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The Effects of Music Therapy on Physical and Psychological Symptoms Among Patients Undergoing Chemotherapy

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DOMINICAN UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA

BACKGROUND

- > Patients undergoing chemotherapy experience undesirable physical and psychological effects in which medications are the preferred method of management. However, standard medications are often insufficient for patients.
- \succ About 60%-70% of patients receiving chemotherapy are at risk for chemotherapy induced physiological and psychological symptoms (Tang, 2021).
- > The importance of managing chemotherapy symptoms creates an urgent need to implement an approach that is noninvasive, non-pharmacological, and one that still meets the physical and psychological needs of patients receiving chemotherapy.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Among cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, does implementing music therapy help aid in the management of chemotherapy induced physical and psychological symptoms?

LITERATURE CONNECTION

- > Music interventions allowed patients to escape from general stress and worries related to their cancer diagnosis and treatment and offered "hope for the future" and inspiration to move forward" (Bradt, 2015).
- \succ Music therapy significantly reduced the severity, duration, and incidence of chemotherapy induced nausea/vomiting (Karagozoglu, 2013).
- Music therapy minimized tiredness and fatigue levels (Lima, 2020).
- > Patients who received music therapy reported decreased anxiety and pain levels one day and five days after chemotherapy (Tang, 2021).



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PROPOSED NEW RESEARCH QUESTION

Will music therapy compared to music medicine be more effective in managing chemotherapy induced nausea/vomiting, fatigue, pain, and anxiety among inpatients?

PROPOSAL FOR FUTURE STUDY: METHODS

- Research design: Mixed-methods design including RCT to examine the effectiveness of music therapy versus music medicine and a semi-structured, open-ended interview to understand the experiences patients feel when they receive either music intervention.
- Participants: 30 adult cancer patients admitted to an adult oncology unit in a hospital located in the San Francisco Bay to receive intravenous chemotherapy.
- Recruitment: Utilizing social media posts and posting flyers in Oncology Departments with a music therapy program.
- > Procedure:
 - Obtain patient demographics (age, gender, ethnicity, marital status, education level, and type of cancer) and music preferences.
 - Patients will be randomly assigned to one of three groups using a computer randomization program:

Music Therapy	Music Medicine	Control Group
Ten participants will	Ten participants	Ten participants
partner with a music	will listen to 30	will receive neither
therapist who will offer	minutes of soft	music intervention.
live music, will	pre-recorded	
encourage the patient	songs before	
to play an instrument,	receiving	
sing, and/or create their	chemotherapy.	
own music within a 30-		
minute session before		
receiving		
chemotherapy.		

- Measures: The Chemotherapy Toxicity Scale will be used to assess nausea/vomiting & fatigue, the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) to assess pain, and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) to assess anxiety levels before and after chemotherapy.
- **Interviews:** A 30-min semi-structured, open-ended interview will take place in a private room within 24 hours of the chemotherapy session.

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- find common themes.
- inpatient chemotherapy.
- chemotherapy.
- treatments.
- cancer patients over time.

- Therapies, 19, 1–9.
- 29(12), 7299–7306.



DATA ANALYSIS

> Quantitative analysis: Statistical analysis will be used to analyze the results and see if there lies a relationship between music interventions and management of chemotherapy induced symptoms.

> Qualitative analysis: A theoretical thematic analysis approach will be used to analyze patient responses and

CONCLUSION

> There is lack of research that examines the effects of different music interventions on physical and psychological symptoms among patients undergoing

 \succ This research proposal will bridge the gap by examining the effectiveness of music interventions on physical and psychological symptoms among inpatients receiving

 \succ We anticipate that the results of this study will show a reduction in nausea/vomiting, fatigue, pain, and anxiety levels among patients who received either music intervention compared to the control group.

 \succ The proposed study will provide further understanding of how applying a non-pharmacological approach can potentially manage symptoms induced by chemotherapy and perhaps other cancer-related

 \succ For further discussion, long-term music therapy sessions can be implemented to provide further understanding on how music therapy might affect

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