The role of exercise in breast cancer recovery.

Chunhua Zhang*

Nursing Department, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, China

Introduction

Breast cancer is a challenging and often life-altering diagnosis that affects millions of women worldwide. Alongside conventional treatments like surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation, there is growing recognition of the critical role that exercise plays in the recovery process. Exercise offers numerous physical and psychological benefits that can significantly enhance the quality of life for breast cancer survivors. In this article, we explore the importance of exercise in breast cancer recovery and discuss how it can positively impact overall well-being. Engaging in regular physical activity during and after breast cancer treatment offers a range of physical health benefits. One of the primary concerns for breast cancer survivors is the potential for muscle loss and decreased bone density due to treatments like chemotherapy and hormonal therapy. Exercise, particularly strength training and weight-bearing exercises, can help combat these effects by building and maintaining muscle mass and bone strength [1,2].

Furthermore, exercise can mitigate treatment-related side effects such as fatigue and weight gain. Many women experience fatigue during and after treatment, which can be exacerbated by a sedentary lifestyle. Studies have shown that structured exercise programs can reduce cancerrelated fatigue and improve energy levels. Exercise also plays a crucial role in managing and reducing the risk of other chronic diseases like cardiovascular disease and diabetes, which can be heightened after cancer treatment. Regular physical activity has been linked to improved cardiovascular health, reduced inflammation, and better overall immune function, all of which are essential for long-term wellness [3,4].

Beyond the physical benefits, exercise has profound effects on mental health and emotional well-being. A breast cancer diagnosis can lead to anxiety, depression, and a diminished sense of control over one's body. Exercise has been shown to alleviate symptoms of anxiety and depression by promoting the release of endorphins—natural mood elevators—in the brain. Participating in exercise also fosters a sense of empowerment and control. Breast cancer survivors often describe feeling disconnected from their bodies during treatment. Engaging in regular physical activity helps rebuild confidence and trust in one's body, promoting a positive self-image. Additionally, exercise provides opportunities for social interaction and support, which are vital for emotional healing. Joining

exercise classes specifically designed for cancer survivors or engaging in group activities like yoga or walking clubs can create a sense of camaraderie and reduce feelings of isolation [5,6].

While exercise is undoubtedly beneficial for breast cancer recovery, it's essential to approach it safely and mindfully, especially during and immediately after treatment. Consulting with healthcare providers before starting an exercise program is crucial to ensure that it is appropriate for individual health circumstances.Aim for a balanced exercise routine that includes aerobic activities like walking, cycling, or swimming, strength training exercises to build and maintain muscle mass, and flexibility exercises such as yoga or stretching. Start slowly and gradually increase intensity and duration based on comfort and tolerance levels. Listening to the body's signals is key-some days may require more rest than others, and it's essential to honor these fluctuations. It's also important to stay hydrated, wear appropriate clothing and footwear, and avoid exercising in extreme weather conditions or environments [7,8].

Furthermore, exercise can mitigate treatment-related side effects such as fatigue and weight gain. Many women experience fatigue during and after treatment, which can be exacerbated by a sedentary lifestyle. Studies have shown that structured exercise programs can reduce cancer-related fatigue and improve energy levels. Exercise also plays a crucial role in managing and reducing the risk of other chronic diseases like cardiovascular disease and diabetes, which can be heightened after cancer treatment. Regular physical activity has been linked to improved cardiovascular health, reduced inflammation, and better overall immune function, all of which are essential for long-term wellness [9,10].

Conclusion

In conclusion, exercise is a powerful and integral component of breast cancer recovery. Its multifaceted benefits extend beyond physical health to encompass mental, emotional, and social well-being. By incorporating regular exercise into their lives, breast cancer survivors can enhance their overall quality of life, improve their resilience, and cultivate a sense of empowerment over their health. While each person's journey is unique, exercise offers a universally accessible and effective tool for navigating the challenges of breast cancer recovery with strength and optimism.

Received: 28-Feb -2024, Manuscript No. JMOT-24-134908; Editor assigned: 01-Mar -2024, PreQC No. JMOT-24-134908 (PQ); Reviewed: 15 - Mar -2024, QC No. JMOT-24-134908; Revised: 19- Mar -2024, Manuscript No JMOT-24-134908 (R); Published: 25- Mar -2024, DOI: 10.35841 /jmot-9.2.195

^{*}Correspondence to: Anton Vala, Nursing Department, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, China. E-mail: zhangc@whu.edu.cn

References

- Kelsey JL, Bernstein L. Epidemiology and prevention of breast cancer. Annual review of public health. 1996 May;17(1):47-67.
- 2. MacMahon B, Cole P, Brown J. Etiology of human breast cancer: a review. Journal of the National Cancer Institute. 1973 Jan 1;50(1):21-42.
- 3. Weigelt B, Peterse JL, Van't Veer LJ. Breast cancer metastasis: markers and models. Nature reviews cancer. 2005 Aug 1;5(8):591-602.
- Fan L, Strasser-Weippl K, Li JJ, St Louis J, Finkelstein DM, Yu KD, Chen WQ, Shao ZM, Goss PE. Breast cancer in China. The lancet oncology. 2014 Jun 1;15(7):e279-89.
- 5. McPherson K, Steel C, Dixon JM. Breast cancer—epidemiology, risk factors, and genetics. Bmj. 2000 Sep 9;321(7261):624-8.

- 6. Kelsey JL, Gammon MD. The epidemiology of breast cancer. CA: a cancer journal for clinicians. 1991 May 1;41(3):146-65.
- 7. Ingram D, Sanders K, Kolybaba M, Lopez D. Case-control study of phyto-oestrogens and breast cancer. The Lancet. 1997 Oct 4;350(9083):990-4.
- 8. Sullivan R, Peppercorn J, Sikora K, Zalcberg J, Meropol NJ, Amir E, Khayat D, Boyle P, Autier P, Tannock IF, Fojo T. Delivering affordable cancer care in high-income countries. The lancet oncology. 2011 Sep 1;12(10):933-80.
- 9. Fleissig A, Jenkins V, Catt S, Fallowfield L. Multidisciplinary teams in cancer care: are they effective in the UK?. The lancet oncology. 2006 Nov 1;7(11):935-43.
- 10. Xu R, Rai A, Chen M, Suwakulsiri W, Greening DW, Simpson RJ. Extracellular vesicles in cancer—implications for future improvements in cancer care. Nature reviews Clinical oncology. 2018 Oct;15(10):617-38.