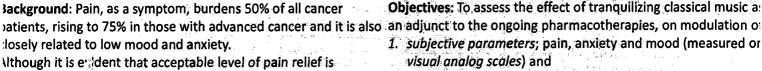


## Effectiveness of tranquilizing classical music on pain, anxiety and mood modulation in cancer patients a randomized crossover clinical trial.

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Objectives: To assess the effect of tranquilizing classical music a

- 1. subjective parameters; pain, anxiety and mood (measured or visual analog scales) and
- ichievable in 90% of them, worldwide studies reveal pain relief in 2. surrogate endpoints; respiratory rate, pupillary size, pulse rate, systolic and diastolic blood pressure.

Viethods: Randomized crossover open clinical trial. Sample: 24 institutionalized cancer patients with baseline pain (M:F = 1:1). Paired sample t-test, compared the corresponding chronological values read for individual parameters, on the two days.

)ay 1 're-rest → 08:00am)



anner patients remain sub-optimal.

Resting with → eyes + ears covered Control arm

0 hours  $\rightarrow$ post -rest (08:30am)

4 hours → (12:00am)

8 hours → (04:00pm) 12 hours → (08:00pm)

24 hours

Day 2 rexposure→ 08:00am<sup>+1</sup>)



Instrumental -> Classical music Intervention arm 0 hours  $\rightarrow$ post - exposure (08:30am+1)

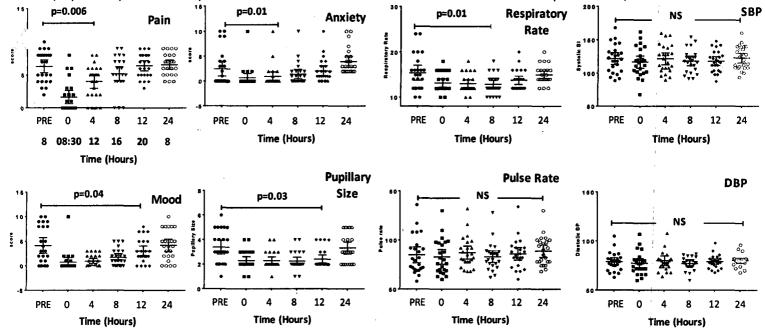
4 hours → (12:00am+1) 8 hours →  $(04:00pm^{+1})$ 

12 hours  $\rightarrow$  $(08:00pm^{+1})$ 

24 hours (08:00am+2)

Universal Trial Number: U1111-1175-9732 (WHO-ICTRP), Ethical Approval Number: 44/15 ERC, FMS, USJ.

Results: (Importantly none of the patients suffered adverse effects in relation to the measured parameters.)



nference: It is widely accepted that in palliative patients, subjective feeling of wellbeing is better valued than the changes noted in bjective parameters. Hence we conclude that classical music can be effectively and safely administered to alleviate pain, low mooc and anxiety as an adjunct to on-going therapies in Sri Lankan cancer patients.

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