

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF *MOZART* CLASSICAL MUSIC THERAPY ON THE INTENSITY OF PAIN OF POST OPERATIVE FRACTURE PATIENTS AT RUMAH SAKIT UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA SURABAYA

Quasy Experimental Study

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Pain is often the main problem in post-orthopedic patients, because after the effect of anesthesia subsides, the patient will start experiencing the pain again. *Mozart* Classical music therapy could be an alternative to one of the non-pharmacological treatment in reducing pain. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of *Mozart* Classical music therapy on the intensity of pain on postoperative fracture patients. **Methods:** This research is designed to be Quasi-experimental with a pretest-posttest with control group design approach. The independent variable is *Mozart* Classical music therapy while the dependent variable is pain intensity. This research utilizes consecutive sampling which consists of 36 samples (18 respondents as the treatment group and 18 other respondents as the control group). The pain is measured by Numeric Rating Scale (NRS). Data's are analyzed using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and Mann Whitney U Test. The result of this experiment indicates that there is a significant result of Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test with p value = 0,000; α = 0,05 on both groups while Mann Whitney U Test resulted $p=0,028$ or a probability of less than 0.05 ($0.028 < 0.05$) which means there is a difference between both groups. **Results:** It can be concluded that there was a significant of *Mozart* Classical music therapy on the pain intensity of postoperative fracture patients in Rumah Sakit Universitas Airlangga. *Mozart* Classical music therapy is recommended for the independent nursing intervention to reduce postoperative fracture pain. Based on this result, further research could be done by analyzing several factors that could affect patient's pain after surgical fracture.

Keywords: Music Therapy, Pain, Postoperative Fracture