The Effects of Music on Anxiety Levels in Surgical Waiting Rooms for Family and Friends

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Problem

- Preoperative anxiety can alter hemodynamic stability in the postoperative period (Ali et al., 2014; Millett & Gooding, 2017).
- Patients that experience preoperative anxiety are at a greater risk of injuring themself or staff, increased pain perception, and autonomic hyperactivity (Banchs & Lerman, 2014; Leske, 1998; Millett & Gooding, 2017).
- Family member and friend anxiety levels
 have the potential to lead to a more anxious
 patient in the preoperative area (Holm &
 Fitzmaurice, 2008; Routhieaux & Tansik,
 1997).

Literature Review

- The effects of music on patients is well documented; however, patient support systems, such as family and friends, may also benefit from music provided in waiting rooms (Tilt et al., 2013; Thompson et al., 1996).
- When visitors are less stressed, they have a more favorable influence on the patient leading to better patient outcomes (Leske, 1998; Millett & Gooding, 2107).
- Multiple authors agreed the most costeffective, sanitary way to deliver music was by utilizing hidden portable speakers throughout the waiting rooms (Holm & Fitzmaurice, 2008; Routhieaux & Tansik, 1997; Tilt et al., 2013).

Methods

- Quality Improvement/Quality Assurance
- This design aimed to provide potential benefits in the process of waiting room environments.
- Family members and friends of patients undergoing an outpatient procedure at Advanced Aesthetics were asked to fill out a State Trait Anxiety Index (STAI) 30 minutes after waiting in the waiting room. 8 participants were present in the waiting room while music played, and 9 participants were present without music playing.
- The STAI scores were analyzed to assess the difference between those who were exposed to music and those who were not.

Results

Music Days (n=8)	Column 1	Non-music Days (n=9)	Column 2
Mean	39.5	Mean	29.556
Standard Error	3.689	Standard Error	2.249
Median	36.5	Median	29
Mode	N/A	Mode	N/A
Standard			
Deviation	10.433	Standard Deviation	6.747
Sample			
Variance	108.857	Sample Variance	45.528
Kurtosis	-0.524	Kurtosis	-0.728
Skewness	-0.181	Skewness	0.234
Range	31	Range	21
Minimum	22	Minimum	20
Maximum	53	Maximum	41
Sum	316	Sum	266
Count	8	Count	9

Illustration

Non-Music		Trait Anxiety	
Day	State Anxiety	Score (Form Y-	
Participants	Score (Form Y-1)	2)	Age
1	36	41	66
2	38	34	56
3	34	35	54
			No Age
4	25	29	Given
5	20	20	58
6	26	33	45
7	20	23	45
8	20	27	81
9	20	24	34

More Results

	Column	Non-music	Column
Music Days	1	Days	2
Mean	31.25	Mean	26.556
Standard Error	1.578	Standard Error	2.501
Median	31.5	Median	25
Mode	N/A	Mode	20
Standard		Standard	
Deviation	4.464	Deviation	7.502
Sample		Sample	
Variance	19.929	Variance	56.278
Kurtosis	0.589	Kurtosis	-1.563
Skewness	-0.631	Skewness	0.618
Range	14	Range	18
Minimum	23	Minimum	20
Maximum	37	Maximum	38
Sum	250	Sum	239
Count	8	Count	9

Illustration

Music Days Participants	State Anxiety Score (Form Y-1)	Trait Anxiety Score (Form Y-2)	Age
1	31	53	35
2	32	34	48
3	30	35	43
4	36	51	65
5	28	22	34
6	33	36	18
7	37	37	54
8	23	48	34

Discussion & Implications

- At baseline, the music day participants were much more anxious in their day to day lives, potentially impacting the way that they scored their State Anxiety.
- Comparing the difference between the music and the non-music group, the music group had a difference between their mean Trait Anxiety Scores and their mean State Anxiety Scores of 8.25; while the non-music group only had a difference of 3.0.

Conclusions

- Though there was a lack of statistically significant evidence, the project was supported and well-received by the staff at Advanced Aesthetics and they plan to continue offering live music on their procedural days in their waiting room environment.
- It is hopeful that continued research will be done on not only the effectiveness and benefits of music, but on the implementation of music use in the healthcare setting.

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