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Uniting Student Musicians and Patients: A Quality Improvement Project

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Introduction

Music has been established to have therapeutic value for hospitalized patients in specific studies¹⁻⁴, and hospitals across the country are increasingly incorporating live music into models of patient-centered care⁵.

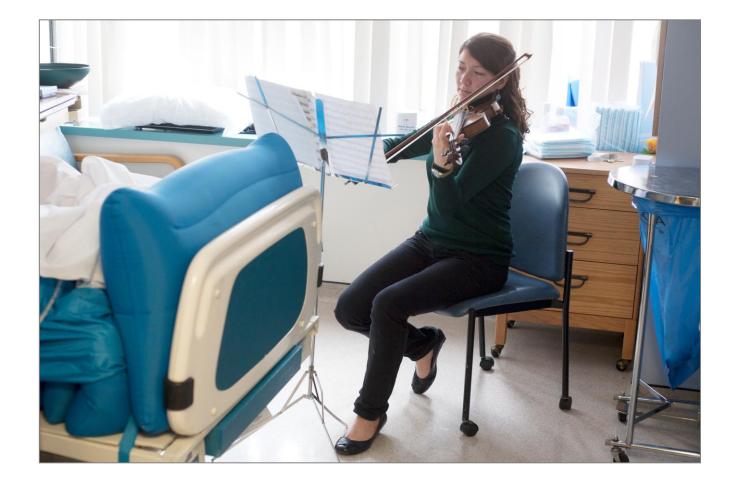
Music has also been shown to have tremendous benefits for the performer. For students of the health profession s in particular, music offers stress relief and the opportunity to empathically communicate with patients outside of the typical patient-provider relationship.



The aims of this project were to unite student musical volunteers with hospitalized patients and to assess the results from the perspectives of the students, the hospital staff and the patients.

Methods

Student musicians were recruited via email from the UMass Medical School and the Graduate School of Nursing, with an **initial pool of 47 students** expressing interest in performing. Over a period of several months, **21 performances were held** on the Oncology floor and in the Bone Marrow Transplant unit. Qualitative data was collected via online survey from the student volunteers and from the nursing staff, and informal feedback was obtained from patients.



Uniting Student Musicians and Patients A Quality Improvement Project

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Results

Qualitative survey data was collected from the performer for each performance. A separate survey collected data from the nursing staff.

Student survey

Q1. Do you feel your musical volunteering experience was personally rewarding?

Q2. Do you feel that the patients appreciated your performance?

Q3. Do you feel that the hospital staff appreciated your performance?

Q4. Based on your experience, would you be interested in performing again?



Staff survey

Q1. Do you feel that patients appreciated and enjoyed the musical performances?

Q2. Did you personally enjoy the performances?

Q3. Do you feel that the hospital staff appreciated your performance?

Q4. Do you feel that the performances enhanced your working environment?

11 responses

21 responses

Survey responsesAlmost uniformly positive

- Students felt appreciated by the patients and staff, and felt
- the experience was personally rewarding
- Nursing staff enjoyed the performances, and felt that they enhanced the work environment

"it was great to work with patients in a non medical way and bring them a little bit of distraction from their illness"

"they repeatedly told me how much they enjoyed it"

"patients really enjoyed the music"

"I absolutely felt that the music reduced my stress level"

Patient responses

Patients were not formally surveyed, but in general they appeared to very much enjoy the performances. Patients on the Bone Marrow Transplant unit in particular seemed to enjoy a break from the monotony of their often long stays.

Hiccups, barriers, etc.

- Occasional difficulties in coordinating performances
- Initial pool of 47 students proved too small for desired schedule of several performances per week
- #1 complaint from nursing staff: not enough performances!

Conclusions

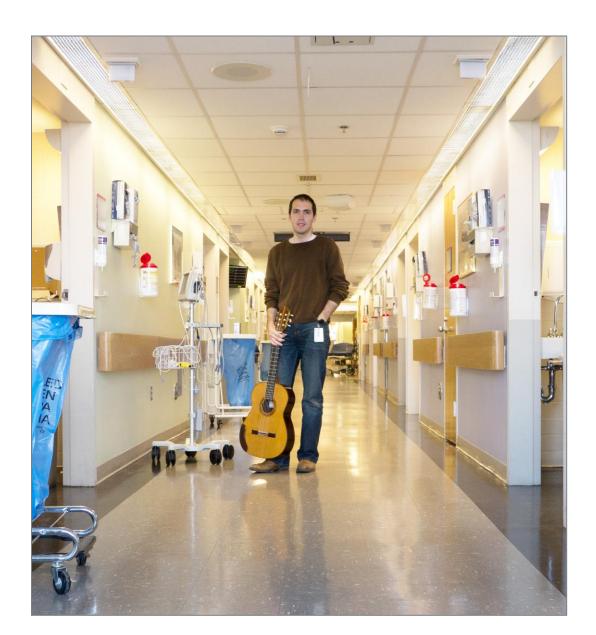
Taken as a whole, student musical volunteering in the hospital setting appears to be of great benefit as both a quality improvement tool and as a means of engaging students with patients.

Patients appreciate the personal attention and a break from the monotony of hospitalization, while hospital staff reports a more pleasant working environment.

Students are able to connect directly with patients in a non-medical role, which can be deeper and more meaningful than a brief encounter during work rounds. Additionally, pre-clinical students are exposed to the hospital setting and to patients at an earlier juncture in their medical careers.

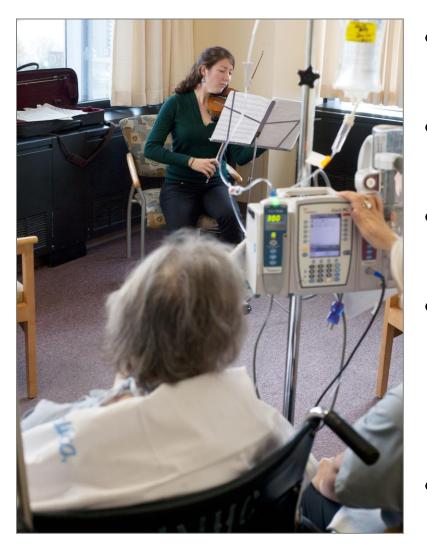
Successful implementation of such a program requires tight communication between student volunteers and nursing staff. An enthusiastic nursing supervisor proved invaluable for facilitating performances. Even so, there were occasional communication glitches.

Many students expressed initial interest in performing, but a pool of 47 potential performers proved too small to accommodate several performances per week. Attempts to set performances in advance proved unfruitful, as students' schedules were too unpredictable.



Future Directions

This study was a pilot project that collected only qualitative data. Recruitment of volunteers continues, and plans are underway to create an official student group. Other ideas being considered include the following:



- Expansion to other areas of the hospital
- Recruitment of musicians in the community
- Collection of data from patients
- Collection of quantitative data
 (e.g. length of hospitalization,
 PRN pain medication usage,
 etc.)
- Incorporation of music therapy theory

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For further information

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