Febrile Neutropenia

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Febrile Neutropenia

Febrile neutropenia is the development of fever, often with other signs of infection, in a patient with neutropenia, an abnormally low number of neutrophil granulocytes (a type of white blood cell) in the blood. The term neutropenic sepsis is also applied, although it tends to be reserved for patients who are less well.

Febrile neutropenia - Wikipedia

Febrile neutropenia refers to the occurrence of a fever during a period of significant neutropenia. When a patient has neutropenia, his or her risk of infection may be higher than normal, and the severity of a given infection may be higher also.

Febrile Neutropenia | Oncology | JAMA Oncology | JAMA Network

The definition of febrile neutropenia varies but is generally regarded as the presence of a fever $>38^{\circ}$ C with an absolute neutrophil count of $<1.0\times10$ 9 /L. Febrile neutropenia is a result of bone marrow suppression, a common side effect of chemotherapy. Patients with neutropenia are susceptible to developing life threatening bacterial infection.

Febrile neutropenia | The BMJ

anticipated prolonged (>7 days duration) and profound neutropenia (ANC ≤100/µL following cytotoxic chemotherapy) and/or significant medical co-morbid conditions including hypotension, pneumonia, new-onset abdominal pain, or neurologic changes. Such patients should be initially admitted to the hospital for empirical therapy.

Febrile Neutropenia — Pediatric Guidelines and Recommendations

Summary Neutropenic fever is an oncologic emergency common in patients receiving chemotherapy. A decrease in a patient's absolute neutrophil count (ANC) can lead to potentially life-threatening infections, and the risk of serious infection is directly associated with the extent and duration of neutropenia.

Neutropenic fever - Knowledge for medical students and ...

Febrile neutropenia (FN) is a serious complication of cancer chemotherapy that can lead to delays in treatment and necessary dose reductions of chemotherapy, which compromise treatment efficacy.

Guidelines in the Management of Febrile Neutropenia for ...

People with neutropenia have an unusually low number of cells called neutrophils. Neutrophils are cells in your immune system that attack bacteria and other organisms when they invade your body....

Neutropenia: Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment

The panel continued to endorse consensus recommendations from the previous version of this guideline that patients with febrile neutropenia receive initial doses of empirical antibacterial therapy within 1 hour of triage and be monitored for \geq 4 hours before discharge.

Febrile neutropenia is defined as a one-time oral temperature of greater than 38.3° C (approximately 100.9° F) or a sustained temperature of greater than 38° C (100.4° F) for ≥ 1 hour in a patient who has an absolute neutrophil count of less than $500 \text{ cells/}\mu\text{L}$ or an absolute neutrophil count expected to decrease to less than $500 \text{ cells/}\mu\text{L}$ within a 48-hour period. 2 Typically, the onset of neutropenia occurs approximately 1 week after delivery of cytotoxic chemotherapy.

Optimal Management of Neutropenic Fever in Patients With ...

DEFINITIONS. Fever — The definition of fever as an indicator of infection in neutropenic patients has varied. In 1868, Carl Wunderlich proposed that the mean normal body temperature was 37°C (98.6°F) with an upper limit of normal of 38°C (100.4°F), above which fever was defined [5-7].

UpToDate

Febrile neutropenia is defined as an absolute neutrophil count of less than 500 cells per cubic millimeter and a temperature of more than 38.5°C. Colony-stimulating factors (CSF) like granulocyte CSF (G-CSF) stimulate the proliferation of neutrophil progenitors, promote their differentiation into mature neutrophils, and enhance their survival.

Febrile Neutropenia - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

Febrile neutropenia occurs when a patient has a fever and a significant reduction in a type of white blood cells, known as neutrophils, which are needed to fight infections. Many patients, when undergoing cancer treatment, will experience a reduction in their white blood cells, which may be temporary or may persist for some time.

Febrile Neutropenia - BC Cancer

Fever and neutropenia is a common complication of the treatment of cancer. The risk of serious bacterial infection is related to the degree and duration of neutropenia. Bacteraemia is diagnosed in up to one-third of children with FN.

Fever and suspected or confirmed neutropenia

I. Problem/Condition. Neutropenia is defined as absolute neutrophil count (ANC) < 500 cells/microL, or ANC < 1000 cells/microL with a predicted decrease to < 500 cell/microL. The term "profound"...

Neutropenic Fever - Cancer Therapy Advisor

Febrile neutropenia is defined as having a neutrophil count of less than $1.0 \times 10 \text{ 9 /L}$ and a temperature of 38°C or above on one occasion. Low temperatures < 36.0 C may also indicate sepsis and the same guidelines should be followed as for febrile neutropenia.

Febrile neutropenia - CCLG

Febrile neutropenia (FN) is a common dose-limiting toxicity of chemotherapy, with a profound impact on the evolution of patients with cancer, due to the potential development of serious complications, mortality, delays, and decrease in treatment intensity.

SEOM clinical practice guideline: management and ...

Febrile neutropenia is defined as a single oral temperature measurement of $\geq 38.3^{\circ}$ C (101° F) or a temperature of $\geq 38.0^{\circ}$ C (100.4° F) sustained over 1 hour. [10] I in agranulocytosis, fever may be...

How is febrile neutropenia defined? - Medscape

The majority of patients who present with febrile neutropenia have few clinical findings apart from fever. There is no certain way of telling which febrile neutropenic patients have a potentially lifethreatening infection; therefore, all such patients require prompt investigation and empirical treatment with antibiotics.

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