

Neutrophilia



Neutrophilia is the increase of neutrophils ,also known as polymorphonuclear cells above 7,000/ul (70%). Normally, neutrophils compromise 40%-70% of the total leukocyte count or 1,600 neutrophils/ul-7,000 neutrophils/ul. It is important to note that the neutrophil count is much less in children, as they constitute only 20-40% of the WBC count (WBC count in Children <2 is 6,000-17,000/ul).

Neutrophilia may be present physiologically in the following cases:

1. Immediately after physical exercise or emotional stress
2. Pregnancy, Lactation and Mensuration
3. After a meal
4. Smokers

Neutrophilia may be present pathologically in the following cases:

- **Reactive:** acute bacterial (pyogenic) infections, acute tissue damage and subsequent inflammation, gout (uric acid deposition)
- **Malignant:** as part of Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Chronic Myeloid Leukemia and other Myeloproliferative diseases.

Links

Related articles

- Neutropenia

Source

- ŠVÍGLEROVÁ, Jitka. *Neutrofilie* [online]. The last revision 18. 2. 2009, [cit. 10.11.2010]. <<https://web.archive.org/web/20160416170209/http://wiki.lfp-studium.cz/index.php/Neutrofilie>>.