

# 音樂介入對燙傷病人換藥疼痛感的成效 The effects of music therapy during wound treatment for burn patients 劉金鳳、朱玉韻、陳媺媺 馬偕紀念醫院 燙傷中心

## 目的 (Objective):

燒燙傷的治療過程中換藥的疼痛處置及調適是醫護人員及病人的一大挑戰。因此期望藉由實證探討燙傷病人換藥 時配合音樂活動是否可緩解疼痛?故使用實證醫學的方法,進行文獻查詢並評析,以獲得有力證據,期許未來將搜 尋到的證據運用於臨床病人的照護。

### 方法 (Methods):

依據實證五大步驟,先形成一個PICO問題,"音樂治療是否能減輕燙傷病人換藥的疼痛感?"以關鍵字 Burn, dressing changes, wound care, music therapy, pain及MeSH terms同義字搜尋Cochrane library, PubMed、CINAHL等資料庫, 搜尋到文獻有15篇,再選擇符合主題且證據等級(1a)的1篇SR-Meta-analysis進行評析(Oxford Center for Evidence-Based Medicine 2011)。

	作者	出處	主題	研究方法
J	in yi Li, <i>et al</i> .	BIVIC complementary and alternative medicine 2017 ·	The effects of music intervention on burn patients during treatment procedures: a systematic review and meta- analysis of randomized controlled trials	17篇RCT研究進行統合分析,搜尋兩個概念:音樂介入(包括音樂,音樂治療和音樂醫學)和身體行為(包括疼痛,焦慮,燒傷 特徵,換藥,清創和復健。 共804位個案,6-86歲,男性居多。 音樂由病人自選或偏好,採Muralvision、MAR、MBI、MAE。 主要觀察:疼痛強度 次要觀察:焦慮程度 統合分析結果音樂介入燙傷治療過程證實了疼痛緩解的統計學顯 著差異(SMD = -1.26,95%CI [-1.83,-0.68],且能降低病人的焦 慮(SMD = -1.22,95%CI [-1.75,-0.69])。

#### 一、文獻有效性(Valid)評

<u>+</u>					
明確探討一個需要回答的問題	寸一個需要回答的問題 用於篩選文章的標準適當			沒有漏掉相關重要的文章	被納入的文章品質良好
Background: The treatment of burn patients is very challenging because burn injuries are one of the most severe traumas that can be experienced. The effect of music therapy on burn patients has been widely reported, but the results have been inconsistent. Thus, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled in burn patients to determine the effect of music during treatments.	Patient/ Population (P): Intervention (I): Comparison (C) Outcome (O):	悠臨床問題的PICO Burns OR Burn AND dressing changes OR wound care Music Therapy OR Therapy, Music	研究當中的PICO Burn or burn patient* or burn pain or burn anxiety or dressing changes or debridement or wound care or burn rehabilitation music or music intervention or music therapy or music medicine Pain and anxiety	databases: MEDLINE (via PubMed), EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Psychinfo, VIP and CNKI. We searched the databases from their earliest available dates through February 2016. Both <u>MESH terms and free text words describing</u> 'the use of music interventions (including music therapy and music medicine)' and 'the measurement of physical activity outcomes (including pain, anxiety, burn characteristics, dressing changes, wound care, debridement and rehabilitation) were used in the search. The articles of these two sets were then combined using the Boolean 'AND' operator. The search builders were presented as follows: 'music' or 'music intervention' or 'music therapy' or 'music medicine' AND 'burn' or 'burn patient*' or 'burn pain' or 'burn anxiety' or 'dressing changes' or 'debridement' or 'wound care' or 'burn rehabilitation (Additional file 1: Table S1). Reference checking and citation tracking of the included articles were manually performed to identify additional studies meeting the inclusion and exclusion criteria. In addition, we manually searched the <u>Chinese databases of journals</u> , dissertations and magazines for related articles as well as the references to these articles.	The methodological quality of the studies was independently evaluated by two investigators (JL, ZL) according to the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool for RCTs[35]. Any differences were resolved by consulting with a third reviewer (YW).
是 有提及重要的探討問題	是利用PICO關鍵字搜尋文獻			MEDLINE(via PubMed)、EMBASE、Cochrane Library、 Psychinfo、VIP、CNKI、Chinese databases of journals, dissertations、magazines。	由兩名研究者(JL, ZL)根據 Cochrane RCT 偏倚風險工具獨立 評估文章。任何評估差異都通過諮 詢第三個評論者(YW)。內文有呈 現17項研究的偏差風險評估表。

- 二、文獻重要性(Importance)評析
  ◆文獻針對17篇RCT中,進行統合分析,其分析結果以 forest plot呈現
  ◆文章以Q test、I<sup>2</sup> test、p value分析異質性
   疼痛I<sup>2</sup> = 81.6%, P < 0.001)異質性高</li>
  - ▲ 焦慮I<sup>2</sup> = 87.0% · P < 0.001) 異質性高</li>
- ◆統合分析的效應值以odds ratio表示
  - 主要結果:疼痛: 顯示實驗組與對照組的疼痛強度有顯著差異。
    (SMD = -1.26, 95% CI [-1.83, -0.68])。



- 次要結果:焦慮:顯示實驗組與對照組的焦慮程度有顯著差異。
  - (SMD=-1.22, 95% CI [−1.75, −0.69]) °
- 表示音樂的介入性措施可減輕燙傷病人在治療過程中疼痛和 焦慮的強度。
- 三、文獻實用性(practice)評析
- ◆音樂可刺激大腦,使生理及情緒放鬆,燒傷患者每日的換藥治療經歷中到重度的疼痛與焦慮感受,研究證實音樂對燙傷 病人在治療過程中可顯著降低疼痛和焦慮的強度,故將藥物治療與非藥物措施結合來管理燒燙傷換藥疼痛是可行的。
   ◆本燒傷中心擬推行音樂介入於換藥過程中,除了藥物治療,鼓勵病人使用手機自主撥放自己喜好的音樂,適當深呼吸, 透過聽音樂轉移注意力觀察到患者疼痛與焦慮感受有降低。
- ◆未來將思考每位患者音樂介入的時機。

### 結論:

以音樂作為燙傷治療中的介入性措施起始於1970年,它可視為一種替代性醫學治療,且它易取得、非侵入性的特性使其被 廣泛的使用(李,2004)。依據此篇系統性文獻回顧(systematic reviews, SR)與統合分析(meta-analyses, MA)結果得知, 音樂的介入性措施可以減輕燙傷病人在治療過程中疼痛和焦慮的強度,故可作為護理人員將非藥物措施管理與藥物治療相結 合於燒燙傷換藥治療治療過程中,以降低病人的疼痛與焦慮程度,進而營造舒適感受,促進護病關係,提升燒傷護理照護品 質。