

Lymphopenia

- [Nimotuzumab Combined With Chemoradiation Therapy in Newly Diagnosed Pediatric Diffuse Intrinsic Pontine Glioma](#)
- [FcRn-silencing of IL-12Fc prevents toxicity of local IL-12 therapy and prolongs survival in experimental glioblastoma](#)
- [Phase Ib study with expansion of ibrutinib, lenalidomide and rituximab in patients with relapsed/refractory CNS lymphoma](#)
- [Tumor-infiltrating and circulating B cells mediate local and systemic immunomodulatory mechanisms in Glioblastoma](#)
- [Key prognostic risk factors linked to poor functional outcomes in cerebral venous sinus thrombosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis](#)
- [Trajectory clustering of immune cells and its association with clinical outcomes after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage](#)
- [Pediatric brain tumor patients display altered immune activation and reduced lymphopoiesis at the onset of disease](#)
- [Radiation-Induced Lymphopenia and Its Impact on Survival in Patients with Brain Metastasis](#)

Lymphopenia (also known as lymphocytopenia) is a term used to describe the state where you don't have a certain type of blood cell called a [lymphocyte](#). Lymphocytes are one of three types of white blood cells (known as leukocytes) found in the blood.

Outcome

Lymphopenia, which refers to a lower-than-normal level of lymphocytes in the blood, can have various outcomes depending on its underlying cause, severity, and the individual's overall health condition. Here are some potential outcomes:

Resolution: In some cases, lymphopenia may resolve on its own without any specific treatment. This can happen if it's due to a temporary condition such as a viral infection or medication side effect.

Underlying Condition Treatment: If lymphopenia is caused by an underlying medical condition such as autoimmune disorders, certain cancers, or infections like HIV, treating the underlying cause may lead to an improvement in lymphocyte levels.

Complications: Severe or prolonged lymphopenia can increase the risk of infections because lymphocytes play a crucial role in the immune system's defense against pathogens. Therefore, individuals with lymphopenia may be more susceptible to infections and their associated complications.

Immune Compromise: Chronic or severe lymphopenia can compromise the immune system's ability to mount an effective response to infections, vaccines, or other immune challenges. This can lead to recurrent or severe infections and may necessitate interventions to support the immune system.

Prognosis: The prognosis for lymphopenia varies widely depending on its cause and severity. In some cases, it may be a temporary and minor issue, while in others, it may be a sign of a serious underlying condition that requires ongoing management and monitoring.

Overall, the outcome of lymphopenia depends on identifying and addressing its underlying cause,

managing any associated complications, and providing supportive care as needed. Regular monitoring of lymphocyte levels and close collaboration with healthcare providers are essential for optimizing outcomes.

Lymphopenia in Glioblastoma

see [Lymphopenia in Glioblastoma](#).

From:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=lymphopenia>

Last update: **2024/06/07 03:00**

