

## **ETIOLOGY AND THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS IN CHILDREN'S NEUTROPENIA**

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The aim of the study was to assess the etiology, clinical and biological changes of neutropenia and the treatment options in patients with neutropenia admitted in the Children's Clinical Hospital Brasov. The retrospective study was carried out from January 2003 to September 2004 on 73 children with neutropenia. The statistical data processing was conducted by t student test and Fisher test. Most of the cases were secondary, moderate and mild neutropenia. Viral neutropenia was the most frequent (37/68 cases) after secondary neutropenia. The associated neutropenia was detected in 4 cases, and only in one case a severe congenital neutropenia was detected. The most frequent clinical feature was fever (61%), followed by adenopathy (52%). Antibiotics were administered in 56% of the cases, as monotherapy (48%) or associated with G-CSF (18%). The treatment with G-CSF in the group of patients with severe postchemotherapy neutropenia had significantly reduced the duration of the severe neutropenia.

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