

**TABLE 2.** Classification of Risk for Infection With Febrile Neutropenia<sup>1</sup>

HIGH RISK	LOW RISK
MASCC Risk Index $\leq 21$ <sup>a</sup>	MASCC Risk Index $> 21$ <sup>a</sup>
Profound neutropenia <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Duration of neutropenia <math>&gt; 7</math> days</li><li>• ANC <math>\leq 100</math> cells per microliter</li></ul>	Duration of neutropenia $\leq 7$ days
Clinically unstable	Clinically stable
Medical comorbidities <sup>b</sup>	No active medical comorbidity
Hepatic insufficiency	
Renal insufficiency	
Poor functional status	
Advanced age	
Disease type	
Intensity of chemotherapy	

<sup>a</sup>Scored by burden of febrile neutropenia based on presence of no, mild, or moderate symptoms; no hypotension, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, solid tumor or hematologic malignancy with fungal infection presence, or dehydration requiring parenteral fluids; outpatient status; and age  $< 60$  years.

<sup>b</sup>Comorbidities include but are not limited to hemodynamic instability, gastrointestinal symptoms, new onset of neurological changes, intravascular catheter infection, and underlying chronic lung disease.

ANC indicates absolute neutrophil count; MASCC, Multinational Association for Supportive Care in Cancer.