Leslie Kux,
Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[FR Doc. 2018–23912 Filed 10–31–18; 8:45 am]  
BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Food and Drug Administration

21 CFR Part 862

[Docket No. FDA–2018–N–3694]

Medical Devices; Clinical Chemistry and Clinical Toxicology Devices; Classification of the Meprobamate Test System

AGENCY: Food and Drug Administration, HHS.

ACTION: Final order.

SUMMARY: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA or we) is classifying the meprobamate test system into class II (special controls). The special controls that apply to the device type are identified in this order and will be part of the codified language for the meprobamate test system’s classification. We are taking this action because we have determined that classifying the device into class II (special controls) will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness of the device. We believe this action will also enhance patients’ access to beneficial innovative devices, in part by reducing regulatory burdens.

DATES: This order is effective November 1, 2018. The classification was applicable on April 20, 2018.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Ryan Lubert, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Bldg. 66, Room 4545, Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002, 240–402–6337, Ryan.Lubert@fda.hhs.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Upon request, FDA has classified the meprobamate test system as class II (special controls), which we have determined will provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. In addition, we believe this action will enhance patients’ access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens by placing the device into a lower device class than the automatic class III assignment.

The automatic assignment of class III occurs by operation of law and without any action by FDA, regardless of the level of risk posed by the new device. Any device that was not in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, is automatically classified as, and remains within, class III and requires premarket approval unless and until FDA takes an action to classify or reclassify the device (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(1)). We refer to these devices as “postamendments devices” because they were not in commercial distribution prior to the date of enactment of the Medical Device Amendments of 1976, which amended the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act).

FDA may take a variety of actions in appropriate circumstances to classify or reclassify a device into class I or II. We may issue an order finding a new device to be substantially equivalent under section 513(i) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360c(i)) to a predicate device that does not require premarket approval. We determine whether a new device is substantially equivalent to a predicate by means of the procedures for premarket notification under section 510(k) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 360(i)) and part 807 (21 CFR part 807).

FDA may also classify a device through “De Novo” classification, a common name for the process authorized under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act. Section 207 of the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–115) established the first procedure for De Novo classification. Section 607 of the Food and Drug Administration Safety and Innovation Act (Pub. L. 112–144) modified the De Novo application process by adding a second procedure. A device sponsor may utilize either procedure for De Novo classification.

Under the first procedure, the person submits a 510(k) for a device that has not previously been classified. After receiving an order from FDA classifying the device into class III under section 513(f)(1) of the FD&C Act, the person then requests a classification under section 513(f)(2).

Under the second procedure, rather than first submitting a 510(k) and then a request for classification, if the person determines that there is no legally marketed device upon which to base a determination of substantial equivalence, that person requests a classification under section 513(f)(2) of the FD&C Act.

Under either procedure for De Novo classification, FDA shall classify the device by written order within 120 days. The classification will be according to the criteria under section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act. Although the device was automatically placed within class III, the De Novo classification is considered to be the initial classification of the device.

We believe this De Novo classification will enhance patients’ access to beneficial innovation, in part by reducing regulatory burdens. When FDA classifies a device into class I or II via the De Novo process, the device can serve as a predicate for future devices of that type, including for 510(k)s (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(f)(2)(B)(i)). As a result, other device sponsors do not have to submit a De Novo request or premarket approval application to market a substantially equivalent device (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(i), defining “substantial equivalence”). Instead, sponsors can use the less-burdensome 510(k) process, when necessary, to market their device.

II. De Novo Classification

On February 21, 2017, Lin-Zhi International, Inc. submitted a request for De Novo classification of the LZI Carisoprodol Metabolite (Meprobamate) Enzyme Immunoassay. FDA reviewed the request in order to classify the device under the criteria for classification set forth in section 513(a)(1) of the FD&C Act.

We classify devices into class II if general controls by themselves are insufficient to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness, but there is sufficient information to establish special controls that, in combination with the general controls, provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device for its intended use (see 21 U.S.C. 360c(a)(1)(B)). After review of the information submitted in the request, we determined that the device can be classified into class II with the establishment of special controls. FDA has determined that these special controls, in addition to the general controls, will provide reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device.

Therefore, on April 20, 2018, FDA issued an order to the requester classifying the device into class II. FDA is codifying the classification of the device by adding 21 CFR § 862.2590. We have named the generic type of device meprobamate test system, and it is identified as a device intended to measure meprobamate in human specimens. Measurements obtained by this device are used to detect the presence of meprobamate to diagnose the use or overdose of meprobamate or structurally-related drug compounds (e.g., prodrugs).

FDA has identified the following risks to health associated specifically with this type of device and the measures...
FDA has determined that special
controls, in combination with the
general controls, address these risks to
health and provide reasonable assurance
of safety and effectiveness. For a device
to fall within this classification, and
thus avoid automatic classification in
class III, it would have to comply with
the special controls named in this final
order. The necessary special controls
appear in the regulation codified by this
order. This device is subject to
premarket notification requirements under
section 510(k) of the FD&C Act.

At the time of classification,
meprobamate test systems are for
prescription use only.

III. Analysis of Environmental Impact
We have determined under 21 CFR
25.34(b) that this action is of a type that
does not individually or cumulatively
have a significant effect on the human
environment. Therefore, neither an
environmental assessment nor an
environmental impact statement is
required.

IV. Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995
This final order establishes special
controls that refer to previously
approved collections of information
found in other FDA regulations and
guidance. These collections of
information are subject to review by the
Office of Management and Budget
(OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction

The collections of information in the
guidance document “De Novo
Classification Process (Evaluation of
Automatic Class III Designation)” have
been approved under OMB control
number 0910–0073; and the
collections of information in 21 CFR
parts 801 and 809, regarding labeling,
have been approved under OMB control
number 0910–0485.

List of Subjects in 21 CFR Part 862
Medical devices.

Therefore, under the Federal Food,
Drug, and Cosmetic Act and under
authority delegated to the Commissioner
of Food and Drugs, 21 CFR part 862 is
amended as follows:

PART 862—CLINICAL CHEMISTRY
AND CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY

■ 1. The authority citation for part 862
continues to read as follows:
Authority: 21 U.S.C. 351, 360, 360c, 360e,
360j, 360l, 371.

■ 2. Add § 862.3590 to subpart D to read as
follows:
§ 862.3590 Meprobamate test system.
(a) Identification. A meprobamate test
system is a device intended to measure
meprobamate in human specimens.
Measurements obtained by this device
are used to detect the presence of
meprobamate to diagnose the use or
overdose of meprobamate or
structurally-related drug compounds
(e.g., prodrugs).

(b) Classification. Class II (special
controls). The special controls for this
device are:
(1) Design verification and validation
must include:
(i) Robust data demonstrating the
accuracy of the device when used in the
intended specimen matrix. The
accuracy data must include a
comparison between the meprobamate
test system results and meprobamate
results that are measured on an FDA-
accepted measurement method that is
specific and accurate (e.g., gas or liquid
chromatography combined with tandem
mass spectrometry).

(ii) Robust analytical data
demonstrating the performance
characteristics of the device, including,
but not limited to, specificity,
cross-reactivity to relevant endogenous
and exogenous substances, and the
reproducibility of analyte detection
around the cutoff(s).

(2) The intended use of the device
must not include an indication for use
in monitoring therapeutic drug
concentrations or informing dosing
adjustment decisions.

(3) Your 21 CFR 809.10 labeling must
include the following:
(i) If indicated for use as a screening
test to identify preliminary results for
further confirmation, the intended use
must state “This assay provides only a
preliminary analytical result. A more
specific alternative chemical
confirmatory method (e.g., gas or liquid
chromatography and mass spectrometry)
must be used to obtain a confirmed
analytical result. Clinical consideration
and professional judgment must be
exercised with any drug of abuse test,
particularly when the preliminary test
result is positive.”

(ii) A limiting statement that reads as
follows: “This test should not be used
to monitor therapeutic drug
concentrations or to inform dosing
adjustment decisions.”


Leslie Kux,
Associate Commissioner for Policy.

[F.R. Doc. 2018–23911 Filed 10–31–18; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4164–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Federal Highway Administration

23 CFR Part 625
[Docket No. FHWA–2017–0001]
RIN 2125–AFT2

Design Standards for Highways

AGENCY: Federal Highway
Administration (FHWA), U.S.
Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This final rule updates the
regulations governing design standards

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<tr>
<th>Identified risks</th>
<th>Mitigation measures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical action based on incorrect test results (false positive results, false</td>
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<td>negative results) may lead to inappropriate clinical decision making.</td>
<td>(21 CFR 862.3590(b)(3)).</td>
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<td>Incorrect understanding of the device and test system and results may lead</td>
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