

THE THERAPEUTIC INFLUENCE OF MUSIC

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Abstract

The therapeutic influence of music is a multifaceted phenomenon that has captivated human societies across time and culture. This paper explores the intricate relationship between music and healing, examining its profound impact on mental, emotional, and physical well-being. From ancient rituals to modern therapeutic interventions, the use of music as a therapeutic tool has evolved, encompassing various approaches and applications. This exploration delves into the diverse ways in which music influences the human experience, from passive listening to active engagement in musical activities. The paper considers the therapeutic effects of different musical genres, ranging from classical melodies to rhythmic beats and expressive lyrics. Key areas of focus include stress reduction, anxiety management, cognitive function, and emotional expression, offering insights into the mechanisms through which music exerts its positive influence. Moreover, the application of music therapy in healthcare settings is examined, illustrating how music is integrated into interventions in hospitals, mental health facilities, and rehabilitation centers. The paper also explores the interdisciplinary nature of music therapy, drawing on insights from neuroscience, psychology, and other fields to enhance our understanding of the therapeutic potential of music. Music can have positive effects on pain, sleep disorders, learning, memory, IQ, depression, anxiety and special diseases such as schizophrenia and autism.

keywords: *Therapeutic, Music*

Introduction

Music has been an integral part of the human experience throughout history, transcending cultural and geographical boundaries. Beyond its aesthetic appeal, music has a profound impact on our emotions, thoughts, and overall well-being. The therapeutic influence of music has been recognized and utilized for centuries, with its healing power extending to various aspects of human life.

In this exploration of the therapeutic influence of music, we delve into the ways in which music can be a potent tool for promoting mental, emotional, and physical well-being. From ancient civilizations using music in religious rituals to modern therapeutic interventions, the role of music in promoting healing and fostering a sense of connection is undeniable.

Music has the ability to evoke emotions, memories, and even alter one's mood. Whether it's the soothing melodies of classical music, the rhythmic beats of drumming, or the expressive lyrics of a song, different forms of music can have diverse therapeutic effects. This diversity has led to the development of various music therapy approaches, ranging from passive listening to active engagement in musical activities.

As we explore the therapeutic potential of music, it is essential to consider its impact on stress reduction, anxiety management, cognitive function, and emotional expression. Additionally, we will examine how music therapy is applied in various healthcare settings, including hospitals, mental health facilities, and rehabilitation centers.

Through this exploration, we aim to deepen our understanding of the intricate relationship between music and healing, shedding light on the mechanisms through which music can positively influence the human mind and body. The therapeutic influence of music is a dynamic field of study that continues to evolve, incorporating insights from neuroscience, psychology, and other disciplines.

Join us on this journey as we unravel the melodies that heal, the rhythms that soothe, and the harmonies that resonate with the human spirit. Discover the transformative power of music and its capacity to enhance the quality of life for individuals across diverse backgrounds and experiences.

Music and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

The attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, more often known as ADHD, is actually quite possibly one of the most common disorders. In children who have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), research has indicated that music therapy is most likely to lessen aggressive behaviour and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder through a shift in brain function. Music, on the one hand, helps prevent aggressive behaviours by increasing the amount of dopamine in various parts of the brain, and, on the other hand, helps improve the disease in children who have ADHD disorder by improving the function of the pre-frontal regions and other parts of the brain that have been affected in these patients. It has been demonstrated that engaging in musical listening may boost one's ability to focus as well as their memory. According to the findings of a study, boys with ADHD who are between the ages of 5 and 7 who participate in activities including music, dance, and rhythmic movements have significant improvements in their emotional and behavioural symptoms. Another study demonstrated that the use of music therapy as part of an ADHD treatment programme for youngsters is beneficial. It has also been demonstrated that children who have ADHD can benefit from music therapy combined with rhythmic body movements, either on their own or as part of a group, and that the benefits of group therapy are more powerful than those of solo treatment. Due to the fact that research has demonstrated interconnections between the musical centres of the brain located in the temporal lobe and the regions of the brain that are involved in ADHD, it follows that music may be able to treat the condition by adjusting the operations of the musical centres.

Music and pain relief

The attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, more often known as ADHD, is actually quite possibly one of the most common disorders. In children who have attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), research has indicated that music therapy is most likely to lessen aggressive behaviour and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder through a shift in brain function. Music, on the one hand, helps prevent aggressive behaviours by increasing the amount of dopamine in various parts of the brain, and, on the other hand, helps improve the disease in children who have ADHD disorder by improving the function of the pre-frontal regions and other parts of the brain that have been affected in these patients. It has been demonstrated that engaging in musical listening may boost one's ability to focus as well as their memory. According to the findings of a study, boys with ADHD who are between the ages of 5 and 7 who participate in activities including music, dance, and rhythmic movements have significant improvements in their emotional and behavioural symptoms. Another study demonstrated that the use of music therapy as part of an ADHD treatment programme for youngsters is beneficial. It has also been demonstrated that children who have ADHD can benefit from music therapy combined with rhythmic body movements, either on their own or as part of a group, and that the benefits of group therapy are more powerful than those of solo treatment. Due to the fact that research has demonstrated

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Music, memory and learning

Mental capabilities and working memory may be improved via participation in musical and rhythmic activities. This is because rhythm and beat both play a significant part in the process of perceiving the passage of time and engaging in mental meditation. The findings of a study indicated that the use of music therapy to the treatment of Alzheimer's disease can facilitate the recovery of autobiographical memory in patients with the condition. Another piece of research came to the conclusion that students might benefit from an increase in their working memory capacity if they listened to classical music. For this reason, it is advised that classical music be utilised in professional contexts where memory performance is a significant factor. Another study that used conditioned place preference to investigate the effect of memory attenuation and light music on the onset of morphine dependence on adult male rats found that listening to music that is relaxing is likely to increase the activity of dopaminergic neurons, which in turn raises the level of morphine-induced conditioned place preference. It has been demonstrated that the treatment of Alzheimer's disease with pleasant music helps to improve memory, which in turn helps to cure the condition. In fact, the capacity for learning may be enhanced by as much as five times by employing this form of music. The act of listening to music has been shown to improve memory and to stimulate dopaminergic neurons in the brain, which in turn causes an individual to experience positive motivation. Another study found that older women with Alzheimer's disease who participated in group music therapy had less agitation than those who did not get the treatment. The reduction of non-aggressive, aggressive, and restless physical behaviours is one of the many benefits of music therapy for older patients with Alzheimer's disease. The participation and maintenance of brain systems that are considered to be responsible for attention and memory can be achieved through musical instruction. A study has demonstrated that people with dementia who participate in music therapy see a reduction in behavioural abnormalities. It has also been demonstrated that musicians have a superior capacity for working memory compared to non-musicians.

Music and addiction

The nucleus accumbens, orbitofrontal cortex, parts of the insula, anterior cerebellum, thalamus, ventral striatum, amygdala, and complementing motor regions are some of the Brain's regions that are activated when listening to music that is pleasurable. These Brain regions interfere with motivation processes as well as pleasure and reward gain. Studies have shown that the reinforcement, reward, and relaxation aspects of listening to music are all related to dopaminergic stimuli and increasing the release of dopamine in the nucleus accumbens and ventral tegmentum, as well as increasing the neurotransmitter GABA in the amygdala and other parts of the limbic system. This is because dopamine is released when dopaminergic stimuli are increased. In a different piece of research, researchers demonstrated that listening to fast-paced music causes an individual to become more dependent on morphine when using the conditioned place preference paradigm, but listening to calm music had no such impact. According to the findings of a study, it is possible to assert that music therapy is a helpful strategy in lowering the relapse of depression and the stress of drug users. As a result, music therapy may be utilised as an effective method for the treatment of addiction and its associated repercussions. In yet another study, it was demonstrated that music had no influence on the performance of the pituitary-adrenal axis,

as well as on inflammation generated by carrageenan injection. This suggests that the analgesic benefits of music are caused by routes other than the reduction of inflammation or the production of steroid hormones. The findings of research have demonstrated that listening to music increases the amount of oxytocin that is secreted in the brain. This, in turn, decreases the perception of pain by activating and raising the amount of morphine-like substances that are secreted. In addition, a rise in the neurotransmitter serotonin is one of the most essential neurotransmitters in the process of reducing pain, and music's analgesic impact is increased because of this increase.\

Music and spiritual health

According to the findings of a study conducted in Shiraz on the effects of relaxing and instrumental music on the spiritual well-being of teenage girls, listening to relaxing and instrumental music has a positive impact that is both substantial and effective on the spiritual well-being of female adolescents. Music plays a significant part in the expression of feelings as well as the awareness of one's surroundings and oneself. When words are ineffective, music may be used to amplify feelings such as empathy and sympathy. Music can also be an effective tool for those who are looking for meaning, acknowledgment, and hope. In this regard, a study has revealed that pregnant women who listen to music while also participating in spiritual treatment experience decreased levels of sadness, anxiety, and tension.

Music and anxiety treatment

One of the conditions that is seen most frequently in patients with behavioural issues is anxiety. Treatment for anxiety disorders might include listening to music in order to divert attention away from the sensations that are triggered by worry. A state of relaxation is produced as a result of music's ability to boost alpha waves, also known as the brain's relaxation wave. The findings of a study indicated that women undergoing caesarean section surgeries benefited from preoperative music therapy, as it reduced the amount of anxiety and postoperative discomfort experienced by the patient and sped up the patient's recovery time. Therefore, it is essential for the physicians, nurses, and other medical professionals to take into consideration the possibility of using this treatment. A patient's ability to manage certain of their vital signs, as well as their anxiety and discomfort levels, may be improved by listening to music, particularly music that is familiar to them. One study found that giving moms undergoing caesarean section music therapy helped lessen their levels of anxiety and discomfort. Patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease who participate in music therapy report lower levels of anxiety. It is well known that listening to music may help decrease tension and anxiety, in addition to improving health. In addition to this, mice given simvastatin have benefited from music therapy, which has a calming effect. It has been suggested that listening to music can have a positive effect on one's mental state by lowering levels of fear and anxiety, elevating one's mood, and inducing a sense of relaxation. Individuals experience good emotions, such as enthusiasm and tenderness, when they listen to music. It has been demonstrated that participation in music therapy can help teenagers improve their social skills, as well as lower their levels of anxiety, despair, and rage.

Music and cardiovascular disorders

The amount of resting heart rate, blood pressure, and respiratory rate all decrease when listening to music. The findings of a review indicate that listening to music improves the cardiovascular function, respiratory function, and milk sucking of preterm children. Additionally, it improves the sleeping patterns of these children and reduces the stress levels of their parents. Music was demonstrated to have a substantial influence on systolic

and diastolic blood pressure in persons during dental root canal treatment in one study. As a result, employing music to prevent changes in blood pressure while undergoing root canal treatment is possible thanks to these findings. The release of catecholamines is reduced when one listens to music or other instrumental sounds, which has a significant impact on both the systolic and diastolic blood pressure as well as the heart rate. The antihypertensive benefits of music therapy are achieved by a reduction in the risk factors associated with cardiovascular illnesses, as well as a moderation of the impact that the autonomic nervous system has on heart rate. However, the findings of a study demonstrated that listening to music during the initial phase of recovery immediately following the conclusion of an exercise performed at a high intensity decreased the efficiency of the cardio-respiratory system. This was accomplished by decreasing the stroke volume and the current volume while simultaneously increasing the number of respirations and the heart rate.

Music and sleep disorders

One of the fundamental requirements for human survival is restful sleep. Lack of sleep may have a number of negative impacts on both the health and the spirit of a person. It is imperative that patients who have been brought to the cardiac care unit have their vital needs met through the use of sensory stimuli such as music and massage. The findings of a study demonstrated that listening to instrumental music may be an effective strategy for enhancing both the quality and quantity of sleep experienced by patients. As a consequence, nurses can incorporate this non-pharmacological technique into their standard treatment to help their patients get a better night's rest.

Music and depression

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), depression will be the second most common reason people are sent to health centres by the year 2020. Depression is one of the main psychological diseases that is related with changes in biochemistry, cognitive processes, behavioural patterns, and psychological states. The findings of a study demonstrated that music therapy may be utilised as a technique to lessen the severity of depression in the elderly. The findings also showed that the impact of these treatments can vary between the two genders (and this difference can also be shown in terms of lowering the experience of loneliness). The findings of another study imply that music therapy may be utilised as a cost-effective and cheap method to boost cheerfulness, improve quality of life, and reduce depression in women who suffer from depression. People who suffer from depressive condition may benefit mentally from participating in music therapy, according to the findings of a recent study. One study indicated that people suffering from dementia who participated in group music therapy had lower levels of depressive symptoms. According to the findings of a study, people diagnosed with depressive illness benefit from music therapy since it lessens the intensity of their condition. Patients suffering from depression who participate in music therapy report lower levels of anxiety and an improvement in their functional condition. According to the findings of a second piece of research, music therapy is an effective kind of treatment for patients who admit to and are committed to their depression treatment. According to the findings of one study, individuals diagnosed with mild to moderate depression benefit from group music therapy, and this treatment modality also enhances the efficacy of psychological interventions. Individuals experience an improvement in both their pleasant and negative emotions as a result of music's effect on endogenous opioids. It has been proven that music has a stronger influence on positive emotions in people who are depressed than it does in those who are not sad, according to a study that compared the effect of music on the enthusiasm of subjects who were depressed or not depressed.

MUSIC THERAPY AND MEMORY ENHANCEMENT

A lifelong musician group and a third age non-musician group were both participants in a research that compared the anatomical and functional changes that occur in the brains of various people over the course of their lifetimes. Their findings measured the quantitative and qualitative changes in the brain, and the results revealed that there was a significant difference in the functional abilities of the brain in the two age groups. However, they later reported that there were no structural and functional changes in the brain of the participants, regardless of which group they belonged to. (Website, unspecified date) Songs with lyrics are consolidated and stored in different regions of the brain, along with areas that are responsible for the creation of speech and the memory of language. These regions of the brain are exclusively responsible for the recall of musical memory, not any other form of vocalisation. As a result, music stimulates many regions of the brain in addition to the centres that control language. Therefore, strengthening the connections between certain regions of the brain improves the memory associated with those centres. Even if a person loses the ability to speak, they are still able to respond to musical stimulus since their brain still has memory storage regions. (Website; date not included) Previous research investigations conducted by Bolles and colleagues found that listening to music had a powerful effect on activating additional regions of the brain. The cerebrum, the auditory cortex, and the cerebellum are the parts of the brain that might be impacted by music. The auditory cortex, the cerebellum, and the cerebrum are often linked with sound and movement, respectively, whereas the hippocampus is generally connected with the cerebrum and is thought of as the major memory centre of the brain. This explanation may provide some insight into the connection between music and memory. Remembering and Forgetting: An Inquiry into the Nature of Memory was written by Edmund Blair Bolles and published in 1988 by Walker & Co. in New York. The book had 313 pages and cost \$22.95 (ISBN: 0-8027-1004-2). It is a well-known truth that individuals who listen to various genres of music are likely to experience a wide range of feelings as a result of the experience. Music that is happy is nostalgic, while music that is sad can bring on feelings of melancholy. This genre of music has the power to evoke autobiographical memories and even alter a person's state of mind to correspond with the events described in the song. (Website; date not given f) The information that is stored in one's working memory consists of the learning content, the learning task, and the contextual circumstances. In order to carry out the necessary learning activities, these actors need to be processed. (Irish et al., 2006; Satoh et al., 2015) One of the non-pharmacological approaches in the treatment of dementia and Alzheimer's disease (AD) is music therapy, also known as MT. Numerous studies have also revealed that music therapy greatly delayed cognitive decline in regard to episodic memories, autobiographies, global cognitive tasks, psychomotor activities, and executive functional domains as observed as four seasons on a tape recorder as a backdrop. These findings were seen in older adults. According to the findings of the State Trait Anxiety Inventory, which demonstrated a substantial reduction in the patients' overall levels of anxiety, MT is currently being evaluated as a viable therapeutic technique in the treatment of dementia and AD. (Irish and colleagues, 2006) In yet another piece of research, the influence of playing and listening to music in the present on memories of the past in general and of childhood specifically was explored. The research conducted by Megan Metzler and her colleagues revealed that individuals who participated in musical activities throughout their formative years had a stronger ability to recall events from their history and general living practises from their youth. (Website; there is no date given). According to the findings of the study, early childhood musical training dramatically reduces the age-related cognitive and neural networking loss, and it also protects memory and body motions, in comparison to a person who was never associated with music at any point in their life. In a second trial, Ozdemir L. and colleagues evaluated the benefits of music therapy on moderate Alzheimer's disease patients. The treatment consisted of four sessions per week for a total of three weeks and included multimodal stimulation

activities such as painting pictures and doing orientation tasks. The results of the Mini Mental State Examination showed a rise, but the results of the Geriatric Depression Scale and the Beck Anxiety Scale showed a significant decline. Even three weeks after the programme was finished, participants continued to report that the anxiety-reducing effects. (2009) According to Ozdemir and Akdemir A study conducted by Johnson et al. found that AD twins had a considerable improvement in spatial-temporal tasks. The researchers stated that the AD twin had a significant improvement when the test involved listening to a piece of Mozart. According to the findings of a study conducted by Arroyo-Anlló et al., listening to Spanish music enhanced memory from mild to moderate stages of Alzheimer's disease, as demonstrated by excellent scores on the MMSE and FAS (frontal Assessment short tests). Additionally, the researchers found that listening to Spanish music stabilised or improved patients' levels of self-consciousness.(Arroyo-Anlló, D.z., and Gil, 2013; Sakamoto, Ando, and Tsutou, 2013) Ten people with Alzheimer's disease were given their favourite songs to sing along to as part of a therapy intervention for dementia over the course of six months. The researchers found that the patients showed considerable improvement in memory-related activities. Karaoke is a sort of music that is played automatically and consists of vocal songs sung simultaneously. This type of music is utilised all over the world for the purpose of enjoyment and amusement. Oriental (Japanese) After a six-month long music course was analysed in AD, the final job that needed to be completed was called Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices. They identified higher brain activity in the left lingual gyrus and the right angular gyrus as revealed by functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging alterations. Additionally, they found that music treated groups performed better on after-minus-before analytical tasks. ((Irish et al., 2006; Satoh et al., 2015). More and more studies are focusing on the fact that MT can reduce symptoms of anxiety, despair, and agitation in dementia, as well as lessen the frequency of mood shifts and behavioural changes. Specifically, Sakamoto, Ando, and Tsutou (2013)

The fact that neurons are able to recover and maintain their cognitive processes after listening to music is thought to be the mechanism that underlies the effect that MT has on neural alterations in the brain.(Sarkamo and colleagues, 2008). In addition to this, research has shown that listening to music can stimulate steroidogenesis, which in turn can enhance neurogenesis, neuroprotection, and the preservation of cognitive capacity. (2008) According to Fukui and Toyoshima

Conclusion

Compositions of notes, also known as melodic processing, take place in the inner regions and surrounding the auditory cortex and motor areas, whilst the analysis of more complicated patterns of these dispersed network components takes place in the anterior temporal lobe and frontal sections of the brain. Numerous pieces of evidence suggest that the left hemisphere is responsible for processing rhythm, whereas the right hemisphere is engaged in the processing of melody. One of the regions connected with the auditory cortex in the processing of music is the region of the forehead. This region is one of the regions that interferes with the form and interpretation of memory. research conducted over the past several years on the brain have demonstrated that music is an effective method for eliciting a range of feelings; thus, the impacts of music have been the subject of a number of research. In the study of psychology, music is considered to be a language, on par with other spoken languages spoken across the world. This "language" has its own unique regions in the brain, and in order to comprehend music, education is necessary, just as it is for understanding language. Therefore, music serves a communication purpose, similar to that of language, because there are specific musical areas in the brain that, when stimulated by musical sounds, reflect the functions for which they were designed.

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