

# Oncology and Depression in Mid-age Generation People: An Opinion

Xiao Fu\*

Department of Pathology, Minjiang University, Fuzhou, Fujian, 350108, China

## Introduction

When someone is diagnosed with cancer, they frequently go through a range of emotions. Anxiety over the future, fear of the unknown, and A strong sensation of vulnerability is brought on by the uncertainty surrounding the course of treatment. In ways they may never have experienced before, patients face mortality, reassess their values in life, and wrestle with existential issues. This emotional rollercoaster is a normal reaction to a life-changing experience, but it needs support and cautious handling [1]. In addition to physical suffering, cancer often causes a sense of loss. Patients lament the loss of their life before the diagnosis—the routine, the normalcy, and the absence of the lingering threat of disease. It takes patience and empathy to grieve the loss of good health. Patients must accept these grief-related emotions and get assistance in navigating the associated emotional difficulties [2].

Receiving a cancer diagnosis is a profound event that has effects that extend well beyond the body. It affects relationships, emotions, and life quality in general, reaching deep into the very fabric of a person. Cancer has a significant impact on mental health in addition to its physical symptoms and medical interventions. A cancer diagnosis can have a wide range of emotional effects, including dread, worry, depression, grief, and a deep sense of uncertainty. Taking care of cancer patients' psychological health is essential to providing them with full cancer care; it goes beyond simply offering consolation. It is critical for patients, caregivers, and healthcare professionals to recognize and address the emotional toll that cancer takes.

A cancer diagnosis is frequently accompanied by anxiety and sadness. Increased anxiety is a result of a number of factors, including the impact on relationships and family, the financial strain of medical bills, and the fear of treatments. Additionally, patients may feel extremely depressed and hopeless, which in certain situations might result in severe depression. These mental health issues need immediate attention and kind assistance since they are just as real and important as the physical symptoms of cancer.

Cancer has an impact on family members, especially caregivers, in addition to the patient. Caregivers face a tremendous emotional load observing a loved one's suffering, handling the practical side of therapy, and balancing obligations can all contribute to caregiver burnout. Seeking outside assistance, encouraging one another, and maintaining open communication are essential for help preserve the mental health of both patients and caregivers. The stigma associated with cancer endures despite tremendous advancements in public awareness. Patients frequently experience criticism, prejudice, and social exclusion, all of which worsen their emotional suffering. It's critical to break the taboo around mental health and cancer. Community projects, counseling services, and support groups are essential in giving patients a secure place to vent their emotions without worrying about being judged. Compassion, empathy, and understanding are effective strategies for tearing down the barriers of loneliness and shame [3].

## Description

One of the most important aspects of managing emotional suffering

**\*Address for Correspondence:** Xiao Fu, Department of Pathology, Minjiang University, Fuzhou, Fujian, 350108, China; E-mail: 019501fu@163.com

**Copyright:** © 2025 Fu X. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Received:** 01 February, 2025, Manuscript No. jcre-25-163781; **Editor Assigned:** 03 February, 2025, PreQC No. P-163781; **Reviewed:** 14 February, 2025, QC No. Q-163781; **Revised:** 20 February, 2025, Manuscript No. R-163781; **Published:** 27 February, 2025, DOI: 10.37421/2795-6172.2025.9.282

associated with cancer is resilience, or the capacity to adjust and overcome hardship. Together, therapists, support groups, and healthcare professionals assist patients in creating coping mechanisms specific to their circumstances. These tactics could involve participating in support groups, mindfulness exercises, relaxation methods, or art therapy. Patients who practice resilience have the mental fortitude to handle the difficulties of cancer with more grace and fortitude [4]. It is essential to patients' mental health to empower them throughout their cancer journey. They feel more in control when they are informed about their diagnosis, participate in treatment choices, and are encouraged to voice their preferences and worries. Patient empowerment improves mental health by boosting self-esteem and lowering helplessness. Furthermore, enabling patients to freely discuss their emotional difficulties with their medical professionals promotes prompt interventions and suitable assistance.

Unquestionably, receiving a cancer diagnosis is one of the most difficult situations in life. Cancer patients and their families must traverse a challenging emotional landscape in addition to the physical struggles they face in clinics and hospitals. Cancer has a significant effect on mental health, impacting not just the sufferer but also their loved ones. It is essential to comprehend this emotional journey because it influences the patient's entire cancer experience as well as their quality of life. We examine the complexities of cancer and mental health in this investigation, emphasizing the difficulties encountered, the assistance required, and the fortitude that arises in the face of hardship [5]. Shock and disbelief are common characteristics of the diagnosis moment. Patients are thrown into a world of treatment alternatives, medical jargon, and decisions that could change their lives. This first stage can cause a great sense of vulnerability, worry, and anxiety. It becomes extremely difficult to deal with the uncertainty of the future, and support from medical professionals, therapists, and support groups are necessary. There are emotional highs and lows during the cancer journey. Moments of optimism and hope are common after successful therapies or good medical news. On the other hand, dejection, melancholy, and even depression may result from obstacles, issues, or the course of the illness. Coping mechanisms, resilience, and a solid support network are necessary for managing these emotional swings, which is a continuous process?

## Conclusion

The human soul is remarkably resilient when faced with hardship. Cancer may push the boundaries of mental and emotional health, but it also demonstrates the depth of bravery and the potential for optimism that each person possesses. Through promoting comprehension, offering assistance, and accepting the resulting resilience, we can assist people in overcoming the psychological effects of cancer and coming out stronger, more sympathetic, and more incredibly grateful for the priceless gift of life. The mind and spirit find comfort in this all-encompassing method of healing, opening the door for a time when cancer, despite its difficulties, will be seen as a tribute to the human spirit's unbreakable resilience.

## Acknowledgement

None.

## Conflict of Interest

None.

## References

1. Zha, Caijun, Xiangqi Meng, Lulu Li and Shan Mi, et al. "Neutrophil extracellular traps mediate the crosstalk between glioma progression and the tumor microenvironment via the HMGB1/RAGE/IL-8 axis." *Cancer Biol Med* 17 (2020): 154.
2. Hsu, Robert, David J. Benjamin and Misako Nagasaka. "The development and role of capmatinib in the treatment of met-dysregulated non-small cell lung cancer-a narrative review." *Cancers* 15 (2024): 3561.
3. Zhu, Xiaokuan, Yao Lu and Shun Lu. "Landscape of savolitinib development for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer with MET alteration-A narrative review." *Cancers* 14 (2022): 6122.
4. Dumitru, Claudia Alexandra, Eileen Brouwer, Tamina Stelzer and Salvatore Nocerino, et al. "Dynein light chain protein Tctex1: A novel prognostic marker and molecular mediator in glioblastoma." *Cancers* 13 (2021): 2624.
5. Huang, Hsun-Yu, Hsiu-Chuan Chou, Ching-Hsuan Law and Wan-Ting Chang, et al. "Progesterone receptor membrane component 1 is involved in oral cancer cell metastasis." *J Cell Mol Med* 24 (2020): 9737-9751.

**How to cite this article:** Fu, Xiau. "Oncology and Depression in Mid-age Generation People: An Opinion." *J Clin Res* 9 (2025): 282.