



MUSIC IN THE HOSPITAL: HEALTH PROMOTION IN ONCOLOGY

Música no hospital: promoção da saúde na oncologia

Música en el hospital: la promoción de la salud en oncología

Jeane Barros de Souza 

Federal University of Southern Border (*Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS*) - Chapecó (SC) - Brazil

Juliana Praxedes Campagnoni 

Federal University of Southern Border (*Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS*) - Chapecó (SC) - Brazil

Simone dos Santos Pereira Barbosa 

Federal University of Southern Border (*Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS*) - Chapecó (SC) - Brazil

Ana Gabrieli Sauer 

Federal University of Southern Border (*Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS*) - Chapecó (SC) - Brazil

Leoni Terezinha Zenenvicz 

Federal University of Southern Border (*Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS*) - Chapecó (SC) - Brazil

Crhis Netto de Brum 

Federal University of Southern Border (*Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS*) - Chapecó (SC) - Brazil

Emanuelly Luize Martins 

Federal University of Southern Border (*Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS*) - Chapecó (SC) - Brazil

Ricardo Demeneck Reinaldo 

Federal University of Southern Border (*Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS*) - Chapecó (SC) - Brazil

ABSTRACT

Objective: To share the experience of using music in the hospital environment to promote the health of cancer patients and their families. **Data synthesis:** This is an experience report developed in 2018 at an extension program of a federal university in a state in Southern Brazil with the participation of professors and students who weekly sing in the rooms of patients admitted to a public hospital in the region and who perform in the oncology, radiotherapy and chemotherapy department using two guitars and a violin. The authors realized that music generates smiles, hugs and hope and provides moments of leisure and reflection not only to the patients, but also to the families who accompany them and the multi-professional team, thus promoting health in the hospital environment. **Conclusion:** The participation in this extension activity provided the students and the event promoters with the opportunity to develop a differentiated view about the patient and the act of caring and the awakening of a noble and meaningful feeling: the humanized care in the health care facility.

Descriptors: Health Promotion; Music; Hospitalization; Medical Oncology; Patient Care; Humanization of Assistance.

RESUMO

Objetivo: Compartilhar a experiência da utilização da música no ambiente hospitalar para promover a saúde de pacientes oncológicos e de seus familiares. **Síntese dos dados:** Trata-se de um relato de experiência, realizado no ano de 2018, proveniente de um programa de extensão de uma universidade federal de um estado do sul do Brasil, que conta com a participação de docentes e acadêmicos, que semanalmente cantam nos quartos dos pacientes internados em um hospital público da região, com atuação na unidade da oncologia, radioterapia e quimioterapia, com o apoio de dois violões e um violino. Os autores perceberam que a música desperta sorrisos, abraços e esperança, proporcionando momentos de lazer e reflexão não somente aos pacientes, mas também aos familiares que os acompanham e à equipe multiprofissional, promovendo a saúde na área hospitalar. **Conclusão:** A participação nessa atividade de extensão proporcionou aos acadêmicos e aos promotores do evento



This Open Access article is published under the a Creative Commons license which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium without restrictions, provided the work is correctly cited

Received on: 01/23/2019
Accepted on: 05/16/2019

a oportunidade de desenvolver um olhar diferenciado sobre o paciente e sobre o ato de cuidar e o despertar de um sentimento tão nobre e significativo, que é o cuidado humanizado no serviço de saúde.

Descritores: Promoção da Saúde; Música; Hospitalização; Oncologia; Assistência ao Paciente; Humanização da Assistência.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Compartir la experiencia de la utilización de la música en el entorno hospitalario para la promoción de la salud de pacientes de oncología y sus familiares. **Síntesis de los datos:** Se trata de un relato de experiencia realizado en el año 2018 de un programa de extensión de una universidad federal de un estado del sur de Brasil con la participación de docentes y académicos que una vez a la semana cantan en las habitaciones de los pacientes ingresados en un hospital público de la región en las unidades de oncología, radioterapia y quimioterapia con el apoyo de dos guitarras y un violín. Los autores percibieron que la música despierta sonrisas, abrazos y esperanza promoviendo momentos de ocio y reflexión no solamente para los pacientes sino también para los familiares que les acompañan y el equipo multiprofesional promoviendo la salud en el ámbito hospitalario.

Conclusión: La participación en esa actividad de extensión ha proporcionado a los académicos y los promotores del evento la oportunidad de desarrollar una mirada distinta hacia el paciente y el acto de cuidar además de despertar el sentimiento noble y significativo que es el cuidado humanizado en el servicio de salud.

Descriptores: Promoción de la Salud; Música; Hospitalización; Oncología Médica; Atención al Paciente; Humanización de la Atención.

INTRODUCTION

The hospitalization process is a challenging period to experience because it is necessary to move away from the family environment and the routine to which the individual is used to, which can cause suffering and stress⁽¹⁾.

In addition to going to a different place than usual, hospitalization can lead the patient to a more complex step in the treatment of a certain health situation, thereby raising the individual's concerns regarding the possible prognosis⁽²⁾.

During the period of hospitalization, the person may face unpleasant physical, psychological and social situations that may give rise to fear and anguish concerning their health-disease process outcomes⁽¹⁾. As a result, their family members also face a difficult time adapting and suffering the same discomforts emotionally, socially and physically. Generally, the companion of a hospitalized individual is a close relative, such as parents, children, spouse or siblings, and they also face changes in their routine, such as leaving their job or even abdicating professional life and quitting daily activities⁽²⁾.

When it comes to cancer, as it is a chronic disease that is still associated with death in the social imagination, hospitalization can be deeply complex. In addition, there is the possibility of several hospitalizations and sometimes for a long period, which exposes the individual with cancer and their families to various transformations. This painful experience can lead to depressive crises and insecurity, not to mention the challenges posed by the reactions to the therapy, whether chemotherapy or radiotherapy, which end up interfering with the image before society, pain, the need to quit work, financial expenses, and other emotional concerns and dysfunctions^(3,4).

In this regard, the professional team should have a holistic look at the individual and the family member who accompanies them during hospitalization in order to provide humanized care through the formation of bonds, information exchange, dialog and other strategies throughout the hospitalization process⁽⁴⁻⁶⁾.

Playful activities are necessary in the hospital environment as they can contribute with the hospitalized individual's therapy by providing opportunities for leisure and emotional and physical development through reading, games, attentive conversation, painting and, above all, through the possibility of listening to a song⁽⁷⁾. Music, in addition to providing moments of distraction, can also be used as a health promoter in the hospital setting as it enables feelings of hope and joy through the lyrics of the songs and the opportunity for the patient and family member to relive healthy moments lived outside the hospital unit⁽⁸⁾.

Music is capable of humanizing, transforming and relieving anxiety during hospitalization. Thus, one of the specific objectives of the National Health Promotion Policy (*Política Nacional de Promoção da Saúde – PNPS*) is to value popular and traditional knowledge⁽⁹⁾ and, as it is a transversal policy that permeates the public policies of the Unified Health System (*Sistema Único de Saúde – SUS*), it advocates that health actions should be centered on people's quality of life as well as on the health care team's relationships with the community, notably with families.

Thus, the PNPS reinforces the National Policy for Integrative and Complementary Practices (*Política Nacional de Práticas Integrativas e Complementares – PNPIC*)⁽¹⁰⁾, which advocates for the use of music and its elements (sound, rhythm, melody and harmony) in groups or individually in a process to facilitate and promote communication in addition to other important therapeutic goals aimed at meeting physical, emotional, mental, social and cognitive needs.

This study is relevant because it reinforces that the inclusion of music as a therapeutic strategy may be a timely way to care for cancer patients as well as for family members who accompany them in the hospitalization process. Thus, the justification of this experience lies in the fact that undergraduate students of a public university used music therapy in this study to develop humanization in hospital care with inpatients and family.

Therefore, the objective was to share the experience of using music in the hospital environment to promote the health of cancer patients and their families.

DATA SYNTHESIS

This is an experience report of a practical activity carried out by an extension program team composed of undergraduate nursing students and professors from a federal university in a southern Brazilian state.

The extension program entitled “Music: Nursing promoting health in the hospital environment through musical intervention” was created with the purpose of promoting the health of hospitalized patients and their caregivers with a view to providing leisure and hope and filling idle and sad time at the hospital with moments of fun, reflection and joy through music.

The activities of the aforementioned extension program had a positive impact on the hospital environment and on the lives of the professors and students involved.

The project is linked to musical activities that began in the second half of 2018 and thereafter began weekly on Tuesday afternoon in a public hospital in the west of a city in Santa Catarina, Brazil. The students were selected based on their interest in the extension program and their affinity for music or some musical instrument and because they were studying for a degree in health.

The group is composed of undergraduate students and faculty: six singers, two guitar players and one violinist. The team carefully chooses the repertoire with lyrics that transmit positive messages of strength and hope with varying melodies that adapt to the mood of the patient so that the music suits the moment they patient is going through. Thus, the team is also concerned with conducting periodic rehearsals in order to maintain the repertoire with new songs, thereby preventing it from becoming repetitive in accomplishing the strategy.

In the hospital, the musical moment takes place in every room in the oncology units as well as in the waiting room of the radiotherapy and chemotherapy sector. In arriving at the inpatient unit, the group carefully observes which rooms are isolated so that they do not enter the room. Instead, they sing at the door so that patients can listen to the songs.

It should be noted that before the musical event in the unit, one student visits all the rooms to check which patients want the musical intervention and quickly inspects their emotional state to choose with them the song according to their needs.

The activities of the extension program are noted in a minute book, which records the patients and family members enrolled in the music project, the songs sung, and the reactions of the patients and their families to ensure actions in case of subsequent complications and for future research.

One thing that caught the eye was when the team once began singing in the corridor of the hospital and suddenly the companions and some patients began to leave the rooms curious to know what was going on. They smiled, sang, and sometimes asked for the music activity to be carried out in their rooms showing they were eager to get something private and different from the hospital routine.

On this subject, the literature shows that alternative therapies have been used as analgesia – as an aid in pain improvement – to help treat people with cancer as they experience several side effects⁽¹¹⁾. Music, a type of alternative therapy, also acts on the evolution of the patient’s psychological and clinical condition as there is cognitive and physiological improvement through well-being and sharing of feelings^(12,13).

In several studies, relaxation, recollection of memories and forgetfulness of problems^(8,12,13) have been reported after participating in such activities in the hospital environment. Music as a non-drug treatment is a nontoxic, readily available, economical⁽¹⁴⁾ and safe means to help reduce anxiety⁽¹⁵⁾ and patient suffering⁽¹⁶⁾.

Music as a health promoter becomes an important resource that requires interaction and conviviality between people. Therefore, this musical strategy is effective in the dissemination of moments of happiness, fun and integration,

and it can contribute to teamwork⁽¹⁷⁾. Thus, the extension program team has had enriching experiences in the hospital setting because despite serving different people it is clear that music transmits peace and hope to patients of different cultures and can also provide assistance to their family members/caregivers.

Surprised glances were seen from patients who participated in this activity for the first time when the group entered the room singing a song that had been chosen according to their emotional state. There were also those patients and caregivers with an established bond as they had been hospitalized for weeks or who had been hospitalized for treatment on the days that the Music Group performed in their rooms. Thus, it was noted that the therapeutic group was greeted with smiles and anxiety, and patients and family members showed a mix of joy and happiness⁽¹⁷⁾.

There were also different life stories in each room, but all shared the same thread, which is the experience of cancer. Each person responded in a very particular way to the stimuli of music. Many smiled, clapped, sang the songs, rocked their bodies to the rhythm of the music, and even when they were unable to sing due to the use of tracheostomy or nasogastric tubes, they still moved their lips following the songs sung. Others interacted intensely and, in addition to singing along with the group, they beat the fork and knife on the plates making noise to accompany the Music Group in the rhythm of the songs.

Moreover, there are those who cried and needed a hug or a touch, there were those who were still watching with reflective and watery glances because music evokes the memory of people, family and places and makes it possible to re-elaborate states of loneliness, thus reducing the yearning for meaningful human contact⁽¹⁸⁾. It was understood that the meaning of music results from the social and cultural environment that patients experience.

The promoters of this event think that music, as a health promoter, becomes an important resource for today's world, which needs interaction and conviviality between people. Thus, the extension program team has had enriching experiences in the hospital setting where students learn early on the importance of humanized care, making it clear that music transmits peace and hope to patients and provide assistance to their families/caregivers.

In caring for the person with cancer, the emotional involvement of the professional with the patient and their caregivers is a very common feature since hospitalizations and returns are frequent as treatment is usually long⁽¹⁹⁾. While experiencing the process of possibly dying, cancer patients seek to understand the meaning of life. And, to meet the patient's needs, the team members need to be prepared to confront their own fears⁽²⁰⁾.

It is important to highlight that the therapeutic use of music is due to its influence on the individual in a wide and diverse way. The National Health Promotion Policy⁽⁹⁾ emphasizes that the institutionalization of music through the National Policy for Integrative and Complementary Practices (*Política Nacional de Práticas Integrativas e Complementares – PNPIC*)⁽¹⁰⁾ within the scope of SUS is an inherent part of the constitution of human development as it encourages affection, socialization and body movement as expressions of healthy life processes.

Thus, it is clear that the daily life of professionals working in oncology is a great challenge because in addition to dealing with death and long and complex treatments with their own emotion and feelings as well as those of patients' families', they also have to confront their own feelings and psychological distress. Thus, the opportunity to also bring music to the multi-professional team has reportedly led to stress relief as patients show joy when the group sings and plays for them and when they sometimes sing together, smile and move to the music in the corridors during their work. Thus, it is evident that music also helps in reducing stress and anxiety among professionals caring for cancer patients⁽²¹⁾.

Researchers have pointed out that music generates a sensitive, creative and humanized care process for which only unilateral action taken by professionals is insufficient. It is necessary to have an entrepreneurial spirit encompassing educational and care institutions committed to the training of professionals so that they can consider human care based on the perception of the influence of art and, in particular, of music on the expression of creativity to promote the uniqueness of the individual in human care⁽²²⁾.

The ability of project members to access healthy nuclei present in patients through music and help them to remember happy moments surely represented a special way of care inserted in a holistic view of the human being and is corroborated by another study⁽²³⁾.

Family members and patients indicated that music therapy is a valuable tool and plays an important role in the procedures as it distracts patients from pain and anxiety and contributes to bring the family closer to their children in the process of coping, as reported by another study⁽²⁴⁾.

The extension program team members themselves have seen that they need to experience the challenges of living with people with cancer during the musical activities in the hospital and felt emotional and sometimes shed tears as they sang sympathizing with the pain of their patients and their families and finding themselves happy to see some patients again and noting the absence of others who had died. But all these feelings promote deep learning

and allow reflections on the importance of enjoying life more and on the relevance of caring for patients in their dying process, which is, sometimes, only discussed theoretically at university with few practical experiences with the theme.

With each new music session there is the opportunity to promote health in the hospital. After the musical activities, the students and professors involved returned home with feeling at peace and having fulfilled their duty because the interaction and socialization that music provided also gave rise to the desire and strength to continue participating in the music extension program on a voluntary basis to take care of people through music even after a busy day.

In addition to contributing to break with the mechanistic model of treatment, the activities of the extension project filled a gap that existed before: the change from a sad environment to a colorful and cheerful hospital environment minimizing the fear of the hospital, the treatment, and the future.

On the other hand, the active participation of undergraduate students allowed them to build and acquire values and affection for different people in recognizing music as a therapy that has been scientifically proven to be capable of interfering in the evolution of patients and glimpsing new horizons regarding humanized care⁽²⁵⁾. Thus, the positive impact of this study may occur once this extension project becomes systematic and periodic assessment of its development is made.

One of the limitations of this study was the difficulty in performing the music activity in other units of the hospital because the group was small and time was limited. Thus, there is the challenge of exploring other settings.

It is believed that, based on the present example, this study can be applied in several fields of health care considering the rich possibilities of relating the experience that music therapy brings to people's mechanisms of coping with stress, pain and suffering.

CONCLUSION

Participation in this extension activity provided students and event promoters with the opportunity to develop a differentiated look at the patient and the act of caring and the awakening of such a noble and meaningful feeling that is humanized care in the health care facility.

In the course of the extension program, the team has sought to harness the talents of all the people involved in singing or playing instruments or in holding a welcoming conversation, giving a sincere hug, using creativity and strengthening ties with each other for the development of activities, which have also greatly contributed to students' personal and professional growth.

In addition, participation in the extension program allowed communication between teaching, research, extension and culture, leading to the understanding that the field of practice generates a commitment to actions according to the needs of the assisted population, thereby allowing the construction of more conscious, participative and creative social beings for the improvement of the quality of the health care provided.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare regarding the development of the extension program activities and the writing of this experience report.

CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors contributed to the study conception and design and the writing and/or revision of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

1. Henriques RTM, Cabana MCFL. O acompanhante no processo de hospitalização. *Rev Hum@nae* [Internet]. 2013 [accessed on 2018 Nov 21];7(1):1-11. Available from: <http://www.humanae.esuda.com.br/index.php/humanae/article/view/69/62>
2. Ribeiro SL, Schwartz E, Feijó AM, Santos BP, Garcia RP, Lise F. Incidentes críticos experienciados no tratamento da doença oncológica. *R Enferm Cent O Min* [Internet]. 2015 [accessed on 2018 Nov 29];5(3):1805-19. Available from: <http://www.seer.ufsj.edu.br/index.php/recom/article/view/898>
3. Soratto MT, Silva DM, Zugno PI, Daniel R. Espiritualidade e resiliência em pacientes oncológicos. *Saúde e Pesquisa* [Internet]. 2016 [accessed on 2018 Nov 22];9(1):53-63. Available from: <http://periodicos.unicesumar.edu.br/index.php/saudpesq/article/view/4284/2749>

4. Oliveira JM, Reis JB, Silva RA. Busca por cuidado oncológico: percepção de pacientes e familiares. *J Nurs UFPE on line* [Internet]. 2018 [accessed on 22 Nov 2018];12(4):938-46. Available from: <https://periodicos.ufpe.br/revistas/revistaenfermagem/article/viewFile/231359/28642>
5. Sousa FGM, Santos DMA, Lima HRFO, Silva DCM, Cabeça LPF, Perdigão ELL. O Familiar na Unidade de Terapia Intensiva Pediátrica: um contexto revelador de necessidades. *J Res Fundam Care online*. 2014 [accessed on 2018 Dec 12];6(Suppl):77-94. Available from: <https://www.redalyc.org/html/5057/505750949007/>
6. Zamberlan KC, Neves ET, Severo VRG, Santos RP. O cuidado à criança com doença crônica ou incapacitante no contexto hospitalar. *J Res Fundam Care online*. 2014 [accessed on 2018 Dec 12];6(3):1288-1301. Available from: <https://www.redalyc.org/html/5057/505750623039/>
7. Silva GH, Piovesan JC. Música no ambiente hospitalar: uma possibilidade de proporcionar alegria e ludicidade na internação. *Vivências* [Internet]. 2018 [accessed on 2018 Dec 13];14(26):204-19. Available from: http://www.reitoria.uri.br/~vivencias/Numero_026/artigos/pdf/Artigo_17.pdf
8. Pinto GB, Gomes CL. A vivência do lazer em hospitais: contribuições para a atuação do profissional do lazer. *Licere* [Internet]. 2016 [accessed on 2018 Nov 22];19(1):51-84. Available from: <file:///C:/Users/731088835/Downloads/1195-Texto%20do%20artigo-4297-1-10-20160224.pdf>
9. Brasil. Ministério da Saúde. Portaria nº 2.446, de 11 de novembro de 2014. Redefine a Política Nacional de Promoção da Saúde (PNPS) [Internet]. 2014 [accessed on 2018 Nov 02]. Available from: <http://portalarquivos2.saude.gov.br/images/pdf/2015/fevereiro/23/15.%20PNPS%20revisada%20-%20Portaria%20n%C2%BA%202446.pdf>
10. Brasil. Ministério da Saúde. Portaria nº 849, de 27 de março de 2017. Aprova a musicoterapia e outras atividades terapêuticas como prática integrativa e complementar do SUS [Internet]. 2017 [accessed on 2018 Nov 03]. Available from: https://www.lex.com.br/legis_27357131_PORTARIA_N_849_DE_27_DE_MARCO_DE_2017.aspx
11. Finger D, Zanettini A, Urio A, Franceschi VE, Souza JB, Haag FB, et al. Atuação da música no desenvolvimento saudável de crianças e adolescentes. *Rev Ciênc Ext* [Internet]. 2016 [accessed on 2018 Nov 22];12(2):106-15. Available from: http://ojs.unesp.br/index.php/revista_proex/article/view/1316/1236
12. Oliveira PP, Rodrigues AB, Onofre PSC, Belinelo RGS, Franco M. A utilização da música em pessoas doentes de câncer com dor crônica. *Rev Enferm UFPE on line* [Internet]. 2014 [accessed on 2018 Nov 2];8(11):4097-106. Available from: <https://periodicos.ufpe.br/revistas/revistaenfermagem/article/view/10148/10660>
13. Bergold LB, Alvim NAT. A música terapêutica como uma tecnologia aplicada ao cuidado e ao ensino de enfermagem. *Esc Anna Nery Rev Enferm* [Internet]. 2009 [accessed on 2018 Nov 02];13(3):537-42. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/ean/v13n3/v13n3a12>
14. Barcelos VM, Teixeira ER, Ribeiro ABN, Silva LDB, Rodrigues DP, Siqueira ASA. Music therapy in patients with mental disorders. *J Nurs UFPE on line* [Internet]. 2018 [accessed on 2018 Nov 02];12(4):1054-59. Available from: <https://periodicos.ufpe.br/revistas/revistaenfermagem/article/view/231436>
15. Melo GAA, Rodrigues AB, Firmeza MA, Grangeiro ASM, Oliveira PP, Caetano JA. Musical intervention on anxiety and vital parameters of chronic renal patients: a randomized clinical trial. *Rev Latinoam Enferm* [Internet]. 2018 [accessed on 2019 May 08];26(1):1-11. Available from: http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0104-11692018000100300&script=sci_arttext&lng=es
16. Keenan AM, Keithley JK. Integrative Review: effects of music on cancer pain in adults. *Oncol Nurs Forum* [Internet]. 2015 [accessed on 2018 Dec 02];42(6):e368. Available from: https://onf.ons.org/sites/default/files/onf/42/6/jmKeenanNovember2015_first.pdf
17. Rossetti A, Chadha M, Torres BN, Lee JK, Hylton D, Loewy JV, et al. The impact of music therapy on anxiety in cancer patients undergoing simulation for radiation therapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* [Internet]. 2017 [accessed on 2018 Dec 02];99(1):103-10. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0360301617309008>
18. Moyle W, Kellett U, Ballantyne A, Gracia N. Dementia and loneliness: an Australian perspective. *J Clin Nurs*. 2011;20(9-10):1445-53.

19. Souza JB, Urio A, Barbosa SSP, Martins EL, Xirello T, Aguiar DCM. A inserção da música na semana da enfermagem: entre cantos e encantos. Rev Enferm UFPE on line [Internet]. 2017 [accessed on 2018 Nov 02];11(12):5145-9. Available from : <https://periodicos.ufpe.br/revistas/revistaenfermagem/article/view/110251/25373>
20. Robb SL, Haase JE, Perkins SM, Haut PR, Henley AK, Knafel KA, et al. Pilot randomized trial of active music engagement intervention parent delivery for young children with cancer. J Pediatr Psychol [Internet]. 2017 [accessed on 2018 Dec 02];42(2): 208-19. Available from: <https://academic.oup.com/jpepsy/article/42/2/208/2617447>.
21. Luz KR, Vargas MAO, Barlem ELD, Schmitt PH, Ramos FRS, Meirelles BHS. Estratégias de enfrentamento por enfermeiros da oncologia na alta complexidade. Rev Bras Enferm [Internet]. 2016 [accessed on 2018 Nov 22];69(1):67-71. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/reben/v69n1/0034-7167-reben-69-01-0067.pdf>
22. Araújo TC, Silva LWS. Música: estratégia cuidativa para pacientes internados em unidade de terapia intensiva. Rev Enferm UFPE on line. 2013;7(5):1319-25.
23. Claro LBL, Vasques D Netto, Valente LR. Percepções de pacientes e profissionais de saúde sobre as visitas musicais do programa de extensão “Boa noite, bom dia HUAP”. Rev Conexão UEPG [Internet]. 2016 [accessed on 2018 Nov 22];13(1):66-83. Available from: <http://www.revistas2.uepg.br/index.php/conexao/issue/viewFile/Janeiro%20a%20Abril%20de%202017/45>
24. Tucquet B, Leung M. Music therapy services in pediatric oncology: a national clinical practice review. J Pediatr Oncol Nurs [Internet]. 2014 [accessed on 2019 Apr 06];31(6):327-38. Available from: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1043454214533424>
25. Alves AI, Rabiais IC, Pestana L, Rodrigues M, Ávila H, Câmara R, et al. Effects of music therapy in intensive care patients. Int J Nurs [Internet]. 2016 [accessed on 2019 May 10];3(2):88-94. Available from <http://ijnnet.com/vol-3-no-2-december-2016-abstract-12-ijn>

First author's address:

Jeane Barros de Souza
Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS
Campus Chapecó
Rodovia SC 484, Km 02
Bairro: Fronteira Sul
CEP: 89815899 - Chapecó - SC - Brasil
E-mail: jeanebarros18@gmail.com

Mailing address:

Simone dos Santos Pereira Barbosa
Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS
Campus Chapecó
Rodovia SC 484, Km 02
Bairro: Fronteira Sul
CEP: 89815899 - Chapecó - SC - Brasil
E-mail: mone.96@hotmail.com

How to cite: Souza JB, Campagnoni JP, Barbosa SSP, Sauer AG, Zenencicz LT, Brum CN, et al. Music in the hospital: health promotion in oncology. Rev Bras Promoç Saúde. 2019;32:8920.
