

Effect of music intervention on the cognitive and depression status of senior apartment residents in Taiwan

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Objective: To identify the effect of music intervention on cognitive function and depression status of residents in senior citizen apartments based on the existing evidence regarding music therapy.

Methods: An experimental study was conducted from November 2008 to December 2009. Sixty healthy senior apartment residents over 65 years of age were recruited and separated into two groups. According to their opinion, 41 took part in the music intervention group and 19 in the comparison group. The music intervention involved Buddhist hymns. The short-term effects were evaluated based on the measurement of cognitive function and depression level using the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Geriatric Depression Scale-short form (GDS-SF) at the baseline, 1 month, and 4 months.

Results: The means of the initial and the 1-month MMSE and GDS-SF scores did not differ between the two groups. The 4-month MMSE score significantly declined compared with the initial level in the comparison group, whereas no significant change was observed in the experimental group. Moreover, the 4-month GDS-SF score significantly improved in both groups compared with the initial level.

Conclusion: Music intervention may postpone cognitive decline in healthy residents preferring Buddhist hymns in the senior citizen apartments in 4 months follow-up, and intense contact with participants may improve their mood status.

Keywords: music intervention, cognitive function, depression, senior apartment residents

Introduction

The rapid increase in the elderly population has become a crucial medical problem in developed countries.^{1,2} The proportion of elderly population (≥ 65 years) in the total population of Taiwan has risen continually over the past three decades from 4.1% in 1980 to 11.5% in 2013, representing the highest rate of aging worldwide.³ Along with the rapid increase in the elderly population and the decreased number of newborns (from approximately 322,938 in 1994 to 199,113 in 2013) in Taiwan, elderly care-related practices have increasingly gained attention. In addition, the structure of Taiwanese families is changing to only second-generation structure consisting of young couples and their children.⁴ Support for aging adults from their adult children and from health insurers is currently less reliable than it was previously.⁴ Because of the changes in family structure and the aging population trend, the demand for a convenient and safe home environment for aging adults has prompted the government to build or renovate apartment complexes for the senior population.

The number of senior citizen apartments has risen since 1995; these apartments provide an ideal retirement residence for healthy older adults. The government has

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funded four senior apartments in northern Taiwan and two in southern Taiwan. Songhl is the first senior citizen apartment in southern Taiwan, consisting of 12 stories above the ground and one basement floor, and providing 180 suites and well-designed disabled access facilities. The construction of this apartment commenced in February 1992 and was funded by the Department of Internal Affairs. The property is owned by the Kaohsiung County Government. The building was managed by the Fo Guang Shan Compassion Foundation from 1995 to 2011 and has been managed by the Tsui-Wen Foundation since 2012.

Senior apartment residents typically exhibit cognitive decline and depressed moods.^{5,6} Previous studies have observed a high prevalence of depressive symptoms (39.2%–43.3%)^{7,8} and cognitive impairment (18.6%)⁹ among aging adults in Taiwan; however, only a low proportion of them have received appropriate intervention. Depression and cognitive impairment may lead to morbidity and mortality among aging adults.^{10,11} Early detection and appropriate interventions to postpone cognitive decline and improve mood status are crucial concerns for health care systems worldwide.

Non-pharmacological interventions, which are recommended for behavioral and psychological symptoms in elderly patients, may be considered superior to pharmacological interventions because they produce few side effects.^{12–14} Music therapy is one of the non-pharmacological interventions.^{15–17} The development of music therapy in Taiwan may be traced back to early 1990s and corresponds with some cultural trends.¹⁸ Initially, music therapy in Taiwan was applied on children of delayed development;¹⁹ patients with anxiety,²⁰ depression,²¹ or sleeping problem;^{22,23} and various populations for pain relief,²⁴ and recently, it has been applied in long-term care settings, particularly in people with dementia.^{25,26} The programs included group music therapy,²⁷ background music,²⁸ and preferred music listening.²⁹ Previous studies have indicated that music is beneficial in managing behavioral symptoms and anxiety in nursing home residents with dementia in Taiwan,^{25,26} but little is known regarding senior apartment residents.

Moreover, various components of music therapies might lead to various outcomes, particularly in diverse treatment targets.^{25,26,30–34} Buddhist hymns and religious music have frequently been used in meditation practices, which have various health benefits, including the possibility of preserving cognition and preventing dementia.³⁵ Besides, they are also used to calm and improve the moods of Chinese aging adults.^{18,36} Buddhist hymns are frequently used in the general

population; however, few studies have examined the effect of these hymns on healthy aging adults.

We aimed to evaluate the effects of Buddhist hymns on the mood and cognitive function of healthy aging adults residing in senior apartments.

Materials and methods

We conducted a pretest–posttest comparison study to evaluate the effect of music intervention on the level of cognition and depression in healthy senior apartment aging adults. The study was carried out from November 1, 2008 to December 1, 2009. Informed consent was obtained from the participants who agreed to join the study. All procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board of Kaohsiung Medical University Chung-Ho Memorial Hospital.

Participants

The participants were recruited from the Songhl senior citizen apartment in Taiwan. We recruited participants of age 65 years or above and excluded those with any of the following criteria: 1) a diagnosis of dementia (based on the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 5th edition, text revision) or an ascertainment of dementia 8 score greater than or equal to 2;³⁷ 2) severe hearing impairment; 3) the presence of severe physical or psychological symptoms; and 4) unwillingness or inability to participate in this experimental study. A total of 60 participants who met the inclusion criteria were invited and consented to participate in the study. According to the participants' opinion, 41 took part in the experimental group and 19 in the comparison group.

Music intervention

In Asian countries, Buddhist hymns, a type of Buddhist harmonic music, are often used in meditation to stabilize people's mind.³⁸ The music therapist chose two specific Buddhist hymns (Reciting Buddha's Name and Omapamihome by Voice of Ganges Co., Ltd.) and randomly assigned one song to the experimental group.

Measurement outcomes

Mini-Mental State Examination

We used the Chinese version of the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), which was developed and revised by Folstein et al³⁹ to assess cognitive function. The MMSE consists of eleven items and a total score of 30.³⁹ A previous study of the Taiwanese population suggested that cognitive impairment should be defined as an MMSE score <24 in

people with fewer than 6 years of formal education or <26 in those who have received more than 6 years of formal education.⁴⁰

Geriatric Depression Scale–short form

We used the Chinese version of the Geriatric Depression Scale–short form (GDS-SF)⁴¹ to assess depression status. The GDS-SF, which consists of 15 items answered using a yes/no response, is a widely used depression screening device specifically designed for aging adults.⁴² After the score was revised for positive items, each item that elicited a yes answer received 1 point. Possible scores ranged from 0 to 15. Researchers suggested using 8 as the cutoff point for a depressive tendency (sensitivity 96.3%, specificity 87.5%).⁴³ The GDS-SF exhibits high internal consistency and test–retest reliability.⁴⁴

Procedure

The participants in the experimental group were given a Buddha machine, and they listened to the 30-minute Buddhist hymns using the Buddha machine alone twice a day (in the morning and before bedtime) from Monday to Friday for 4 months. They also took a note if they finished their daily music therapy. The participants in the comparison group received only typical care, same as that in the experimental group, and did not undergo the therapeutic music intervention during the study period. The typical care matched the typical standard care that the participants in the experimental group received, which included the 24-hour residential care, such as those related to daily living, meal provision, well-trained social worker counseling, health counseling, and social activities (leisure and lifelong educational activities). Trained researchers contacted all participants each week by telephone to confirm that they were participating in their program and to provide an impetus for them to continue to be engaged in the study. Trained researchers assessed all participants' levels of cognition and depression by using the MMSE and GDS at the baseline, 1 month, and 4 months.

Data analysis

SPSS for Windows 17.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the sample characteristics and variables of interest, frequency distributions were determined for nominal data (sex and educational level), and means and standard deviations were calculated for continuous data (age, MMSE score, and GDS score). The paired *t*-test analysis of covariance was used to compare the differences in cognition scores and depression scores between the groups over time.

Result

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of the participants in each group. A total of 60 participants were recruited for this study; 41 participants took part in the experimental group and 19 participants in the comparison group. All the participants completed the 1-month assessment. Three participants (15.8%) in the comparison group and 14 participants (34.1%) in the experimental group did not complete the 4-month assessment.

The average age of the participants was 80.87 ± 7.78 years (mean $\pm$ SD). The sample consisted of slightly more women than men (women/men: 32/28). We categorized the educational level into three groups (0–6 years, 7–9 years, and >9 years). There were 53.7% of participants in the experimental group and 42.1% of participants in the comparison group with more than 9 years of education (Table 1). The mean ($\pm$ SD) MMSE scores of the experimental and comparison groups were 26.37 ± 3.01 and 25.89 ± 3.54 , respectively. The mean ($\pm$ SD) GDS scores of the experimental and comparison groups were 3.02 ± 3.00 and 2.37 ± 1.98 , respectively. No statistically significant differences were observed in age ($P=0.573$), sex ($P=0.941$), education ($P=0.613$), initial MMSE score ($P=0.591$), or GDS score ($P=0.373$) between the experimental and comparison groups.

MMSE and GDS scores

The changes in the MMSE and GDS scores at the 1-month assessment relative to the initial values were non-significant in both the experimental and comparison groups (MMSE: *t*-test value = -0.204 , $P=0.840$ in the experimental group vs *t*-test value = -0.288 , $P=0.776$ in the comparison group; GDS: *t*-test value = -0.413 , $P=0.682$ in the experimental group vs *t*-test value = 0.445 , $P=0.662$ in the comparison group).

Table 1 Demographic characteristics of participants

	Participants (N=60)		P-value
	Experimental group (N=41)	Control group (N=19)	
Age, mean $\pm$ SD (years)	80.49 $\pm$ 8.88	81.68 $\pm$ 4.68	0.573
Sex			
Female, N (%)	22 (53.7)	10 (52.6)	0.941
Educational level (years)			
0–6, N (%)	16 (39.0)	10 (52.6)	0.613
7–9, N (%)	3 (7.3)	1 (5.3)	
>9, N (%)	22 (53.7)	8 (42.1)	
Initial MMSE			
Mean $\pm$ SD	26.37 $\pm$ 3.01	25.89 $\pm$ 3.54	0.591
Initial GDS			
Mean $\pm$ SD	3.02 $\pm$ 3.00	2.37 $\pm$ 1.98	0.373

Abbreviations: MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; GDS, Geriatric Depression Scale.

(Table 2). Compared with the initial MMSE score, the 4-month MMSE score significantly declined in the comparison group (t -test value $=-2.431$, $P=0.028$); however, the difference was non-significant in the experimental group (t -test value $=-1.961$, $P=0.060$). Compared with the initial GDS score, the 4-month GDS score significantly improved in both groups (t -test value $=-4.483$, $P<0.001$ in the experimental group and t -test value $=-3.942$, $P=0.001$ in the comparison group).

Discussion

This experimental study was conducted to investigate the effects of Buddhist hymns on cognitive function and depression in healthy residents preferring Buddhist hymns in a senior citizen apartment. The results obtained over the 4-month follow-up period revealed a significant difference between the two groups in cognitive scores. After 4 months, a significant decline in the MMSE score compared with the initial score was observed in the comparison group, but not in the experimental group. Both groups exhibited significant improvement in GDS scores after 4 months compared with the initial GDS scores.

During the aging process, the MMSE score would decrease.^{45–48} In our study, a fall in the MMSE score was noted in both the experimental and comparison groups; however, the decrease in the MMSE score of the experimental group was non-significant compared with the initial score. The results indicate that our intervention, Buddhist hymns, may be beneficial for cognitive function in aging and preferring Buddhist hymns adults, although the study period is only 4 months. A few studies have observed similar findings.⁴⁹

An examination of changes in depressed mood conducted using the GDS revealed that, between the baseline and the 1-month assessment, no significant reduction was observed in the depression score. However, significant changes were observed in the two groups between the baseline and the 4-month assessment. These changes may be attributed to the personal care that our staff and colleagues provided to each participant. Our staff in the senior apartment reminded and

notified all participants in both the comparison and experiment groups to keep them engaged in the study. Such courtesies may improve participants' moods, thus reducing the depression score after 4 months. In further studies, we should also compare the mood status of the participants with that of other residents without intense contact with our staff.

Previous studies regarding the benefits of music therapy have focused on dementia patients or institutionalized residents (nursing home or long-term care institutions). These studies have observed that music therapy exerts beneficial effects on behavioral symptoms and anxiety.^{12,50–54} Certain studies have focused on the effect of music therapy on depression and cognition.^{55,56} Irish et al⁵⁶ observed that a relaxing music background reduces anxiety levels and thus encourages autobiographical memory recall. These results confirm the findings observed by Thompson et al.⁵⁷ Chu et al⁵⁵ observed that group music intervention is a non-invasive and inexpensive therapy that reduces depression in aging adults and delays the deterioration of cognitive functions, particularly short-term recall among aging adults with mild and moderate dementia. Previous studies have focused on aging adults with dementia.^{12,25,26,31–33} Our study is the first to investigate the effects of music intervention on cognitive function and depression in healthy residents in a senior citizen apartment. All residents in a senior citizen apartment were required to undergo a blood test, chest X-ray, psychological assessment, and general physical examination annually to continue living in the senior citizen apartment; therefore, bias caused by medical conditions was not a concern. In addition, we referred to the recorded note of each participant to ensure that all participants met the protocol requirements. Furthermore, we continued the music intervention throughout our study for 4 months to decrease the residual effects and assess the long-term therapy effects; this intervention duration exceeds that used for 4–8 weeks in previous studies.^{25–27,58}

This study has several limitations, including the small sample size, lack of randomization, and a high drop-out rate in the experimental group. An analysis of the high

Table 2 Effect of music reminiscence therapy on MMSE and GDS scores

	Initial	First month	Fourth month	P-value
MMSE (mean $\pm$ SD, N)				
Experimental (N=41)	26.37 $\pm$ 3.01, 41	26.46 $\pm$ 2.23, 41	25.11 $\pm$ 2.71, 28	0.840*, 0.060 [#]
Control (N=19)	25.89 $\pm$ 3.54, 19	26.05 $\pm$ 2.91, 19	24.81 $\pm$ 3.41, 16	0.776*, 0.028 [#]
GDS (mean $\pm$ SD, N)				
Experimental (N=41)	3.02 $\pm$ 3.00, 41	2.83 $\pm$ 2.19, 41	0.26 $\pm$ 0.59, 27	0.682*, <0.001 [#]
Control (N=19)	2.37 $\pm$ 1.98, 19	2.63 $\pm$ 2.22, 19	0.13 $\pm$ 0.34, 16	0.662*, 0.001 [#]

Notes: *First month compared to initial. [#]Fourth month compared to initial.

Abbreviations: MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; GDS, Geriatric Depression Scale.

drop-out rate in the experimental group revealed that the participants could not accommodate the intense frequency of the music therapy. However, the characteristics of these drop-out participants were not significantly different from the remaining ones ($P=0.755$ for sex, $P=0.281$ for age, and $P=0.056$ for education level). Maybe it is worth to modify the frequency of interventions in order to adjust the therapeutic procedure to participants' possibilities and their conditions in the further study. Another weak point of this study is the quasi-experimental design without randomized and placebo-controlled groups due to ethical concerns and clinical outpatient investigations. It might have the bias of expected psychological and placebo effects of music intervention in the music group. Whether we would be more intent to treat with better effect is worthy of future investigation. The other limitation is that we did not have other demographic information (such as family history or support), which could influence the cognitive and mood status.

In the future, a randomized clinical trial with a larger sample size, a suitable frequency of interventions, and adequate demographic information should be conducted.

Conclusion

This study showed that music intervention may slow the cognitive decline in healthy residents preferring Buddhist hymns in the senior citizen apartment, and intense contact with participants may improve their mood status. However, additional randomized studies using a larger sample size based on appropriate calculations, measurements after the intervention, and long-term follow-up are required to verify the effect of music intervention on cognitive function and depression in healthy residents of senior citizen apartments.

Acknowledgments

We appreciate the participation of the residents of the Songhl senior citizen apartment and the cooperation of the apartment staff. This study was funded by the Mentality Protection Center and Fo Guang Shan Compassion Foundation.

Disclosure

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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