

K981943

JUL 22 1998

510(k) Summary

Submitter's Name/Address

Abbott Laboratories
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Irving, Texas 75038

Contact Person

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Regulatory Affairs
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Date of Preparation of this Summary:

June 1, 1998

Device Trade or Proprietary Name:

DBil

Device Common/Usual Name or Classification Name: Direct Bilirubin

Classification Number/Class:

75CIG/Class II

This summary of 510(k) safety and effectiveness information is being submitted in accordance with the requirements of SMDA 1990 and 21 CFR 807.92.

The assigned 510(k) number is: _____.

Test Description:

Direct Bilirubin is an *in vitro* diagnostic assay for the quantitative determination of direct bilirubin in human serum or plasma. The Direct Bilirubin assay is a clinical chemistry assay in which the conjugated bilirubin is oxidized to biliverdin. The resulting decrease in absorbance at 444 nm is directly proportional to the concentration of direct bilirubin.

Substantial Equivalence:

The Direct Bilirubin assay is substantially equivalent to the following device:

- Wako Diagnostics Direct Bilirubin assay (K970985) on the Hitachi® 717 Analyzer

Both assays yield similar Performance Characteristics.

Similarities:

- Both assays are *in vitro* clinical chemistry methods.
- Both assays can be used for the quantitative determination of direct bilirubin.
- Both assays yield similar clinical results.
- Both assays are based on the oxidation of bilirubin to biliverdin

Differences:

- There is a difference between the assay range.

Intended Use:

The Direct Bilirubin assay is used for the quantitation of direct bilirubin in human serum or plasma.

Performance Characteristics:

Comparative performance studies were conducted using the AEROSSET™ System. The Direct Bilirubin assay method comparison yielded acceptable correlation with the Wako Diagnostics Direct Bilirubin assay on the Hitachi 717 Analyzer. The correlation coefficient = 0.9878, slope = 1.168, and Y-intercept = 0.081 mg/dL. Precision studies were conducted using the Direct Bilirubin assay. Within-run, between-run, and between-day studies were performed using two levels of control material. The total %CV for Level 1/Panel 101 is 4.0% and Level 2/Panel 102 is 3.8%. The Direct Bilirubin assay is linear up to 50.2 mg/dL. The limit of quantitation (sensitivity) for the Direct Bilirubin assay is 0.11 mg/dL. These data demonstrate that the performance of the Direct Bilirubin assay is substantially equivalent to the performance of the Wako Diagnostics Direct Bilirubin assay on the Hitachi 717 Analyzer.

Conclusion:

The Direct Bilirubin assay is substantially equivalent to the Wako Diagnostics Direct Bilirubin assay on the Hitachi 717 Analyzer as demonstrated by results obtained in the studies.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

JUL 22 1998

Food and Drug Administration
2098 Gaither Road
Rockville MD 20850

Mark Littlefield
Section Manager, Regulatory Affairs
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
1920 Hurd Drive
Irving, Texas 75038

Re: K981943
Trade Name: DBil
Regulatory Class: II
Product Code: CIG
Dated: June 1, 1998
Received: June 3, 1998

Dear Mr. Littlefield:

We have reviewed your Section 510(k) notification of intent to market the device referenced above and we have determined the device is substantially equivalent (for the indications for use stated in the enclosure) to devices marketed in interstate commerce prior to May 28, 1976, the enactment date of the Medical Device Amendments or to devices that have been reclassified in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Act). You may, therefore, market the device, subject to the general controls provisions of the Act. The general controls provisions of the Act include requirements for annual registration, listing of devices, good manufacturing practice, labeling, and prohibitions against misbranding and adulteration.

If your device is classified (see above) into either class II (Special Controls) or class III (Pre-market Approval), it may be subject to such additional controls. Existing major regulations affecting your device can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 800 to 895. A substantially equivalent determination assumes compliance with the current Good Manufacturing Practice requirement, as set forth in the Quality System Regulation (QS) for Medical Devices: General regulation (21 CFR Part 820) and that, through periodic (QS) inspections, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) will verify such assumptions. Failure to comply with the GMP regulation may result in regulatory action. In addition, FDA may publish further announcements concerning your device in the Federal Register. Please note: this response to your pre-market notification submission does not affect any obligation you might have under sections 531 through 542 of the Act for devices under the Electronic Product Radiation Control provisions, or other Federal Laws or Regulations.

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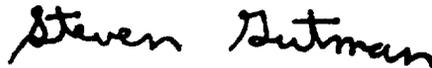
Under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA-88), this device may require a CLIA complexity categorization. To determine if it does, you should contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at (770)488-7655.

This letter will allow you to begin marketing your device as described in your 510(k) premarket notification. The FDA finding of substantial equivalence of your device to a legally marketed predicate device results in a classification for your device and thus, permits your device to proceed to the market.

If you desire specific advice for your device on our labeling regulation (21 CFR Part 801 and additionally 809.10 for in vitro diagnostic devices), please contact the Office of Compliance at (301) 594-4588. Additionally, for questions on the promotion and advertising of your device, please contact the Office of Compliance at (301) 594-4639. Also, please note the regulation entitled, "Misbranding by reference to premarket notification" (21 CFR 807.97).

Other general information on your responsibilities under the Act may be obtained from the Division of Small Manufacturers Assistance at its toll free number (800) 638-2041 or at (301) 443-6597 or at its internet address "<http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/dsmamain.html>"

Sincerely yours,



Steven I. Gutman, M.D., M.B.A.
Director
Division of Clinical
Laboratory Devices
Office of Device Evaluation
Center for Devices and
Radiological Health

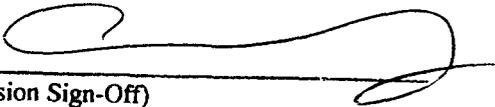
Enclosure

510(k) Number (if known): K 981943

Device Name: Direct Bilirubin

Indications For Use:

The Direct Bilirubin assay is used for the quantitation of direct bilirubin in human serum or plasma. Measurement of bilirubin, an organic compound formed during the normal and abnormal destruction of red blood cells, is used in the diagnosis and treatment of liver, hemolytic hematological, and metabolic disorders, including hepatitis and gall bladder block.


(Division Sign-Off)
Division of Clinical Laboratory Devices

510(k) Number K 981943

(PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - CONTINUE ON ANOTHER PAGE IF NEEDED)

Concurrence of CDRH, Office of Device Evaluation (ODE)
Prescription Use OR Over-The-Counter Use _____
(Per 21 CFR 801.109)

(Optional Format 1-2-96)

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