Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

Music Listening in the PACU in Patients Undergoing Adenotonsillectomy Surgery Deborah Scalford, MSN, RN; Karen Slater, BSN, RN; Margaret Dunn, BSN, RN, CPN; Anne Marguerite Weisman, RN Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA

BACKGROUND & SCOPE

- medications, including narcotics.

QUESTION

Does the use of music have a positive effect on pain and anxiety in the PACU after Adenotonsillectomy for children 5 to 10 years old? We will examine patient, family and nurse satisfaction.

METHODS

Before the child went into surgery, a preoperative nurse asked the child and/or the parents his/her favorite type of music. Patients/families had a choice of music from a number of music listening stations. The nurse obtained an iPod (Apple Inc, Cupertino, CA) and speakers and or headphones. Once patients arrived in the PACU and after initial assessment, the music was started. Surveys were used to collect information on anxiety, patient/family and nurse satisfaction at the conclusion of the PACU stay.

REFERENCES:



• In the pediatric population, music has been utilized in the hospital setting to relieve anxiety and distract from painful procedures.^{1,2} There is limited information related to the influence of music and pain management in pediatrics.

• Adenotonsillectomy surgery is a painful procedure and in the pediatric population it may be difficult to manage the pain associated with this procedure.

• Common practice to relieve pain associated with Adenotonsillectomy consists of pain

• The literature supports the use of music in the health care environment as a way to individualize care and decrease pain and anxiety.^{3,4} It is an inexpensive alternative to provide a complimentary and holistic approach to patient care.

• Music listening as an intervention in children who have had Adenotonsillectomy surgery is a tool to address adjuncts to medication for pain relief.



1. Kleiber, C., & Adamek, M. S. (2012). Adolescents' perceptions of music therapy following spinal fusion surgery. Journal of Clinical Nursing, 22, 414-422. 2. Nilsson, S., Kokinsky, E., Nilsson, U., Sidenvall, B., & Enskar, K. (2009). School-aged children's experiences of postoperative music medicine on pain, distress, and anxiety. Pediatric Anesthesia, 19, 11-84-1190. 3. Cepeda, M. S., Carr, D. B., Lau, J., & Alvarez, H. (2006). Music for pain relief (Review). The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 20006, Issue 2, Art. No.: CD004843. 4. Klassen, J. A., Liang, Y., Tjosvold, L., Klassen, T. P., & Hartling, L. (2008). Music for pain and anxiety in children undergoing medical procedures: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials. Ambulatory Pediatrics, 8(2), 117-128.

RESULTS

- 84% of parents agreed or strongly agreed that they were satisfied with how their child recovered in the PACU
- 24% of parents agreed or strongly agreed that compared to other times when their child had anesthesia, today was better
- 76% of parents agreed or strongly agreed that they would like the PACU staff to use music the next time their child has surgery
- 80% of parents agreed or strongly agreed that they would recommend use of music in the PACU to others
- 64% of parents agreed or strongly agreed that the music calmed them in the PACU

DISCUSSION

- 64% of patients/families agreed that music calmed their child in the PACU
- 72% of staff agreed that using music is a good way to decrease pain and anxiety for patients.
- 80% of both patient/families and staff would recommend music listening to others in the PACU.
- Our findings indicate that music listening is a useful nonpharmacological intervention for pain and anxiety in this population.

CONCLUSION & IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE



This information supports the use of alternative options, specifically music listening, for pediatric pain and anxiety management in the perianesthesia setting. Our follow-up study will examine expanding the use music listening to other patient populations.

