

CT352	In vitro diagnostic analyte/disorder-specific devices, hepatitis virus	
CT353	Bacteriology/Bacterial disease	The clinical speciality concerned with the study of bacteria and the diseases they cause.
CT354	Mycology/Mycotic disease	The clinical speciality concerned with the study of fungi and the diseases they cause.
CT355	Virology/Viral disease	The clinical speciality concerned with the study of viruses and the diseases they cause.
CT356	Parasitology/Parasitic disease	The clinical speciality concerned with the study of parasites and the diseases they cause.
CT357	Trephines/Trephine systems and ancillary devices	Devices used for the surgical removal of a disc of bone or other firm or soft tissue by rotating a cylindrical or crown saw with an extremely sharp or fine saw toothed bevelled cutting edge.
CT358	Obturator	Devices designed to fill the lumen of a hollow object, filling the lumen with a rounded end, so that this can be inserted into a body orifice, vasculature, or another device without causing damage, or to open a constricted passage in
CT359	Exercisers/Ergometers/Dynamometers	Devices specifically designed to assist in body activity (exercise), provide levels of exertion for physiological body performance, or for the measurement of muscle condition - See also CT673.
CT360	Alarm devices	Devices specifically designed to give an alarm signal (visual/audible/tactile) when pre-set levels are exceeded.
CT361	Laminar air flow and ancillary devices	Devices designed to control, contain and filter a forced flow of air that will create an exclusion zone for unwanted environments and/or protect users from adverse effects - See also CT417.
CT362	Staples/Stapling and ancillary devices	Devices used to close/approximate/mechanically fasten the borders of a wound/incision/internal tissues to aid healing through the application of staples. Included are the instruments used for the
CT363	Contrast media/Contrast injectors and ancillary devices	Devices designed to temporarily enable/enhance the capability of a diagnostic imaging device to create the visualization of various body structures allowing the persons interpreting the images to differentiate between

CT364	Punches	Devices designed to punch holes in bodily tissues or materials - See also CT489.
CT365	Protective shielding devices	Devices designed to protect the body, or part of the body, of a person/patient from external hazards/influences, or self inadvertent harm, excluding radiation - See also CT423 and CT108.
CT366	Endotherapy devices	Devices intended to be inserted into a natural or surgically-created body opening during an endoscopic procedure, whether through the working channel of an endoscope or not, for examination, diagnosis, or therapy.
CT367	Adhesives/Glues	Substances or materials designed to adhere to a surface to cause two surfaces to adhere to each other.
CT368	Tracheal tubes/Endotracheal tubes/Airways and ancillary devices	Devices used to maintain airway patency and/or to deliver anaesthetic inhalation agents or other medical gases, and secure ventilation.
CT369	Fixatives	Agents employed in the preparation of histologic or pathologic human specimens for the purpose of maintaining the existing form and structure of all of its constituent elements to be used for general diagnostic applications.
CT370	Batteries and ancillary devices	Devices consisting of a complex of two or more electrolytic cells connected together to form a single source providing direct current or voltage as a source of electric energy and the supportive devices for their function - See also CT371.
CT371	Burs/Bur systems and ancillary devices	Rotary cutting devices used to cut/excavate soft or hard tissues. They consist of a shaft of steel and a cutting head of hard metal/material with fluting/cutting planes at the working end and which fits into a powered handpiece that
CT372	Extractors/Extraction kits and ancillary devices	Devices used in the removal of an entity from the body [e.g., a part of the body (kidney stones, gall stones, a foetus)] a foreign body (metal fragments), or a medical device (a pacemaker lead, a bone fixation nail, a
CT373	Chairs/Stools and ancillary devices	Devices used to be sat upon and/or rest the feet primarily for medical treatment, examination, therapy, rehabilitation, or resting and may include a variety of special features (e.g., raise/lower or tilt/swivel functions).
CT374	Appliers	Surgical instruments designed for attaching medical devices (e.g., surgical clips or staples) to tissue - See also CT362.
CT375	Assistive walking aids and ancillary devices	Assistive devices used to provide a person with a disability support when walking or moving around in a standing position.

CT376	Gas analyser	Devices used to measure the concentration of a gas or gas mixture to provide qualitative/quantitative data of the chemical substance(s) being monitored, typically in a gaseous state. The test sample is typically
CT377	Surgical procedure kits	A collection of various surgical instruments, dressings and the necessary materials to perform a surgical procedure. It may or may not contain pharmaceuticals.
CT378	Dental surgical procedure kits	A collection of various surgical instruments, dressings and the necessary materials to perform a general or dedicated dental surgical procedure. It may or may not contain pharmaceuticals.
CT379	Insufflators/Inflators	Devices used to deliver a medium, typically a gas [e.g., air, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), or fluid] at a regulated low pressure in order to achieve some form of treatment or to treat an object so that it may
CT380	Retractors/Hooks	Surgical instruments used to separate tissue or other anatomical parts to expose or access organs or tissues to permit surgical examination or intervention.
CT381	Spreaders	Surgical instruments designed to separate and/or spread entities apart.
CT382	Spatulas	Devices, often surgical instruments, which are used to fill material into a cavity, manipulate tissue or to remove material from a surface or vessel and will typically consist of a proximal handle and a flat blade with no sharp edges.
CT383	Electrochemical electrodes	Electrical conductors that develop, measure and quantify an electrical potential in response to the activity or concentration of a specific targeted substance (e.g., an ion in a solution or dissolved gases or pH in a blood sample).
CT384	Sensors	Electrical devices, typically integral, that respond to a physical stimulus (e.g., heat, light, sound, pressure, magnetism or motion) and that transmit a signal proportional to the detection/measurement of the physical
CT385	Electrical probes	Electrical devices, typically hand-held, that respond to a physical stimulus (e.g., heat, light, sound, pressure, magnetism or motion) and that transmit a signal proportional to the detection/measurement of the physical
CT386	Garments/Apparel, hospital	Clothing/apparel used to cover/adorn the body or part of the body of a healthcare worker/patient and that has a medical function (e.g., a sterility barrier) or a functional purpose (e.g., for medical examination) - See also
CT387	Snares/Loops	Surgical instruments, typically consisting of a channel or cannula, and a sliding loop that can be positioned and tightened around a selected piece of tissue (e.g., a polyp) typically for enucleation. It may be electrically heated.

CT388	Gels	Semi-solid suspension mediums used as a component of a medical device (e.g., gel-filled or containing) or to improve a mechanical coupling between a device and skin for improved movement of a device or transfer of
CT389	Gantries	Devices that act as the primary support/housing for radiation generating devices (e.g., patient supports, collimators, radiation detectors, motors) used in diagnostic imaging and radiation therapy systems (e.g.,
CT390	Disinfectants	Substances (e.g., a chemical agent in solution) used to destroy harmful microorganisms or inhibit their activity on devices (e.g., surgical or dental instruments), but also used for disinfecting the hands - See also CT391, CT594
CT391	Sterilants	Substances (e.g., a chemical agent in solution) used to completely destroy or eliminate all harmful microorganisms on devices (e.g., surgical or dental instrument) - See also CT390 and CT594.
CT392	Clippers and ancillary devices	Device used to cut materials, tissues, or objects with a clipping action (a cutting action) involving two sharp blades that bite directly against each other over the item to be severed or oscillate in opposing direction over each
CT393	Scissors	Instruments, typically used in surgery, to cut (e.g., tissue, cloth or sutures) with a cutting action involving two opposing pivoted blades that close toward and over the material to be cut.
CT394	Patches	Devices with a synthetic or biological origin used to close, cover and heal body tissues (e.g., vascular, cardiac, cerebral tissue) after surgery, or external body surfaces, or to deliver medication.
CT395	Arthroscopy/Arthroscopic and ancillary devices	Devices used for the visual examination and treatment of the interior of a joint (e.g., knee, shoulder, elbow) through the insertion of dedicated endoscopes into the body via an artificial orifice or an open incision made during
CT396	Dental solutions	Substances that are liquid-based used during dental procedures or for general dental prophylaxis.
CT397	Grafts/grafting devices	Tissues and organs used for transplantation [e.g., an allograft (genetically different members of same species), autograft (same individual), isograft or syngraft (genetically identical individuals), or xenograft (different
CT398	Electrical cables	Devices that are an insulated metal wire conductor that provides a connection between two or more devices for the purpose of transmitting an energy that may, or may not, contain information.
CT399	Dilators	Devices, typically surgical instruments, used to increase the bore (internal diameter) of a body part (e.g., cavities, ducts, vessels, canals, or orifices) or another device (e.g., a catheter).

CT400	Bougies	Surgical instruments that are inserted into or through a body passageway (e.g., the oesophagus) to diagnose or treat a condition. It is typically used to widen a passageway, guide another instrument into a passageway, or
CT401	Surgical probes/Sounds/Searchers/Directors	Surgical instruments that are inserted into or through a body passageway (e.g., the vagina, rectum, or a surgically created opening) to explore and/or measure the pathology and dimensions therein or to guide other devices
CT402	Sizers	Device designed to measure the size of anatomical structures during or prior to an intervention for the purpose of determining the size of the structure or a replacement prosthesis or graft to be implanted.
CT403	Brushes	Devices used for cleaning objects or sample taking and consist of a handle with affixed bristles, fibres or spines, either mounted along a single plane or radiate out around a central shaft at the distal end or integrated with the
CT404	Prostheses/Orthoses, external and ancillary devices	Externally applied devices used by a person with a disability to modify, support, align, prevent, replace, or correct bodily deformities/injuries or to improve the functions of body structures of the neuromuscular and
CT405	Programmers	Devices used to noninvasively change one or more of the operating parameters (the programmes) of an active implanted device and may read stored parameters in the implanted device, providing historic and/or current
CT406	Drills/Drill systems and ancillary devices	Rotary cutting devices used for boring cylindrical holes in hard tissues (bone or cartilage) and consist of a shaft of steel, usually fluted, with a pointed cutting head that fits into a drill system that provides the rotation.
CT407	Collimators	Devices used in diagnostic imaging and radiation therapy applications to define, shape, and limit a beam of radiation.
CT408	Patient positioning devices/systems	Devices used to precisely position and/or fully or partially immobilize the patient or a part of the patient during a diagnostic, therapeutic, or surgical procedure, which can be important for the localization of an exact body point - See
CT409	Blades and ancillary devices	Devices made of a flat piece of metal, usually stainless steel, with an edge designed for various cutting purposes and can be attached either to a handle or to another device (e.g., a manual or powered saw).
CT410	Chisels/Gouges	Surgical instruments with a handle and a flat or curved bevelled cutting edge at the distal, working end used for cutting or contouring hard tissue (e.g., bone) during (e.g., otological, dental, plastic or orthopaedic surgery).
CT411	Saws/Saw systems and ancillary devices	Systems and devices used for cutting hard tissues (bone or cartilage) and that consist of a blade of steel with serrated teeth along or on the cutting edge that is held in a manual or powered parent device that facilitates the

CT412	Evacuators and ancillary devices	Devices used for the extraction of undesirable gases, fumes, smoke, or obnoxious odours from the work environment in a controlled manner; typically to meet health and safety regulations.
CT413	Chambers	Devices that provide an enclosed area and/or environment in which a patient, items or devices are placed for a variety of treatments or processes including (e.g., environmental control, drying, incubation, warming, or
CT414	Filters	Devices designed to remove undesirable elements from the substance passing through it (e.g., solids from a liquid/gas); optical device that absorbs part of the light; electronic devices that pass signals of certain frequencies;
CT415	Magnetoencephalography (MEG) systems and ancillary devices	Systems for detecting, recording and displaying bio-magnetic signals produced by the electrically active nerve tissues in the brain.
CT416	Magnetocardiography (MCG) systems and ancillary devices	Systems for detecting, recording and displaying bio-magnetic signals produced by the electrically active nerve tissues of the heart.
CT417	Cabinets/Caseworks	Furniture-like device designed for storing devices, instruments, materials, or goods. They may be closed or part closed and will typically have drawers and/or shelves and are generally meant to be stationary - See also CT361.
CT418	Surgical drapes/Sheets/Covers	Devices made of natural or synthetic materials or a combination of both used as a protective barrier/covering during a surgical procedure.
CT419	Trolleys	Mobile devices used for storing and transporting medical devices and goods within the area of a hospital/healthcare institution. They open or closed and be hand-pulled/pushed, or linked together and pulled by
CT420	Trays	Devices, typically a flat shallow vessel with a raised rim that provides a suitable platform for supporting or carrying another item or items at one time (e.g., food, medicine, instruments or papers).
CT421	Impression materials and ancillary devices	Material and devices used to reproduce the structure of a particular part of the anatomy (e.g., the teeth/gums or ear canal) in the form of a reverse or negative imprint providing models for the study and production of a
CT422	Mixers	Devices used for the specific purpose of mixing two or more mediums (e.g., solids, liquids, or gases, and even a combination of these) into a homogenous mixture to be applied in some kind of treatment, diagnosis or research.
CT423	Protective guards	Devices used to physically protect users/patients/objects from an inadvertent outcome when used in combination with part of the anatomy, the user of a rotary device, a diagnostic/interventional device from becoming

CT424	Racks	Devices designed as a framework (open or encased) that are used to hold or hang other devices/items in or upon. It is typically made with rails, bars, hooks, or slots to hold the devices they are intended for.
CT425	Lubricants	Substances (e.g., oil, liquid, or ointment) used to reduce friction between surfaces where a gliding movement is necessary (e.g., on or in a part of the human anatomy or for lubrication of parts for continual functioning).
CT426	Over-the-counter (OTC)	Devices normally available over-the-counter (non-prescription) (OTC) for home-use by the user.
CT427	Containers/Collectors/Bottles and ancillary devices	Devices normally used as a closed vessel or envelope intended to contain another item (e.g., devices, instruments, organs, specimens, samples, gases or chemicals being kept from normal environmental exposure) for a period of
CT428	Dermatomes/Skin grafting devices	Surgical instruments used for harvesting, preparing, and applying skin for grafting purposes. It can be a manually-operated instrument or a powered device.
CT429	Knives/Scalpels and ancillary devices	Devices used for cutting/dissection of tissue/objects during surgery, autopsies, plaster cast removal and usually have a single or double sided-blade and a handle, but may utilize other cutting technologies. Included are
CT430	Perforators	Devices/surgical instruments used to penetrate soft tissue or bone and can be spear-like with a pointed or pyramidal shaped distal tip with handle, pliers-like that are activated by squeezing the handles or drill-like.
CT431	Wheelchairs and ancillary devices	Wheeled mobility devices with a seat-support system (or recumbent support) used for a person with a disability or a person not having the full capacity to walk by him or herself (e.g., a hospital patient or an elderly person).
CT432	Guides/Guidewires/guiding devices	Instruments/devices used to lead an object in its proper course (e.g., allow safe introduction or manoeuvring into difficult sites such as entering blood vessels, overcoming obstructions) or to insure exact positioning
CT433	Traction systems and ancillary devices	Devices used to apply traction forces by means of harnesses attached to a particular site of the patient anatomy such as the cervical or lumbar vertebrae, pelvis, or extremities and is typically used in orthopaedic and/or physical therapy
CT434	Curettes	Surgical instruments with a fenestrated, spoon shaped or ring-like tip which can be either sharp or blunt used to obtain or remove tissue by scraping.
CT435	Guillotines	Devices used for cutting objects through the mechanical action of a blade or two opposing blades passing through the object to be cut.

CT436	General office products	Devices that have a general purpose use within office settings of healthcare services (e.g., hospitals, institutions, home care, doctors offices/surgeries) and that are not applied to the direct diagnosis or treatment of patients.
CT437	Refrigerators/Freezers and ancillary devices	Device designed for storing items, e.g., samples, test materials, reagents or food, in a chilled, cold (e.g., slightly above Celsius) or frozen (e.g., below Celsius) temperature range.
CT438	Aprons/Bibs/Vests	Garments that are worn on the front of the body to cover and protect the user and/or their clothing from harmful conditions, substances, or soiling - See also CT386, CT492 and CT659.
CT439	Washers/decontanimators	Machines/devices used for fully or semi-automatic rinsing, washing, disinfection and drying of devices, goods, laundry or parts of the anatomy under controlled conditions and, when required, using the applicable
CT440	Baths/Bathing and ancillary devices	Devices that contain a conductive or convective medium, typically water or cleansing/rinsing solutions, in which persons, body parts, devices, or objects are immersed or placed for cleaning, therapeutic procedures, or laboratory
CT441	Dispensers	Devices intended to dispense (e.g., an object, material or fluid) with some degree of accuracy or intent which will depend upon the object being dispensed and the design of the dispenser.
CT442	Printers/Plotters and ancillary devices	Devices used to reproduce information, usually supplied via electronic signals, in the form of a print-out on paper, special film, or other hard-copy media presented as text, graphics or images. It is usually connected to a computer
CT443	Recorders/Dictation systems/Patient data recorders and ancillary devices	Devices that receive input signals and store these on a suitable medium so that the information can be retrieved, examined or fed into other devices for further manipulation, application, documentation.
CT444	Pipettes and ancillary devices	Devices typically used in the laboratory to transfer discrete and consistent volumes of liquid substances (e.g., into a test tube or the wells of a microplates) and can operate mechanically, electronically, or through manual
CT445	Compresses	Devices applied with pressure to a body surface or used during surgery to provide cold/hot heat therapy to that surface and/or underlying tissue, or to control/stem bleeding - See also CT124.
CT446	Prostheses, implantable and ancillary devices excluding joints and dental	Devices used to replace a missing or defect part of the internal body with an artificial substitute. For internal joints - See also CT125, and for dental implants CT115.
CT447	Bite/Bite registration devices	Devices used to inhibit a patient/person/user from biting their teeth together or into a device inserted into their mouth or for the dental registration of the position of the mandible (lower jaw) in relation to the maxilla (upper

CT448	Cements and ancillary devices excluding bone cement	Devices used in conjunction with the treatment of a patient where there is a necessity to bond another device to some part of the anatomy and/or to another device - See also CT162.
CT449	Generators	Devices that are typically part of a system of devices and that generate some form of energy, gas, or substance that is used by the system to achieve its intended use (e.g., an electrosurgical system generator).
CT450	In vitro fertilization (IVF)/Assisted reproduction devices	Devices used to enabling women who have difficulties in conceiving to bear child, e.g, IVF techniques [i.e., the removal of oocytes (eggs) from her ovary for fertilization by male sperm], or artificial insemination, or to vaginally retain
CT451	Mammographic systems and ancillary devices	Devices specifically designed to visualize the tissue of the breast typically using x-ray or stereotactic techniques for diagnostic (often screening) or interventional purposes.
CT452	Charts and ancillary devices	Devices used for the visual display of information in the form of a table, text, graph, diagram or map-like picture used for the purposes of evaluation, demonstration, testing or providing records of, e.g., patient
CT453	Masks	Devices used on/over the face or part of the face for various purposes, e.g., to create a hygienic barrier to the environment, for the delivery of gases to the user, for filtration of inhaled air, for facial treatment and/or
CT454	Tents	Devices designed as an enclosure around the patient's body and/or head used to enhance the ambient environment being supplied to the patient, e.g., to increase oxygen (O ₂) uptake.
CT455	Surgical mesh	Implantable devices made of biocompatible substances (synthetic, metallic, or a combination) used to support/protect soft tissue for, e.g., hernia repair, abdominal wall reconstruction, plastic surgery, and/or bone in
CT456	Detectors/Locaters	Device used to detect and/or locate the presence of a substance and/or another device (e.g., a metal fragment in a wound, an implanted device, or a radioactive substance) or to determine the correct positioning of a
CT457	Clamps	Devices designed to bind or constrict or to press two or more objects, tissues, or parts together so as to hold them firmly in the desired position. Included are clamps that are used in surgery, in kits and infusion lines or for
CT458	Proctology	The clinical speciality concerned with diseases of the rectum.
CT459	Clips	Small devices used to occlude (e.g. vessels, orifices or tubing) or for temporary/permanent attachment of tissues, bandages, drapes, or objects. Typically made of metal or plastic they may be permanently implanted or part of

CT460	Forceps/Pliers	Surgical instruments designed with two blades, which are closed upon the object to be held to grasp, manipulate, compress, pull or join tissue, equipment or supplies. Included are all surgical pincets, micro pincets and surgical
CT461	Catheters, urological	Devices designed as a flexible tube used to facilitate insertion into the urinary bladder via the urethra for the purpose of introducing/draining fluids or performing medical/surgical procedures.
CT462	Microscopes and ancillary devices, laboratory	Devices used in the laboratory that employ one or several mechanisms to enlarge the image of clinical samples, e.g., histological, or pathological, for viewing with the human eye.
CT463	Cameras and ancillary devices including film	Devices used to capture and reproduce the image or images of an object or objects upon a medium which will store the image or images.
CT464	Spinal fixation and ancillary devices	Implantable and external devices and the surgical instruments used to maintain a surgical spinal intervention in a fixed position during the healing period, e.g., spinal injuries and corrections - See also CT234 and CT465.
CT465	Craniofacial fixation and ancillary devices	Implantable and external devices and the surgical instruments used to maintain a surgical craniofacial intervention in a fixed position during the healing period, e.g., craniofacial fractures and corrections - See also CT234 and
CT466	Pads/Cushions	Devices of a soft material having a certain thickness (i.e., padded, padding) that give, e.g., shape, protection, comfort, support, pressure alleviation, or may provide a therapeutic effect (hot or cold temperature
CT467	Boards	Devices that typically have a flat, stiff surface and that are used to provide extra firm support to, e.g, a person or an object that is intentionally placed upon, or in it.
CT468	Blankets	Devices having a size so they can be used to cover or carry a patient/person's body, or an object, or to achieve a desired effect, e.g., help retain body heat or provide protection. Some may be used as bedding - See also CT128.
CT469	Telemetry/Telemedicine systems and ancillary devices	Devices used for the transmission, reception and recording of signals (usually electrical) over a distance for the purpose of tracking one or more clinical parameters of a patient/person and/or for communication.
CT470	Dissection devices	Devices used for the parting or dismantling of living or necrotic tissue during a surgical intervention, either as part of a procedure or for the purpose of critical examination, or for use on a cadaver or cadaveric tissue, e.g.,
CT471	Balloon devices	Devices that have a balloon-like shape when expanded and which are used for a medical purpose, typically directly on the patient and may be implanted.

CT472	Applicators	Devices intended to apply a medication, substance, or a treatment to an area or part of a patient or person's body and is available in a variety of designs - See also CT548.
CT473	Oximeters and ancillary devices	Patient monitoring devices used to primarily measure oxygen saturation in the blood (arterial and/or venous) with light detection technology and dedicated probes, sensors, or catheters, either transcutaneously, in vivo, or in vitro.
CT474	Scrapers	Devices used to remove small amounts of human or animal tissue samples with which to prepare slides for cytological examination.
CT475	Sampling devices	Devices used in the collection of a sample that are not biopsies, blood samples or cell/tissue samples - See also CT305, CT306.
CT476	Catheters, anaesthesia	Devices designed as a flexible tube used to facilitate the injection of local anaesthetics for preoperative, perioperative, and postoperative regional anaesthesia and/or pain management.
CT477	Catheters, intravascular	Devices designed as a flexible tube used for insertion within the blood vessels for the purpose of delivering or performing a diagnostic or therapeutic intervention or collecting a sample.
CT478	Tourniquets and ancillary devices	Devices used for the compression of blood vessels by its application around an extremity and the application of pressure to control the circulation and prevent the flow of blood to or from the distal area.
CT479	Catheters, angiography/angioplasty	Devices designed as a flexible tube used for angiographic procedures to infuse a contrast medium, or for angioplastic procedures to dilate or remove areas of atherosclerotic narrowing in blood vessels, especially in coronary or peripheral vessels.
CT480	Incontinence treatment devices	Devices designed to be used for the diagnosis or the treatment of inadvertent urine and/or faecal discharge.
CT481	Refractometers	Devices used to measure the refractive index of an object and may be used in ophthalmology, for clinical bedside evaluation of certain samples taken from the patient, or in a laboratory setting for measuring solutions.
CT482	Catheters, gastrointestinal (GI)	Devices designed as a flexible tube used for insertion within the gastrointestinal (GI) tract for the purpose of delivering or performing a diagnostic or therapeutic intervention or collecting a sample.
CT483	Angiography/Angiographic systems and ancillary devices	Devices used for and during an angiographic procedure; this is a means of rendering the blood-vessels visible on an x-ray by injecting into them a contrast medium.

CT484	Cannulae	Semi-rigid or rigid plastic or metal tube-shaped devices inserted into the lumen of a blood vessel, duct, or body cavity for the instillation or aspiration of fluid to/from a targeted area of the body. It can also be introduced through
CT485	Stents, vascular	Tubular devices that are implanted in an obstructed vascular vessel or structure to maintain patency - See also CT302 and CT513.
CT486	Holders	Devices used to hold, stabilize and/or support other devices, typically during a surgical procedure/examination to free the operator's hands, or it is used by a patient/user to carry a device upon their person - See also CT427.
CT487	Ligators	Surgical instruments used to apply a ligature (a loop) to vessels or other body structures in order to constrict and/or close them off.
CT488	Ligatures	Devices used to constrict and create a haemostasis or necrosis of certain tissues, e.g., varices, polyps, or other protrusions, in order to prevent or control bleeding as part of the treatment for their removal - See also CT342.
CT489	Rongeurs	Strongly constructed surgical instruments that have a forceps or pliers-like design with sharp-edged, scoop-shaped jaws that is used for biting through tough tissue, e.g., sinew, bone, for its removal - See also CT364.
CT490	Irrigation/aspiration pumps	Devices intended to cause a stream of liquid to flow into or upon, and also to draw a liquid out of or through body cavities, to provide a flushing effect for, e.g, the removal of debris, tissue, or fluids from the site of intervention.
CT491	Light sources	Devices designed to generate high intensity light, often called cold light, that is transferred either directly or via a fibreoptic cable to a device being used during a treatment, e.g. endoscope, headlight or microscope.
CT492	Gowns	Garments made of natural and/or synthetic materials that are worn by surgeons, physicians, nurses or the patient as a barrier from the transfer of, e.g., microorganisms or body fluids whilst keeping them warm - See
CT493	Absorbers/Absorbents	Device designed as a container and/or the absorbing agent that are used for the removal of undesirable elements by retaining it within itself, e.g., the removal of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) from anaesthesia systems, or accidental spill.
CT494	Adaptors/Connectors	Devices used to join two or more pieces of a device, other devices, or components of a device, either by a direct interface (having the same dimension at either end) or by making them compatible so that they mate together
CT495	Adhesive tapes	Devices designed as long, narrow flexible bands (e.g., of fabric, plastic, paper) coated on one side with a typically pressure-sensitive adhesive and used to cover, e.g., small wound, fix a dressing, or bind/attach objects (e.g., a Venflon

CT496	Air cleaners	Device designed to cleanse room air by drawing the air through a filter and then recirculating the cleansed air to, e.g., remove odours, particulates and microorganisms from the room air.
CT497	Amplifiers	Device that increases the strength of an electrical signal.
CT498	Anaesthesia kits	A collection of various devices and supplies used to deliver an analgesic or anaesthetic agent to an anatomical site for the performance of nerve-block procedures, e.g., for pain management. It may or may not include the
CT499	Stylets	Devices designed as a wire or a thin flexible rod that is used to stiffen, maintain the shape or patency of, or clear the lumen of, e.g., a needle, catheter, vessel or tube.
CT500	Electromyographs (EMG) and ancillary devices	Devices used in the clinical diagnosis of muscular disorders to evaluate muscle weakness and to determine if the weakness is related to the muscles themselves or a problem with the nerves that supply the muscles.
CT501	Microphones and ancillary devices	Electroacoustic transducers by which electrical signals are obtained from acoustic oscillations.
CT502	Catheters, nasal	Devices designed as a flexible tube used for insertion into or via the nasal naris for the purpose of delivering or performing a diagnostic or therapeutic intervention or collecting a sample.
CT503	Tubes/Tubing and ancillary devices	Devices designed as a hollow, cylindrical, tube made of flexible materials (e.g., plastic, rubber or nylon) that are available in variable size/length used to convey a medium (e.g., gas, fluid, vacuum) and related
CT504	Tubing sets	A collection of devices containing the tubing and other items (e.g., clamps, filters and connectors) used for a specific procedure to convey a medium (e.g., gas, fluid, blood, or other substances).
CT505	Analysers, gas	Devices used to measure the concentration of a gas/gases to give a qualitative/quantitative analysis of the chemical substance(s) being monitored, typically taken from where the gas is present to determine patient related or
CT506	Tissue morcellation systems and ancillary devices	Devices used for the mechanical cutting, coring and extraction of selected tissue during a laparoscopic general surgical, or urological procedure -- morcellation is the fragmentation of biological materials as they are excised and
CT507	Control units/Control panels/Consoles	Devices used to regulate and often power the functions of connected devices that perform the intended purpose. It provides functions such as movement, speed, torque, temperature control, and adjusts the parameters to the settings -

CT508	Recovery/Waste recovery/disposal system/devices	Devices used for recycling/purifying used materials/substances (e.g., chemicals, fluids and solids) used in medical treatment or hospital/technical auxiliary support services with intent of treating the material in an
CT509	Mirrors	Devices/instruments with a surface sufficiently polished to reflect enough undiffused light to form a virtual image of an object placed before it, for purposes of viewing that object (e.g., for examination).
CT510	Biopsy procedure kits	A collection of various surgical instruments, dressings and the necessary materials to perform a biopsy. It may or may not contain pharmaceuticals.
CT511	Humidifiers and ancillary devices	Devices used to add humidification to medical gases or a dry environment, typically gases used for inhalation through the addition of vaporized or atomized water.
CT512	Analysers, pulse generators	Devices used to assess the function of a pacemaker or an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) during or after implantation of the pacemaker or defibrillator.
CT513	Stents, non-vascular	Tubular devices that are implanted in an obstructed non-vascular duct or canal structure to maintain patency - See also CT302 and CT485.
CT514	Ophthalmoscopes	Instruments/devices used in ophthalmology to examine the fundus and posterior chamber of the eye allowing the examiner to clearly see the details of the retina and surrounding structures.
CT515	Otoscopes	Instruments/devices used in otology, mainly for observation, diagnosis and treatment of the middle ear.
CT516	Analysers, physiologic	Devices used to quantitatively evaluate or measure (analyse) body function or composition primarily for diagnostic purposes.
CT517	Droppers	Devices used for aspirating a small volume of liquid so that it can be dispensed in single drops. It is typically designed as a hollow tube, open at both ends, with an aspiration bulb attached to the proximal and a narrow opening
CT518	Tunnellers	Surgical instruments used to create a passageway (a channel or tunnel) through body tissue where there is no natural passage. It is typically a long metal flexible or rigid rod with a handle that may have a button/acorn on the
CT519	Catheterization/Introducing devices	Devices used for the introduction of catheters and other devices (e.g., pacing leads) into the body - See also CT565.

CT520	Catheters, cardiac	Devices designed as a flexible tube passed from a peripheral blood vessel into the chambers or vessels of the heart to (e.g., take physical measurements, sample blood, introduce substances, assist in surgical intervention).
CT521	Baths, water and ancillary devices	Devices used to heat, agitate and circulate water to treat, or used in the treatment of, devices/objects placed in a water bath. Water baths will typically be used in laboratories, operation theatres or workshops and are not
CT522	Baths, bathing/treatment and ancillary devices	Devices used to bathe and/or treat humans, including hydrotherapy treatment. This can be either the whole body or a specific part of their body.
CT523	Cushions/Pillows and ancillary devices	Devices used for supporting/positioning a part of the body for resting and/or treatment and typically consist of an outer casing filled with a variety of possible materials (e.g., feathers, flock, foam rubber, fluid, gel, gas/air) - See
CT524	Rails/Rail systems and ancillary devices	Devices of differing bar shaped designs used to provide support for various activities: 1) protection against a person or object falling; 2) a hand-hold for persons with a disability; or 3) to fasten other devices/object onto.
CT525	Valves, nonimplantable	Devices used to regulate substances which pass through it (e.g., fluids, gases or materials in particle form) for pressure relief, non-return, change over, directional, isolation or closing of zones that influence the function of a parent
CT526	Laryngoscopes and ancillary devices	Device inserted into the mouth for the visual examination and treatment of the larynx and/or the trachea (the patient's airways) usually for intubation procedures. Some variations of laryngoscopes are also available.
CT527	Valves, implantable	Implantable devices used to regulate substances which pass through it, typically blood or other body fluids, for pressure relief, non-return, directional, isolation or closing of zones that influence a particular function of the
CT528	Trocars	Surgical instruments with a sharp pyramidal, conical, rounded, or flat distal tip used for entry into the body. It is typically used together with a compatible sleeve filling its lumen allowing the introduction of this assembly.
CT529	Drains/Drainage kits and systems	Devices designed to establish a channel for the removal of fluids (e.g., serum, blood, lymph, bile), air, or purulent material from a cavity, wound, or infected area. It typically consists of a flexible, hollow tube-like devices with one or
CT530	Analysers, clinical chemistry	Devices used for the qualitative/quantitative analysis of chemical substances, the physical sample properties of human blood, urine or cerebrospinal fluid, or the chemical substances resulting from the reaction between reagent
CT531	Antishock wear system/devices	Devices used to treat patients found in a condition of shock (trauma) caused by (e.g., major injuries, haemorrhaging or low body temperature) resulting in low blood pressure - See also CT532.

CT532	Compression system/devices	Devices used for noninvasive treatment/prevention of venous disorders and sequelae such as oedema, deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) by applying pressure to a patient's arms or
CT533	Reservoirs, body fluids	Devices used to collect bodily fluid either internally or externally, typically for the purpose of providing a reservoir of this fluid for use during an intervention. It may be primed with (e.g., other fluids intended to circulate
CT534	Brachytherapy sources and ancillary devices	Devices that are naturally occurring, accelerator or reactor produced radioactive isotopes used as a source of radiation in various manual or remote afterloading brachytherapy applications and their ancillary devices.
CT535	Brachytherapy applicators	Device used to facilitate the manual or remote positioning, placement and removal of single or multiple therapeutic radioactive sources at a treatment site either on the surface of the body (topical) or to locations within the body.
CT536	Oxygenators	Devices used to mechanically oxygenate venous blood extracorporeally or intracorporeally. It is typically used in combination with one or more pumps for maintaining circulation of the blood during
CT537	Organ preservation/transport systems and ancillary devices	Devices used to provide technical support functions and maintain a donated organ (e.g., a kidney, heart, or liver) during transport from the donor site to the receiver hospital where the organ will be transplanted into the
CT538	Specula	Surgical instruments consisting of two or more pivoted, blunted blades, of various sizes, shapes and contours that are inserted into a body cavity or passage to dilate it permitting examination and/or treatment.
CT539	Infusion administration sets	Devices used for the administration (delivery) of intravenous (IV) solutions via or from a specific kind of infusion pump or device being used on the patient or recipient to the site of infusion.
CT540	Strippers	Surgical instruments used to excise a length of ligament, tendon, or blood vessel or a device used to strip an object of its content (e.g., tubing containing donated blood).
CT541	Circulatory assist systems and ancillary devices	Devices used to assist in maintaining the circulatory blood flow of a deficient patient usually due to compromised cardiac function. It may be implanted, applied invasively or externally - See also CT195.
CT542	Occluders	Devices used surgically to create a deliberate blockage (e.g., to prevent and/or control the flow blood) to stop/control haemorrhaging or to block the lumen of (e.g., a catheter).
CT543	Contour sutures	Devices with projections (barbs/cones) on its shaft that are used in cosmetic surgery for face/neck lifting by insertion through dermis to the deep fascia where the projections produce tension for elevation of the subdermis - See

CT544	Assistive products for personal care and protection	Assistive products used by a person with a disability for dressing and undressing, for body protection, for personal hygiene, for tracheostomy, ostomy and incontinence care, for measuring human physical/physiological
CT545	Anaesthesia vaporizers	Devices used to vaporize a specific volatile anaesthetic agent and deliver a controlled amount of the agent in gas form to a patient breathing circuit. These devices are usually mounted to anaesthesia systems/units or
CT546	Test instruments	Devices used to evaluate/test other medical devices and other equipment that must show the correct values and assist test processes of adjustment/calibration - See also CT626 and CT635.
CT547	Workstations	Devices that can be free-standing (an anaesthesia workstation) or a component of a system (a radiation therapy system) that are used interface with the ongoing procedure, receiving patient data and analysing/displaying
CT548	Dental applicators	Dental device or instrument used for the application of dental materials in the patient's mouth - See also CT472.
CT549	Cardiac/coronary cannulae	Semi-rigid or rigid plastic or metal tube-shaped devices inserted into the lumen of the coronary vasculature and/or the chamber of the heart to provide a channel for the passage of fluids/blood/other devices.
CT550	Cold therapy treatment devices	Devices used to provide cold therapy treatment to a patient/user to (e.g., reduce oedema and pain that may be a result of disease or injury) - see also CT198 and CT235.
CT551	Pulmonary function testing/analysis systems/Spirometers/Peak flow meters and ancillary devices	Devices used in the testing/analysis/diagnosis of pulmonary function [e.g., lung volume, compliance, diffusion rate, vital capacity, tidal/residual volume, maximum oxygen (O ₂) saturation, respiratory quotient (RQ)] during
CT552	Laparoscopes/Laparoscopic devices	Devices used for the visual examination and surgical treatment of the abdominal/retroperitoneal cavity and its organs via insertion through the abdominal wall during the procedure called laparoscopy.
CT553	Lancets	Devices used to puncture the skin, typically the finger tip or ear lobe, for the purpose of retrieving a small blood sample for analysis - See also CT306.
CT554	Dressings, occlusive	Devices used to cover and seal a wound to prevent exposure to air and bacteria in the environment and may have properties that facilitate wound healing.
CT555	Ovens	Devices used to heat objects in an enclosed, temperature-regulated environment usually involving high or very high temperatures

CT556	Tachometers/Stroboscopes	Devices used to measure speed, especially rotational, and devices that produce a flashing light, the frequency of which can be synchronized with the frequency of rotation, vibration, or operation of an object, making it
CT557	Photometers/Spectrophotometers/Colorimeters and ancillary devices	Devices used to measure the concentration of a substance based on the property of some substances to absorb or emit radiation at characteristic wavelengths, e.g., ultraviolet (200-400 nanometre), infrared (700-800 nm),
CT558	Shunts and ancillary devices	Devices used to create a bypass (a shunt) for human fluid (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid) within the body.
CT559	Bariatrics	The branch of medicine concerned with the prevention or control of obesity and associated diseases.
CT560	Analysers, immunoassay	Devices used for the quantitative/qualitative analysis of an antigen-antibody interaction through various methods that include immunofluorescent techniques and radioimmunoassay.
CT561	Analysers, haematology	Devices used for the identification/quantitative analysis of one or more components of whole blood. Using (e.g., light diffusion, or conductivity and volume measurement) the various blood cells and the platelets are
CT562	Colony counters and ancillary devices	Devices used for the accurate counting of bacteria colonies.
CT563	Cups	Devices used as a receptacle for the purpose of holding something. This can be (e.g., beverages for consumption or medication in solid or liquid form or a rinsing medium) - See also CT620.
CT564	Analysers, HPLC	High performance liquid chromatographs used to separate the dissolved components of a mixture which are forced through a chromatographic column under high pressure and pass through a detector for analysis - See
CT565	Introducers	Devices used to assist in the insertion/introduction of another device or devices into the body - See also CT519.
CT566	Hammers/Mallets	Devices used to impart an impact onto another object with the intention of using the kinetic energy to create some form of effect upon that object (e.g., to drive it into a desired position or to form it into another shape).
CT567	Ophthalmic rings	Devices, typically a circular band of a dedicated material, used in ophthalmic surgery for: 1) an assisting surgical device; 2) an internal ocular implant; and 3) an external ocular implant.

CT568	Rapid test devices	Biochemical reagent(s) in a convenient form (e.g., test strip, cassette, card), sometimes with associated solutions/materials and analysers used to qualitatively or semi-quantitatively measure a specimen of
CT569	Scoops	Devices designed as a deep-sided spoon with an angled handle that are used to ladle or shovel fluids or fluid-like materials from one place to another - See also CT670.
CT570	Powders	Devices manufactured using or for handling powder substances (material in the form of tiny loose particles).
CT571	Analysers, chromatography	Devices using one phase or substrate which may be liquid or solid through which a test substance (gas or liquid) moves. The difference in rate of movement of the components of the sample (plus reagents) is used to identify the
CT572	Analysers, electrolyte	Devices that are either part of a general analyser or are a stand-alone device used to measure electrolyte concentrations (sodium, potassium, chloride, and bicarbonate) in body fluids, typically whole blood, serum, and
CT573	Anastomosis couplers	Implantable device used to join and transect excess structures through the coupling of two ring-shaped components that are inserted into the ends of the segments to be attached. They can be permanent or biodegradable.
CT574	Approximators	Surgical instruments used to grasp the torn or resected portions of a single anatomic structure to hold the portions in apposition for the purpose of reattaching one portion to the other in order to repair the structure.
CT575	Teeth	Dental devices that are preformed artificial teeth of various materials (e.g., polymer or ceramic) and various sizes, shapes and colour for mounting on removable or fixed prosthesis.
CT576	Atomic absorption spectroscopy devices	Devices used for atomic absorption spectroscopy to identify and measure specific substrates/elements in a specimen.
CT577	Bags/Sacs/Pouches	Devices intended to collect, hold, and/or protect materials, medical devices or objects and is usually made of pliable materials.
CT578	Paper materials	Devices manufactured with paper (a substance derived from cellulose fibres) used as (e.g., a medium for information documentation, graphic recordings, data prints, instant photographs, hygienic products, and disposable toilet
CT579	Paging systems	Devices used to call (page), summon, or locate people for the purpose of getting their attention and communicating to them some form of information or message.

CT580	Assistive measuring aids	Assistive devices used to provide a person with a disability with the ability to make dimensional or physical measurements of objects [e.g., length, volume, weight (mass), angles, colours, electrical properties].
CT581	Keratomes and ancillary devices	Ophthalmic surgical devices used to shave tissue from sections of the cornea for a lamellar (partial thickness) transplant.
CT582	Colostomy/ileostomy devices	Devices used for and to support a colostomy/ileostomy (the procedure for the establishment of an artificial opening into the colon or ileum and bringing this to the abdominal wall -- this acts as an artificial anus).
CT583	Urine collection/urostomy devices	Devices used as a urine collector in the management of a urinary diversion either by voiding through the natural orifice or through and artificially made opening.
CT584	Binders/Hernia supports	Devices in the form of a strip or roll of fabric/plastic material used to support a specific body part or to hold a wound dressing in place, included are supporting devices for hernias.
CT585	Blood donor sets	Devices consisting of one or more collection container(s) (e.g., a flexible plastic bag), tubing, and an attached hollow needle that is inserted into a vein to collect blood from a blood donor.
CT586	Bowls/Basins/Sinks	Devices used for collecting, mixing or storing liquid or other matter, or for washing purposes. The design and shape can vary from round and deep to kidney-shaped and quite shallow.
CT587	Breathing circuit systems and ancillary devices.	Devices used to conduct anaesthetic or respiratory gases to and from the patient and typically consists of breathing hoses, connectors, an absorber, directional valves/adjustable pressure limiting (APL)
CT588	Reamers/Broaches	Surgical/dental instruments used to cut, open, and/or accurately resurface part of the skeletal anatomy (e.g., bones, tooth canal). It will have an abrasive cutting/smoothing outer surface and can be manually-operated or powered by a
CT589	Microtomes and ancillary devices	Device used for cutting tissue samples into micro-thin slices in preparation for histological study (microscopic examination). Before cutting, the tissues are fixed in (e.g. paraffin wax, celloidin, or plastic) and may be secured
CT590	Mobile medical facilities	Vehicles (e.g. a van, trailer or other kind of mobile enclosure) equipped with devices, equipment, products and materials in order to function as a self-contained, mobile unit, for treatment of the general public, typically
CT591	Immobilizers/Restraints	Devices made of strong fabric and/or plastic materials used to temporarily render a part of the body or the entire body, or an invasive device immovable or restrict movement to support healthcare activities or counter