 11. | Forceps, endoscopic   | Class B | Grasping Forceps device is intended to be used to grasp tissue, retrieve foreign bodies, and remove tissue from within the gastrointestinal tract.   |
| 12. | Transabdominal<br>(Fetoscope) Aminoscope<br>and Accessories | Class C | It is a device designed to permit direct visual examination of the foetus by a telescopic system via abdominal entry. The device is used to ascertain foetal abnormalities   |
| 13. | Anastomosis Device for<br>Microvascular Surgery             | Class C | Suitable in microvascular surgery for repairing severed blood vessels and inserting vein grafts.   |
| 14. | Anastomosis Device for<br>Gastroenterology<br>Urology Use   | Class C | It is a surgical procedure to establish communication between two formerly distant portions of the intestine   |
| 15. | Anastomotic<br>Microvascular Device                         | Class B | It uses in the anastomosis of veins and arteries normally encountered in microsurgical procedures  |
| 16. | Anaesthetic Conduction<br>Kit                               | Class C | An anaesthesia conduction kit is a device used to administer to a patient conduction, regional, or local anaesthesia. The device may contain syringes, needles, and drugs.   |
| 17. | Angiographic Guide<br>Wire and Accessories                  | Class B | It delivers radio opaque media and therapeutic agents to selected sites in the vascular system.  It is also used to lead a guide wire or a catheter into the target site.  |
| 18. | Cardiac Catherization<br>Kit                                | Class D | Cardiac catheterization is a general term for a group of procedures that are performed using this method, such as coronary angiography and left ventricle angiography  |
| 19. | Vessel Dialator for percutaneous Catheterization            | Class B | A vessel dilator for percutaneous catheterization is a device which is placed over the guide wire to enlarge the opening in the vessel, and which is then removed before sliding the catheter over the guide wire. |
| 20. | Angioscope  | Class B | Used to visually examine the interior of a blood vessel.   |

| 21. | Aspiration Needle and Syringe               | Class B | Used for either laparoscopic aspiration or injection   |
|-----|---|---------|--|
| 22. | Ophthalmic Laser and Accessories            | Class C | An ophthalmic laser is an AC-powered device intended to coagulate or cut tissue of the eye, orbit, or surrounding skin by a laser beam   |
| 23. | Tracheobronchial<br>Suction Catheter        | Class B | Clearing the airways of mucus, pus, or aspirate d materials to improve oxygenation and ventila tion.   |
| 24. | Cervical Drain                              | Class B | The device is used to avoid postoperative wound and respiratory complications such as excessive edema, hematoma, infection, reintubation, delayed extubation, or respiratory distress    |
| 25. | Rectal Balloon                              | Class B | Reducing the intrafraction motion and improving the sparing of rectal wall by reducing the rectal volume in the high-dose region, resulting in significant reduction in rectal toxicity. |
| 26. | Balloon for<br>Cerebrovascular<br>Occlusion | Class D | Balloon used to treat Blockage or closing of<br>Cerebrovascular vessels/carotid arteries   |
| 27. | Intra-Aortic System Balloon and Control     | Class D | It is a mechanical device that increases myocardial oxygen perfusion while at the same time increasing cardiac output  |
| 28. | Biliary Stone Retrieval<br>Basket           | Class B | Intend to extract stones in an antegrade fashion through an ampullary orifice previously treated by endoscopic sphincterotomy or less commonly with balloon dilation                     |
| 29. | Contact Lens Bifola and Daily               | Class B | Worn to correct vision, or for cosmetic or therapeutic reasons   |
| 30. | Blood Administration kits                   | Class B | It is used to administer blood from a container to a patient's vascular system through a needle or catheter inserted into a vein   |
| 31. | Biopsy Kit                                  | Class B | Involving sampling of cells or tissues for examination.  |
| 32. | Bolster Suture                              | Class A | Non-latex plastic bolsters are used to hinder pressure of any temporary suture against the body during surgery.  |
| 33. | Embolic Particles<br>System                 | Class C | Embolization particles are small and irregular flakes of polyvinyl alcohol, which are used for permanent occlusion within a blood vessel.  |

| 34. | Tracheostomy Tube/Tracheal Tube                      | Class B | A breathing tube inserted into a tracheotomyused to obtain a closed circuit for ventilation  |
|-----|--|---------|--|
| 35. | Irrigating Syringes                                  | Class B | cleaning debris away from the area the dentist is working on   |
| 36. | Intravenous Cannula                                  | Class B | The IV Cannula is a passive device to provide for the infusion of fluids, drugs, and/or blood components, or to facilitate the placement of Vascular Access devices.                           |
| 37. | Cyclodialysis eye<br>Cannula                         | Class A | It is useful in the treatment of glaucoma where it creates a channel between the anterior chamber of the eye and the subarachnoidal space  |
| 38. | Vial Adapter   | Class B | It is indicated to allow multiple needleless access to injection medication vials for transfer or withdrawal of fluids from the vial.  |
| 39. | Suprapubic, non-<br>disposable Cannula and<br>Trocar | Class B | an emergency measure for the relief of acute urinary retention or condition which require temporary and permanent drainage of bladder.   |
| 40. | Aortic Cannula                                       | Class B | The Aortic Cannula is a passive device to provide for the infusion of fluids, drugs, and/or blood components or to provide access to the Aorta.  |
| 41. | Arterial Cannula                                     | Class B | Inserted into an artery, commonly the radial artery, and is used during major operations and in critical care areas to measure beat-to-beat blood pressure and to draw repeated blood samples. |
| 42. | Coronary Artery<br>Cannula                           | Class B | Cannulation technique for left-sided coronary artery surgery.  |
| 43. | Arthroscopy Drainage<br>Cannula                      | Class B | It is designed to provide maximized outflow, without interruption, during arthroscopic procedures (surgical procedure on a joint )   |
| 44. | Lacrimal Cannula                                     | Class B | Used for probing and irrigating the lachrymal passages.  |
| 45. | Hemodialysis Cannula                                 | Class B | Allowing the arterial blood to flow to the dialyzer and the dialyzed blood to return from the dialyzer to the circulation through the cannula in the vein.                                     |
| 46. | Cannula Injection                                    | Class B | It is a small tube with an edge that is not sharp<br>and an extrusion port or pore near the tip which<br>is designed for a traumatic sub dermal<br>injections of fluids or gels                |

| 47. | Uterine Insufflation<br>Cannula                                | Class B | An Injection of radiopaque medium is given to visualize the interior of the uterus and fallopian tubes and air is used for insufflations of fallopian tubes with carbon di oxide to test their patency.        |
|-----|--|---------|--|
| 48. | Continuous Positive<br>Airway Pressure Nasal<br>Oxygen Cannula | Class B | It is a form of positive airway pressure ventilator, which applies mild air pressure on a continuous basis to keep the airways continuously open in a person who is able to breathe spontaneously on their own |
| 49. | Nasal Oxygen Cannula   | Class B | Is a device used to deliver supplemental oxygen or increased airflow to a patient or person in need of respiratory help.   |
| 50. | General & Plastic<br>Surgery Cannula                           | Class B | Used for general surgery and cosmetic surgery  |
| 51. | Vena Cava Cannula  | Class B | Inserted into Vena Cava, taking deoxygenated blood to heart.   |
| 52. | Venous Cannula   | Class B | It is intended for use as a single cannula for both venous drainage and reinfusion of blood via an internal jugular vein during extracorporeal life support procedures.  |
| 53. | Ventricular Cannula  | Class B | For use in neurosurgical procedures. It is specially designed to penetrate delicate brain tissue and give continued access to brain's ventricular system.  |
| 54. | Bronchial Cannulae   | Class B | A cannula used for holding the suction tube during the aspiration of bronchial secretions through a specific diameter bronchoscope   |
| 55. | Endoscopic/<br>Laparoscopic Surgical<br>Instrument             | Class B | An electrosurgical cutting and coagulation device and accessories is a device intended to remove tissue and control bleeding by use of high-frequency electrical current.                                      |
| 56. | Intrafallopian System<br>Cannula                               | Class B | Cannula inserted inside Fallopian tube.  |
| 57. | A-V Shunt Cannula  | Class C | It is inserted into one of the client's blood vessels to facilitator repeated hemodialysis.  |
| 58. | Cannulact or Lymph<br>Duct                                     | Class B | A lymph duct is a great lymphatic vessel that empties lymph into one of the subclavian veins   |
| 59. | Nasopharyngeal<br>Catheter/Nasopharyngea                       | Class A | A catheter (for adults) passed through the nares and advanced to the depth of the nasopharynx to remove air choke or obstruction.  AResuscitator.  |

| 60. | Esophageal obturator                                       | Class B | Inserted through a patient's mouth to aid ventilation of the patient during emergency resuscitation by occluding (blocking) the esophagus, thereby permitting positive pressure ventilation through the trachea.  |
|-----|--|---------|---|
| 61. | Oropharyngeal  | Class B | The device inserted into a patient's pharynx through the mouth to provide a patent airway.  |
| 62. | Cricothyrotomy Kit   | Class B | Indicated to provide emergency airway access when conventional ventilation by intubation or face mask cannot be performed   |
| 63. | Incontinence Urosheath<br>Device                           | Class A | A urine collector and accessories is a device intended to collect urine. The device and accessories consist of tubing, a suitable receptacle, connectors, mechanical supports, and may include a means to prevent the backflow of urine or ascent of infection. |
| 64. | Balloon Catheter for<br>Retinal Reattachment               | Class B | An instrument for reattachment of a detached retina to the inner wall of the eyeball. It can be inserted into the interior of the eyeball.  |
| 65. | Gastric, Colonic, etc.) Irrigation and Aspiration Catheter | Class B | Used for instilling fluids into, withdrawing fluids from, splinting, or suppressing bleeding of the alimentary tract.   |
| 66. | Suction Tip and Catheter                                   | Class B | Suction Catheters feature a whistle tip and a thumb control port for precise and accurate suctioning.   |
| 67. | Angiographic Catheter                                      | Class B | Designed to provide a pathway for delivering contrast media to selected sites in the device vascular system including the carotid arteries.   |
| 68. | Arterial Catheter  | Class B | Intended to be used in conjunction with steerable guidewires in order to access discrete regions of the coronary and peripheral arterial vasculature, to facilitate placement and exchange of guidewires and other interventional devices.                      |
| 69. | Balloon Type Catheter                                      | Class B | "Soft" catheter with an inflatable "balloon" at its tip which is used during a catheterization procedure to enlarge a narrow opening or passage within the body.  |
| 70. | Balloon Dialation<br>Vessel Catheter                       | Class B | Intended for use in Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty of the renal, tibial, popliteal, femoral and peroneal arteries. These catheters are not for use in coronary arteries.   |
| 71. | Bartholin Gland<br>Catheter                                | Class B | Catheter is used for the treatmenti of abscesses and cysts of the Hartholin gland.  |

| 72. | Bronchography Catheter                         | Class B | Intended to deliver therapeutic and diagnostic agents that are indicated or labeled for airway, tracheal or bronchial delivery into selected and subselected regions of the airway tree                     |
|-----|--|---------|---|
| 73. | Cholangiography<br>Catheter                    | Class B | Diagnostic evaluation of the bile ducts during laparoscopic cholecystectomy procedures  |
| 74. | Anesthetic Conduction<br>Catheter              | Class B | An anesthesia conduction catheter is a flexible tubular device used to inject local anesthetics into a patient and to provide continuous regional anesthesia  |
| 75. | Anesthesia conduction filter                   | Class C | A microporous filter used while administering to a patient injections of local anesthetics to minimize particulate (foreign material) contamination of the injected fluid                                   |
| 76. | Anesthesia conduction kit                      | Class C | Intended for use in the administration of anesthetic agents into the epidural space.  |
| 77. | Continuous Flush<br>Catheter                   | Class B | Intended for the controlled and selective infusion of physician-specified fluids, including thrombolytics, into the peripheral vasculature.   |
| 78. | Continous Irrigation Catheter                  | Class B | Intended to be used to introduce fluids into body cavities other than blood vessels, drain fluids from body cavities, or evaluate certain physiologic conditions.   |
| 79. | Coude Catheters                                | Class B | It is a urinary catheter, It may be used to inject liquids used for treatment or diagnosis of bladder conditions.   |
| 80. | Depezzer Catheter                              | Class B | A tubular, flexible instrument, passed through body channels for withdrawal of fluids from a body cavity.   |
| 81. | Double lumen Female<br>Urethrographic Catheter | Class B | Intended for vascular access infusion and withdrawal of blood, blood products, and fluids, plasma pheresis, hyperalimentation, central venous blood sampling and continuous and intermittent drag infusion. |
| 82. | Epidural Catheter                              | Class B | Epidural catheter is a very thin, flexible tube that is implanted into spine  |
| 83. | Esophageal Balloon<br>Catheter                 | Class B | intended for use in adult and adolescent populations to endoscopically dilate strictures of the esophagus.  |
| 84. | Eustachian Catheter                            | Class B | It is used to test Eustachian tube patency  |

| 85. | Guiding Catheter                              | Class B | The guide catheter provides support for device advancement.  |
|-----|---|---------|--|
| 86. | Haemodialysis Catheter                        | Class B | A catheter used for exchanging blood to and from the haemodialysis machine from the patient.   |
| 87. | Intramuscular Pressure<br>Monitoring Catheter | Class B | A modified fibre optic transducer-<br>tipped catheter system for measuring<br>intramuscular pressures during exercise was<br>determined.                                   |
| 88. | Introducer Sheath                             | Class C | Intended to provide easier access to the femoral, popliteal and infrapopliteal arteries.   |
| 89. | Intravenous Catheter                          | Class B | A catheter that is inserted into a vein for supply ing medications or nutrients directly into the bl oodstream or for diagnostic purposes such as st udying blood pressure |
| 90. | Jejunostomy Catheter                          | Class B | Used for intraoperative feeding jejunostomy  |
| 91. | Multiple Lumen<br>Catheter                    | Class B | Intended for monitoring central venous pressure (CVP), sampling blood, and simultaneous administration of multiple IV solutions or drugs.                                  |
| 92. | Nasal Oxygen Catheter                         | Class B | It is a device used to deliver supplemental oxygen or increased airflow to a patient or person in need of respiratory help.  |
| 93. | Nephrostomy Catheter                          | Class B | A nephrostomy is a tube that's used to drain urine from a kidney into a bag outside the body.  |
| 94. | Peritoneal Dialysis<br>Catheter               | Class B | That allows dialysis fluid to enter the abdominal cavity, dwell inside for a while, and then drain back out again  |
| 95. | Radiographic (Non<br>Vascular) Catheter       | Class B | Interventional radiologists obtain images using needles and narrow tubes called catheters, rather than by making large incisions into the body as in traditional surgery.  |
| 96. | Rectal Catheter                               | Class B | It is inserted into the rectum in order to relieve flatulence which has been chronic and which has not been alleviated by other methods.                                   |
| 97. | Retention Type Catheter                       | Class B | This type of catheter is placed into the bladder and secured there for a period of time.   |
| 98. | Retention Type Balloon<br>Catheter            | Class B | It has a balloon at the distal end, which is inflated with sterile water or saline to prevent the catheter from slipping out of the bladder                                |

| 99.  | Salpngography Catheter                                | Class B | Used for injection of contrast medium into the fallopian tube(s) for selective salpingography.  |
|------|---|---------|---|
| 100. | Single Needle<br>Hemodialysis<br>Catheter/Blood lines | Class B | The single-needle dialysis, in which case only one cannula or a single-lumen catheter is used to access the blood   |
| 101. | Straight Catheter                                     | Class B | It is used in patients with neurogenic bladder or<br>spinal cord injury, lessens the risk of urinary<br>tract infection   |
| 102. | Subclavian Catheter                                   | Class B | Catheters can be placed in veins in the neck (internal jugular vein), chest (subclavian vein or auxiliary vein),  |
| 103. | Suprapubic Catheter                                   | Class B | A suprapubic catheter is a thin, sterile tube used to drain urine from bladder.   |
| 104. | Umblical Artery<br>Catheter                           | Class B | Umbilical artery catheterization provides direct access to the arterial blood supply and allows accurate measurement of arterial blood pressure, a source of arterial blood sampling, and intravascular access for fluids and medications |
| 105. | Umbilical occlusion device                            | Class A | These devices may be a clip, tie, tape, or other article used to close the blood vessels in the umbilical cord of a newborn infant.   |
| 106. | Upper Urinary Tract<br>Catheter                       | Class B | The catheter to the bladder and subsequently to the upper urinary tract   |
| 107. | Urethral Catheter/Nelaton Catheter/ Foley Catheter    | Class B | A long, small gauge catheter designed for insertion directly into a ureter, either through the ure thra andbladder or posteriorly via the kidney.   |
| 108. | Urethrographic Male<br>Catheter                       | Class B | A catheter used to pass into a man's bladder.   |
| 109. | Chorionic Villus<br>Sampling Catheter                 | Class B | An ultrasound guides a thin catheter through<br>the cervix to your placenta. The chorionic villi<br>cells are gently suctioned into the catheter.   |
| 110. | Percutaneous Retrieval<br>Device                      | Class B | Embolization of the occlusion device after percutaneous closure of atrial septal defect (ASD) is a potential disastrous complication.   |
| 111. | Sclerotherapy Needle/<br>Catheter                     | Class B | Sclerotherapy Needles are designed to provide access for injection therapy applications and may also be used for polypectomy and endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR)   |

| 112. | Water Jet Renal Catheter                                      | Class B | A device used to dislodge stones from renal calyces (recesses of the pelvis of the kidney) by means of a pressurized stream of water through a conduit.  |
|------|---|---------|--|
| 113. | Hemodialysis Catheter (Long Term )                            | Class C | A dialysis catheter is a catheter used for exchanging blood to and from the hemodialysis machine from the patient. The dialysis catheter contains two lumens: Venous. Arterial                         |
| 114. | Percuataneous Intravascular Long Term Catheter                | Class C | 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; |
| 115. | Percutaneous Long Term Intraspinal Catheter                   | Class C | To conduct a preimplantintra spinal infusion screening trial procedure prior to implanting a pump  |
| 116. | Implanted Subcutaneous<br>Intravascular Port &<br>Catheter    | Class C | The device allows for repeated access to the vascular system for the infusion of fluids and medications and the sampling of blood  |
| 117. | Subcutaneous<br>Intraspinal Port &<br>Catheter                | Class C | Catheters used for both epidural Intrathecal infusion include short-term externalized catheters and long-term catheters that are tunnelled in the subcutaneous tissue                                  |
| 118. | Peripheral, Transluminal<br>Angioplasty Catheter              | Class D | A catheter for treating peripheral vascular diseases   |
| 119. | Cardiac Thermodilution<br>Catheter                            | Class D | A catheter used in thermodilution for introducti<br>on of the cold liquid indicator into thecardiovas<br>cular system.   |
| 120. | Cardiovascular Catheter                                       | Class D | A thin, hollow tube called a catheter is inserted into a large blood vessel that leads to heart.   |
| 121. | Cerebrospinal Catheter  | Class D | For treatment or prevention of cranial/spinal cerebrospinal fluid fistula.   |
| 122. | Atherectomy Coronary<br>Catheter                              | Class D | A catheter containing a rotating cutter and a collecting chamber for debris, used for atherectomy and endarterectomy.  |
| 123. | Electrode Recording<br>Probe, Electrode<br>Recording Catheter | Class D | A cardiac catheter containing one or more electrodes; it may be used to pace the heart or to deliver high energy shocks.   |
| 124. | Embolectomy Catheter  | Class D | indicated for the removal of fresh, soft emboli<br>and<br>thrombi from vessels in the arterial system  |

| 125. | Flow Directed Catheter  | Class D | Used for venous sampling and pressure monitoring.  |
|------|---|---------|--|
| 126. | Ultrasonic maging<br>Catheter                                   | Class D | intended for ultrasound examination of peripheral pathology only   |
| 127. | Intraaortic Balloon<br>Catheter                                 | Class D | It is indicated for use in patients undergoing cardiopulmonary bypass.   |
| 128. | Intracardiac Mapping,<br>High Density Array<br>Catheter         | Class D | A high density array catheter once used in the right atrium to map and diagnosis complexarrhythmias and assess the effectivene ss of ablation treatment.                       |
| 129. | Intravascular Occluding<br>Catheter                             | Class D | It is a catheter with an inflatable or detachable balloon tip that is used to block a blood vessel to treat malformations, e.g., aneurysms of intracranial blood vessels       |
| 130. | Intravascular Diagnostic<br>Catheter                            | Class D | Used to record intracardiac pressures, to sample blood, and to introduce substances into the heart and vessels.  |
| 131. | Occlusion Catheter  | Class D | Insertion of a device or develop at any time during the course of intravenous (IV) therapy.  |
| 132. | Percutaneous Catheter   | Class D | A needle catheter getting access to a blood vessel, followed by the introduction of a wire through the lumen (pathway) of the needle.  |
| 133. | Perfusion Catheter  | Class D | Perfusion catheter allowing localised perfusion of drugs not only into the vessel lumen, but also directly into the vessel wall at low pressure, during coronary intervention. |
| 134. | Pericardium Drainage<br>Catheter                                | Class D | Catheter drainage of the pericardium   |
| 135. | Atherectomy Peripheral<br>Catheter                              | Class D | Intended for use in atherectomy of the peripheral vasculature.   |
| 136. | Septostomy Catheter   | Class D | Used to enlarge interatrial openings   |
| 137. | Thrombectomy Catheter   | Class D | Thrombectomy catheter is specifically designed to treat deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in large-diameter upper and lower peripheral veins.   |
| 138. | Transluminal, Coronary<br>Angioplasty,<br>Percutaneous Catheter | Class D | The catheter is placed in the opening or ostium of one the coronary arteries   |

| 139. | Ventrricular Catheter  | Class C | It is used to monitor pressure in patients with brain injuries, intracranial bleeds or other brain abnormalities that lead to increased fluid build up.   |
|------|--|---------|---|
| 140. | Balloon Repair Kit<br>Catheter   | Class C | A device used to repair or replace the balloo of a balloon catheter. The kit contains the materials, such as glue and balloons, necessar to affect the repair or replacement.   |
| 141. | Pacemaker Lead<br>(Catheter)   | Class D | A catheter that is inserted near your collarbor or through your leg (groin) artery.   |
| 142. | Micro-catheter   | Class C | It is intended to access the peripheral and neurovasculature for the controlled selective infusion of physician-specified therapeutic agents such as embolization materials and diagnostic materials such as contrast media                                 |
| 143. | Imaging Catheter   | Class C | Intended for use with the various medical imaging consoles.   |
| 144. | Central Nervous System Shunt including Neurological catheters and other Components | Class D | It is a device or combination of devices used to divert fluid from the brain or other part of the central nervous system to an internal deliver site or an external receptacle for the purpose of relieving elevated intracranial pressure or fluit volume. |
| 145. | Angiographic Injector and Syringe  | Class B | It is a device used to inject contrast material into the heart, great vessels, and coronar arteries to study the heart and vessels by x-raphotography.  |
| 146. | Auto transfusion<br>Appartus   | Class B | It is a device used to collect and reinfuse the blood lost by a patient due to surgery or traum   |
| 147. | Colonoscope (Gastro-Urology)   | Class B | The endoscopic examination of the large bower and the distal part of the small bowel with CCD camera or a fibre optic camera on flexible tube passed through the anus.  |
| 148. | Disposable Hypodermic<br>Syringes  | Class B | Intend to inject fluids into or withdraw fluid from the body.   |
| 149. | Transfusion or Perfusion sets for single use                                       | Class B | Transfusion Set is used to administed blood/drugs to a patient's vascular system through a needle or catheter inserted into vein.   |
| 150. | Custom Perfusion<br>System   | Class C | Indicated for use in the extra corporeal circu during cardio pulmonary bypass surger procedure.   |

| 151. | Sealant, pit and Fissure                                  | Class C | Sealant is a protective plastic coating, which is applied to the biting surfaces of the back teeth.   |
|------|---|---------|---|
| 152. | Contraceptive Occlusion<br>Tubal Device                   | Class C | A contraceptive tubal occlusion device (TOD) and introducer is a device designed to close a fallopian tube with a mechanical structure. The devices are used to prevent pregnancy   |
| 153. | Suture Non Absorable<br>Synthetic                         | Class C | Non-absorbable suture is comprised of surgical steel as well as synthetic non-absorbable sutures for use in general soft tissue approximation and ligation.   |
| 154. | Suture Absorable  | Class C | The device is intended for use in general soft tissue approximation and ligation.   |
| 155. | Dialysate Tubing and Connector                            | Class B | A tubing connector adapted for peritoneal dialysis connections between tubing sets and containers of dialysate  |
| 156. | Semi-Automatic<br>Peritoneal Dialysate<br>Delivery System | Class C | The source of dialysate may be sterile prepackaged dialysate or dialysate prepared from dialysate concentrate and sterile purified water.   |
| 157. | Peritoneal Automatic<br>Delivery System                   | Class C | Controls and monitors the dialysate circulating through the dialysate compartment of the dialyzer   |
| 158. | Peritoneal Dialysis Unit                                  | Class B | Peritoneal dialysis (PD) is a treatment for patients with severe chronic kidney disease.  |
| 159. | Hollow Fiber Capillary<br>Dialyzer                        | Class C | Intended for single use acute and chronic haemodialysis.  |
| 160. | Penrose Drain   | Class B | A Penrose drain is a surgical device, placed in a wound to drain fluid.   |
| 161. | Sump Drain  | Class B | A drain consisting of an outer tube vented to the outside with a smaller tube within it that is attached to a suction pump; both have multiple perforations that allow fluid and air to be carried away through the suction tube. |
| 162. | Vent Drain  | Class B | To release or discharge (steam, for example) through an opening.  |
| 163. | Urinary Drainage Unit                                     | Class A | A closed urinary drainage system consists of a catheter inserted into the urinary bladder and connected via tubing to a drainage bag  |

| 164. | Wound Drainage and closed drainage system  | Class B | Intended for evacuation of biological fluid from wound or body cavity during surgical procedure or in wound care management.   |
|------|--|---------|--|
| 165. | Tympanostomy Tube                          | Class C | It is a small tube inserted into the eardrum in order to keep the middle ear aerated for a prolonged period of time, and to prevent the accumulation of fluid in the middle ear  |
| 166. | Embolic Protection Device                  | Class D | Embolic protection devices are used to capture and remove debris that becomes dislodged during an interventional procedure   |
| 167. | Artificial Embolization Device             | Class D | Used for the treatment of unresectable/inoperable hypervascularized tumours.   |
| 168. | Pharynscope                                | Class A | An instrument for inspecting the pharynx.  |
| 169. | Anoscope                                   | Class B | It is inserted a few inches into the anus in order to evaluate problems of the anal canal  |
| 170. | Choledochoscope                            | Class B | Used to see into the central bile duct which is a narrow channel.  |
| 171. | Cystourethroscope                          | Class B | An endoscope used for the visual examination of the posterior urethra and bladder  |
| 172. | Endoscope and Accessories                  | Class B | An endoscope and accessories is a device used to provide access, illumination, and allow observation or manipulation of body cavities, hollow organs, and canals.  |
| 173. | Fiber optic Endoscope                      | Class B | An endoscope can consist of: a rigid or flexible tube. a light delivery system to illuminate the organ or object under inspection. The light source is normally outside the body and the light is typically directed via an optical fibre system |
| 174. | Neurological Endoscope                     | Class B | A neurological endoscope is an instrument with a light source used to view the inside of the ventricles of the brain   |
| 175. | Transcervical (Amnioscope) and Accessories | Class B | A transcervical endoscope is a device designed to permit direct viewing of the foetus and amniotic sac by means of an open tube introduced into the uterus through the cervix.   |
| 176. | Oesophagus Gastro<br>Suodenoscope          | Class B | To examine the lining of oesophagus, stomach, and duodenum. The oesophagus is the muscular tube that connects your throat to stomach and the duodenum, which is the upper part of small intestine  |

| 177. | Esophagoscope                  | Class B | An endoscope for inspecting the interior of the oesophagus   |
|------|--------------------------------|---------|--|
| 178. | gastro scope                   | Class B | An endoscope for inspecting the interior of the stomach  |
| 179. | Hysteroscope                   | Class B | An endoscope used for the visual examination of the cervix and interior of the uterus  |
| 180. | Laparoscope                    | Class B | A usually rigid endoscope that is inserted through an incision in the abdominal wall and is used to examine visually the interior of the peritoneal cavity—called also peritoneoscope    |
| 181. | Mediastinoscope                | Class B | An endoscope used in mediastinoscopy   |
| 182. | Panendoscope                   | Class B | A cystoscope that gives a wide- angle view of the bladder.   |
| 183. | Peritoneoscope                 | Class B | A usually rigid endoscope that is inserted through an incision in the abdominal wall and is used to examine visually the interior of the peritoneal cavity—called also peritoneoscope    |
| 184. | Proctoscope                    | Class B | An instrument used for dilating and visually inspecting the rectum and lower portion of the sigmoid colon  |
| 185. | Resectoscope                   | Class B | An instrument consisting of a tubular fenestrated sheath with a sliding knife within it that is used for surgery within cavities   |
| 186. | Fiberoptic Intubation<br>Scope | Class B | Fiberoptic intubation involves threading an endotracheal tube over the shaft of a flexible fiberoptic scope.   |
| 187. | Nephroscope                    | Class B | An endoscope used for inspecting and passing instruments into the interior of the kidney   |
| 188. | Sigmoidscope                   | Class B | An endoscope designed to be passed through the anus in order to permit inspection, diagnosis, treatment, and photography especially of the sigmoid colon—called also proctosigmoidoscope |
| 189. | Sphyncteroscope                | Class B | An endoscope and accessories is a device used to provide access, illumination, and allowobservation or manipulation of body cavities, hollow organs, and canals                          |

| 190. | Opthalmoscope  | Class B | The Ophthalmoscope allows easy entry into the eye, and a 5X larger field of view of the fundus in an undilated eye, providing better images of the retinal changes caused by hypertension, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, and papilledema. |
|------|--|---------|---|
| 191. | Surgical Polymeric<br>Mesh   | Class C | The polymeric mesh comprises an absorbable polymeric fibre and a non-absorbable polymeric fibre knitted together to form an interdependent, co-knit mesh structure  |
| 192. | Absorable Hemostatic<br>Collagen Based   | Class D | An absorbable haemostatic agent or dressing is<br>a device intended to produce haemostasis by<br>accelerating the clotting process of blood. It is<br>absorbable.   |
| 193. | Aspiration and Injection<br>Needle   | Class B | A thin needle is inserted into an area of abnormal-appearing tissue or body fluid. As with other types of biopsies, the sample collected during fine needle aspiration can help make a diagnosis or rule out conditions such as cancer.     |
| 194. | Insulin Injector/Insulin<br>Syringes/Insulin<br>Needles/Pen Needles for<br>insulin | Class B | Used to inject insulin for the treatment of diabetes.   |
| 195. | Medication Injector  | Class B | A subcutaneous injection is a method of administering medication.   |
| 196. | Contrast Medium<br>Automatic Injector  | Class C | Contrast material are inserted, piston plungers that deliver the contrast from the syringes, and pressure tubing that connects the syringe and vascular system of the patient.  |
| 197. | Thermal Dilution<br>Injector   | Class C | A thermo dilution injector is presented in which a pneumatically powered piston operates the plunger of a syringe to deliver a measured amount of injectate in an accurately predetermined time period.                                     |
| 198. | In-Vitro Fertilization/ Embryo Transfer Catheter                                   | Class B | A cellular transfer catheter is provided for implantation of cellular material into the uterus of a patient   |
| 199. | Dry Eye Insert   | Class B | It is indicated in patients with moderate to severe dry eye syndromes, including kerato conjunctivitis sicca  |
| 200. | Myringotomy Tube<br>Inserter   | Class A | An instrument for grasping securely an aural ventilation tube whilst simultaneously presenting the device at the correct angle for the insertion of an aural ventilation tube   |
| 201. | Sacculotomy Tack<br>Inserter   | Class A | The device repetitively ruptures the utricular membrane as the membrane expands under increased endolymphatic pressure  |

| 202. | laryngoscope                      | Class B | The conventional laryngoscope consists of a handle containing batteries with a light source and a set of interchangeable blades.                |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------|---|
| 203. | Biopsy Needle Kit                 | Class B | A set of neurosurgical instruments designed to<br>allow multiple biopsies from one or more<br>targets in one trajectory                         |
| 204. | Angiographic Needle               | Class B | Angiographic needle has a unique hub design with an ergonomic feel and a black triangle indicator to orient the bevel.                          |
| 205. | Mammary Biopsy<br>Needle          | Class B | The growth sample is suctioned out through a needle or cut out using a surgical procedure   |
| 206. | Blood Collecting Needle           | Class B | Needle used to collect blood through syringe  |
| 207. | Bone Marrow Needle                | Class B | Needle inserted in Bone Marrow to collect sample  |
| 208. | Gynaecological<br>Cerclage Needle | Class B | It is a loop like instrument used to suture the cervix.   |
| 209. | Cholangiography Needle            | Class B | The aspirating needle is passed through the patient's skin and liver tissue until the tip penetrates one of the hepatic ducts                   |
| 210. | Anaesthetic Conduction<br>Needle  | Class B | An anaesthesia conduction needle is a device used to inject local anaesthetics into a patient to provide regional anaesthesia                   |
| 211. | Dental Needle                     | Class B | Dental Needles have the ultra-sharp beve design with triple faceting, which minimises patient trauma  |
| 212. | Emergency Airway<br>Needle        | Class B | Emergency airway puncture is the placement of a hollow needle through the throat into the airway. It is done to treat life-threatening choking. |
| 213. | Endoscopic Needle                 | Class B | Used to sample targeted submucosa gastrointestinal lesions through the accessory channel of an ultrasound endoscope.                            |
| 214. | Fistula Needle                    | Class B | To connect blood lines with the blood vessels through needles when dialysis is carried out  |
| 215. | Epidural Needle                   | Class B | Intended for transient delivery of anasthetics to provide regional anesthesia or to facilitate placement of an epidural catheter                |

| 216. | Vacutainer Flashback<br>needles   | Class B | Intended to be used with evacuated blood collection tube for collection of venous blood.   |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|
| 217. | Y-Connector                       | Class C | It can be used to connect to a perfusion sets of catheter for infusion of contrast media etc.  |
| 218. | Retrieval Basket                  | Class C | To entrap and remove stones from biliary system  |
| 219. | 3 way stop cock as an accessory   | Class B | It is indicated for fluid flow directional control and for providing access port for administration of solution, withdrawal of fluid and pressure monitoring |
| 220. | Detachable coils                  | Class D | Intended for endovascular embolization of the intracranial aneurysms. Also intended for the embolization of other neurovascular abnormalities                |
| 221. | Gastro-Urology Needle             | Class B | Intended for gastroenterology biopsy   |
| 222. | Single Lumen<br>Hypodermic Needle | Class B | 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.       |
| 223. | Neurosurgical Suture<br>Needle    | Class B | A needle used in suturing during neurosurgical procedures or in the repair of nervous tissue.  |
| 224. | Oocyte Aspiration<br>Needle       | Class B | Mission to collect the maximum amount o undamaged oocytes in a short time as possible.   |
| 225. | Opthalmic Needle                  | Class B | Needle used for Ophthalmic Surgery   |
| 226. | Pneumoperitoneum<br>Simple Needle | Class B | Inserting a Veress needle through the abdominal wall inside the peritoneal cavity.   |
| 227. | Radiographic Needle               | Class B | Identifying lost surgical needles  |
| 228. | Sclerotherapy Needle/<br>Catheter | Class B | It is designed to provide access for injection therapy applications and may also be used for polypectomy and endoscopic                                      |
| 229. | Oxygen administration<br>Kit      | Class B | Administered for various cardiac and respiratory emergencies, emergency oxyger kits and supplies are available without a prescription for first aid          |

| 230. | Passer wire Orthopaedic           | Class B | To fit through a small incision on the clavicle and curve around the coracoids   |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|
| 231. | Polymeric Surgical<br>Mesh        | Class C | The polymeric mesh comprises an absorbable polymeric fibre and a non-absorbable polymeric fibre knitted together to form an interdependent, co-knit mesh structure.                    |
| 232. | Fluid Delivery tubing             | Class B | Tube used to deliver fluid in body   |
| 233. | Gastro-Urology Probe and Director | Class B | Guiding probe, in particular for an endoscope for surgical endoscopy with laser light.   |
| 234. | Common duct Probe                 | Class B | Guiding probe, in particular for an endoscope for surgical endoscopy with laser light.   |
| 235. | ENT Probe                         | Class B | Guiding probe, in particular for an endoscope for surgical endoscopy with laser light.   |
| 236. | Periodontic Probe                 | Class B | A periodontal probe is an instrument in dentistry commonly used in the dental armamentarium.   |
| 237. | Trabeculotomy Probe               | Class B | Trabeculotomy Probes are a commonly used tool in glaucoma surgeries.   |
| 238. | Laproscope Heating tissue Probe   | Class B | A heater probe can achieve extreme temperatures that conduct heat to the tissue  |
| 239. | Laser Probe                       | Class B | It is a laser-based voltage and timing waveform acquisition system which is used to perform failure analysis on flip-chip integrated   |
| 240. | Radiofrequency Lesion<br>Probe    | Class B | A radiofrequency lesion probe is a device connected to a radiofrequency (RF) lesion generator to deliver the RF energy to the site within the nervous system where a lesion is desired |
| 241. | Temperature Probe                 | Class B | Used to measure core body temperature via placement in the oesophagus,   |
| 242. | Nuclear Uptake Probe              | Class B | A nuclear uptake probe is a device intended to measure the amount of radionuclide taken up by a particular organ or body region.   |

| 243. | Extra vascular Blood<br>Flow Probe                               | Class C | An extra vascular blood flow probe is an extra vascular ultrasonic or electromagnetic probe used in conjunction with a blood flow meter to measure blood flow in a chamber or vessel.   |
|------|--|---------|---|
| 244. | Ultrasonic Probe   | Class C | Ultrasonic probe is a very important sensor which generate acoustic signals and also detect returned signals  |
| 245. | Pulmonary Artery Band  | Class D | Intended to reduce excessive pulmonary blood<br>flow and protect the pulmonary vasculature<br>from hypertrophy and irreversible (fixed)<br>pulmonary hypertension   |
| 246. | Bronchoscope Rigid Tube  | Class B | It is intended to examine or treat the larynx and tracheobronchial tree. It is typically used with a fiberoptic light source and carrier to provide illumination.   |
| 247. | Grastroplasty Calibration Tube                                   | Class B | Is used in silastic ring gastroplasty and is based on a tube of the desired size in the lumen.  |
| 248. | Colon Tube   | Class B | Colon Tubes also called "Tips" or ever Catheters are inserted from the anus, through the rectum to deliver your enema solution into the colon (large intestine).  |
| 249. | Connecting Tube  | Class B | Used to provide connection to a drainage bag.   |
| 250. | Decompression Tube   | Class B | Decompression using a rectal tube may assis in the treatment only if the sigmoid colon is involved.   |
| 251. | Double Lumen for intestinal Decompression and/or Intubation Tube | Class B | Tracheal intubation, usually simply referred to as intubation, is the placement of a flexible plastic tube into the trachea (windpipe) to maintain an open airway or to serve as a conduit through which to administer certain drugs. |
| 252. | Drainage Tube  | Class B | A surgical drain is a tube used to remove pus<br>blood or other fluids from a wound. They are<br>commonly placed by surgeons or interventional<br>radiologists.   |
| 253. | Oesophageal Blakemore<br>Tube                                    | Class B | It is a medical device inserted through the nose or mouth and used occasionally in the management of upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage due to oesophageal varices.  |
| 254. | Oesophageal Sengtaken<br>Tube                                    | Class B | It is used only in emergencies where bleeding from presumed varices is impossible to contro with medication alone   |
| 255. | Feeding Tube   | Class C | A feeding tube is a device that's inserted into your stomach through your abdomen. It's used to supply nutrition when you have trouble eating   |

| 256. | Gastro-Enterostomy<br>Tube                    | Class B | Tube is placed through the abdominal wall into the stomach and then through the duodenum into the jejunum.   |
|------|---|---------|--|
| 257. | Gastrointestinal Tube                         | Class B | A gastrostomy tube (also called a G-tube) is a tube inserted through the abdomen that delivers nutrition directly to the stomach   |
| 258. | Heart-Lung Bypass Unit<br>Tube                | Class B | A tube will be placed in your heart to drain blood to the machine.   |
| 259. | Laryngectomy Tube                             | Class B | It is a hollow tube made of metal or plastic. It is put into the breathing tube in your neck called the trachea so you can breathe   |
| 260. | Levine Tube                                   | Class B | Used for the aspiration of gastric and intestinal contents and administration of tube feedings or medications.   |
| 261. | NasoGastric Tube/<br>Ryles Tube               | Class B | It is a special tube that carries food and medicine to the stomach through the nose. It can be used for all feedings or for giving a person extra calories                     |
| 262. | Nephrostomy Tube                              | Class B | The nephrostomy tube drains urine from kidney into a collecting bag outside the body.  |
| 263. | Orthodontic Tube                              | Class B | An orthodontic small metal part welded on the outside of a molar bank, which contains slots to holdarchwires, lip bumpers, facebows and othe r devices used to move the teeth. |
| 264. | Rectal Tube                                   | Class B | A rectal tube, also called a rectal catheter, is a long slender tube which is inserted into the rectum in order to relieve flatulence.   |
| 265. | Stomach<br>Evaculator(Gastric<br>Lavage) Tube | Class B | Passage of a tube via the mouth or nose down into the stomach followed by sequential administration and removal of small volumes of liquid.                                    |
| 266. | Tonsil Suction Tube                           | Class B | Used to suck out stones in tonsils.  |
| 267. | Tracheal (Endotracheal) Tube                  | Class B | Inserts the tube with the help of a laryngoscope, an instrument that permits to see the upper portion of the trachea, just below the vocal cords.                              |
| 268. | Anastomosis Bypass<br>Tube                    | Class C | It is anchored to mucosa and submucosa 3 centimetres proximal to a site of colocolonic anastomosis and later spontaneously evacuated by way of the rectum.                     |
| 269. | Endolymphatic Shunt<br>Tube                   | Class B | During a surgical procedure in which it is placed in the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear to drain excess fluid.  |

| 270. | Orthodontic Guide Wire                         | Class B | A wire conforming to the alveolar or dental arch that can be used with dental braces as a source of force in correcting irregularities in the position of the teeth |
|------|--|---------|---|
| 271. | Bone Wire                                      | Class B | Intended to be used for bone stabilization in the hand and wrist.   |
| 272. | Intra Osseous Fixation<br>Wire                 | Class B | Stabilization of fractured bony parts by direct fixation to one another with surgical wires   |
| 273. | Ligature Wire                                  | Class B | offer a spot-welded auxiliary hook which may<br>be added to any bracket by simply tying in the<br>arch wire   |
| 274. | Surgical Staples                               | Class A | Surgical staples are specialized staples used in surgery in place of sutures to close skin wounds, connect or remove parts of body during surgery.                  |
| 275. | Scalp Vein Set                                 | Class C | To administer parental fluid/medication into patient's vascular system.   |
| 276. | Collection bags                                | Class A | Bags intended for bile collecting, drainage purpose, stoma collection, urinary collection or for other external collection use.                                     |
| 277. | Collection Bags                                | Class B | Intended for breathing, , enteral feeding, haemostatic (blood collection), I.V. container and accessories   |
| 278. | Surgical Dressings                             | Class A | Dressing aerosol, non-adherent, dressing, periodontal, kit, dressing pad, dressing.   |
| 279. | Surgical Dressings                             | Class B | Dressing-gel, dressing- permeable, moisture dressing, tracheostomy tube dressing, wound and burn dressings, hydrogel dressing, wound and burn, occlusive.           |
| 280. | Cotton Grudges and bandages                    | Class B | Adhesive bandages, Gauge bandages, Pressure bandages, Traction bandages, Medical Absorbent (fiber) bandages.  |
| 281. | Sterile Drapes                                 | Class B | It is intended for use during various surgeries.  |
| 282. | Wound Dressings/Bacteriostatic Wound Dressings | Class C | Includes Beads, Hydrophilics For Wound Exudate Absorption for wound care.   |
| 283. | Tissue Expanders                               | Class C | Intended to be used in breast reconstruction or treatment of soft tissue deformities such as used following mastectomy or for treatment of underdeveloped breasts.  |

| 284. | Bio Patches                               | Class C | Intended for reconstruction and repair of defects of pericardium.  |
|------|---|---------|--|
| 285. | Casting tapes/Splint Rolls                | Class B | A prosthetic and orthotic accessory, intended for medical purposes to support, protect, or aid in the use of a cast, orthosis (brace), or prosthesis.  |
| 286. | Disinfectants and insecticides            | Class B | An agent that destroys pathogenic and other kinds of microorganisms by chemical or physical means. A disinfectant destroys most recognized pathogenic microorganisms, but not necessarily all microbial forms, such as bacterial spores. It is intended to disinfect a medical device. |
| 287. | Anticoagulant Solutions                   | Class B | For pre-storage leukocyte reduction of whole blood or whole blood or blood component initiated between 4 and 7 hours after collection if whole blood is stored at ambient temperature  |
| 288. | Manifolds                                 | Class B | Indicated for fluid flow directional control and for providing access port/ports for administration of a solution.   |
| 289. | Haemostatic Gelatine<br>Sponge /Haemostat | Class C | Intended for the control of surface bleeding from vascular access sites and percutaneous catheters or tubes.   |
| 290. | Surgical Dressings                        | Class C | Material dressing, surgical, polylactic acid dressings.  |
| 291. | Male / Female Condoms                     | Class C | Condom with nonoxynol-9, micro-condom, prophylactic (condom) – latex sheath, non-latex, condoms with natural membrane, intra vaginal condoms.  |
| 292. | Intra Uterine devices                     | Class C | Intrauterine device, contraceptive (iud), introducer, uterine balloon therapy devices  |
| 293. | Tubal Rings / Fallopian<br>Rings          | Class C | Contraception devices for female sterilization   |
| 294. | Surgical Wire                             | Class B | It is a medical device used to hold body tissues together after an injury or surgery.  |
| 295. | Vascular clip                             | Class D | A small titanium or polyglycolic acid vessel clamp used to occlude blood vessels or to perform vascular anastomoses.   |
| 296. | Pacemaker polymeric mesh bag              | Class B | A pacemaker polymeric mesh bag is an implanted device used to hold a pacemaker pulse generator.  |

| 297. | Vena cava clip   | Class D | An implanted extravascular device designed to occlude partially the vena cava for the purpose of inhibiting the flow of thromboemboli through that vessel.   |
|------|--|---------|--|
| 298. | Vascular<br>graft/occluders/Cardiac<br>Patches         | Class D | Intended to repair, replace, or bypass sections of native or artificial vessels, excluding coronary or cerebral vasculature, and to provide vascular access.   |
| 299. | Vascular embolization device                           | Class D | It is an intravascular implant intended to control hemorrhaging due to aneurysms, certain types of tumors.   |
| 300. | Endovascular suturing system                           | Class C | It is a medical device intended to provide fixation and sealing between an endovascular graft and the native artery.   |
| 301. | Cardiovascular prosthetic devices                      | Class D | An intra-cardiac patch or pledgete which is a medical device placed in the heart and is used to repair septal defects, for patch grafting, to repair tissue, and to buttress sutures.  |
| 302. | Intra-aortic balloon and control system                | Class D | It is a medical device which is placed in the aorta to improve cardiovascular functioning during certain life-threatening emergencies.   |
| 303. | Ventricular bypass (assistive)                         | Class D | A ventricular bypass (assistive) device is a device that assists the left or right ventricle in maintaining circulatory blood flow.  |
| 304. | Pacemaker repair or replacement material               | Class C | A pacemaker repair or replacement material is<br>an adhesive, a sealant, a screw, a crimp, a<br>battery or any other material used to repair a<br>pacemaker lead or to reconnect a pacemaker<br>lead to a pacemaker pulse generator. |
| 305. | Annuloplasty ring                                      | Class C | An annuloplasty ring implanted around the mitral or tricuspid heart valve for reconstructive treatment.  |
| 306. | Heart valve  | Class D | A device intended to perform the function of any of the heart's natural valves.  |
| 307. | Middle ear mold  | Class C | It is a preformed device that is intended to be implanted to reconstruct the middle ear cavity during repair of the tympanic membrane.   |
| 308. | Total ossicular replacement prosthesis                 | Class D | It is a device intended to be implanted for the functional reconstruction of segments of the ossicular chain and facilitates the conduction of sound wave from the tympanic membrane to the inner ear.                               |
| 309. | Ear, nose, and throat<br>synthetic polymer<br>material | Class C | It is a device material that is intended to be implanted for use as a space-occupying substance in the reconstructive surgery of the head and neck.  |

| 310. | Mandibular implant facial prosthesis   | Class C | Intended to be implanted for use in the functional reconstruction of mandibular deficits.   |
|------|--|---------|---|
| 311. | Sacculotomy tack (Cody tack)           | Class C | Intended to be implanted to relieve the symptoms of vertigo.  |
| 312. | Endolymphatic shunt                    | Class C | Intended to be implanted to relieve the symptoms of vertigo.  |
| 313. | An endolymphatic shunt tube with valve | Class C | It is a device that consists of a pressure-limiting valve associated with a tube intended to be implanted in the inner ear to relieve symptoms of vertigo and hearing loss. |
| 314. | Tympanostomy tube                      | Class C | Intended to be implanted for ventilation or drainage of the middle ear.   |
| 315. | Hearing aids                           | Class C | It is a wearable sound-amplifying device intended to compensate for impaired hearing.   |
| 316. | Vaginal pessary                        | Class C | Device is placed in the vagina to support the pelvic organs and is used to treat conditions such as uterine prolapse, uterine retroposition) or gynecologic hernia.         |
| 317. | Fallopian tube prosthesis              | Class C | A device designed to maintain the patency (openness) of the fallopian tube and is used after reconstructive surgery.  |
| 318. | Vaginal stent                          | Class C | A device used to enlarge the vagina by stretching, or to support the vagina and to hold a skin graft after reconstructive surgery.  |
| 319. | Eye sphere implant                     | Class D | An eye sphere implant is a device intended to be implanted in the eyeball to occupy space following the removal of the contents of the eyeball with the sclera left intact. |
| 320. | Keratoprosthesis                       | Class D | It is a device intended to provide a transparent optical pathway through an opacified cornea, either intraoperatively or permanently, in an eye.                            |
| 321. | Aqueous shunt                          | Class C | Intended to reduce intraocular pressure in the anterior chamber of the eye.   |
| 322. | Bone cap                               | Class B | Intended to be implanted to cover the end of a bone.  |
| 323. | Bone fixation cerclage                 | Class C | Intended to use in the fixation of fractures.   |

| 324. | Bone heterograft                               | Class D | Intended to be implanted that is made from bovine bones and used to replace human bone following surgery in the cervical region of the spinal column.   |
|------|--|---------|---|
| 325. | Intramedullary fixation rod                    | Class C | Intended to be implanted into the medullary (bone marrow) canal of long bones for the fixation of fractures.  |
| 326. | Bone cement                                    | Class C | Intended for use in arthroplastic procedures of<br>the hip, knee, and other joints for the fixation<br>of polymer or metallic prosthetic implants to<br>living bone.  |
| 327. | bone fixation appliances and accessories       | Class C | Used for fixation of fractures of the proximal or distal end of bones, for fusion of a joint; or for surgical procedures.   |
| 328. | Dental fillers                                 | Class C | Intended for the purpose of repairing a tooth.  |
| 329. | Orthopedic implant & accessories               | Class C | Intended to replace a missing joint or bone or to support a damaged bone.   |
| 330. | Endosseous dental implant                      | Class C | Intended to be surgically placed in the bone of jaw arches to provide support for prosthetic devices, such as artificial teeth.   |
| 331. | Endosseous dental implant abutment             | Class C | Intended for use as an aid in prosthetic rehabilitation.  |
| 332. | Dental implant & accessories                   | Class C | A dental implant is a surgical component that interfaces with the bone of the jaw or skull to support a dental prosthesis such as crown, bridge, denture, facial prosthesis or to act as an orthodontic anchor. |
| 333. | Bone grafting material                         | Class C | Intended to fill, augment, or reconstruct periodontal or bony defects of the oral and maxillofacial region.   |
| 334. | Total<br>temporomandibular joint<br>prosthesis | Class D | Intended to be implanted in the human jaw to replace the mandibular condyle and augment the glenoid fossa to functionally reconstruct the temporomandibular joint.  |
| 335. | Glenoid fossa prosthesis                       | Class D | Intended to be implanted in the temporomandibular joint to augment a glenoid fossa or to provide an articulation surface for the head of a mandibular condyle.  |
| 336. | Mandibular condyle prosthesis                  | Class D | Intended to be implanted in the human jaw to replace the mandibular condyle and to articulate within a glenoid fossa.   |

| 337. | An interarticular disc prosthesis                              | Class D | Intended to be an interface between the natural articulating surface of the mandibular condyle and glenoid fossa.  |
|------|--|---------|--|
| 338. | Pacemaker lead adaptor   | Class C | A device used to adapt a pacemaker lead so that it can be connected to a pacemaker pulse generator produced by a different manufacturer.   |
| 339. | Cardiovascular intravascular filter                            | Class C | It is placed in the inferior vena cava for the purpose of preventing pulmonary thromboemboli from flowing into the right side of the heart and the pulmonary circulation.  |
| 340. | Implantable cardiac pacemaker including accessories            | Class D | An implantable pacemaker pulse generator is a device that generates a periodic electrical pulse to stimulate the heart.  |
| 341. | Implantable cardioverter defibrillator                         | Class D | An implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) is used to treat irregular heartbeats called arrhythmias.  |
| 342. | Implantable cerebral stimulators                               | Class D | An implanted cerebellar stimulator is a device used to stimulate electrically a patient's cerebellar cortex related disorders.   |
| 343. | Implanted intracerebral/subcortical stimulator for pain relief | Class D | An implanted intracerebral/subcortical stimulator used to subsurface areas of a patient's brain to treat severe intractable pain.  |
| 344. | Implanted spinal cord stimulator for bladder evacuation        | Class D | It is used to empty the bladder of a paraplegic patient who has a complete transection of the spinal cord and who is unable to empty his or her bladder by reflex means or by the intermittent use of catheters.   |
| 345. | Implanted neuromuscular stimulator                             | Class D | It provides electrical stimulation to a patient's nerve to cause muscles in the affecting area of the body to contract, thus improving condition of a patient with a paralyzed organ.  |
| 346. | Implantable Diphragmatic stimulator                            | Class D | A device that provides electrical stimulation of<br>a patient's phrenic nerve to contract the<br>diaphragm rhythmically and produce breathing<br>in patients who have hypoventilation caused by<br>brain stem disease, high cervical spinal cord<br>injury, or chronic lung disease. |
| 347. | Implanted peripheral nerve stimulator for pain relief          | Class D | It is used to stimulate electrically a peripheral nerve in a patient to relieve severe intractable pain.   |
| 348. | Implanted spinal cord stimulator                               | Class D | A device that is used to stimulate electrically a patient's spinal cord to relieve severe intractable pain.  |
| 349. | Permanent Pacemaker electrode                                  | Class C | A device consisting of flexible insulated electrical conductors with one end connected to an implantable pacemaker pulse generator and the other end applied to the heart.   |

| 350. | A carotid sinus nerve stimulator                                  | Class D | An implantable device used to decrease arterial pressure by stimulating Hering's nerve at the carotid sinus.  |
|------|---|---------|---|
| 351. | Penile inflatable implant   | Class C | A penile inflatable implant is a device which is implanted in the penis, connected to a reservoir filled with radiopaque fluid implanted in the abdomen, and a subcutaneous manual pump implanted in the scrotum. This device is used in the treatment of erectile impotence. |
| 352. | Penile rigidity implant   | Class C | A device that is implanted in the corpora cavernosa of the penis to provide rigidity. It is intended to be used in men diagnosed as having erectile dysfunction   |
| 353. | A testicular prosthesis   | Class D | A testicular prosthesis is an implanted device<br>that consists of a solid or gel-filled silicone<br>rubber prosthesis that is implanted surgically to<br>resemble a testicle.  |
| 354. | Implantable Infusion pump   | Class D | An implantable infusion pump (IIP) is intended to provide long-term continuous or intermittent drug infusion  |
| 355. | Artificial Urinary Sphincters implants                            | Class C | It is used to prevent incontinence by occluding the urethra.  |
| 356. | Ureteral stent  | Class C | An ureteral stent is a tube-like implanted device that is inserted into the ureter to provide ureteral rigidity and allow the passage of urine  |
| 357. | Coronary stent  | Class D | A coronary stent is a tube-shaped device placed in the coronary arteries that supply blood to the heart, to keep the arteries open in the treatment of coronary heart disease.  |
| 358. | Drug eluting stent  | Class D | Stent, coronary, drug-eluting - a metal scaffold with a drug coating placed via a delivery catheter into the coronary artery or saphenous vein graft to maintain the lumen. The drug coating is intended to inhibit restenosis.   |
| 359. | Bioresorbable Vascular<br>Scaffold (BVS) System                   | Class D | An absorbable stent which is placed into a blood vessel (coronary artery) during angioplasty to help keep the coronary artery open.   |
| 360. | Implanted<br>mechanical/hydraulic<br>urinary continence<br>device | Class C | An implanted mechanical/hydraulic urinary continence device is a device used to treat urinary incontinence by the application of continuous or intermittent pressure to occlude the urethra.  |
| 361. | Implanted electrical urinary continence device                    | Class D | A device intended for treatment of urinary incontinence that consists of a receiver implanted in the abdomen with electrodes for pulsed-stimulation that are implanted either in the bladder wall or in the pelvic floor, and a battery-powered transmitter outside the body. |

| 362. | Implantable transprostatic tissue retractor system | Class C | It is a prescription use device that consists of a delivery device and implant. The delivery device is inserted transurethrally and deploys the implant through the prostate   |
|------|--|---------|--|
| 363. | External Infusion Pump                             | Class C | Intended for drug delivery to the patients body.   |
| 364. | Haemo-Dialyzer System                              | Class D | The dialyzer is intended for the treatment of chronic and acute renal failure by hemodialysis.   |
| 365. | Intraocular lens                                   | Class C | Intraocular lens (IOL) are lens implanted in the eye used to treat cataracts or myopia   |
| 366. | Cochlear implant                                   | Class D | A cochlear implant is an implanted electronic hearing device, designed to produce useful hearing sensations to a person with severe to profound nerve deafness by electrically stimulating nerves inside the inner ear.                                |
| 367. | Retinal implant                                    | Class D | The retinal implant is meant to partially restore useful vision to people who have lost their vision due to degenerative eye conditions  |
| 368. | Breast implant                                     | Class C | Breast implant is used to increase the breast size.  |
| 369. | Hernia Surgical mesh<br>Implant                    | Class C | Hernia surgical mesh implant is a medical device that is used to provide additional support to weakened or damaged tissue  |
| 370. | Esophageal stent                                   | Class C | An esophageal stent is a stent (tube) placed in<br>the oesophagus to keep a blocked area open so<br>the patient can swallow soft food and liquids  |
| 371. | Biliary stents                                     | Class C | Biliary stents provide bile drainage from<br>the gallbladder, pancreas and bile ducts to<br>the duodenum in conditions such as ascending<br>cholangitis due to obstructing gallstones  |
| 372. | Glaucoma drainage stents                           | Class C | Glaucoma drainage stents are recent developments and are awaiting approval in some countries. They are used to reduce intraocular pressure by providing a drainage channel.  |
| 373. | Duodenal stents                                    | Class C | Duodenal Stent is indicated for the palliative treatment of gastroduodenal obstructions  |
| 374. | Colonic stent                                      | Class C | A colonic stent is a flexible, hollow tube designed to keep a segment of the colon (large bowel) open when it has become blocked (obstructed). This blockage is commonly caused by a tumour inside the bowel or by outside pressure on the bowel wall. |
| 375. | Pancreatic stent                                   | Class C | Pancreatic duct stents are often placed in patients who have chronic pancreatitis  |

| 376. | Bifurcation Stent  | Class C | Intended for improving the side branch luminal diameter of arterial bifurcation liaisons.   |
|------|--|---------|---|
| 377. | Carotid Stent System   | Class C | Indicated for the treatment of patients at high risk for adverse events from carotid endarterectomy who require carotid revascularization.  |
| 378. | Peripheral Stent System  | Class C | A Peripheral stent is a tube-shaped device placed in the peripheral arteries that supply blood into body organ.   |
| 379. | Intervertebral body fusion device  | Class D | The device is inserted into the intervertebral body space of the cervical or lumbosacral spine, and is intended for intervertebral body fusion  |
| 380. | Pedicle screw spinal system  | Class C | It is used to intended to provide immobilization and stabilization of spinal segments   |
| 381. | Ankle joint metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis         | Class C | An ankle joint metal/composite semi-<br>constrained cemented prosthesis is a device<br>intended to be implanted to replace an ankle<br>joint.   |
| 382. | Ankle joint metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis            | Class C | A device intended to be implanted to replace an ankle joint. The device limits minimally translation in one or more planes. It has no linkage across-the-joint.                                   |
| 383. | Elbow joint metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis                | Class C | An elbow joint metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace an elbow joint.  |
| 384. | Elbow joint<br>metal/polymer semi-<br>constrained cemented<br>prosthesis | Class C | An elbow joint metal/polymer semi-<br>constrained cemented prosthesis is a device<br>intended to be implanted to replace an elbow<br>joint  |
| 385. | elbow joint radial (hemi-<br>elbow) polymer                              | Class C | An elbow joint radial (hemi-elbow) polymer prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted made of medical grade silicone elastomer used to replace the proximal end of the radius.               |
| 386. | Elbow joint humeral<br>(hemi-elbow) metallic<br>uncemented prosthesis    | Class C | A device intended to be implanted made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, that is used to replace the distal end of the humerus formed by the trochlea humeri and the capitulumhumeri |
| 387. | elbow joint humeral<br>(hemi-elbow) metallic<br>uncemented prosthesis    | Class C | A device intended to be implanted made of alloys, such as cobalt-chromium-molybdenum, that is used to replace the distal end of the humerus formed by the trochlea humeri and the capitulumhumeri |
| 388. | Finger joint metal/metal constrained uncemented prosthesis               | Class C | A device intended to be implanted to replace a metacarpophalangeal or proximal interphalangeal (finger) joint   |

| 389. | Finger joint metal/metal constrained cemented prosthesis  | Class C | A finger joint metal/metal constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a metacarpophalangeal (finger) joint |
|------|---|---------|---|
| 390. | Finger joint polymer constrained prosthesis   | Class C | A device intended to be implanted to replace a metacarpophalangeal or proximal interphalangeal (finger) joint                                   |
| 391. | hip joint metal<br>constrained cemented or<br>uncemented prosthesis   | Class D | A hip joint metal constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint                     |
| 392. | Hip joint metal/polymer constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis   | Class D | A hip joint metal/polymer constrained cemented or uncemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint             |
| 393. | Hip joint metal/metal semi-constrained, with a cemented acetabular component, prosthesis.   | Class D | It is a prosthesis intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint  |
| 394. | hip joint metal/metal<br>semi-constrained, with<br>an uncemented<br>acetabular component,<br>prosthesis                                 | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint   |
| 395. | hip joint<br>metal/composite semi-<br>constrained cemented<br>prosthesis  | Class C | A hip joint metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis is a two-part device intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint           |
| 396. | Hip joint metal/ceramic/polymer semi-constrained cemented or nonporous uncemented prosthesis  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint   |
| 397. | Hip joint metal/polymer/metal semi-constrained porous-coated uncemented prosthesis.   | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint   |
| 398. | A knee joint femorotibial metallic constrained cemented prosthesis is a device intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint  |
| 399. | Shoulder joint metal/metal or metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis   | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a shoulder joint  |

| 400. | Wrist joint carpal lunate polymer prosthesis  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace the carpal lunate bone of the wrist.          |
|------|---|---------|---|
| 401. | Wrist joint metal/polymer semi- constrained cemented prosthesis   | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a wrist joint.                                |
| 402. | Wrist joint metal<br>constrained cemented<br>prosthesis   | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a wrist joint                                 |
| 403. | Wrist joint polymer constrained prosthesis  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a wrist joint                                 |
| 404. | Wrist joint carpal trapezium polymer prosthesis   | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace the carpal trapezium bone of the wrist        |
| 405. | Wrist joint carpal<br>scaphoid polymer<br>prosthesis  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace the carpal scaphoid bone of the wrist.        |
| 406. | Toe joint phalangeal<br>(hemi-toe) polymer<br>prosthesis  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace the base of the proximal phalanx of the toe.  |
| 407. | Toe joint polymer constrained prosthesis  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace the first metatarsophalangeal (big toe) joint |
| 408. | Shoulder joint humeral (hemi-shoulder) metallic uncemented prosthesis.                                      | Class C | A shoulder joint humeral (hemi-shoulder) metallic uncemented prosthesis.          |
| 409. | Shoulder joint glenoid<br>(hemi-shoulder) metallic<br>cemented prosthesis                                   | Class C | It is intended to be implanted to replace part of a shoulder joint                |
| 410. | Shoulder joint metal/polymer/metal nonconstrained or semi- constrained porous- coated uncemented prosthesis | Class C | It is a device intended to be implanted to replace a shoulder joint               |
| 411. | Shoulder joint metal/polymer semi- constrained cemented prosthesis  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a shoulder joint                              |
| 412. | shoulder joint<br>metal/polymer non-<br>constrained cemented<br>prosthesis                                  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a shoulder joint                              |

| 413. | Knee joint tibial (hemi-<br>knee) metallic<br>resurfacing uncemented<br>prosthesis            | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint  |
|------|---|---------|---|
| 414. | Knee joint patellar<br>(hemi-knee) metallic<br>resurfacing uncemented<br>prosthesis           | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace the retropatellar articular surface of the patellofemoral joint   |
| 415. | knee joint femoral<br>(hemi-knee) metallic<br>uncemented prosthesis                           | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint.   |
| 416. | knee joint<br>patellofemorotibial<br>metal/polymer  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a knee joint  |
| 417. | Knee joint patellofemorotibial polymer/metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis.    | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a knee joint  |
| 418. | Knee joint patellofemorotibial polymer/metal/metal constrained cemented prosthesis            | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace a knee join   |
| 419. | knee joint patellofemoral polymer/metal semi- constrained cemented prosthesis                 | Class C | It is intended to be implanted to replace part of<br>a knee joint in the treatment of primary<br>patellofemoral arthritis or chondromalacia |
| 420. | Knee joint femorotibial (uni-compartmental) metal/polymer porous-coated uncemented prosthesis | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint  |
| 421. | Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer semi-constrained cemented prosthesis                    | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint  |
| 422. | Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer non-constrained cemented prosthesis                     | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint  |
| 423. | Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis                         | Class C | Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis   |
| 424. | Knee joint femorotibial metal/polymer constrained cemented prosthesis                         | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint  |

| 425. | Knee joint femorotibial metal/composite semi-constrained cemented prosthesis                  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint.   |
|------|---|---------|---|
| 426. | Knee joint femorotibial metal/composite non-constrained cemented prosthesis                   | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace part of a knee joint  |
| 427. | Hip joint metal/polymer or ceramic/polymer semiconstrained resurfacing cemented prosthesis.   | Class C | Intended to be implanted to replace the articulating surfaces of the hip while preserving the femoral head and neck |
| 428. | Hip joint metal/metal semi-constrained, with a cemented acetabular component, prosthesis      | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint   |
| 429. | hip joint metal<br>constrained cemented or<br>uncemented prosthesis                           | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint   |
| 430. | Hip joint metal/polymer<br>constrained cemented or<br>uncemented prosthesis                   | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace a hip joint   |
| 431. | Hip joint femoral (hemi-<br>hip) metallic resurfacing<br>prosthesis                           | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace a portion of the hip joint  |
| 432. | A hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) metal/polymer cemented or uncemented prosthesis                | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace the head and neck of the femur  |
| 433. | A hip joint femoral (hemi-hip) trunnion-bearing metal/polyacetal cemented prosthesis          | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace the head and neck of the femur  |
| 434. | Hip joint femoral (hemi-<br>hip) trunnion-bearing<br>metal/polyacetal<br>cemented prosthesis. | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace the head and neck of the femur  |
| 435. | A hip joint (hemi-hip)<br>acetabular metal<br>cemented prosthesis                             | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace a portion of the hip joint  |
| 436. | Hip joint femoral (hemi-<br>hip) metallic cemented<br>or uncemented<br>prosthesis.            | Class D | Intended to be implanted to replace a portion of the hip joint  |
| 437. | Orthodontic<br>Bands/Braket   | Class A | Band or belt intended to provide support.   |

| 438. | Orthopaedic Plates, clipersScrews  | Class B | Cervical orthosis, cervical -thoracic, rigid, limb brace, lumbar, lumbo-sacral, rib fracture, sacroiliac, thoracic oethosis.   |
|------|--|---------|--|
| 439. | Spinal intervertebral body fixation orthosis                                   | Class C | The device is used to apply force to a series of vertebrae to correct "sway back," scoliosis (lateral curvature of the spine), or other conditions.  |
| 440. | Spinal interlaminal fixation orthosis  | Class C | A device intended to be implanted made of an alloy, that consists of various hooks and a posteriorly placed compression or distraction rod. The device is used primarily in the treatment of scoliosis                                     |
| 441. | Resorbable calcium salt bone void filler device                                | Class C | A resorbable calcium salt bone void filler device is a resorbable implant intended to fill bony voids or gaps of the extremities, spine, and pelvis  |
| 442. | Smooth or threaded<br>metallic bone fixation<br>fastener                       | Class C | It may be used for fixation of bone fractures, for bone reconstructions, as a guide pin for insertion of other implants, or it may be implanted through the skin so that a pulling force (traction) may be applied to the skeletal system. |
| 443. | Intrastromal corneal ring  | Class C | A small device implanted in the eye to correct vision.   |
| 444. | Injectable fillers   | Class C | Injectable filler (injectable cosmetic filler, injectable facial filler) is a soft tissue filler injected into the skin to help fill in facial wrinkles, restoring a smoother appearance   |
| 445. | Tracheal prosthesis  | Class C | It is intended to be implanted to restore the structure and/or function of the trachea or trachealbronchial tree   |
| 446. | Polytetrafluoroethylene<br>with carbon fibers<br>composite implant<br>material | Class C | Intended to be implanted during surgery of the chin, jaw, nose, or bones or tissue near the eye or ear.  |
| 447. | Chin prosthesis  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to augment or reconstruct the chin  |
| 448. | Ear prosthesis   | Class C | Intended to be implanted to reconstruct the external ear   |
| 449. | Nose prosthesis  | Class C | Intended to be implanted to augment or reconstruct the nasal dorsum.   |

| 450. | Esophageal prosthesis                   | Class C | Intended to be implanted to restore the structure and/or function of the esophagus  |
|------|---|---------|---|
| 451. | Fixation, non-absorbable for pelvic use | Class C | Attaching suture or stapling ligaments of the pelvic floor.   |
| 452. | Sacroiliac joint fixation               | Class C | The sacroiliac joints fixation may serve as protective mechanism for the lumbosacral region.  |
| 453. | Intra Ocular lenses<br>(IOL)            |         | Intended to be implanted to replace the natural   |
| 454. | IOL multifocal                          |         | lens of an eye.   |
| 455. | IOL tori optic                          | Class D |   |
| 456. | IOL accommodative                       | Class D |   |
| 457. | IOL iris reconstruction                 |         |   |
| 458. | Nebulizer                               | Class B | Intended to spray liquids in aerosol form into gases that are delivered directly to the patient for breathing includes heated, ultrasonic, gas, venturi, and refillable nebulizers. |
| 459. | Adhesive                                | Class A | Adhesive strip for minor skin cut, adhesive gel used on measuring electrodes or any similar use which does not comes with the body fluids.  |
| 460. | Tissue adhesive for the topical use     | Class C | Intended for topical closure of surgical incisions including laparoscopic incisions and simple traumatic lacerations.   |
| 461. | Tissue adhesive for non-topical use     | Class D | Intended for use in adhesion of internal tissues and vessels, for example; adhesives used in the embolization of brain arteriovenous malformation or for use in ophthalmic surgery. |
| 462. | Dental adhesive system                  | Class C | Used as dental cement, etchant, primer.   |

## B - LIST OF IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL DEVICES ALONG WITH THEIR RISK CLASS

| S. N. | Category   | in vitro diagnostic<br>medical device                    | Class | Intended use  |
|-------|--|--|-------|---|
|       |  | macureur de vice   |       |   |
|       |  |  | A     |   |
| 1.    | Instruments,<br>analyzers,<br>receptacles<br>etc used for<br>an in vitro<br>diagnostic | Slides, Mixing sticks,<br>Droppers etc.                  | A     | If it is reagent or an article which possesses any specific characteristic that is intended by its product owner to make it suitable for an in vitro diagnostic procedure related to a specific examination |
| 2.    | procedure<br>exemplified<br>as :   | Instruments/ Analyzers                                   | A     | an instrument intended specifically to<br>be used for an in vitro diagnostic<br>procedure   |
| 3.    |  | Test tubes, Blood collection tubes, Petri dishes etc.    | A     | a specimen receptacle   |
|       |  |  | В     |   |
| 4.    |  | Acid Phosphatase (total or prostatic) test reagents/kits | В     | An acid phosphatase (total or prostatic) test reagent/kit is a medical device, intended for the estimation of acid phosphatase in serum/plasma.   |
| 5.    | Clinical<br>Chemistry<br>Reagents/<br>Kits for   | Albumin test reagents/kits                               | В     | An albumin test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of albumin in serum/plasma.   |
| 6.    | estimation of<br>various<br>Parameters<br>exemplified<br>as:                           | Alkaline phosphatase or isoenzymes test reagents/kits    | В     | An alkaline phosphatase or isoenzymes test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of alkaline phosphatase or its isoenzymes in serum/plasma.   |
| 7.    |  | Ammonia test reagents/kits                               | В     | An ammonia test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of ammonia levels in blood, serum/plasma.   |
| 8.    |  | Amylase test reagents/kits                               | В     | An amylase test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of the enzyme amylase in serum, saliva / urine.   |
| 9.    |  | Bicarbonate / carbon dioxide test reagents/kits          | В     | A bicarbonate/carbon dioxide test reagent/kit s a medical device for the estimation of bicarbonate/carbon dioxide in plasma, serum/whole blood.   |

| 10. | bilirubin (total and direct) test reagents/kits                  | В | A bilirubin (total and direct) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of bilirubin (total and direct) in serum/plasma.  |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 11. | Calcium test reagents/kits                                       | В | A calcium test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of total calcium in serum.   |
| 12. | Chloride test reagents/kits                                      | В | A chloride test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of chloride in plasma, serum, sweat /urine.   |
| 13. | cholesterol (total) test<br>reagents/kits                        | В | A cholesterol (total) test reagent/kit is<br>a medical device intended for the<br>estimation of cholesterol in serum or<br>plasma.  |
| 14. | HDL cholesterol test reagents/kits                               | В | A HDL cholesterol test reagent/kit is<br>a medical device intended for the<br>estimation of HDL cholesterol in<br>serum / plasma.   |
| 15. | LDL cholesterol test reagents/kits                               | В | A LDL cholesterol test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of LDL cholesterol in serum/plasma.  |
| 16. | Lipoproteinstest reagents/kits                                   | В | A lipoprotein test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of lipoproteins in serum / plasma.   |
| 17. | Cholinesterase test reagents/kits                                | В | A cholinesterase test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of cholinesteral in serum /plasma.  |
| 18. | Creatine Kinase and its isoenzymestest reagents/kits             | В | A creatine phosphokinase/creatine kinase or isoenzymes including CKMB, CKBB and CKMM test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of the enzyme creatine phosphokinase or its isoenzymes in serum / plasma. |
| 19. | Copper test reagents/kits  | В | Copper test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of copper in plasma, serum / urine.   |
| 20. | Creatinine test reagents/kits                                    | В | A creatinine test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of creatinine in serum, plasma / urine.   |
| 21. | Gamma GlutamylTransferase (GGT) and isoenymes test reagents/kits | В | A Gamma Glutamyl Transferase (GGT) and isoenzymes test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of the enzyme Gamma GlutamylTransferase  |

|     |   |   | (GGT) in serum / plasma.  |
|-----|---|---|---|
|     |   |   |   |
|     |   |   |   |
| 22. | Glucose test reagents/kits                                  | В | A Glucose test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of glucose in  |
|     |   |   | blood/plasma/ body fluids.  |
| 23. | Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase                           | В | A Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase(G6PD)test   |
|     | (G6PD) and its isoenzymes test reagents/kits                |   | reagents/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of   |
|     | reagents/kits   |   | Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase or its isoenzymes in serum / plasma   |
| 24. | Glycosylated Hemoglobin or its variants test reagents/kits  | В | Glycosylated Hemoglobin or its variants test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of glycosylated hemoglobin or its variants including A1a, A1b, and A1c in blood. |
| 25. | Hemoglobin test reagents/kits                               | В | A hemoglobin test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of hemoglobin in blood.   |
| 26. | Iron test reagents/kits                                     | В | An iron test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of iron in serum /plasma.  |
| 27. | Ferritin test reagents/kits                                 |   | An Ferritin test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of ferritin in serum / plasma  |
| 28. | Iron-binding capacity test reagents/kits                    | В | Iron-binding capacity test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of iron-binding capacity in serum / plasma.  |
| 29. | Lactate Dehydrogenase and its isoenzymes test reagents/kits | В | A Lactate Dehydrogenase and its isoenzymes test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of enzyme Lactate Dehydrogenase and its isoenzymes in serum / plasma.           |
| 30. | Lipase test reagents/kits                                   | В | A lipase test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of lipase in serum / plasma.  |
| 31. | Magnesium test reagents/kits                                | В | A magnesium test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of magnesium levels in serum / plasma.   |
| 32. | Phosphorus (inorganic) test reagents/kits                   | В | A phosphorus (inorganic) test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the estimation of<br>inorganic phosphorus in serum,  |

|     |   |   | plasma / urine.  |
|-----|---|---|--|
|     |   |   |  |
| 33. | Potassium test reagents/kits                              | В | A potassium test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of potassium in serum, plasma / urine.  |
| 34. | Aspartate Amino Transferase (AST/SGOT) test reagents/kits | В | An Aspartate Amino Transferase (AST/SGOT) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of the enzyme Aspartate Amino Transferase (AST/SGOT) in serum / plasma. |
| 35. | Alanine Amino Transferase (ALT/SGPT) test reagents/kits   | В | An Alanine Amino Transferase (ALT/SGPT) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of enzyme Alanine Amino Transferase (ALT/SGPT) in serum / plasma.         |
| 36. | Sodium test reagents/kits                                 | В | A Sodium test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of sodium in serum/ plasma / urine.  |
| 37. | Total protein test reagents/kits                          | В | A Total Protein test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of total protein(s) in serum / plasma.  |
| 38. | Protein (fractionation) test reagents/kits                | В | A Protein (fractionation) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of protein fractions in blood, urine, cerebrospinal fluid / other body fluids.          |
| 39. | Protein-bound iodine test reagents/kits                   | В | A Protein-bound iodine test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of protein-bound iodine in serum / plasma.   |
| 40. | Triglycerides test reagents/kits                          | В | A Triglyceride test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of triglycerides in serum / plasma.  |
| 41. | Urea (BUN) test reagents/kits                             | В | A Urea (BUN) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of urea/Blood Urea Nitrogen (BUN) in plasma/ serum / urine.  |
| 42. | Uric Acid test reagents/kits                              | В | A Uric Acid test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of uric acid in serum/plasma/urine.   |

|     | In - vitro<br>Diagnostic<br>Medical               |   | В  |  |
|-----|---|---|----|--|
| 49. | parameters<br>in the urine,<br>exemplified<br>as: | Ascorbic Acid/ Bilirubin /Blood Cells/Glucose/ Ketone / Leukocyte peroxidase / Specific gravity/Urobilinogen Nitrite / pH / Protein / Albumin & other urinary analytes test reagents /Strips/kits | В  | Ascorbic Acid/ Bilirubin /Blood Cells/Glucose/ Ketone / Leukocyte peroxidase / Specific gravity/Urobilinogen Nitrite / pH / Protein / Albumin & other urinary analytes test reagents /Strips/kits, are medical devices intended for the preliminary estimation of diagnostic markers in urine. |
|     | Reagents/ Kits for estimation of                  |   | В  |  |
| 48. |   | Rinse/Detergent/Cleaner s reagents/kits   | В  | A Rinse/Detergent/Cleaner reagent/kit is a medical device used for cleaning various parts of Hematology analyzers like probes, needles, baths, tubing etc.   |
| 47. | as:   | Lyse reagents/kits for differential counts  | В  | A Lyse reagent/kit is a medical device used for lysing of cells for the estimation of Complete Blood Count(CBC).   |
| 46. | estimation of Complete Blood Counts, exemplified  | Blood cell Diluents   | В  | A blood cell Diluent is a medical device used to dilute blood for further testing, such as Complete Blood Count(CBC).  |
|     | Hematology<br>Reagents/<br>Kits for               |   | В  |  |
| 45. |   | Other clinical chemistry test reagents/kits   | B* | Clinical chemistry test reagent/kit intended for the estimation of analytes/ parameters (other than listed above) in serum/ plasma/ urine or other body fluids.  |
| 44. |   | Zinc test reagents/kits   | В  | A Zinc test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of zinc in serum / plasma.   |
| 43. |   | Micro-Protein test reagents/kits  | В  | A Micro-protein test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of micro-proteins including micro-albumin in urine.   |

| 50. | Devices for<br>Self -Testing             | Glucose test reagents/kits   | В  | A glucose test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the preliminary self testing of glucose levels in blood/body fluids.  |
|-----|--|--|----|---|
| 51. |  | Human Chorionic<br>Gonadotropin (hCG)<br>test reagents/kits        | В  | A human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the preliminary self testing of hCG in urine/body fluids.  |
| 52. |  | Luteinizing Hormone (LH) test reagents/kits                        | В  | A Luteinizing Hormone (LH) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the preliminary self testing of Luteinizing Hormone (LH ) in urine/body fluids.  |
| 53. |  | Glycosylated<br>hemoglobinor its<br>variants Test<br>reagents/kits | В  | Glycosylated Hemoglobin or its variants test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the preliminary self testing of Glycosylated Hemoglobin or its variants including A1a, A1b, and A1c in blood. |
| 54. |  | Cholesterol test reagents/kits                                     | В  | A Cholesterol test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for preliminary self testing of cholesterol in blood /body fluids.  |
| 55. |  | Follicle Stimulating<br>Hormone (FSH) test<br>reagents/kits        | В  | A Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the preliminary self testing of Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) in urine /body fluids                           |
| 56. |  | Other In - vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices for Self - Testing     | В* |   |
| 57. | In - vitro Diagnostic Medical Device for |  | С  |   |
| 58. | near patient<br>testing                  | Blood Gas Analysis test reagents/kits                              | С  | A Blood Gas Analysis test reagent/kit for near patient testing, is a medical device intended for the estimation of certain gases (such as oxygen and carbon dioxide etc.) dissolved in arterial blood.    |
| 59. |  | Anticoagulant<br>monitoring test<br>reagents/kits                  | С  | An Anticoagulant monitoring test reagent/kit for near patient testing, is a medical device intended for the estimation of coagulation parameters (such as PT, TT, APTT etc.) in plasma/blood.             |

| 61. |  | Diabetes management test reagents/kits  C- Reactive Protein (CRP)test reagents/kits | С  | A Diabetes management test reagent/kit for near patient testing, is a medical device intended for the of monitoring of diabetes in body fluids.  A C- Reactive Protein (CRP) test reagent/kit for near patient testing, is a medical device intended for the estimation of C -Reactive Protein |
|-----|--|---|----|--|
| 62. |  | H. pylori test reagents/kits  | С  | (CRP) in serum and other body fluids  An H. pylori test reagent/kit for near patient testing, is a medical device intended for the estimation of H. pylori in blood/body fluids.   |
| 63. |  | Troponin test reagents/kits   | С  | A Troponin test reagent/kit for near patient testing, is a medical device intended for the estimation of Troponin T,I and its variants in blood/body fluids  |
| 64. |  | Other in vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices for near patient test reagents/kits       | C* | In vitro Diagnostic Medical Device<br>for near patient test reagent/kit<br>intended for the estimation of<br>analytes/ parameters (other than listed<br>above) in serum, plasma, urine or<br>other body fluids.  |
|     | Reagents/<br>Kits for<br>estimation of                   |   | С  |  |
| 65. | parameters of ToRCH& other infectious agents exemplified | Toxoplasma gondii test reagents/kits  | С  | A Toxoplasma gondii test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Toxoplasma gondii in serum/body fluids.   |
| 66. | as under:  | Rubella virus l test reagents/kits  | С  | A Rubella virus test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Rubella virus in serum/body fluids.   |
| 67. |  | Cytomegalovirus test reagents/kits  | С  | A Cytomegalovirus test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Cytomegalovirus in serum/body fluids.   |
| 68. |  | Herpes simplex virus reagents/kits  | С  | A Herpes simplex virus test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Herpes simplex virus in serum/body fluids.   |
| 69. |  | Chlamydia pneumoniae test reagents/kits   | С  | A Chlamydia pneumoniae test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Chlamydia pneumonia in serum/body fluids.  |

| 71. |   | Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus test reagents/kits  Enterovirus test reagents/kits | C | A Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus in serum/body fluids  An Enterovirus test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of enterovirus) in |
|-----|---|--|---|--|
|     | Reagents/<br>Kits for<br>detection of   |  | C | serum/body fluids.   |
| 72. | Cancer<br>Markers<br>exemplified<br>as: | Alpha-fetoprotein test reagents/kits   | С | An Alpha-fetoprotein test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Alpha-fetoprotein in serum/body fluids.  |
| 73. |   | Beta-2 microglobulin test reagents/kits  | С | A Beta-2 microglobulin test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Beta-2 microglobulin in serum/body fluids  |
| 74. |   | Bladder tumour antigen (BTA) test reagents/kits  | С | A Bladder tumour antigen (BTA) test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of Bladder<br>tumour antigen (BTA)in serum/body<br>fluids   |
| 75. |   | CA15-3 test reagents/kits  | С | A CA15-3 antigen (BTA) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of CA15-3 in serum/body fluids  |
| 76. |   | CA27.29 test reagents/kits   | С | A CA27.29 test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of CA27.29 in serum/body fluids  |
| 77. |   | CA125 test reagents/kits   | С | A CA125test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of CA125 in serum/body fluids   |
| 78. |   | CA72-4 test reagents/kits  | С | A CA72-4 test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of CA72-4 in serum/body fluids  |
| 79. |   | CA19-9 test<br>reagents/kits   | С | A CA19-9 test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of CA19-9 in serum/body fluids  |
| 80. |   | Calcitonin test reagents/kits  | С | A Calcitonin test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Calcitonin in serum/body fluids  |

| 81. | Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) test reagents/kits                         | С | A Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) in serum/body fluids   |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 82. | Chromogranin A test reagents/kits   | С | A Chromogranin A test reagent/kit is<br>a medical device intended for the<br>detection of Chromogranin A in<br>serum/body fluids  |
| 83. | Estrogen / Progesterone receptors test reagents/kits                      | С | A Estrogen / Progesterone test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Estrogen / Progesterone in serum/body fluids   |
| 84. | HER2 (Human<br>Epidermal Growth<br>Factor receptor, test<br>reagents/kits | С | A HER2 (Human Epidermal Growth Factor receptor test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of HER2 (Human Epidermal Growth Factor receptor in serum/body fluids               |
| 85. | human Chorionic<br>Goadotropin (hCG) test<br>system test reagents/kits    |   | A human Chorionic Goadotropin (hCG) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of human Chorionic Goadotropin (hCG) in serum/body fluids                                     |
| 86. | Lipid associated sialic acid test reagents/kits                           | С | A Lipid associated sialic acid test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of Lipid<br>associated sialic acid in serum/body<br>fluids                                   |
| 87. | Neuron -Specific<br>Enolase (NSE) test<br>reagents/kits                   | С | A Neuron -Specific Enolase (NSE) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Neuron -Specific Enolase (NSE) in serum/body fluids   |
| 88. | NMP22 test<br>reagents/kits   | С | A NMP22 test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of NMP22 in serum/body fluids   |
| 89. | Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test reagents/kits                        | С | A Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA) in serum/body fluids   |
| 90. | Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) test reagents/kits                       | С | A Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) test reagents/kits test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Prostatic Acid Phosphatase (PAP) test reagents/kits in serum/body fluids |

| 91.  |   | Prostate Cancer Antigen<br>3 gene (PCA 3) test<br>reagents/kits       | С  | A Prostate Cancer Antigen 3 gene (PCA 3) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Prostate Cancer Antigen 3 gene (PCA 3) in serum/body fluids       |
|------|---|---|----|---|
| 92.  |   | Prostate-Specific<br>Membrane Antigen<br>(PSMA) test<br>reagents/kits | С  | A Prostate-Specific Membrane Antigen (PSMA) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Prostate-Specific Membrane Antigen (PSMA) in serum/body fluids |
| 93.  |   | S-100 test reagents/kits  | С  | A S-100 test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of S-100 in serum/body fluids   |
| 94.  |   | TA-90 test reagents/kits  | С  | A TA-90 test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of TA-90 in serum/body fluids   |
| 95.  |   | Thyroglobulin test reagents/kits                                      | С  | A Thyroglobulin test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Thyroglobulin in serum/body fluids   |
| 96.  |   | Tissue Polypeptide<br>Antigen (TPA) test<br>reagents/kits             | С  | A Tissue Polypeptide Antigen (TPA) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Tissue Polypeptide Antigen (TPA) in serum/body fluids                   |
| 97.  |   | Other Reagents/ Kits<br>for detection of Cancer<br>Markers            | C* |   |
|      | Reagents/<br>Kits for<br>estimation of<br>Coagulation |   | С  |   |
| 98.  | parameters<br>exemplified<br>as:                      | PT (Prothrombin Time)<br>test reagents/kits                           | С  | A Prothrombin Time (PT)test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of prothrombin time in plasma/body fluids.  |
| 99.  |   | TT (Thrombin Time) test reagents/kits                                 | С  | A Thrombin Time(TT)test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Thrombin Time in plasma/body fluids  |
| 100. |   | Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time(APTT) testsreagents/kits        | С  | A Activated Partial ThromboplastinTime (APTT) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Activated Partial ThromboplastinTime in plasma/body fluids  |

| 101  |  | A stiveted whole blood  |    | A Astivoted vibels blood slotting  |
|------|--|---|----|--|
| 101. |  | Activated whole blood clotting time tests reagents/kits       |    | A Activated whole blood clotting time test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Activated whole blood clotting Time in plasma/body fluids          |
| 102. |  | Fibrinogen/Fibrin degradation products tests reagents/kits    | С  | A Fibrinogen/Fibrin degradation products test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of fibrinogen/fibrin degradation products in plasma/body fluids    |
| 103. |  | D-Dimer tests reagents/kits                                   | С  | A D-Dimer test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of D-Dimer test in plasma/body fluids   |
| 104. |  | Other Reagents/ Kits for estimation of Coagulation parameters | C* |  |
|      | Reagents/ Kits for monitoring of drug levels               |   | С  |  |
| 105. | used for<br>therapy or<br>abuse<br>exemplified<br>as under | Aminoglycoside antibiot ics test reagents/kits                | С  | Aminoglycoside antibiotics test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Aminoglycoside antibiotics in serum/body fluids.                            |
| 106. | us under   | Antiepileptics test reagents/kits                             | С  | Antiepileptics test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Antiepileptics in serum/body fluids.  |
| 107. |  | Antipsychotics test reagents/kits                             | С  | Antipsychotics test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Antipsychotics in serum/body fluids.  |
| 108. |  | Mood stabilisers, test reagents/kits                          | С  | Mood stabilisers test reagents/kits are<br>medical devices intended for the<br>estimation of Mood stabilisers in<br>serum/body fluids  |
| 109. |  | Biologic monoclonal<br>antibody drugs test<br>reagents/kits   | С  | Biologic monoclonal antibody drugs<br>test reagents/kits are medical devices<br>intended for the estimation of<br>Biologic monoclonal antibody drugs<br>in serum/body fluids |
| 110. |  | Buprenorphine (BUP) test reagents/kits                        | С  | Buprenorphine (BUP) test<br>reagents/kits are medical devices<br>intended for the estimation of<br>Buprenorphine (BUP) in serum/body<br>fluids                               |
| 111. |  | Amphetamine (AMP) test reagents/kits                          | С  | Amphetamine (AMP) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Amphetamine (AMP) in serum/body  |

|      |  |   | fluids   |
|------|--|---|--|
| 112. | Barbiturates (BAR)                         | С | Barbiturates (BAR) test reagents/kits  |
|      | test reagents/kits                         |   | are medical devices intended for the estimation of Barbiturates (BAR) in serum/body fluids   |
| 113. | Opiate test system test reagents/kits      | С | Opiate test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of opiates in serum/body fluids                                |
| 114. | Benzodiazepines (BZO)Test reagents /kits   | С | Benzodiazepines (BZO) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Benzodiazepines (BZO) in serum/body fluids   |
| 115. | Cocaine (COC) Test reagents /kits          | С | Cocaine (COC) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Cocaine (COC)in serum/body fluids                    |
| 116. | Cotinine (COT) Test reagents /kits         | С | Cotinine (COT) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Cotinine (COT) in serum/body fluids                 |
| 117. | Ketamine (KET)Test reagents/kits           | С | Ketamine (KET) test reagents/kits are<br>medical devices intended for the<br>estimation of Ketamine (KET) in<br>serum/body fluids        |
| 118. | Ecstasy ( MDMA ) Test reagents /kits       | С | Ecstasy ( MDMA ) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Ecstasy ( MDMA )in serum/body fluids              |
| 119. | Methamphetamine ( MET )Test reagents /kits | С | Methamphetamine ( MET ) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Methamphetamine (MET) in serum/body fluids |
| 120. | Morphine ( MOP )Test reagents /kits        | С | Morphine (MOP) test reagents/kits<br>are medical devices intended for the<br>estimation of Morphine (MOP) in<br>serum/body fluids        |
| 121. | Methaqualone (MQL)Test reagents /kits      | С | Methaqualone (MQL) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Methaqualone (MQL)in serum/body fluids          |
| 122. | Methadone (MTD) Test reagents /kits        | С | Methadone (MTD)test reagents/kits<br>are medical devices intended for the<br>estimation of Methadone (MTD)in<br>serum/body fluids        |

| 123. |  | Oxycodone (OXY)Test reagents /kits  | С  | Oxycodone (OXY) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Oxycodone (OXY) in serum/body fluids   |
|------|--|---|----|--|
| 124. |  | Phencyclidine ( PCP ) Test reagents /kits   | С  | Phencyclidine (PCP) test reagents/kits<br>are medical devices intended for the<br>estimation of Phencyclidine (PCP)in<br>serum/body fluids                             |
| 125. |  | Propoxyphene (PPX) Test reagents/kits   | С  | Propoxyphene (PPX) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Propoxyphene (PPX) in serum/body fluids                                       |
| 126. |  | Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA)Test reagents /kits                                    | С  | Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA) test<br>reagents/kits are medical devices<br>intended for the estimation of<br>Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA) in<br>serum/body fluids |
| 127. |  | Marijuana (THC)Test reagents /kits  | С  | Marijuana (THC) test reagents/kits<br>are medical devices intended for the<br>estimation of Marijuana (THC) in<br>serum/body fluids                                    |
| 128. |  | Tramadol (TRA ) Test reagents /kits   | С  | Tramadol (TRA) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Tramadol (TRA) in serum/body fluids   |
| 129. |  | Fentanyl (FEN)Test reagents /kits   | С  | Fentanyl (FEN) test reagents/kits are medical devices intended for the estimation of Fentanyl (FEN) in serum/body fluids   |
| 130. |  | Methadone Metabolite<br>(EDDP)Test reagents<br>/kits                                  | С  | Methadone Metabolite (EDDP) test<br>reagents/kits are medical devices<br>intended for the estimation of<br>Methadone Metabolite (EDDP) in<br>serum/body fluids         |
| 131. |  | Other Reagents/ Kits for<br>monitoring of drug<br>levels used for therapy<br>or abuse | C* |  |
|      | Reagents/ Kits for detection of autoimmune |   | В  |  |
| 132. | disorders<br>exemplified<br>as:            | Anti Nuclear Antibodies test reagents/kits  | В  | Anti Nuclear Antibodies test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to nuclear antigens in human specimens.                              |
| 133. |  | Anti Transglutaminase<br>Antibodies test<br>reagents/kits                             | В  | Anti Transglutaminase Antibodies test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to Transglutaminase in human                                |

|      |  |   | specimens.   |
|------|--|---|--|
|      |  |   |  |
|      |  |   |  |
| 134. | Anti Ganglioside<br>Antibodies test<br>reagents/kits                           | В | Anti Ganglioside Antibodies test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device for the<br>screening of auto-antibodies to<br>Ganglioside in human specimens                       |
| 135. | Anti-Cyclic<br>Citrullinated Peptide<br>(CCP) Antibodies test<br>reagents/kits | В | Anti CyclicCitrullinated Peptide (CCP) Antibodies test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of CCP auto-antibodies in human specimens.                    |
| 136. | Rheumatoid Factor (RF) immunological test reagents/kits                        | В | Rheumatoid Factor (RF) immunological test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of Rheumatoid Factor in human specimens.                                   |
| 137. | Anti Smooth Muscle<br>Antibody test<br>reagents/kits                           | В | Anti Smooth Muscle Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to smooth muscles in human specimens.                            |
| 138. | Glutamic Acid<br>Decarboxylase (GAD)<br>Antibody test<br>reagents/kits         | В | Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase (GAD) Antibodytest reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to Glutamic Acid Decarboxylase (in human specimens |
| 139. | Anti ovary antibodies test reagents/kits                                       | В | Anti ovary antibodies test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to ovarian antigens in human specimens                                 |
| 140. | Anti sperm Antibodies test reagents/kits                                       | В | Anti sperm antibodies test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to spermatozoa in human specimens.                                     |
| 141. | Anti-IA2 test reagents/kits  | В | Anti IA-2 antibodies test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to IA-2 (tyrosine phosphatase) in human specimens                       |
| 142. | Anti-Acetylcholine<br>Receptor test<br>reagents/kits                           | В | Anti-Acetylcholine Receptor test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to Acetylcholine Receptor in human specimens                     |
| 143. | Anti Thyroid gland<br>antibody test<br>reagents/kits                           | В | Anti Thyroid gland antibodies test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to thyroid gland antigens in human                             |

|      |  |  |    | specimens  |
|------|--|--|----|--|
|      |  |  |    |  |
| 144. |  | ANCA test reagents/kits  | В  | The ANCA test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibodies (ANCA) in human specimens.   |
| 145. |  | Anti-double stranded DNA (anti-dsDNA)test reagents/kits              | В  | The Anti-double stranded DNA (Anti-dsDNA) test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to Double stranded DNA in human specimens  |
| 146. |  | Anti-Extractable Nuclear Antigen(Anti- ENA)test reagents/kits        | В  | The Anti-Extractable Nuclear Antigen(Anti-ENA)test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of auto-antibodies to Extractable Nuclear Antigens like Smith (Sm) Antigens, Ribonuclears Protein (RNP), anti SSA (Ro) etc. in human specimens. |
| 147. |  | Anti-Intrinsic Factor test reagents/kits                             | В  | The Anti-Intrinsic Factor test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of antibodies against intrinsic factor in human specimens.  |
| 148. |  | Anti-Saccharomyces Cerevisiae Antibodies (ASCA) test reagents/kits   | В  | The Anti-Saccharomyces Cerevisiae Antibodies (ASCA) test reagent/kit is a medical device for the screening of antibodies against Saccharomyces Cerevisiae in human specimens.  |
| 149. |  | Other Reagents/ Kits for detection of autoimmune disorders           | B* | •  |
| 150. | Reagents/<br>Kits for<br>detection of<br>markers for |  | С  |  |
| 151. | Congenital disorders exemplified as under            | Triple Screen Test<br>reagents/kits for Down's<br>Syndrome           | С  | Triple Screen Test reagent/kit for Down's Syndrome is a medical device intended for the screening of Down's Syndrome in serum/plasma.  |
| 152. | as unucl   | Quadruple Screen Test<br>reagents/kits for Down's<br>Syndrome        | С  | Quadruple Screen Test reagent/kit for<br>Down's Syndrome is a medical<br>device intended for the screening of<br>Down's Syndrome in serum/plasma   |
| 153. |  | Chorionic Villus Sample<br>Test reagents/kits for<br>Down's Syndrome | С  | Chorionic Villus Sample Test reagent/kit for Down's Syndrome is a medical device intended for the detection of Down's Syndrome in body fluids.   |

| 154. |   | Maternal Serum Alpha-<br>Fetoprotein (MSAFP)<br>test reagents/kits for<br>spina bifida | С      | Maternal Serum Alpha-Fetoprotein (MSAFP) Test reagents/kits for is a medical device intended for the screening of spina bifida in serum.                     |
|------|---|--|--------|--|
| 155. |   | Others Reagents/ Kits<br>for detection of<br>Congenital disorders                      | C*     |  |
|      | Reagents/ Kits for detection of Cardiac |  | B or C |  |
| 156. | Markers<br>exemplified<br>as under      | Creatine Kinase (CK)<br>and CKMB test<br>reagents/kits                                 | В      | Creatine Kinase (CK) and CKMB test reagent/kit are medical devices intended for the estimation of Creatine Kinase (CK) and CKMB in blood / body fluids.      |
| 157. |   | Myoglobin test reagents/kits   | В      | Myglobin Test reagent/kit for is a medical device intended for the estimation of myglobin in blood /body fluids.   |
| 158. |   | Troponin test reagents/kits  | С      | A Troponin test reagent/kit for near patient testing, is a medical device intended for the estimation of Troponin T,I and its variants in blood /body fluids |
| 159. |   | BNP &NT pro BNP test reagents/kits   | С      | BNP &NT pro BNP Test reagent/kit for is a medical device intended for the estimation of BNP &NT pro BNP in blood / body fluids                               |
|      | Reagents/ Kits for human Genetic        |  | С      |  |
| 160. | testing<br>exemplified<br>as:           | Genetic test<br>reagents/kits for Cystic<br>Fibrosis                                   | С      | Genetic test reagent/kit for Cystic Fibrosis is a medical device intended for the detection of Cystic Fibrosis in human specimens.                           |
| 161. |   | Genetic test for<br>Huntington's chorea  | С      | Genetic test reagent/kit for Huntington's chorea is a medical device intended for the detection of Huntington's chorea in human specimens.                   |
| 162. |   | Other Reagents/ Kits for human Genetic testing   | C*     |  |
|      | Reagents/<br>Kits for the<br>management |  | С      |  |

| 163. | of life<br>threatening<br>infections<br>exemplified | HIV Viral Load test reagents/kits                                      | С          | HIV Viral Load test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of HIV Viral Load in blood/body fluids.                            |
|------|---|--|------------|--|
| 164. | as under:   | HBV Viral Load test reagents/kits                                      | С          | HBV Viral Load test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of HBV Viral Load in blood/body fluids.                            |
| 165. |   | HCV Viral Load test reagents/kits                                      | С          | HCV Viral Load test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of HCV Viral Load in blood/body fluids.                            |
| 166. |   | CD4 Count & % test reagents/kits                                       | С          | CD4 Count & % test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of CD4 Count & % in blood/body fluids.                              |
| 167. |   | CD8 Count & % test reagents/kits                                       | С          | CD8 Count & % test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of CD8 Count & % in blood/body fluids.                              |
| 168. |   | CD4/CD8 Ratio test reagents/kits                                       | С          | CD4/CD8 Ratio test reagent/kit are a medical device intended for the estimation of CD4/CD8 Ratio in blood/body fluids.                             |
| 169. |   | Other Reagents/ Kits for the management of life threatening infections | <b>C</b> * |  |
|      | Reagents/ Kits for the detection of sexually        |  | С          |  |
| 170. | transmitted agent exemplified as under:             | Treponema pallidum test reagents and kits                              | С          | Treponema pallidum test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Treponema pallidum in blood/body fluids.                     |
| 171. | as unuer.   | Neisseria gonorrhoeae test reagents and kits                           | С          | Neisseria gonorrhoeae test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of<br>Neisseria gonorrhoeae in blood/body<br>fluids    |
| 172. |   | Human Papilloma Virus<br>(HPV) test reagents and<br>kits               | С          | Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of Human<br>Papilloma Virus in blood/body fluids |
| 173. |   | Chlamydia test reagents and kits                                       | С          | Chlamydia test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Chlamydia in blood/body fluids  |
| 174. |   | Herpes Virus test reagents and kits                                    | С          | Herpes Virus test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Herpes Virus in  |

|      |   |   |    | blood/body fluids   |
|------|---|---|----|---|
| 175. |   | Other Reagents/ Kits<br>for the detection of<br>sexually transmitted<br>agent | C* |   |
| 176. | Reagents/ Kits for the Antigen detection of       |   | С  |   |
| 177. | infectious<br>agents with a<br>risk of<br>limited | Malaria Antigen test<br>reagents and kits                                     | С  | Malaria Antigen test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Malaria Antigen in blood/body fluids                             |
| 178. | propagation<br>exemplified<br>as:                 | Dengue virus Antigen test reagents and kits                                   | С  | Dengue virus Antigen test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Dengue virus Antigen in blood/body fluids                   |
| 179. |   | Chikungunya Antigen test reagents and kits                                    | С  | Chikungunya Antigen test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection Chikungunya Antigen of in blood/body fluids                     |
| 180. |   | Leptospira Antigen test reagents and kits                                     | С  | Leptospira Antigen test reagent/kit is<br>a medical device intended for the<br>detection of Leptospira Antigen in<br>blood/body fluids              |
| 181. |   | Japanese Encephalitis Antigen test reagents and kits                          | С  | Japanese Encephalitis Antigen test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Japanese Encephalitis Antigen in blood/body fluids |
| 182. |   | Typhoid Antigens test reagents and kits                                       | С  | Typhoid Antigens Test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Typhoid Antigens in blood/body fluids                           |
| 183. |   | Influenza A Antigen test reagents and kits                                    | С  | Influenza A Antigen test reagent/kit is<br>a medical device intended for the<br>detection of Influenza A Antigen in<br>blood/body fluids            |
| 184. |   | Influenza B Antigen test reagents and kits                                    | С  | Influenza B Antigen test reagent/kit is<br>a medical device intended for the<br>detection of Influenza B Antigen in<br>blood/body fluids            |
| 185. |   | Strep A Antigen test reagents and kits  | С  | Strep A Antigen test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Strep A Antigen in blood/body fluids                             |

|      |   |  |    | pneumonia Antigen in blood/body fluids   |
|------|---|--|----|--|
| 192. |   | H. pylori Antigen<br>Antigen test reagents   | С  | fluids  H. pylori Antigen test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the  |
|      |   | and kits Antigen   |    | detection of H. pylori Antigen in blood/body fluids  |
| 193. |   | Other Reagents/ Kits for<br>the detection of<br>infectious agents with a<br>risk of limited<br>propagation | C* | Reagents/ Kits, other than above, for<br>the Antigen detection of infectious<br>agents with a risk of limited<br>propagation |
| 194. | Reagents/ Kits for the detection of Antibodies to infectious agents with a risk of limited propagation exemplified as under |  | В  |  |
| 195. | as united   | Malaria Antibody test reagents and kits  | В  | Malaria Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Malaria Antibody in blood/body fluids    |

| 196. | Dengue Antibody test reagents and kits                        | В | Dengue Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Dengue Antibody in blood/body fluids   |
|------|---|---|---|
| 197. | Chikungunya Antibody<br>test reagents and kits                | В | Chikungunya Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Chikungunya Antibody in blood/body fluids                                     |
| 198. | Leptospira Antibody<br>test reagents and kits                 | В | Leptospira Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Leptospira Antibody in blood/body fluids                                       |
| 199. | Japanese Encephalitis Antibody test reagents and kits         | В | Japanese Encephalitis Antibody test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of<br>Japanese Encephalitis Antibody in<br>blood/body fluids     |
| 200. | Typhoid Antibody test reagents and kits                       | В | Typhoid Antibody test reagent/kit is<br>a medical device intended for the<br>detection of Typhoid Antibody in<br>blood/body fluids                                    |
| 201. | Cryptococcus<br>neoformans Antibody<br>test reagents and kits | В | Cryptococcus neoformans Antibody<br>test reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of<br>Cryptococcus neoformans Antibody<br>in blood/body fluids |
| 202. | Neisseria meningitides Antibody test reagents and kits        | В | Neisseria meningitides Antibody test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of<br>Neisseria meningitides Antibody in<br>blood/body fluids   |
| 203. | Vibrio cholera Antibody test reagents and kits                | В | Vibrio cholera Antibody test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of Vibrio<br>cholera Antibody in blood/body<br>fluids                   |
| 204. | Influenza A Antibody test reagents and kits                   | В | Influenza A Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Influenza A Antibody in blood/body fluids                                     |
| 205. | Influenza B Antibody test reagents and kits                   | В | Influenza B Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Influenza B Antibody in blood/body fluids                                     |
| 206. | Strep A Antibody test reagents and kits                       | В | Strep A Antibody test reagent/kit is<br>a medical device intended for the<br>detection of Strep A Antibody in<br>blood/body fluids                                    |

| 207. |   | Strep B Antibody test reagents and kits  | В  | Strep B Antibody test reagents/kits is a medical device intended for the detection of Strep B Antibody in blood/body fluids                 |
|------|---|--|----|---|
| 208. |   | Chagas Antibody test reagents and kits   | В  | Chagas Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Chagas Antibody in blood/body fluids                     |
| 209. |   | Filariasis Antibody test reagents and kits   | В  | Filariasis Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of Filariasis Antibody in blood/body fluids             |
| 210. |   | Kala Azar Antibody<br>test reagents and kits   | В  | Kala Azar Antibody test<br>reagents/kits is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of Kala<br>Azar Antibody in blood/body fluids    |
| 211. |   | Rotavirus Antibody<br>test reagents and kits   | В  | Rotavirus Antibody test<br>reagents/kits is a medical device<br>intended for the detection of<br>Rotavirus Antibody in blood/body<br>fluids |
| 212. |   | S. pneumonia Antibody test reagents and kits   | В  | S. pneumonia Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of S. pneumonia Antibody in blood/body fluids         |
| 213. |   | H. pylori Antibody test reagents and kits  | В  | H.pylori Antibody test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the detection of H.pylori Antibody in blood/body fluids                 |
| 214. |   | Other Reagents/ Kits<br>for the detection of<br>Antibodies to infectious<br>agents with a risk of<br>limited propagation   | B* |   |
|      | In vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices for Blood Grouping or Tissue Typing |  | С  |   |
| 215. | 1 Jpmg  | All other than, the ABO system; the Duffy system; the Kell system; the Kidd system; the Rhesus system, test reagents/kits. | С  |   |

|      |   |                                      | D |   |
|------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
|      |   |                                      |   |   |
| 216. |   | ABO System test reagents/kits        | D |   |
| 217. |   | Rhesus (D) System test reagents/kits | D |   |
| 218. | in vitro<br>Diagnostic<br>Medical               | The Duffy system test reagents/kits  | D | Intended for blood arraysing on ticana  |
| 219. | Devices for<br>Blood<br>Grouping or<br>Tissue   | The Kell system test reagents/kits   | D | Intended for blood grouping or tissue typing.   |
| 220. | Typing  | The Kidd system test reagents/kits   | D |   |
| 221. | _   | HLA test reagents/kits               | D |   |
|      |   |                                      | D |   |
| 222. |   | HIV test reagents/kits               | D | HIV test reagents/kits is a medical device intended for the detection of HIV in blood/body fluids.          |
| 223. | Reagents/<br>Kits for the<br>detection of       | HBV test reagents/kits               | D | HBV test reagents/kits is a medical device intended for the detection of HBV in blood/body fluids           |
| 224. | transmissible agents - screening & confirmatory | HCV test reagents/kits               | D | HCV test reagents/kits is a medical device intended for the detection of HCV in blood/body fluids           |
| 225. |   | Syphilis screening reagents/kits     | D | Syphilis test reagents/kits is a medical device intended for the screening of Syphilis in blood/body fluids |
| 226. |   | Malaria screening reagents/kits      | D | Malaria test reagents/kits is a medical device intended for the screening of Malaria in blood/body fluids   |
|      | Other in<br>vitro<br>Medical                    |                                      | В |   |

| 227. | Devices | TSH test reagents/kits   | В | TSH test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation TSH in blood/body fluids.  |
|------|---------|--|---|---|
| 228. |         | Total /Free<br>triiodothyronine (T3)<br>test reagents/kits                     | В | Total /Free triiodothyronine (T3) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation Total /Free triiodothyronine (T3) in blood/body fluids             |
| 229. |         | Total / Free thyroxine (T4) test reagents/kits                                 | В | Total / Free thyroxine (T4)test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Total / Free thyroxine (T4)in blood/body fluids                        |
| 230. |         | Dehydroepiandrosterone<br>(DHEA-S) (free and<br>sulfate) test<br>reagents/kits | В | Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA-S) (free and sulfate) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of DHEA-S (free and sulfate) in blood/body fluids |
| 231. |         | Estrogen test reagents/kits  | В | Estrogen test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Estrogen in blood/body fluids  |
| 232. |         | Progesterone test reagents/kits  | В | Progesterone test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Progesterone in blood/body fluids  |
| 233. |         | Testosterone (Free and Total) test reagents/kits                               | В | Testosterone (Free and Total) test<br>reagent/kit is a medical device<br>intended for the estimation of<br>Testosterone (Free and Total) in<br>blood/body fluids      |
| 234. |         | Sex Hormone Binding<br>Globulin (SHBG) test<br>reagents/kits                   | В | Sex Hormone Binding Globulin (SHBG) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Sex Hormone Binding Globulin (SHBG) in blood/body fluids      |
| 235. |         | Cortisol test reagents/kits  | В | Cortisol test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Cortisol in blood/body fluids  |
| 236. |         | Insulin test reagents/kits   | В | Insulin test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Insulin in blood/body fluids  |
| 237. |         | Luteinizing Hormone(LH) test reagents/kits                                     | В | Luteinizing Hormones (LH )test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Luteinizing Hormone (LH) in blood/body fluids                           |
| 238. |         | Follicle Stimulating<br>Hormone(FSH) test<br>reagents/kits                     | В | Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Follicle Stimulating Hormone(FSH) in                           |

|      |                                     |                                       |   | blood/body fluids   |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 239. |                                     | Prolactin test reagents/kits          | В | Prolactin test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Prolactin in blood/body fluids                          |
| 240. |                                     | Other test reagents/kits for hormones | В | Test reagents/kits for the estimation of other than above hormones in blood/body fluids   |
| 241. |                                     | Vitamin B test reagents/kits          | В | Vitamin B test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Vitamin B in blood/body fluids                          |
| 242. |                                     | Vitamin D test<br>reagents/kits       | В | Vitamin D test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Vitamin B in blood/body fluids                          |
| 243. |                                     | Vitamin A test reagents/kits          | В | Vitamin A test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Vitamin A in blood/body fluids                          |
| 244. |                                     | Vitamin E test reagents/kits          | В | Vitamin E test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Vitamin E in blood/body fluids                          |
| 245. |                                     | Vitamin K test reagents/kits          | В | Vitamin K test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Vitamin K in blood/body fluids                          |
| 246. |                                     | Other test reagents/kits for vitamins | В | Test reagents/kits for the estimation of other than above vitamins in blood/body fluids   |
| 247. |                                     | Homocystein test reagents/kits        | В | Homocystein test reagent/kit is a medical device intended for the estimation of Homocystein in blood/body fluids                      |
| 248. |                                     | allergens test<br>reagents/kits       | В | Test reagents/kits intended for the estimation of allergens in blood/body fluids  |
| 249. | ntrols for<br>above all in<br>vitro | Calibrators                           |   | Calibrators intended to be used with a reagent should be treated in the same class as the In vitro diagnostic medical device reagent. |
| 250. | diagnostic<br>medical<br>devices    | Controls                              |   | Controls intended to be used with a reagent should be treated in the same class as the In vitro diagnostic medical device reagent     |