DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Food and Drug Administration
2098 Gaither Road
Rockville MD 20850

JAN 18 2000

Ms. Karen Callbeck, R.T. B.Sc.
Regulatory Affairs Coordinator
Diagnostic Chemicals Limited
16 McCarville Street
West Royalty Industrial Park
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
Canada

Re: K993920
Trade Name: Ethanol-L3K Assay, Catalogue Number 273-30, 273-17
Regulatory Class: II
Product Code: DIC
Dated: November 17, 1999
Received: November 18, 1999

Dear Ms. Callbeck:

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 legally marketed predicate 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 (Premarket 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 requirements, 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 premarket 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.

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" (21CFR 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 (301) 443-6597 or at its internet address "http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/dsma/dsmamain.html".

Sincerely yours,

Steven Gutman

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): K993920

Device Name: Ethanol-L3K, Cat. No. 273-30, 273-17

Indications for Use:

For the quantitative determination of ethanol in serum. For IN VITRO diagnostic use.

Ethanol (ethyl alcohol) is the most common toxic substance involved in medical-legal cases. Ethanol consumption is often a factor in all types of accidents and ethanol poisoning can be fatal. Ethanol testing of comatose patients aids in the differential diagnosis of the cause of the coma. (1)

Early methods for ethanol analysis depended on separation of the ethanol from the specimen. The method described here is an enzymatic procedure which does not require separation and is rapid and easily automated. This method is based on the first enzymatic method described by Bonnichsen and Theorelle (2) and later modified by other authors. (3) However, the current method is unique in that an aldehyde trap is no longer necessary in order to drive the reaction to completion. This is accomplished by the use of a co-factor with a high oxidizing potential. (4)

Jean Cooper

(Division Sign-Off)
Division of Clinical Laboratory Devices
510(k) Number K993920

(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