

CT112	Software, application program	Software programs, routines or algorithms that add specific computer assisted display, processing and/or analysis capabilities to a device and is usually included with the device, but can be upgraded to correct programming
CT113	Dental instruments, manual	Devices that are hand-operated by the user (e.g., hand-held and hand manipulated/activated) that are used in the treatment of diseases and disorders of the teeth and gums.
CT114	Dental instruments, powered	Devices that are operated through a source of power (e.g., electricity, compressed air, mechanical rotation) that are used in the treatment of diseases and disorders of the teeth and gums.
CT115	Dental implants	Implantable devices used to replace teeth.
CT116	Dental prostheses	Externally applied devices (not implanted) used by a person to modify, support, align, prevent, replace, or correct the natural functions of the oral cavity.
CT117	Radiological systems and ancillary devices	Assemblies of devices using x-rays and radioactive materials for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.
CT118	Audiometers/Acoustical measuring/testing and ancillary devices	Electroacoustic devices designed for the measurement, analysis, evaluation, and diagnosis of hearing and hearing threshold levels - See also CT101.
CT119	Ventilation/respiratory and ancillary devices	Devices used to supply, condition, monitor, dispense, or deliver respiratory or anaesthetic gases, vapours or other substances to provide and/or control respiration and/or anaesthesia.
CT120	Ambulance/Emergency and ancillary devices	Devices used in ambulance/emergency services and/or in emergency situations and are used by first responders on persons requiring immediate attention, or used by persons requiring a response or automatically activate
CT121	Anaesthesia units/Anaesthesia workstations and ancillary devices	Devices used for the inducement and control of artificial insensitivity to pain through the administration of gases or drugs and monitoring of the patient during the anaesthesia.
CT122	Analgesia and ancillary devices	Devices used to produce an insensitivity to feel pain even though the patient/user is fully conscious; different technologies can be applied (e.g., inhalation of gas, or acupuncture).
CT123	Angioplasty and ancillary devices	Devices used for treating the blockage or narrowing of a blood vessel or heart valve typically by inserting a balloon into the constriction to reopen it.

CT124	Dressings/Bandages/Gauze/Coverings	Devices used as a clean/sterile barrier covering a wound or injury, stop bleeding and absorb secretions, apply pressure to a specific part of the body, hold another dressing in place, or immobilize a limb or other body part - See also CT415 and CT607
CT125	Prostheses, implantable joints and ancillary devices	Implantable devices used to replace skeletal joints or parts of a joint of the body (e.g., a knee joint) and the orthopaedic surgical instruments and devices required for joint replacement interventions.
CT126	Spectacles and spectacle lenses	Devices (i.e., a pair of glasses) worn by a user in front of the eyes for correcting defective vision.
CT127	Microscopes and ancillary device, surgical	Devices used during surgery that employ one or several mechanisms to enlarge the image of the surgical field and tissue structures not otherwise readily visible to the surgeon.
CT128	Bedding/Mattresses/Pillows	Devices made of textile materials that are used by a patient/person when sleeping, to lie upon, rest and support their body, and to keep them warm - See also CT466 and CT468.
CT129	Blood pressure measurement/evaluation and ancillary devices	Devices (e.g., a sphygmomanometer or a patient monitoring device) used to register the blood pressure of a person using invasive or noninvasive methods - See also CT644.
CT130	Catheters	Devices designed as a flexible tube used for insertion into the body (e.g., a blood vessel, organ, or body cavity) for (e.g., introducing/withdrawing fluids, occluding/dilating openings, or taking physical
CT131	Computed tomography (CT) systems and ancillary devices	Diagnostic x-ray devices used to generate and control x-ray beams and to record the absorption pattern of x-ray beams passed through the human body onto various forms of archive medium (e.g., film, imaging plates,
CT132	Contact lenses/lens-care and ancillary devices	Devices worn by a user on the surface of the eye in front of the cornea to correct defective vision and the devices needed to support this activity.
CT133	Contraceptives and ancillary devices	Devices used to provide contraception [i.e., the intentional prevention of conception (pregnancy)] by artificial means (e.g., creating a physical barrier or a hostile environment for the sperm, preventative surgery, and/or to
CT134	Dental equipment, manual	Instruments and devices used in dentistry that are manually operated by the operator (normally the dentist or assistant).
CT135	Dental equipment, powered	Instruments and devices used in dentistry that are operated by a means of power (e.g., electricity, pressurized air/gas, hydraulics) to make them function.

CT136	Electrosurgical systems and ancillary devices	Devices that use electricity as the medium to interact upon body tissue (e.g., to cut and/or coagulate) during a surgical intervention (i.e., a controlled electrical current will pass through the tissue being treated).
CT137	Distention units and ancillary devices	Devices used to distend (to enlarge) an internal body cavity by introducing a medium (e.g., a gas or a liquid) under a constant pressure. Often known as insufflators, it will improve the field of vision and manoeuvrability at the site of
CT138	Electroencephalographs (EEG) and ancillary devices	Devices used to detect/record the variations of the electrical potential caused by the electrical activity of the brain usually detected via electrodes affixed to the patient's scalp/ear and reproduce an electroencephalogram (EEG) for
CT139	Electro-therapy and ancillary devices	Electronic devices designed and used for therapeutic treatment.
CT140	Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) and ancillary devices	Devices used to treat depressive illness by precipitating a convulsion (a fit or grand mal seizure of the brain) by passing an electric current through the brain using externally applied electrodes; also known as electroshock
CT141	Electrodes/Leads	Metallic conductors that contact the body and that use electricity to transmit electrical energy (e.g., impulses, high levels of electricity) and/or detect signals from the body. Includes are the leads (the electrode plus the cable).
CT142	Enteral feeding pumps and ancillary devices	Devices used to deliver nutritional soluble food directly to the stomach of a patient that is unable to digest food in a normal manner.
CT143	Sterilization	The process of making an object (e.g., a medical device) sterile for reuse; free from living pathogenic/microorganisms; having a germ-free condition.
CT144	Anaesthesiology	The clinical speciality concerned with the inducement and control of artificial insensitivity to pain through the administration of gases or drugs.
CT145	Cardiovascular and ancillary devices	Devices used in the diagnosis and treatment of, or relating to, the heart and the blood vessels.
CT146	Dentistry	The clinical speciality concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and disorders of the teeth and gums.
CT147	Ear/nose/throat (ENT)	The clinical speciality concerned with the diagnosis and treatment ear/nose/throat conditions and disease.

CT148	Gastroenterology	The clinical speciality concerned with diseases of the stomach and the intestines.
CT149	General hospital	Devices that have a general purpose use within a hospital or an institution and that are not applied to the direct diagnosis or treatment of patients.
CT150	Urology	The clinical speciality concerned with the study, diagnosis and treatment of diseases and disorders of the urogenital tract.
CT151	Neuropsychiatry	The clinical speciality of psychiatry concerned with the links between mental illness and organic disease of the brain.
CT152	Paediatrics	The clinical speciality concerned with children and their diseases.
CT153	Neurology	The clinical speciality concerned with the study of the anatomy, physiology, and disease of the nervous system for diagnosis and treatment.
CT154	Gynaecology/Obstetrics	The clinical specialities concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of disease in women, especially those of the genitourinary tract, childbirth and the treatment of woman before and after childbirth.
CT155	Ophthalmology	The clinical speciality concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of the eye and its diseases.
CT156	Orthopaedics	The clinical speciality concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of the spine, joints and skeletal diseases and disorders.
CT157	Pathology/Histology/Cytology	The clinical speciality concerned with the cause, origin, and nature of disease, including the changes occurring as a result of disease, the microscopic study of tissue structure and cells.
CT158	Physical medicine	The clinical speciality concerned with the rehabilitation of physical disabilities, resulting from (e.g., rheumatic disease, asthma, poliomyelitis, and injuries) by using mechanical devices to restore, support and/or manipulate
CT159	Radiology	The clinical speciality concerned with the application of x-rays and radioactive materials for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

CT160	Plastic surgery	The clinical speciality concerned with the therapeutic and cosmetic repair or re-formation of missing, injured, or malformed tissue parts.
CT161	Obsolete - See CT184	This collective term is redundant and is not to be applied - See CT184.
CT162	Bone cement and ancillary devices	Devices used in conjunction with the treatment of a patient where there is a necessity to bond an orthopaedic prosthesis to some part of the internal anatomy - See also CT448.
CT163	Bone remineralization and ancillary devices	Devices used to support the remineralization of the bone.
CT164	Corneal prostheses	Implantable devices used to replace and substitute the functions of the cornea (this is more restrictive than ocular).
CT165	Ocular prostheses	Devices, typically implantable, used to replace or restore the cosmetic appearance, comfort, or vision of the eye.
CT166	Oral surgical fixation/distraction and ancillary devices	Devices used in dentistry to be permanently or temporarily implanted and/or to create a superstructure on top of the implant and/or used to space the teeth.
CT167	Pneumology/Pulmonology	The clinical specialty that deals with diseases of the lungs and the respiratory tract.
CT168	Rheumatology	The clinical speciality concerned with the study of rheumatic diseases; a painful disorder of joints, muscles, or connective tissue.
CT169	Software, operating system	The set of software that controls the overall operation of a computer system, typically by performing such tasks as memory allocation, job scheduling, and input/output control.
CT170	Software development	The knowledge base and ability to write software programs and to maintain and update them.
CT171	Electronics	The science and technology concerned with the development, behaviour, and applications of electronic devices and circuits.

CT172	Culture media/Culture media processing	Devices and solutions (e.g., nutritive substances such as agar gel or liquid medium) in which cultures of bacteria, fungi, and tissue cells are grown.
CT173	Radiotherapy	The clinical speciality concerned with the use of alpha or beta particles emitted from an implanted or ingested radioisotope, or high-energy beam radiation used for the treatment of disease, especially cancer.
CT174	Stomatology	The speciality of medicine or dentistry concerned with the structures, functions, and diseases of the mouth.
CT175	Endocrinology	The clinical speciality concerned with the endocrine glands and their secretions.
CT176	Laboratory incubators	Devices used in a laboratory setting to provide controlled conditions for the incubation of biological and chemical materials typically maintain a desired environment of (e.g., temperature, gas concentrations or humidity).
CT177	Metal materials	Devices manufactured containing a chemical element such as iron, steel, brass, copper, lead, that are often lustrous ductile solids that have basic oxides, form positive ions, and are good conductors of heat and electricity.
CT178	Optical materials	Devices manufactured containing materials related to, producing, or involving light that relate to the eye or to the sense of sight; aiding vision or correcting a visual disorder.
CT179	Plastic materials	Devices manufactured containing a plastic material (i.e., any one of a large number of synthetic usually organic materials that have a polymeric structure) and can be moulded when soft then set (thermosetting).
CT180	Rubber materials	Devices manufactured containing synthetic rubber, or natural rubber normally obtained by coagulating and drying the latex from certain plants, especially the tree <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> .
CT181	Gynaecological/Obstetrical devices	Devices used for the diagnosis and treatment of disease in women, especially those of the genitourinary tract, childbirth and the treatment of woman before and after childbirth.
CT182	Serology	The clinical speciality concerned with serums.
CT183	Haemostatic devices/materials	Devices for retarding or stopping the stopping the flow of blood within or from the blood vessels.

CT184	Toxicology	The branch of science concerned with poisons, their nature, effects and antidotes.
CT185	Textile materials	Devices manufactured containing a fabric or cloth material, especially woven.
CT186	Wood materials	Devices manufactured containing a product made from the hard fibrous substance consisting of xylem tissue that occurs beneath the bark in trees, shrubs and similar plants.
CT187	Chemical synthesis	The process of producing a compound by a chemical reaction or series of reactions, usually from simpler or commonly available starting materials.
CT188	Tissue engineering, human	The application of practical sciences to health related production, industry, or commerce concerning the extraction, processing, storage, and delivery of human-derived devices and products.
CT189	Tissue engineering, animal	The application of practical sciences to health related production, industry, or commerce concerning the extraction, processing, storage, and delivery of animal-derived devices and products.
CT190	Medical gas technology	The application of practical sciences to health related production, industry, or commerce concerning the extraction, processing, storage, and delivery of medical gases, gas systems, and related products.
CT191	Blood banking technology	The application of practical sciences to health related production, industry, or commerce concerning the extraction, processing, storage, and delivery of blood and blood products.
CT192	Accelerator systems and ancillary devices	Devices that produces high-energy electrons which yield high-energy x-rays used for therapeutic purposes, primarily in the treatment of cancer and provides a radiation beam of uniform intensity and predictable
CT193	Brachytherapy systems and ancillary devices	Devices that deliver a palliative/curative therapeutic radiation dose to an anatomical region from one or more radionuclide sources emitted from naturally occurring, reactor produced, or accelerator produced sources that
CT194	Radiotherapy simulator and ancillary devices	Diagnostic, radiation therapy, devices configured as diagnostic x-ray systems [e.g., fluoroscopic, planar, computed tomography (CT)], and associated hardware and software used in radiation therapy treatment planning
CT195	Cardiopulmonary bypass systems and ancillary devices	Devices that provides mechanical circulatory support during open-heart surgery, bypassing the heart to facilitate surgery on the organ and to oxygenate the body's venous supply of blood and then pump it back into the arterial circuit -

CT196	Centrifuges and ancillary devices	Devices that apply rotation (centrifugal force - an apparent force that acts outwards on a body moving about a centre) which is used to separate the components of suspensions of solids in liquids, or of liquids.
CT197	Scales/Balances	Devices used to weigh objects to provide accurate measurements of their weight.
CT198	Hypo/Hyperthermia and ancillary devices	Devices used to either purposely lower or raise and stabilize the core body temperature of a patient during a treatment - See also CT235 and CT550.
CT199	Microscopes and ancillary devices	Devices that employ one or several mechanisms to obtain an enlarged image of small objects and reveal details of the structures not otherwise readily visible to the human eye.
CT200	Intraocular implants	Implantable devices that are used internally in the eye.
CT201	Polymers	Devices manufactured containing naturally occurring or synthetic compound materials such as starch or Perspex that have large molecules made up of many relatively simple repeated units, or copolymers made of molecules of
CT202	Laboratory and ancillary devices	Devices manufactured intended for use in the laboratory for the processing and analysis of samples. Some of these devices can be used in patient-occupying areas.
CT203	Ceramic materials	Devices manufactured containing a hard brittle material made by firing clay and similar substances.
CT204	Natural rubber latex	Devices manufactured containing a whitish milky fluid containing protein, starch, alkaloids, etc., that is produced by many plants (e.g., the rubber tree).
CT205	Radioactive materials/Sources	Devices manufactured containing radioactive materials at levels that can be utilized under control to assist in the diagnosis and treatment of patients and the function of healthcare facilities or are directly associated with
CT206	Compound materials	Devices manufactured containing a material that consists of two or more chemical elements held together by chemical bonds.
CT207	Antimicrobial-material coated	Devices that have had their external surfaces covered or impregnated with a substance that will destroy or inhibit the growth of microorganisms, particularly bacteria and/or fungi.

CT208	Biological materials	Devices manufactured containing materials that contain living organisms and structures and/or are near compatible with human physiology.
CT209	Human-derived materials	Devices manufactured containing human-derived material.
CT210	Animal-derived materials	Devices manufactured containing vertebrate animal-derived materials (e.g., bovine, porcine).
CT211	Vegetal-derived materials	Devices manufactured containing materials derived from or relating to vegetables or plant life.
CT212	Silicone materials	Devices manufactured containing silicone, a large class of polymeric synthetic materials that usually have resistance to temperature, water, and chemicals, and have good insulating properties.
CT213	Phototherapy/Photopheresis systems and ancillary devices	Devices that produce and emit light at a given wavelength to treat illnesses and/or conditions that can be altered or healed by the surface or transdermal effects of this form of light upon the patient's body or parts of the body - See
CT214	Intravenous administration sets and ancillary devices	Devices used to introduce fluids and medications directly into the blood stream via a vein.
CT215	Stains/staining and ancillary devices	Devices/agents used to colour or refract the light of a sample of tissue, cells, blood, or micro-organisms in preparation for microscopic examination.
CT216	Iontophoresis and ancillary devices	Device that introduces soluble ions into the body by means of an electric current typically for the study of neurotransmitter function of the brain.
CT217	Lasers and ancillary devices	Devices that generate an intense beam of coherent monochromatic radiation in the infrared, visible, or ultraviolet region of the electromagnetic spectrum (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation).
CT218	Lithotriptors/Shock wave therapy systems and ancillary devices	Devices that use shock waves for treatment or therapy (e.g., for the pulverization of kidney stones or gallstones in situ for their natural or interventional removal, or for chronic pain treatment).
CT219	Dermatology	The clinical speciality concerned with the skin and its diseases.

CT220	Leucodepletion and ancillary devices	Devices used for the reduction of leucocytes in blood components.
CT221	Lifts	Elevator or elevator-like devices used to raise or lower a person (typically a person with a disability) or an object from one level to another and can be designed to be stationary or mobile lifting device - See also CT682.
CT222	Magnetic/electromagnetic and ancillary devices	Devices specifically designed to have magnetic properties. These can be static magnetism or electrically activated magnetism.
CT223	Information systems	Devices, typically software or software-based, that are part of a system used to receive, store, handle, transmit, and extract data and information for the purpose of making this available to a selected or wider forum of
CT224	Medical gas supply/delivery systems and ancillary devices, portable	Devices used for the accurate delivery of a dedicated gas which may involve a rebreathing or non-rebreathing system and which may be used as part of a special treatment or to assess various physical or physiological parameters.
CT225	Haemodialysis/haemofiltration and ancillary devices	Devices used to filter circulated blood through a semipermeable membrane in order to remove impurities and waste products (e.g., for patients with kidney failure).
CT226	Neurological diagnostic and ancillary devices	Devices used for the examination of neurological disorders and diseases (the nervous system).
CT227	Tables/Table systems and ancillary devices	Devices used to place and position a patient upon for a medical examination and/or surgical treatment.
CT228	Cardiac resynchronization and ancillary devices	Devices used to reset the normal beat and function of the heart typically to correct fibrillation (an uncontrollable twitching of the cardiac muscle fibres) using a timed electrical shock applied to the chest.
CT229	Image guided/Stereotactic surgery and ancillary devices	Devices consisting of rigid frames, positioning/alignment components, workstations, and calibrated guide mechanisms used for the precise positioning of treatment devices within a patient.
CT230	Ophthalmological measuring/testing/surgical and ancillary devices	Devices used in ophthalmology to measure and or test a feature of features of the eye and for surgery on the eye and the surrounding structures.
CT231	Ablation and ancillary devices	Devices used for the removal of tissue or solid substances from the body.

CT232	Osteotomy and ancillary devices	Devices (e.g., surgical instruments) designed to cut and/or shape bone by percussion during an osteotomy (the surgical procedure to divide bone); usually to rectify a deformity or to use the bone as a transplant.
CT233	Surgery	The clinical speciality concerned with treating disease, injuries, disorders, etc., by means of manual or operative procedures, especially by incision into the body.
CT234	Orthopaedic fixation and ancillary devices	Implantable and external devices and the surgical instruments used to maintain a surgical skeletal intervention in a fixed position during the healing period (e.g., orthopaedic fractures and corrections) - See also CT464, CT465 and CT629.
CT235	Warming/Heating and ancillary devices	Devices used to warm/heat an object [e.g., a body part (arm, feet, or leg), a fluid, or a solid] by convection, radiation, or direct contact with the source of the heat and/or maintain a preset level - See also CT550 and CT629.
CT236	Gas (Obsolete CT)	This collective term is redundant and is not to be applied.
CT237	Urological and ancillary devices	Devices used for the examination and treatment of disorders and diseases of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, prostate, and urethra.
CT238	Glass	Devices manufactured or containing a hard, brittle, transparent or translucent, noncrystalline solid, consisting of metal silicates or similar compounds (e.g., lime, silicone dioxide) that are fused together.
CT239	Peritoneal dialysis and ancillary devices	Dialysis devices used for the diffusion of metabolic wastes from the blood to the dialysate using the abdominal cavity through the pores and intercellular channels of the peritoneum as an autogenous semipermeable
CT240	Cochlear implants (Obsolete CT) - See CT101 and CT 118	This collective term is redundant and is not to be applied - See CT101 and CT 118.
CT241	Orthodontic and ancillary devices	Devices used in orthodontic procedures (the branch of dentistry concerned with preventing or correcting irregularities of the teeth).
CT242	Analysers	Devices used separate or break any whole (e.g., sample) into its parts, for the purposes of determining their nature, proportion, function or relationship. Typically used for laboratory or point-of-care in vitro analysis or direct
CT243	Pressure alleviation and ancillary devices	Device designed to prevent pressure sores (e.g., bed sores, decubitus ulcers, or necrosis to the tissue) occurring on any part of a patient/person's body when circumstances would make them prone to this.

CT244	Prostheses and ancillary devices excluding dental	Devices used to replace a missing or defect part of the body (internal or external) with an artificial substitute (e.g., a limb, eye, knee joint) and the surgical instruments, tools and devices required for this undertaking.
CT245	Gloves	Devices acting as a protective barrier between a user's hand or hands and the external environment typically as [e.g. an infection barrier between patient and healthcare provider or as an overall protection of the user's hand
CT246	Patient monitors/Patient monitoring systems and ancillary devices	Devices comprised of several units, modules, or components (e.g., monitors, recorders, amplifiers) used to continually detect, measure, alarm, and display multiple physiological parameters associated with a patient - See also
CT247	Speech therapy and ancillary devices	Devices used for the rehabilitation of persons who have a speech impediment (e.g., through a disability they were born with, or have lost their ability to speak, e.g., through a stroke).
CT248	Sponges/Swabs	Devices used to soak up fluids and/or to clean fluid spills and are most associated with a surgical application.
CT249	Stimulators/Stimulation systems, external and ancillary devices	External devices that are used to apply electrical stimuli (e.g., direct current or pulses of current) to a nerve, muscle, a discrete area of the central nervous system (CNS), or other tissue to give a diagnostic or a therapeutic
CT250	Medical gas supply systems and ancillary devices	Devices used to contain, manage, distribute, and supply gases, including processed ambient air, to specific coded outlets for use in a healthcare facility.
CT251	Surgical instruments, powered	Devices that are powered by a form of energy (e.g., electricity, pressurized gas, ultrasound, or a remote power drive) and which are used during a surgical intervention.
CT252	Surgical instruments, microsurgery	Precision devices with very fine distal ends that are typically hand-held and manually operated, but may be powered by a form of energy, which are used during miniature surgery (e.g., in the eye, or reconstructing nerves).
CT253	Tracheostomy tubes and ancillary devices	Devices inserted into the artificial opening made in the throat (the windpipe) during a tracheotomy, so that air may obtain direct entrance into the patient's airways (lungs).
CT254	Training aids/models/devices for educational purposes	Devices used for the training of persons working in the healthcare sector to acquire new skills/knowledge required for their profession - See also CT262.
CT255	Transducers	Devices that convert one form of energy into another (e.g., a microphone, or blood pressure).

CT256	Vacuum powered/operated	Powered and/or operated by vacuum (a condition that is almost free space - containing almost no matter) which actuates the working mechanisms of the device being operated.
CT257	Pacemakers, cardiac, implantable	Implantable devices, also known as a permanent pacemaker, pacer or pulse generator, with the pulse generator and electrodes in or on the heart used to control the beat of the heart.
CT258	Defibrillators, implantable	Implantable devices using controlled levels of electrical energy that is applied via internal electrodes directly to the patient/user's heart to defibrillate it (provide an electrical shock to the heart muscle to restart its normal rhythmic
CT259	Infusion pumps, implantable	Implantable devices that exert a positive pressure to maintain delivery of fluids which are infused into the body tissue at predetermined periods of time, rates of flow, and volume.
CT260	Dental materials/Dental material kits	Dental materials and kits containing dental materials and possibly other products that are typically prepackaged to be used in dentistry and/or orthodontics either chairside or in the dental laboratory.
CT261	Endoscopes/Endoscopic and ancillary devices	Devices designed to provide a view and/or images of internal body organs/structures by introducing an endoscope into a body cavity through a natural or artificial opening to promote diagnosis and treatment.
CT262	Blood gas analysers/monitors and ancillary devices	Devices used to analyse one or more specific gas to determine its concentration in the blood. The analysis can be made subcutaneously, transcutaneously, or by analysing blood in a closed system or through a conventional blood
CT263	Electrocardiographs (ECG) and ancillary devices	Devices commonly called an ECG used for recording and/or displaying the electrical activity of the heart and can have a general-purpose function, have limited or many channels and have special functions - See also
CT264	Thermometers/Thermostats/Temperature measuring and ancillary devices	Devices used to measure, monitor, and/or regulate the temperature of another object or objects.
CT265	Cardiac output measuring and ancillary devices	Devices that measure the blood flow from the heart (e.g., the volume of blood pumped by the heart per minute) and display the results of the measurements - See also CT266.
CT266	Blood flow measuring and ancillary devices	Devices used for the measurement and indication of the rate of blood flow by either invasive (in vivo) or non-invasive means using technologies such as electromagnetism, echo Doppler, laser and/or computerization - See
CT267	Stethoscopes	Devices used to detect and study sound produced internally in a patient's body. It usually uses mechanical properties to augment and transmit the sound to the examiner, but some types can utilize electronics.

CT268	Infusion pumps/systems	Devices that exert a positive pressure greater than that produced by gravity, to maintain delivery of fluids which are infused into a patient at predetermined rates of flow and volume.
CT269	Defibrillators, external	Devices using controlled levels of electrical energy that is applied via external electrodes to the patient's thorax to defibrillate the heart (provide an electrical shock to the heart muscle to restart its normal rhythmic contractions).
CT270	Infant incubators	Devices used as a substitute for the natural environment of the womb in which premature neonates are kept until they have matured enough so that they can live in the natural environment.
CT271	Pacemakers, cardiac, external	Devices that are an externally worn pulse generator used to control the beat of the heart. It may have lead connections going through the chest to implanted electrodes in or on the heart and is typically used as a temporary measure.
CT272	Hyperthermia and ancillary devices for tumour treatment	Devices used to produce and control the delivery of heat above body temperature (e.g., 42 degrees Celsius for tissue) for the treatment of malignant tumours, benign growths, or other disease conditions.
CT273	Cryogenic and ancillary devices	Devices used for direct or indirect treatment of a patient, or to regulate a part or function of another device, or to store tissue/histological samples using super cold temperatures, or devices used to handle/protect against such low
CT274	Massage equipment	Mechanical devices used to apply or in the application of massage (the act of rubbing part of the external body to induce blood circulation, muscle relaxation, and pain relief).
CT275	Physiotherapy devices	Devices used for the therapeutic management and rehabilitation of physical disabilities by using physical agents or means (e.g., massage, exercises, to restore, support and/or manipulate anatomical functions).
CT276	Ultrasonic therapy and ancillary devices	Devices used for the therapy/treatment that use ultrasound technology.
CT277	Suction/aspiration/drainage and ancillary devices	Devices used to remove body fluids and or body tissue.
CT278	Irrigation/Lavage systems/kits and ancillary devices	Devices used to wash out/rinse/flush through a part of the body.
CT279	Inhalation/Nebulizing/Humidifying and ancillary devices	Devices used for the therapy/treatment of the respiratory tract and that are designed to deliver, humidification to the inhaled breathing gases and/or atomized medication.

CT280	Lights/Light systems and ancillary devices	Devices used to provide improved lighting conditions to improve visibility for those involved; typically in conjunction with patient related examinations and treatment and/or persons receiving assistance from the
CT281	Sterilizers/Sterilizing/Disinfecting and ancillary devices	Devices used in the process of making other devices/objects sterile (free from living pathogenic/microorganisms); having a germ-free condition.
CT282	Tumour marker and ancillary devices	Devices relating to substances in the body (hormone, amino/nucleic acid, enzyme, polyamine, lipid) that usually indicate the presence of specific cancer types and are used for monitoring responses to
CT283	Genetics	The branch of biology concerned with the study of heredity and variation in organisms - the genetic features and constitutions of a single organism, species, or group.
CT284	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, HIV	
CT285	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, trisomy 21/software	
CT286	Immunochemistry	The clinical speciality concerned with the study of the chemical reactions of immunity - a method for the detection and localization of proteins and other cellular components using antibodies that specifically label the materials.
CT287	Clinical chemistry	The clinical speciality that uses chemical processes to measure levels of chemical components in the blood which can include blood glucose, electrolytes, enzymes, hormones, lipids (fats), other metabolic
CT288	Infectious immunology	This CT may undergo some changes - new definition to come.
CT289	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, human leukocyte antigen (HLA)	
CT290	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, irregular anti-erythrocytic antibodies	
CT291	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, phenylketonuria	

CT292	Haematology	The clinical speciality concerned with diseases of the blood and blood-forming tissues.
CT293	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, rubella/toxoplasmosis	
CT294	Self-testing devices, excluding blood sugar measurement	Devices specifically designed to be applied by the user to test a specific medical aspect of their own body excluding the levels of blood sugar content.
CT295	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, anti-Duffy/anti-Kidd blood groups	
CT296	Self-testing devices, blood sugar measurement	Devices specifically designed to be applied by the user to test their own levels of blood sugar content.
CT297	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, cytomegalovirus/chlamydia	
CT298	Microbiology/Infectious disease	This term may undergo some changes - new definition to come.
CT299	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, blood grouping/typing	
CT300	Heart valves	Implantable synthetic or natural tissue devices used to substitute for the natural heart valve typically to treat acquired or congenital valvular diseases. It may include a section of graft.
CT301	Vascular implants	Implantable synthetic or natural tissue devices used to treat and/or substitute a part of the vasculature (arteries and veins). Included are vascular grafts.
CT302	Stents and ancillary devices	Tubular devices that are implanted in an obstructed vessel, lumen, duct, or canal to maintain patency; including the devices used to implant stents - See also CT485 and CT513.
CT303	Breast implants and ancillary devices	Devices, typically implantable, used for the reconstruction or augmentation of the female breast.

CT304	Surgical instruments, manual	Devices that are hand-held and operated solely by human intervention (the user and/or an assistant) that are used in a surgical procedure/intervention by (e.g., a surgeon, doctor, or nurse).
CT305	Cell/tissue/biopsy collection and ancillary devices	Devices used in the collection of tissue samples taken from the body (e.g., biopsies) for clinical analysis down to the cell level - See also CT306 and CT475.
CT306	Blood collecting/sampling and ancillary devices	Devices used in the collection of blood samples taken from the body for clinical analysis - See also CT305, CT475 and CT553.
CT307	Blood transfusion sets	A collection of devices used to administer blood from a container to a patient's vascular system through a needle or catheter inserted into a vein.
CT308	Needles	A slender instrument used for puncturing tissues or blood vessels, suturing, injection or aspiration. It is typically constructed of metal and is usually a sharply-pointed hollow or solid device.
CT309	Syringes/Injectors and ancillary devices	Devices used for injecting (introducing with a pressure) or withdrawing (removal with a negative partial vacuum) fluids to/from the body or other devices or gas to/from other devices.
CT310	Absorbable/biodegradable	Devices made of substances or materials that can be chemically degraded/digested via the natural body processes and is therefore not permanent.
CT311	Central nervous system (CNS) devices	The part of the anatomy that consists of the nervous tissue of the brain and spinal cord but does not include the cranial and spinal nerves and the autonomic nervous system (this being the peripheral nervous system).
CT312	Central venous system devices	Devices associated with the large veins near the heart (e.g., superior/inferior vena cava, subclavian) that conduct blood to the right atrium.
CT313	Custom-made	Any device specifically made in accordance with a duly qualified medical practitioner's written prescription which gives, under his responsibility, specific design characteristics and is intended for sole use of a particular
CT314	Electrically powered/operated	Powered and/or operated by energy taken from a supply of electricity [i.e., a mains electricity supply (AC-powered) or batteries (DC-powered)].
CT315	Home-use	Devices specifically designed for use in the home and to be managed, partly or wholly, by the patient or user.

CT316	Hydraulically powered/operated	Powered and/or operated by pressure transmitted through a system (e.g., pipes, cylinders and valves) by a liquid such as oil or water.
CT317	Infant/paediatric and ancillary devices	Devices specifically designed for use on babies and small children and that are adapted to handle anatomies of this size.
CT318	Invasive, non-surgical, short-term	Devices introduced non surgically into the body and remaining there for a period of between one and 30 days.
CT319	Invasive, surgical, short-term	Devices surgically introduced into the body and remaining there for a period of between one and 30 days.
CT320	Invasive, surgical, transient-use	Devices surgically introduced into the body and remaining there for a period of less than 24 hours.
CT321	Invasive, surgical, long-term	Devices surgically introduced into the body and remaining there for a period of more than 30 days.
CT322	Invasive, non-surgical, long-term	Devices introduced non surgically into the body and remaining there for a period of more than 30 days.
CT323	Invasive, non-surgical, transient-use	Devices introduced non surgically into the body and remaining there for a period of less than 24 hours.
CT324	Measuring/testing function	Devices that are used to help evaluate or quantify the amount or degree of something, as determined by measurement or calculation, or used to carry out an examination on (e.g., substance, material, device or system) to
CT325	Medicated/Medication	Devices containing a medication which may be part of the device or acting as a repository for the medication.
CT326	Manually powered/operated	Powered and/or operated by the physical action of the operator's/user's own energy using their hand(s).
CT327	Pneumatically/Gas powered/operated	Powered and/or operated by pressure transmitted through a system (e.g., pipes, cylinders and valves) by a gas, typically air, but other gases may be employed.

CT328	Natural orifice	Any natural opening in the body, as well as the external surface of the eyeball, or any permanent artificial opening, such as a stoma.
CT329	Non-sterile	Devices that are not aseptic, e.g., are not free from living pathogenic/microorganisms and do not have a germ-free condition.
CT330	Non-viable	Devices manufactured without or do not contain a biological entity capable of growth, development, and/or reproduction.
CT331	Portable/transportable	Able to be carried or easily moved over some distance, especially by hand and may be specially designed for transportation.
CT332	Programmable	Capable of being programmed (i.e., a performance or series of performances often presented at a scheduled time or sequence) for automatic operation or computer processing.
CT333	Self-testing	The activity of a user applying specifically designed devices to perform a specific medical test upon themselves.
CT334	Single-patient use	Devices intended to be reused but only on one patient.
CT335	Single purpose	Devices intended for one intention only and that cannot be used for another function.
CT336	Sterile	Devices that are aseptic (e.g., free from living pathogenic/microorganisms); having a germ-free condition.
CT337	Sterilizable	Devices that can be made sterile after use through the process of sterilization (making - free from living, especially pathogenic/microorganisms; aseptic).
CT338	Subcutaneous	Being, living, used, or made directly under the skin (e.g., subcutaneous parasite or an injection through the skin to the loose cellular structure beneath it).
CT339	Transcutaneous/Percutaneous	Passing, entering, effected, or made by penetration across the skin. NOTE: Transcutaneous and Percutaneous are sometimes used synonymously.

CT340	Viable	Devices manufactured or containing a biological entity capable of growth, development, and/or reproduction.
CT341	Ligament-related and ancillary devices	Devices used for the examination, treatment and repair of ligaments (the strong bands of fibrous tissue which serve to bind together the bones entering into a joint - some are cord-like, others flattened bands).
CT342	Sutures and ancillary devices	Devices in the form of a thread or wire used to join the edges of a wound or incision by stitching. It may or may not include a needle which is attached during manufacture and which is intended to be disposed of after use - See also CT642.
CT343	Complementary therapy	Devices that use traditional or alternative methods to diagnose or treat illness and which may be used alone or to complement allopathic medicine.
CT344	CT not assigned	The assignment of a collective term is not applicable and is usually assigned to obsolete terms only.
CT345	Computers and ancillary devices	Devices for storing, processing and assisting in the management of electronic information/data; when used together with dedicated software it may function as a medical device - See also CT642.
CT346	Cardiology	The clinical speciality concerned with the heart and its diseases.
CT347	Oncology	The clinical speciality concerned with the study, classification, and treatment of tumours.
CT348	Diathermy	Devices providing local heating of body tissues with an electrical current for therapeutic treatment (e.g., relief of pain, muscle spasms, or joint contractures) or surgical intervention (e.g., cutting/cauterizing of tissue).
CT349	Nephrology	The clinical speciality concerned with the diseases of the kidney.
CT350	In vitro diagnostic assays	Devices that function as test systems, or components of test systems, used to detect or measure analytes in clinical samples.
CT351	Neurological therapeutic and ancillary devices	Devices intended to be used to apply a therapy to the nervous system.