Scientists have found that music can help reduce chronic pain. Previous studies in this field have only focused on acute pain.

Most of us know that a good song can boost our mood. Scientists have also known for some time that music can have a direct and measurable effect on acute pain, such as when you burn your finger.

Now, for the first time, scientists have examined whether music can also have a positive effect on chronic pain in patients who suffer from fibromyalgia, a disease that causes severe chronic pain in the muscles and joints.

The new study found that fibromyalgia patients experienced less chronic pain after listening to their favourite music.

"We measured both directly and indirectly how the participants experienced their pain after having listened to self-chosen, relaxing and pleasant music, and we measured an effect on all parameters. They reported that the pain became less unpleasant and less intense," says study lead author Peter Vuust, of the Center for Functionally Integrative Neuroscience (CFIN) at Aarhus University, Denmark.

Vuust believes the new findings may have greater implications than one might think:

"With people who suffer from a disease that causes chronic pain, the greatest problem is all the medicines they are forced to take. Whatever it may be, it’s bad, because it can cause stomach upset, can be addictive, etc.,” he says.

"If music can help us to lower the doses of pain medication, that’s fantastic."

There are two brain mechanisms that may be responsible for the pain-relieving effect that music has on chronic pain in fibromyalgia patients, explains Line Gebauer, a postdoc fellow at the CFIN, who did not take part in the new study.

- It may be that enjoyable music can trigger the release of opioids in the brain. Opioids are the body’s own ‘morphine’, which may explain why music can reduce the feeling of pain and the reduced need for pain medication.
- Or it could be that the pain-relieving effect may be the result of music simply being an incredibly effective way of redirecting our attention away from our pain.

"In the study of the fibromyalgia patients, however, it appears most likely that the positive effect is due to the release of opioids in the brain, as the effect remained even after the music had stopped,” says Gebauer.

Vuust adds that a central aspect of the new study is that the participants were given the chance to select what music they wanted to hear:

"In terms of pain, it is important that you listen to music that you already know and like. When you’re in
In addition to the new study [8], Vuust and Gebauer have published a white paper about music interventions in health care [9].

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Read the Danish version of this article at videnskab.dk [10]

When we listen to music, the brain is constantly trying to predict the musical structure based on universal, cultural and individual musical rules. Thus, when evaluating the effect of music applications it is necessary to consider whether the intervention is aimed at features that are universal, depend on musical enculturation, or whether it relies on individual and maybe even situational factors (Illustration: from the ?Music interventions in health care? white paper) [11]

The brain regions involved in audition, rhythm and motor, emotion and pleasure, and cognition. The auditory cortex and the brain stem are involved in audition. The cerebellum and motor cortex are central for rhythm and motor effects of music, but the brainstem and midbrain regions are also involved. The orbitofrontal cortex, and limbic and paralimbic brain regions are fundamental for emotional processing of music, while pre-frontal regions are associated with the cognitive evaluation of music. (Illustration: from the ?Music interventions in health care? white paper) [12]


Charlotte Price Persson [21]

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