

Continuing Medical Education (CME) Questions

Neutropenia in adults

To obtain credit, you should first read the journal article. After reading the article, you should be able to answer the following, related, multiple-choice questions. To complete the questions (with a minimum 75% passing score) and earn continuing medical education (CME) credit, please go to <http://www.medscape.org/journal/blood>. Credit cannot be obtained for tests completed on paper, although you may use the worksheet below to keep a record of your answers. You must be a registered user on Medscape.org. If you are not registered on Medscape.org, please click on the “Register” link on the right hand side of the website. Only one answer is correct for each question. Once you successfully answer all post-test questions you will be able to view and/or print your certificate. For questions regarding the content of this activity, contact the accredited provider, CME@medscape.net. For technical assistance, contact CME@webmd.net. American Medical Association’s Physician’s Recognition Award (AMA PRA) credits are accepted in the US as evidence of participation in CME activities. For further information on this award, please refer to <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/about-ama/awards/ama-physicians-recognition-award.page>. The AMA has determined that physicians not licensed in the US who participate in this CME activity are eligible for *AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™*. Through agreements that the AMA has made with agencies in some countries, AMA PRA credit may be acceptable as evidence of participation in CME activities. If you are not licensed in the US, please complete the questions online, print the AMA PRA CME credit certificate, and present it to your national medical association for review.

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

1. Your patient is a 63-year-old man presenting with neutropenia. According to the review by Gibson and Berliner, which of the following statements about various causes of neutropenia in adults is correct?

- Constitutional neutropenia is severe and is typically associated with serious infections
- Cyclic neutropenia is associated with an increased risk for the development of acute myelogenous leukemia
- Dietary causes include deficiency of vitamin B₁ or magnesium
- Vancomycin, amitriptyline, clozapine, or antiarrhythmic agents may be associated with neutropenia or agranulocytosis

2. According to the review by Gibson and Berliner, which of the following statements about evaluation of neutropenia in adults is correct?

- History should determine ethnic background and recurrent infections, particularly pneumonia, sinusitis, frequent dental caries, and skin/soft tissue infections
- Physical examination should focus on evidence of bruising and hepatomegaly
- All adults with neutropenia should be tested for antineutrophil antibodies
- All adults with chronic neutropenia should be monitored with repeated bone marrow examinations

3. According to the review by Gibson and Berliner, which of the following statements about management of neutropenia in adults is correct?

- Familial neutropenia requires treatment with granulocyte-colony stimulating factor
- No specific treatment is available for SCN
- Large granular lymphocyte leukemia-associated neutropenia responds well to low-dose methotrexate or cyclophosphamide and may also respond to rituximab
- Immunosuppressive therapy of autoimmune neutropenia should begin immediately for patients in whom infectious complications have developed

Activity Evaluation (where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree)

1. The activity supported the learning objectives.
1 2 3 4 5
2. The material was organized clearly for learning to occur.
1 2 3 4 5
3. The content learned from this activity will impact my practice.
1 2 3 4 5
4. The activity was presented objectively and free of commercial bias.
1 2 3 4 5