

**Table 1: Assessment for use of G-CSF for Febrile Neutropenia (FN) Prophylaxis in Adults**

<b>Risk Assessment</b>	<b>Risk Categorization</b>	<b>Additional Risk Factors for Consideration</b>	<b>Treatment Determination</b>
	Determined by assessment of factors, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disease</li> <li>• Chemotherapy regimen                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High-dose therapy</li> <li>○ Dose-dense therapy</li> <li>○ Standard-dose therapy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Treatment intent (curative vs. palliative)</li> </ul>		
	<b>High Risk (&gt;20%)</b>	Not applicable	Use G-CSF
	<b>Intermediate Risk (10-20%)</b>	<b>Assess risk factors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior chemotherapy or radiation therapy</li> <li>• Persistent neutropenia</li> <li>• Bone marrow involvement by tumor</li> <li>• Recent surgery and/or open wounds</li> <li>• Liver dysfunction (bilirubin greater than 2.0)</li> <li>• Renal dysfunction (CrCl less than 50 mL/min)</li> <li>• Age greater than 65 years receiving full chemotherapy dose intensity</li> </ul>	<b>No Risk Factors:</b>  Observe  <b>1 or more Risk Factors:</b>  Consider G-CSF
<b>Low Risk (&lt;10%)</b>	Not applicable	No G-CSF	

Reference: NCCN. Myeloid growth factors. Version 1.2018. Updated March 2, 2018.

**Table 2. Assessment for Use of G-CSF for Treatment of Febrile Neutropenia (FN) in Adults**

	History of G-CSF Use	Evaluation	Treatment Determination
<b>Presentation with FN</b>	Currently receiving or history of receiving prophylactic G-CSF	Individuals receiving daily prophylactic filgrastim, filgrastim-sndz, or tbo-filgrastim	Continue G-CSF
		Individuals who have received long-lasting prophylactic pegfilgrastim	No additional G-CSF
	No past history of prophylactic G-CSF	No risk factors for infection-associated complications	No therapeutic G-CSF
		Risk factors present for an infection-associated complication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sepsis syndrome</li> <li>• Age greater than 65</li> <li>• ANC less than 100/mcL</li> <li>• Neutropenia expected to last more than 10 days in duration</li> <li>• Pneumonia or other clinically documented infections</li> <li>• Invasive fungal infection</li> <li>• Hospitalization at time of fever</li> <li>• Prior episode of FN</li> </ul>	Consider therapeutic G-CSF

Reference: NCCN. Myeloid Growth Factors. Version 1.2018. Updated March 2, 2018.