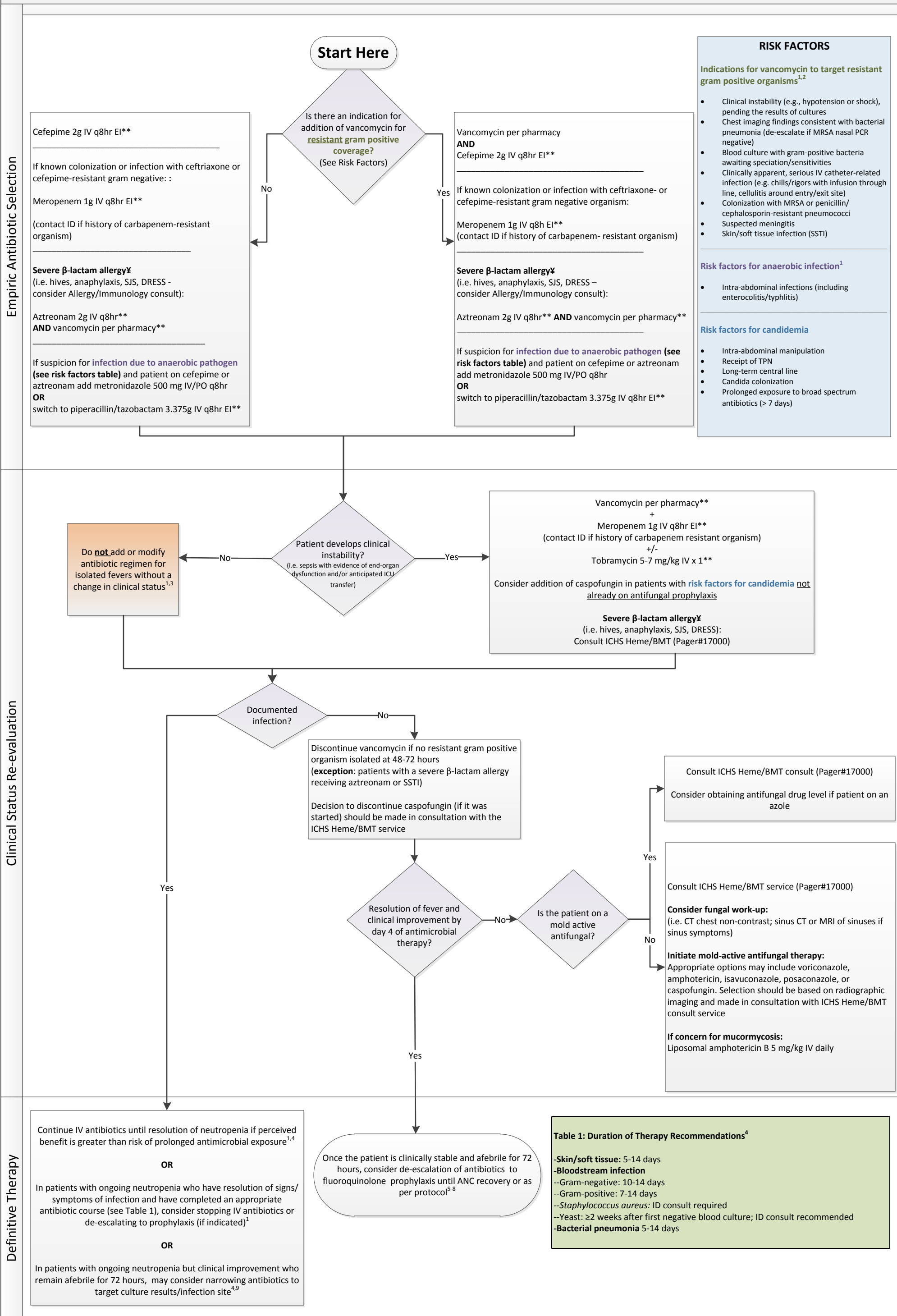


# Inpatient Management of Febrile Neutropenia in Adult HSCT Recipients at Stanford Health Care\*



\*Febrile neutropenia defined as a temperature  $\geq 38.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  or  $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$  persisting for  $>1$  hour AND ANC  $< 500$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup> or  $< 1000$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and expected to fall below 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> in 48 hours  
 \*\*Requires dose-adjustment for renal insufficiency. See SHC Antimicrobial Dosing Reference Guide for recommendations  
 $\ddagger$  Meropenem may be considered in patients with non-IgE-mediated allergy to other  $\beta$ -lactams

**References:**  
<sup>1</sup>Freifeld CID 2011;52 (4): e56-393  
<sup>2</sup>J Infect Dis. 1991; 163(5):951-8  
<sup>3</sup>Cometta CID 2003 37(3):382-9. Epub 2003 Jul 22  
<sup>4</sup>NCCN Guidelines Prevention and Treatment of Cancer Related Infections v1. 2019  
<sup>5</sup>Averbuch, et al. Haematologica. 2013 Dec6  
<sup>6</sup>Aguilar-Guisado, M. Lancet Haematol. 2017 Dec  
<sup>7</sup>Snyder OFID 2018  
<sup>8</sup>Stern Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2019  
<sup>9</sup>Mokart, D. Intensive Care Med. 2014 Jan;40(1):41-9