

June 3, 2022

bioMérieux, Inc. Nathan Hardesty Associate Director, Regulatory Affairs 595 Anglum Road Hazelwood, Missouri 63042

Re: K213931

Trade/Device Name: VITEK 2 AST-Gram Negative Omadacycline ( $\leq 0.25 - \geq 16 \mu g/mL$ ) Regulation Number: 21 CFR 866.1645 Regulation Name: Fully Automated Short-Term Incubation Cycle Antimicrobial Susceptibility System Regulatory Class: Class II Product Code: LON Dated: December 15, 2021 Received: December 16, 2021

Dear Nathan Hardesty:

We have reviewed your Section 510(k) premarket notification of intent to market the device referenced above and have determined the device is substantially equivalent (for the indications for use stated in the enclosure) to legally marketed predicate devices marketed in interstate commerce prior to May 28, 1976, the enactment date of the Medical Device Amendments, or to devices that have been reclassified in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Act) that do not require approval of a premarket approval application (PMA). You may, therefore, market the device, subject to the general controls provisions of the Act. Although this letter refers to your product as a device, please be aware that some cleared products may instead be combination products. The 510(k) Premarket Notification Database located at <a href="https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm">https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm</a> identifies combination product submissions. The general controls provisions of the Act include requirements for annual registration, listing of devices, good manufacturing practice, labeling, and prohibitions against misbranding and adulteration. Please note: CDRH does not evaluate information related to contract liability warranties. We remind you, however, that device labeling must be truthful and not misleading.

If your device is classified (see above) into either class II (Special Controls) or class III (PMA), it may be subject to additional controls. Existing major regulations affecting your device can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 800 to 898. In addition, FDA may publish further announcements concerning your device in the Federal Register.

Please be advised that FDA's issuance of a substantial equivalence determination does not mean that FDA has made a determination that your device complies with other requirements of the Act or any Federal statutes and regulations administered by other Federal agencies. You must comply with all the Act's requirements, including, but not limited to: registration and listing (21 CFR Part 807); labeling (21 CFR Part

801 and Part 809); medical device reporting (reporting of medical device-related adverse events) (21 CFR 803) for devices or postmarketing safety reporting (21 CFR 4, Subpart B) for combination products (see <a href="https://www.fda.gov/combination-products/guidance-regulatory-information/postmarketing-safety-reporting-combination-products">https://www.fda.gov/combination-products/guidance-regulatory-information/postmarketing-safety-reporting-combination-products</a>); good manufacturing practice requirements as set forth in the quality systems (QS) regulation (21 CFR Part 820) for devices or current good manufacturing practices (21 CFR 4, Subpart A) for combination products; and, if applicable, the electronic product radiation control provisions (Sections 531-542 of the Act); 21 CFR 1000-1050.

Also, please note the regulation entitled, "Misbranding by reference to premarket notification" (21 CFR Part 807.97). For questions regarding the reporting of adverse events under the MDR regulation (21 CFR Part 803), please go to <u>https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/medical-device-safety/medical-device-reporting-mdr-how-report-medical-device-problems</u>.

For comprehensive regulatory information about medical devices and radiation-emitting products, including information about labeling regulations, please see Device Advice (<u>https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance</u>) and CDRH Learn (<u>https://www.fda.gov/training-and-continuing-education/cdrh-learn</u>). Additionally, you may contact the Division of Industry and Consumer Education (DICE) to ask a question about a specific regulatory topic. See the DICE website (<u>https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance/contact-us-division-industry-and-consumer-education-dice</u>) for more information or contact DICE by email (<u>DICE@fda.hhs.gov</u>) or phone (1-800-638-2041 or 301-796-7100).

Sincerely,

Ribhi Shawar, Ph.D. (ABMM) Chief General Bacteriology and Antimicrobial Susceptibility Branch Division of Microbiology Devices OHT7: Office of In Vitro Diagnostics and Radiological Health Office of Product Evaluation and Quality Center for Devices and Radiological Health

Enclosure

# **Indications for Use**

510(k) Number (if known)

Device Name

Indications for Use (Describe)

Type of Use (Select one or both, as applicable)

Prescription Use (Part 21 CFR 801 Subpart D)

Over-The-Counter Use (21 CFR 801 Subpart C)

#### CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE PAGE IF NEEDED.

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## 510(k) SUMMARY

B.

C.

# VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-Gram Negative Omadacycline (≤0.25 - ≥16 µg/mL)

## 510(k) Submission Information:

Submitter's Name:	bioMérieux, Inc.
Address:	595 Anglum Road Hazelwood, MO 63042
Contact Person:	Debra Broyles Senior Regulatory Affairs Specialist
Phone Number:	314 -731-8805
Fax Number:	314-731-8689
Date of Preparation:	July 25, 2021
Device Name:	
Formal/Trade Name:	VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 AST-Gram Negative Omadacycline (≤0.25 - ≥16 µg/mL)
Classification Name:	21 CFR 866.1645 Fully Automated Short-Term Incubation Cycle Antimicrobial Susceptibility System Product Code: LON, LTW, LTT
Common Name:	VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Omadacycline (≤0.25 - ≥16 µg/mL)
Predicate Device:	VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Eravacycline ( $\leq 0.12 - \geq 4 \mu g/mL$ ) (K191766)

## **D.** Device Description:

The principle of the VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST cards is based on the microdilution minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) technique reported by MacLowry and Marsh<sup>(1)</sup> and Gerlach<sup>(2)</sup>. The VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST card is essentially a miniaturized, abbreviated and automated version of the doubling dilution technique<sup>(3)</sup>.



Each VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST card contains 64 wells. A control well which only contains microbiological culture media is resident on all cards. The remaining wells contain premeasured portions of a specific antibiotic combined with culture media. The bacterial or yeast isolate to be tested is diluted to a standardized concentration with 0.45 - 0.5% saline before being used to rehydrate the antimicrobial medium within the card. The VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 System automatically fills, seals and places the card into the incubator/reader. The VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 Compact has a manual filling, sealing and loading operation. The VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 Systems monitor the growth of each well in the card over a defined period of time. At the completion of the incubation cycle, a report is generated that contains the MIC value along with the interpretive category result for each antibiotic contained on the card.

VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Omadacycline ( $\leq 0.25 - \geq 16 \,\mu g/mL$ ) has the following concentrations in the card: 0.5, 2, 8 and 16  $\mu g/mL$  (equivalent standard method concentration by efficacy in  $\mu g/mL$ ).

## E. Substantial Equivalence Information:

The similarities and differences of the VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Omadacycline ( $\leq 0.25 - \geq 16 \mu g/mL$ ) when compared to the predicate device, VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Eravacycline ( $\leq 0.12 - \geq 4 \mu g/mL$ ), are described in the **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Substantial Equivalence						
Item	Device: VITEK® 2 AST-Gram Negative Omadacycline (≤0.25 - ≥16 µg/mL)	Predicate: VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Eravacycline (≤0.12 −≥ 4 µg/mL) (K191766)				
	Similarities					
Intended Use	VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 AST-Gram Negative	VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 AST-Gram Negative				
	Omadacycline is designed for	Eravacycline is designed for				
	antimicrobial susceptibility testing of	antimicrobial susceptibility testing				
	Gram negative bacilli and is intended	of Gram negative bacilli and is				
	for use with the VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 and	intended for use with the VITEK <sup>®</sup>				
	VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 Compact Systems as a	2 and VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 Compact Systems				
	laboratory aid in the determination of	as a laboratory aid in the				
	in vitro susceptibility to	determination of in vitro				
	antimicrobial agents. VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2	susceptibility to antimicrobial				
	AST-Gram Negative Omadacycline	agents. VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 AST-Gram				
	is a quantitative test.	Negative Eravacycline is a				
		quantitative test.				
	The VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 Gram-Negative					
	Susceptibility Card is intended for	The VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 Gram-Negative				
	use with the VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 Systems in	Susceptibility Card is intended for				
	clinical laboratories as an in vitro	use with the VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 Systems in				
	test to determine the susceptibility of clinical laboratories as					

Table 1:	Substantial	Equivalence
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Item	Device: VITEK® 2 AST-Gram Negative Omadacycline (≤0.25 - ≥16 µg/mL)	Predicate:           VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN           Eravacycline           (≤ 0.12 - ≥ 4 µg/mL)           (K191766)					
Similarities							
	clinically significant aerobic Gram negative bacilli to antimicrobial agents when used as instructed.	test to determine the susceptibility of clinically significant aerobic Gram negative bacilli to antimicrobial agents when used as instructed.					
Test Methodology	Automated quantitative antimicrobial susceptibility test for use with the VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 and VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 Compact Systems to determine the <i>in vitro</i> susceptibility of microorganisms	Same					
Inoculum	Saline suspension of organism	Same					
Test Card	Gram Negative (AST-GN) Susceptibility Card	Same					
Instrument	VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 and VITEK <sup>®</sup> 2 Compact Systems	Same					
	Differences	-					
Antimicrobial Agent	Omadacycline	Eravacycline					
Concentrations	0.5, 2, 8, 16	0.25, 1, 2, 4					
Indications for use	Omadacycline has been shown to be active against most strains of the microorganisms listed below, according to the FDA label for this antimicrobial.	Eravacycline has been shown to be active against most strains of the microorganisms listed below, according to the FDA label for this antimicrobial.					
	Active in vitro and in clinical infections: For ABSSSI: Enterobacter cloacae Klebsiella pneumoniae For CABP: Klebsiella pneumoniae	Active in vitro and in clinical infections: Citrobacter freundii Enterobacter cloacae Escherichia coli Klebsiella oxytoca Klebsiella pneumoniae In vitro data are available, but					
		<u>clinical significance is unknown:</u> Citrobacter koseri Klebsiella (Enterobacter)					



Item	Device: VITEK® 2 AST-Gram Negative Omadacycline (≤0.25 - ≥16 µg/mL)	Predicate:VITEK® 2 AST-GNEravacycline $( \le 0.12 - \ge 4 \ \mu g/mL)$ (K191766)		
Similarities				
		aerogenes		

## F. Intended Use:

VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-Gram Negative Omadacycline is designed for antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Gram negative bacilli and is intended for use with the VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 and VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 Compact Systems as a laboratory aid in the determination of *in vitro* susceptibility to antimicrobial agents. VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-Gram Negative Omadacycline in is a quantitative test. Omadacycline has been shown to be active against most strains of the microorganisms listed below, according to the FDA label for this antimicrobial.

## Active in vitro and in clinical infections:

For Acute Bacterial Skin and Skin Structure Infections (ABSSSI): Enterobacter cloacae Klebsiella pneumoniae For Community Acquired Bacterial Pneumonia (CABP): Klebsiella pneumoniae

The VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 Gram-Negative Susceptibility Card is intended for use with the VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 Systems in clinical laboratories as an *in vitro* test to determine the susceptibility of clinically significant aerobic Gram-negative bacilli to antimicrobial agents when used as instructed.

## G. Performance Overview and Conclusion:

VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Omadacycline demonstrated substantially equivalent performance when compared with the CLSI broth microdilution reference method, as defined in the FDA Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test (AST) Systems; Guidance for Industry and FDA (Issued August 28, 2009).

The Premarket Notification (510[k]) presents data in support of VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Omadacycline. An external evaluation was conducted with fresh and stock clinical isolates, as well as a set of challenge strains. The external evaluations were designed to confirm the acceptability of VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Omadacycline by comparing its performance with the CLSI broth microdilution reference



method incubated at 16-24 hrs. The data is representative of performance on both the VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 and VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 Compact instrument platforms.

The VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Omadacycline demonstrated acceptable performance as presented in **Table 2** below:

Antimi- crobial	Antimi- crobial	Antimi- crobial	Comment	Essential Agreement Category				Category Agreement				
	code	Version		% Error			% Error					
				%EA	VME	ME	mE	%CA	VME	ME	mE	
Omada- cycline	OMC	agreeme to the Cl ** VME and CAB	ABSSSI <i>E. cloacae</i> * <i>K. pneumoniae</i> CABP <i>K. pneumoniae</i> 2 AST-Gram Negent or at least or SI reference brown was caused by 7 P indications). E pes between the	ne doub oth micr the sam Differenc	ling dilu odilutio e <i>K. pne</i> ce in VM	tion hi <sub>l</sub> in meth <i>rumonii</i> IE rate	gher wl nod. <i>ae</i> isola is a ref	hen test ate (test lection o	ing <i>E. clo</i> ed for bo of the dif	<i>acae</i> comp oth the ABS ferent num	SSI ber	

## Table 2: VITEK<sup>®</sup> 2 AST-GN Omadacycline Performance

Reproducibility and Quality Control demonstrated acceptable results.

## H. References:



- MacLowry, J.D. and Marsh, H.H., Semi-automatic Microtechnique for Serial Dilution Antibiotic Sensitivity Testing in the Clinical laboratory, Journal of Laboratory Clinical Medicine, 72:685-687, 1968.
- 2. Gerlach, E.H., Microdilution 1: A Comparative Study, p. 63-76. Current Techniques for Antibiotic Susceptibility Testing. A. Balows (ed.), Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, IL,1974.
- 3. Barry, A.L., The Antimicrobic Susceptibility Test, Principles and Practices, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, PA, 1976.