

Open Access

## Editor Note on Hematologic Malignancies

Sandra A\*

Osmania Medical College, India

## Description

Hematologic malignancies are cancers that affect the blood, lymph nodes, and bone marrow. These are heterogeneous group of disease with unique condition or illness. Patients with hematologic malignancies experience high physical and psychological symptoms because of their illness and the treatments that results in adverse effects and toxicity. This classification includes various types of leukemia (acute lymphocytic, chronic lymphocytic, acute myeloid, chronic myeloid, <u>myeloma</u>, and lymphoma). Recently accounted for 9% of newly diagnosed cancers in which lymphomas are more common than leukemia or myeloma. Except lymphoma (may occur during childhood), myeloid cancers increase with advanced age. The palliative cares in patients who are suffering from Hematologic malignancies have shown improved symptom management and quality of life. Treatment involves antitumor antibiotics like Anthracyclines, which is used in variety of hematologic malignancies, these blocks the DNA synthesis and DNA fragmentation by forming a free radical. There will be post-traumatic stress symptoms after the disease has been cured which diminishes their quality of life. However, the new evidence has demonstrated that the acceptability, feasibility and efficacy of palliative care to improve the QOL and care of patients with hematologic malignancies.

\*Corresponding author: Sandra A, Osmania Medical College, India E-mail: sandra.a@gmail.com

Received: February 02, 2021; Accepted: February 12, 2021; Published: February 23, 2021

Citation: Sandra A (2021) A Note on Hematologic malignancies. J Palliat Care Med 11: 394.

**Copyright:** © 2021 Sandra A. 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.

J Palliat Care Med, an open access journal ISSN: 2165-7386

Volume 11 • Issue 2 • 1000394