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## **Continuing Medical Education (CME) Questions**

## Neutropenia in adults

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## Gibson C, Berliner N. How we evaluate and treat neutropenia in adults. *Blood.* 2014;124(8): 1251-1258.

☐ Constitu	itional neutrope	nia is sever	nses of neutropenia in adults is correct?  The and is typically associated with serious infections	ie
☐ Dietary	causes include	deficiency of	of vitamin B <sub>1</sub> or magnesium	
According t	to the review by	y Gibson aı	nd Berliner, which of the following statements about evaluation of neutropenia in adults i	S
☐ History skin/sof ☐ Physical ☐ All adul	t tissue infection l examination sl lts with neutrop	ns hould focus enia should	s on evidence of bruising and hepatomegaly be tested for antineutrophil antibodies	d
orrect?  ☐ Familial ☐ No spec ☐ Large g   may alse ☐ Immuno	I neutropenia re eific treatment is ranular lympho o respond to rit osuppressive the	quires treati s available f cyte leuken uximab	ment with granulocyte-colony stimulating factor for SCN nia-associated neutropenia responds well to low-dose methotrexate or cyclophosphamide an	d
tivity Ev	valuation (v	vhere 1 is	s strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree)	_
-	,		s strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree)	_
-	valuation (very supported the			
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The activit	y supported the	learning ob	ojectives. 5	_
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The activit 1 The mater 1 The content	y supported the 2 3 ial was organize 2 3 nt learned from 2 3	learning ob 4 ed clearly for 4 this activity	ojectives. 5 or learning to occur. 5 will impact my practice. 5	
	Cyclic in Dietary Dietary Vancon ccording in rect? History skin/sof Physica All adul All adul ccording in rect? Familial No spec Large g may als Immuno	☐ Cyclic neutropenia is a ☐ Dietary causes include ☐ Vancomycin, amitripty ☐ Coording to the review by rect? ☐ History should determing skin/soft tissue infection ☐ Physical examination sling All adults with neutropular All adults with chronic according to the review by orrect? ☐ Familial neutropenia re ☐ No specific treatment is ☐ Large granular lymphomay also respond to rit	☐ Cyclic neutropenia is associated w ☐ Dietary causes include deficiency ☐ Vancomycin, amitriptyline, clozap ☐ Cycording to the review by Gibson arect? ☐ History should determine ethnic baskin/soft tissue infections ☐ Physical examination should focus ☐ All adults with neutropenia should ☐ All adults with chronic neutropenia ccording to the review by Gibson are crect? ☐ Familial neutropenia requires treat ☐ No specific treatment is available of the correct of the co	<ul> <li>Cyclic neutropenia is associated with an increased risk for the development of acute myelogenous leukemia</li> <li>Dietary causes include deficiency of vitamin B₁ or magnesium</li> <li>Vancomycin, amitriptyline, clozapine, or antiarrhythmic agents may be associated with neutropenia or agranulocytosis</li> <li>ccording to the review by Gibson and Berliner, which of the following statements about evaluation of neutropenia in adults in tect?</li> <li>History should determine ethnic background and recurrent infections, particularly pneumonia, sinusitis, frequent dental caries, an skin/soft tissue infections</li> <li>Physical examination should focus on evidence of bruising and hepatomegaly</li> <li>All adults with neutropenia should be tested for antineutrophil antibodies</li> <li>All adults with chronic neutropenia should be monitored with repeated bone marrow examinations</li> <li>ccording to the review by Gibson and Berliner, which of the following statements about management of neutropenia in adult breet?</li> <li>Familial neutropenia requires treatment with granulocyte-colony stimulating factor</li> <li>No specific treatment is available for SCN</li> <li>Large granular lymphocyte leukemia—associated neutropenia responds well to low-dose methotrexate or cyclophosphamide an may also respond to rituximab</li> <li>Immunosuppressive therapy of autoimmune neutropenia should begin immediately for patients in whom infectious complication</li> </ul>