## **Neutropenia Navigator:**An Approach to Interpret ANC

This guide helps to rule out medical emergencies in adults with low ANC and provides suggestions on how to target neutropenia workups to be as narrow and complete as possible.

NO



**MEDICAL EMERGENCIES** 

ANC<500



Fever or bacterial infection

**EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT** 



**URGENT REFERRALS** 

Other cytopenias

Early white cell or dysplastic forms

Concerning physical exam findings (bruising, splenomegaly, etc.)

**URGENT REFERRAL** 



## **INVESTIGATIONS**

Suspected autoimmune disease?

CONSIDER: Antinuclear antibody, rheumatoid factor, ds-DNA

Suspected dietary issues?

**CONSIDER:** B12, folate, copper

Recent acute viral infection?

CONSIDER: Repeat ANC in 2-4 weeks

NO

Risk of chronic infection?

**CONSIDER: Test for HIV and HCV** 

New medication?

CONSIDER: Stop offending agent and repeat ANC in 2–4 weeks

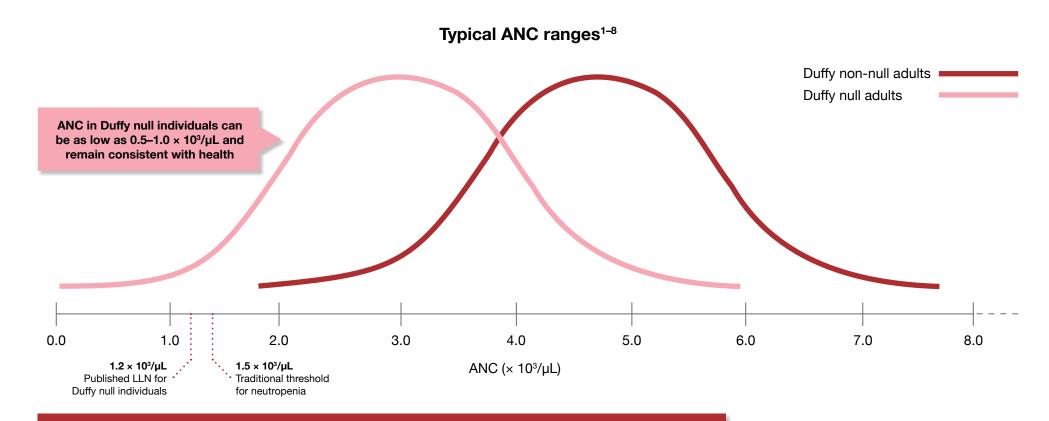
B-Symptoms and elevated lymphocytes?

CONSIDER: Peripheral blood flow cytometry for lymphoma



## **Neutropenia Navigator:** Recognizing DANC

Duffy null-associated neutrophil count (DANC) is a common and normal variant, associated with the Duffy null blood group phenotype, that results in lower circulating ANC.



**Remember:** People with the Duffy null phenotype can also have other causes of low ANC. Be sure to first comprehensively assess for other etiologies (especially in emergencies).

**Abbreviations:** ANC, absolute neutrophil count; CBC, complete blood count; DANC, Duffy null-associated neutrophil count; ds-DNA, double-stranded DNA; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; LLN, lower limit of normal.

