

Music therapy-induced changes in salivary cortisol level are predictive of cardiovascular mortality in patients under maintenance hemodialysis

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Background: Music therapy has been applied in hemodialysis (HD) patients for relieving mental stress. Whether the stress-relieving effect by music therapy is predictive of clinical outcome in HD patients is still unclear.

Methods: We recruited a convenience sample of 99 patients on maintenance HD and randomly assigned them to the experimental (n=49) or control (n=50) group. The experimental group received relaxing music therapy for 1 week, whereas the control group received no music therapy. In the experimental group, we compared cardiovascular mortality in the patients with and without cortisol changes.

Results: The salivary cortisol level was lowered after 1 week of music therapy in the experimental group (-2.41 ± 3.08 vs 1.66 ± 2.11 pg/mL, $P < 0.05$), as well as the frequency of the adverse reaction score (-3.35 ± 5.76 vs -0.81 ± 4.59 , $P < 0.05$), the severity of adverse reactions score (-1.93 ± 2.73 vs 0.33 ± 2.71 , $P < 0.05$), and hemodialysis stressor scale (HSS) score (-6.00 ± 4.68 vs -0.877 ± 7.08 , $P < 0.05$). The difference in salivary cortisol correlated positively with HD stress score scales ($r = 0.231$, $P < 0.05$), systolic blood pressure ($r = 0.264$, $P < 0.05$), and respiratory rates ($r = 0.369$, $P < 0.05$) and negatively with finger temperature ($r = -0.235$, $P < 0.05$) in the total study population. The 5-year cardiovascular survival in the experimental group was higher in patients whose salivary cortisol lowered by < 0.6 pg/mL than that in patients whose salivary cortisol lowered by > 0.6 pg/mL (83.8% vs 63.6%, $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Providing music during HD is an effective complementary therapy to relieve the frequency and severity of adverse reactions, as well as to lower salivary cortisol levels. Differences in salivary cortisol after music therapy may predict cardiovascular mortality in patients under maintenance HD.

Keywords: music therapy, maintenance hemodialysis, salivary cortisol

Abbreviations

CV, cardiovascular; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; HD, hemodialysis; HPA, hypothalamus–pituitary–adrenal; HSS, Hemodialysis Stressor Scale.

Introduction

Taiwan currently has the highest incidence and prevalence of chronic kidney disease requiring long-term HD worldwide.¹ HD increases the survival of such patients, but it concurrently increases stress levels. In addition, HD can result in adverse reactions, such as hypotension, muscle cramping, nausea, vomiting, headache, and chest pain.² Elderly patients with ESRD often have comorbidities such as cardiovascular disease and autonomic dysfunction, which limit their ability to cope with physiological stressors and

maintain hemodynamic stability during the HD procedure. Therefore, patients receiving HD are under greater physical and mental stress than the general population.³ Beyond the stress, cardiovascular event is still the leading cause of death in HD patients. Vascular calcification, hyperphosphatemia, left ventricular hypertrophy, sympathetic activation, chronic inflammation, and other comorbidities predict CV events in HD patients.^{4,5} Recently, the linkage between stress and cardiovascular disease has been proposed, but the correlation in ESRD patients is still lacking.^{6,7}

Adaptation to stress involves the HPA axis. The resulting gene transcription results in a cascade of sequential protein–protein interactions that activate the immune system and hormone metabolism. The level of unbound free cortisol has been shown to be an indicator of HPA axis activation during stress.⁸ Measurement of serum cortisol has been applied to several psychiatric conditions such as depression; however, such measurement is costly and many factors can falsely raise the serum level, including the venipuncture procedure itself.⁹ The salivary cortisol level correlates favorably with the serum cortisol level, and the salivary cortisol concentration reflects the biologically active serum-unbound cortisol level and is thus unaffected by elevations in cortisol-binding globulin, which confuse the interpretation of serum cortisol levels. Moreover, saliva is easy to collect and the collection procedure is noninvasive and stress free.¹⁰ Therefore, many studies have used salivary cortisol as a biomarker reflecting physical stress and emotional stress,^{11–13} and the variation of salivary cortisol predicts cardiovascular mortality in several studies.^{14,15}

Relaxing music is defined as having a slow tempo (60×80 crotchet beats/min), low-to-medium pitch, low volume, and melodious rhythms involving mostly wind instruments.¹⁶ The activation of parasympathetic tone induces changes in blood pressure (BP), heart rate, respiratory rate, temperature, and serum-free fatty acids that have beneficial effects on the body's metabolism.^{17–20} Music therapy has been used in clinical practice for mood stabilization before invasive procedures or in intensive care units.^{21,22} The stress-lowering effect of music has been associated with lowering cortisol levels.²³ In other words, relaxing music therapy relieves mental stress, and cortisol release is alleviated as the stress is relieved.

Lin et al²⁴ demonstrated that music therapy not only reduces the frequency and severity of adverse reactions and stress scores during dialysis but also increases finger oxygen saturation and decreases the respiratory rate after 1 week of HD treatment. However, the effect of music therapy on cortisol secretion has not been demonstrated in patients on maintenance HD, and whether the differences induced by

music therapy can be utilized as a predictor of clinical outcome is still unknown. We hypothesized that relaxing music therapy relieves mental stress in patients on maintenance HD and salivary cortisol level. In addition, we intended to assess whether the differences can predict clinical outcome, such as cardiovascular mortality.

Methods

Design and setting

This 2-week study was performed in the Hemodialysis Center of Cardinal Tien Hospital, New Taipei City, Taiwan. The study was a prospective randomized clinical trial. The Ethics Committee on Human Studies at Cardinal Tien Hospital approved the study protocol (trial of register number: CTH-99-1-2A02). We initiated the study on April 1, 2009, and completed on April 30, 2010. We obtained written informed consent from each patient who participated. During the study, 112 patients deemed eligible for enrollment were aged ≥ 60 years and known to have ESRD for at least 3 months, receive maintenance HD three times a week (4 h per session), and able to communicate effectively in Mandarin or Taiwanese. Thirteen patients with severe cognitive or hearing impairments and those with pacemakers were excluded. Finally, we recruited a convenience sample of 99 HD patients and randomly assigned them to the experimental ($n=49$) or control ($n=50$) group. We measured the impact of music therapy on stressors and adverse reactions by administering the HD Adverse Reactions Self-Assessment Scale and HSS in the final sessions of HD in the first and second weeks. Both scales were questionnaires. We reviewed the physiological indices every 30 min for the entire HD treatment and averaged data from eight time points (30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, and 240 min after HD initiation) to obtain the postintervention measures for each patient. In the experimental and control groups, predialysis salivary cortisol was collected on the final HD in the first and second weeks, respectively.

Intervention

All the participants received HD at 7–8 am. During the whole session of HD, all the participants were asked to lie in their own beds in the dialysis center. The participants in the control group were asked to adhere to previous habits during HD such as watching TV and reading for 1 week. In the experimental group, the participants were asked to select and create their own music playlists according to their preference in the first week. During the second week, the experimental group listened to relaxing music. In the first week, we encouraged the participants in the experimental group to choose their favorite music styles by listening to the

first 30 s of each of the songs on the complete playlist with 5 s intervals between songs. There were three songs to choose from in each music category, and the participants were free to select and delete songs and music categories to create their own playlists, which we then recorded for each participant. All available selections were melodic instrumental music with a tempo of 60–80 beats/min. During the second week, the participants in the experimental group received music as therapy during every HD session. They wore earphones to eliminate background noise and selected music from their own playlists. The participants could listen to music for the first 20 min of every hour for the first 3 h of HD. For the fourth hour, we asked the participants to listen to music during the final 20 min of HD treatment. We did not provide the control group with any music during HD.

Instruments

Demographic data

To account for possible confounding factors during analysis, we recorded and controlled for the following demographic, laboratory, and clinical data: age, gender, duration of HD, biochemical parameters, and comorbidity.

Physiological indicators

We used a biological monitoring system (GE Medical Systems Information Technologies, Inc., Milwaukee, WI, USA) to monitor and record BP, heart rate, respiratory rate, and oxygen saturation. This monitor system is approved by the Department of Health, Executive Yuan, and the Bureau of Standards Metrology and Inspection, Taiwan. We measured finger surface temperature using the TEMPview Temperature Feedback Monitor, which has an accuracy of within 0.1°C (TM-903A; Ronmac Int. Corp., Taipei, Taiwan; manufactured in 2009).

HD Adverse Reactions Self-Assessment Scale

Adapted from relevant literature and clinical nursing management experience, we applied the self-assessment scale contains 17 common adverse reactions that may occur during HD in Chinese version.^{2,25} We used a 4-point Likert-type scale to quantify symptom frequency (0= none, 1= once or twice, 2= three to five times, and 3= more than five times) and severity (1= mildly ill, 2= moderately ill, 3= seriously ill, and 4= extremely ill). Frequency scores ranged between 0 and 51, with higher scores indicating a higher frequency. Severity scores ranged between 17 and 68, with higher scores likewise representing a greater severity. The Cronbach's alpha of the scale was 0.662, and the coefficient of variation was 0.91.

Hemodialysis Stressor Scale

The HSS²⁶ is a 32-item scale used for rating the incidence and severity of stressors associated with HD. The subjects rated the extent of being troubled by each of the 32 stressors by using a 4-point scale (0= not at all, 1= slightly, 2= moderately, and 3= a great deal). We obtained a subtotal score for each construct by summing the ratings for each of them; the higher the score was, the greater the stress. We used the HSS for both long-term recall (ie, 1–2 months prior to the study) and more immediate recall (during the second week of the study period). The Cronbach's alpha of this scale was 0.905 in this study.

Salivary cortisol measurement

To ensure reliable measurement of cortisol levels, the experimental and control groups were instructed to avoid excessive levels of physical activity 24 h before HD, to fast the night before testing, and not to drink or brush their teeth 30 min before testing. During HD, the patients were restricted to bed rest and were not permitted to exercise. Later, we placed cotton swabs in the sublingual area for 2 min to collect at least 3 mL of saliva. The sample cotton swab was sent to the laboratory, and the saliva was centrifuged (1,500×g, 15 min) at 18°C. Saliva samples were collected using the passive drool method at the end of HD, immediately placed on ice, and then stored at –80°C until further analysis. The cortisol levels were quantified using a Cortisol ELISA kit. The range of detection using this method has been reported to be 0.54–33.72 pg/mL, and the intra- and interassay coefficients of variation have been reported to be 28.4%–20.1% and 23.8%–18.6%, respectively (Cayman Chemical Number 500360).

Subgroup in the experimental group: salivary cortisol lowered >0.6 pg/mL

After completing the salivary cortisol measurement, we observed patients from April 1, 2009, to December 31, 2014, for overall survival and cardiovascular survival between the experimental and control groups. In the experimental group, we divided patients into the following two subgroups: 1) patients whose salivary cortisol levels decreased >0.6 pg/mL after 1 week of music therapy and 2) patients whose salivary cortisol levels decreased <0.6 pg/mL or increased after 1 week of music therapy. The cutoff value 0.6 pg/mL was defined by first quartile of the data set in the experimental group (the order 38 of 49, as listed in Table S1).

Survival

Death records were made prospectively by considering all patients who had been enrolled at least 3 months between

April 1, 2009, and December 31, 2014. Each medical chart was reviewed, and a physician assigned the cause of death on the basis of all of the available clinical information at the emergency department or intensive care units at the Cardinal-Tien Hospital. Patients who were lost to follow-up after study completion were excluded. Cardiovascular mortality was defined as any death directly related to cardiovascular system dysfunction in Cardinal-Tien Hospital (stroke, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, or sudden death).

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation, and categorical values are expressed as percentages. In addition, the median value is used for the frequency of adverse reaction, severity of adverse reactions scales, and HSS scores. We tested the normal distribution of samples by using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test and performed comparisons between groups by using the Student's *t*-test or Mann–Whitney *U*-test (according to data characteristics). We used Fisher's exact test or chi-square analysis to test categorical data and Wilcoxon's signed-rank test to analyze differences between pre- and posttest values in the experimental and control groups. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient test was used to evaluate the correlation between the difference in cortisol and differences in other parameters such as BP, respiratory rates, peripheral oxygen saturation, and HSS scores in the entire study population. All statistical analyses were performed using the statistical package SPSS for Windows (Version X; SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

Baseline data and physiological parameters

The demographic, laboratory, and clinical details are listed in Tables 1 and 2. The patients in the experimental group experienced a longer duration of maintenance HD (5.72 ± 4.70 vs 3.74 ± 2.71 years, $P < 0.05$). The HD duration has no correlation with parameters such as predialysis frequency of adverse reaction score ($r = 0.136$, $P > 0.05$), severity of adverse reaction scores ($r = 0.018$, $P > 0.05$) or HSS score ($r = 0.065$, $P > 0.05$), or other physiological indicators before music therapy. The percentage of female gender was lower in the experimental group (51.0%) than in the control group (76%, $P = 0.024$), but the percentage of gender was not related to the percentage of comorbidities such as diabetes mellitus ($P = 0.201$), hypertension ($P = 0.263$), coronary artery disease

Table 1 Demographic data of control and experimental groups

Characteristics	Control (n=50)	Experiment (n=49)	P-value
HD duration (years)	3.74 ± 2.71	5.72 ± 4.70	0.031*
Age (years)	75.47 ± 8.48	70.51 ± 8.00	0.421
Sex (female)	38 (76.0%)	25 (51.0%)	0.024*
Etiology entering hemodialysis			
Hypertension	37 (75.5%)	33 (67.3%)	0.98
Diabetes mellitus	26 (52.0%)	25 (51.0%)	0.67
Polycystic kidney disease	2 (4.0%)	1 (2.0%)	0.842
Coronary artery disease	12 (24.0%)	13 (26.5%)	0.974
Genitourinary tract malignancy	4 (8.0%)	2 (4.0%)	0.698

Notes: Data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation, or n (%). * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviation: HD, hemodialysis.

($P = 0.780$), polycystic kidney disease ($P = 0.782$), and genitourinary tract malignancy ($P = 0.658$).

The mean diastolic pressure in the control group was marginally lower than that in the experimental group ($P = 0.049$). Other predialysis biochemistry and hematologic data did not differ significantly between two groups. There were also no significant differences in the percentage of patients with comorbidities or primary etiology for HD between the experimental and control groups. Although the cortisol level before the intervention was similar between the control and experimental groups, the cortisol level was significantly lowered in the experimental group after music therapy (control group: 7.90 ± 5.33 pg/mL; experimental group: 4.99 ± 2.89 pg/mL, $P < 0.05$).

Analysis of variables before and after music therapy

In the experimental group, the frequency and severity of adverse reactions as well as scores on the HSS decreased significantly after three sessions (1 week) of music as therapy (Table 3). The median values of frequency of adverse reaction, severity of adverse reaction score, and HSS score were 1, 1, and 24, respectively, in the experimental group. The median values of frequency of adverse reaction, severity of adverse reaction score, and HSS score were 1, 1, and 27, respectively, in the control group. Psychiatric parameters, such as the frequency of adverse reaction score (-3.35 ± 5.76 vs -0.81 ± 4.59 , $P < 0.05$), the severity of adverse reactions score (-1.93 ± 2.73 vs 0.3 ± 2.71 , $P < 0.05$), and HSS score (-6.00 ± 4.68 vs -0.877 ± 7.08 , $P < 0.05$), were lower in the experimental group. The respiratory rate significantly decreased (-2.88 ± 2.49 vs -0.09 ± 1.66 breaths/min, $P < 0.05$), and oxygen saturation significantly increased (1.32 ± 2.66 vs $-0.09\% \pm 0.84\%$, $P < 0.05$). We found no significant differences in the heart rate or systolic or diastolic

Table 2 Physical parameters, stress scales, and laboratory data between control and experimental groups before the intervention

Parameters	Control (n=50)	Experiment (n=49)	Reference value	P-value
Stress scales				
Frequency of adverse reaction score	3.07±4.54	4.04±7.13		0.482
Severity of adverse reactions score	1.93±2.28	2.63±3.93		0.246
Hemodialysis Stressor Scale score	28.58±14.74	27.28±16.58		0.659
Physical parameters				
SBP (mmHg)	134.74±18.19	137.32±19.08		0.461
DBP (mmHg)	68.11±6.29	71.04±9.19		0.049*
Heart rate (beats/min)	70.67±10.73	71.39±14.46		0.761
Respiratory rate (breaths/min)	18.73±1.91	19.01±2.78		0.531
Finger temperature (°C)	31.40±1.96	31.97±1.88		0.119
Oxygen saturation (%)	98.16±0.95	97.89±2.68		0.466
Laboratory data				
Pre-therapy salivary cortisol (pg/mL)	6.24±4.67	7.40±4.23		0.982
Post-therapy salivary cortisol (pg/mL)	7.90±5.33	4.99±2.89		0.012*
Hematocrit (%)	30.16±3.90	31.88±4.95	33–36	0.052
Kt/V	1.46±0.37	1.46±0.34	1.2–1.7	0.974
Calcium (mg/dL)	9.02±0.72	9.19±0.63	8.5–10.1	0.892
Phosphorous (mg/dL)	5.04±1.53	4.49±1.12	3.5–5.5	0.069
Albumin (g/dL)	3.87±0.69	3.82±0.35	3.4–5	0.236
Potassium (mEq/L)	4.35±0.83	4.49±0.81	3.5–5.0	0.845
Intact parathyroid hormone (pg/mL)	422.36±407.42	378.58±395.24	150–300	0.837

Notes: Data are expressed as the mean ± standard deviation. * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

blood pressure (BP). However, salivary cortisol secretion decreased significantly after music therapy in the experimental group (-2.41 ± 3.08 vs 1.66 ± 2.11 pg/mL, $P < 0.05$).

Correlation between the difference in salivary cortisol and the differences in other parameters: HSS score and physiological indicators

Table 4 demonstrates the correlation between the difference in salivary cortisol level and the differences in

other parameters in the entire study population. The difference in salivary cortisol positively correlated with the difference in HSS scores ($r = 0.231$, $P < 0.05$), systolic BP ($r = 0.264$, $P < 0.05$), and the respiratory rates ($r = 0.369$, $P < 0.05$). The difference in the salivary cortisol negatively correlated with the finger temperature ($r = -0.235$, $P < 0.05$). No significant correlation was found between the difference in the salivary cortisol level and the differences in other physiological indicators, such as oxygen saturation.

Table 3 Comparison of changes in variables before and after music therapy between the two groups

Variable	Experimental group (n=49)	Control group (n=50)	P-value
Frequency of adverse reactions score	-3.35±5.76	-0.81±4.59	0.01*
Severity of adverse reactions score	-1.93±2.73	0.33±2.71	<0.001**
Hemodialysis Stressor Scale score	-6.00±4.68	-0.877±7.08	<0.001**
SBP (mmHg)	-3.13±14.17	0.27±14.01	0.201
DBP (mmHg)	-1.63±6.68	-0.60±8.04	0.458
Heart rate (beats/min)	0.68±7.39	1.15±5.23	0.697
Respiratory rate (breaths/min)	-2.88±2.49	-0.09±1.66	<0.001**
Finger temperature (°C)	0.57±1.49	0.25±1.43	0.253
Oxygen saturation (%)	1.32±2.66	-0.09±0.84	<0.001**
Salivary cortisol level	-2.41±3.08	1.66±2.11	<0.001**

Notes: Data are described as mean + standard deviation. The Mann–Whitney U-test was used for this analysis. * $P < 0.05$. ** $P < 0.001$.

Abbreviations: DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

Table 4 Correlation between the change in salivary cortisol and other parameters

Parameter	Spearman's correlation	P-value
Hemodialysis Stressor Scale	0.231	0.021*
Systolic blood pressure	0.264	0.008**
Heart rate	-0.073	0.47
Respiratory rate	0.369	0.000**
Body temperature	-0.235	0.019*
Oxygen saturation	-0.102	0.317

Notes: * $P < 0.05$. ** $P < 0.01$.

Comparison of change in variables after music therapy in the experimental group whose salivary cortisol level decreased >0.6 pg/mL or increased

In the experimental group, salivary cortisol level increased after music therapy in 5 patients and decreased in 44 patients. We determined whether the salivary cortisol level decreased by >0.6 pg/mL. We compared the predialysis biochemistry parameters in these two subgroups and found that mean predialysis blood glucose level was significantly lower in patients whose salivary cortisol decreased >0.6 pg/mL (121.00 ± 41.02 vs 187.70 ± 130.18 mg/dL, $P < 0.05$). There was no difference in the other laboratory parameters (Table 5).

Kaplan–Meier estimates for cardiovascular survival and overall survival in the experimental group whose salivary cortisol level decreased >0.6 pg/mL or increased

We compared the Kaplan–Meier estimates for 5-year overall survival and cardiovascular survival between the experimental group with or without salivary cortisol that decreased >0.6 pg/mL. There was no difference in the overall survival in the subgroup analysis (Figure 1). However, 5-year cardiovascular survival was higher (81.6% vs 63.6%, $P < 0.05$) in the patients whose salivary cortisol level decreased >0.6 pg/mL (Figure 2).

Discussion

Our results show that 1 week of relaxing music therapy yielded improvement by relieving the physical stress and mental stress in patients on maintenance HD and led to a decrease in salivary cortisol levels. The difference in salivary cortisol correlates with HSS score and respiratory rates positively and oxygen saturation negatively.

In this study, we investigated whether music therapy can reduce stress in patients on maintenance HD. The mean

salivary cortisol level in our patients was 6.83 ± 4.45 pg/mL at 11 am, which is higher than that in the general population. Raff and Trivedi²⁷ demonstrated that the nadir of plasma cortisol and salivary cortisol in patients with ESRD was higher than that in patients with normal renal function. Evaluating cortisol levels is more difficult in patients with chronic renal failure than in patients with normal renal function because the former tend to have decreased renal excretion of cortisone and renal metabolite of cortisol²⁸ and decreased cortisol binding to albumin. Furthermore, patients on HD tend to experience several adverse effects, including hypotension, chest pain, and fatigue. Such physical stress activates the HPA axis, resulting in the secretion of cortisol. Several studies have shown that adrenocorticotrophic hormone response is blunted in ESRD patients, rendering them less sensitive to the glucocorticoid-negative feedback system.^{29–31} Other studies have shown that a longer HD duration can disturb the HPA, resulting in chronic inflammation with elevated C-reactive protein and interleukin-6 levels, which also influence the negative feedback of glucocorticoids.^{27,32–34} Therefore, higher salivary cortisol levels are reasonable in patients on maintenance HD compared to those in the general population.

In the experimental group, 1 week of music therapy not only lowered the frequency of adverse reactions, the severity of adverse reactions, and HSS scores but also resulted in a decrease in the respiratory rate with an increase in peripheral oxygen saturation. The change of salivary cortisol in the total study population positively correlated with systolic BP and respiratory rate. Several studies have discussed the effects of music on cortisol secretion and stress relief. Nilsson³⁴ demonstrated that music therapy relieved stress after coronary artery bypass surgery by lowering endocrine levels. In addition, Trappe²² noticed that the level of anxiety and the level of cortisol were significantly lower in patients who received music therapy. The mechanism governing the effect on lowering cortisol levels is not well understood. Thoma et al²³ evaluated the effects of music therapy on sympathetic tone and the HPA axis and found that music therapy did not immediately lower the cortisol and catecholamine release, but it could induce rapid recovery after exposure to stressors. Based on this evidence, music therapy may affect stress relief by downregulating cortisol release. To date, music therapy has been proposed as adjunctive management for relieving anxiety. In our study, music therapy lowers basal cortisol secretion in ESRD patients who are hypercortisolemic.

We found that patients with cortisol lowering by 0.6 pg/mL in the experimental group had less cardiovascular mortality within 5-year follow-up duration (Figure 1, $P = 0.034$).

Table 5 Demographic data between patients with cortisol lowered >0.6 pg/mL and patients with cortisol lowered <0.6 pg/mL or increased

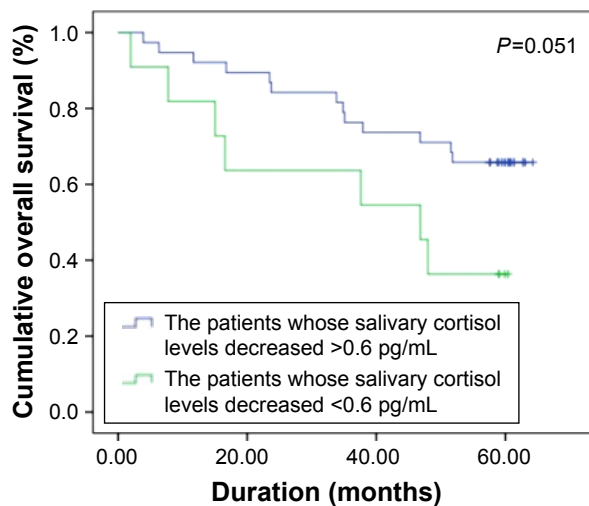
Laboratory	Cortisol level without lowering >0.6 pg/mL (n=13)	Cortisol level lowering >0.6 pg/mL (n=36)	Reference value	P-value
Hematocrit (%)	31.68 \pm 5.39	31.93 \pm 3.25	33–36	0.156
Predialysis blood urea nitrogen (mg/dL)	67.38 \pm 17.74	69.00 \pm 16.59	7–18	0.904
Predialysis creatinine (mg/dL)	9.81 \pm 2.68	8.85 \pm 2.33	0–1.0	0.549
Kt/V	1.50 \pm 0.30	1.28 \pm 0.55		0.225
Calcium (mg/dL)	9.26 \pm 0.64	9.02 \pm 0.73	8.5–10.1	0.84
Phosphorous (mg/dL)	5.08 \pm 1.17	4.65 \pm 0.99	3.5–5.5	0.777
Predialysis sugar (mg/dL)	121.00 \pm 41.02	187.70 \pm 130.18		0.001
Albumin (g/dL)	3.84 \pm 0.34	3.69 \pm 0.28	3.4–5	0.413
Uric acid (mg/dL)	7.09 \pm 1.09	7.08 \pm 1.13	3.5–7.2	0.671
Alkaline phosphate (U/L)	77.58 \pm 35.06	86.54 \pm 41.84	50–136	0.564
GOT (U/L)	18.47 \pm 5.95	22.63 \pm 8.08	<40	0.147
GPT (U/L)	16.63 \pm 7.78	21.00 \pm 12.95	<40	0.14
Potassium (mEq/L)	4.57 \pm 0.83	4.12 \pm 0.60	3.5–5.0	0.182
Ferritin (ng/mL)	503.06 \pm 368.87	487.13 \pm 392.54	200–800	0.869
TSAT (%)	0.33 \pm 0.11	0.29 \pm 0.12	10–50	0.683
Total bilirubin (mg/dL)	0.69 \pm 0.24	0.62 \pm 0.11		0.431
Intact parathyroid hormone	345.30 \pm 380.33	427.89 \pm 425.01	150–300	0.925

Note: Data are expressed as the mean \pm SD.

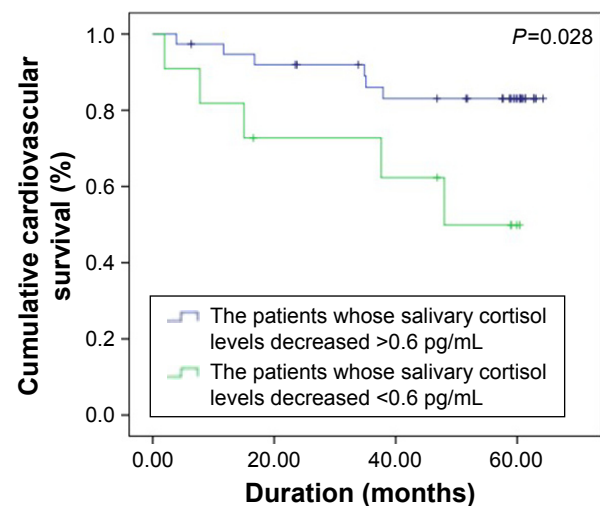
Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation; GOT, glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase; GPT, glutamic-pyruvic transaminase; TSAT, transferrin saturation.

Patients receiving HD suffer mental stress because of physical illness and discomfort during treatment. Mental stress with anxiety disorder or depression is predictive of cardiovascular mortality.^{35,36} Mental stress, such as depression or anxiety, is not only common but also predictive of clinical outcomes in patients receiving renal replacement therapy. Griva et al³⁷

reported that anxiety disorder predicted 1-year mortality and technique failure in patients receiving peritoneal dialysis. In patients receiving HD, those with moderate depression scores were associated with higher overall mortality.³⁸ Kim et al³⁹ found that depressive symptoms positively correlated with the severity of the left ventricular mass index and left



Number at risk	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	(months)
With cortisol variability	37	35	33	31	27	26	24	
Without cortisol variability	12	10	8	8	7	5	5	

Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier estimates for overall survival in the patients whose salivary cortisol levels decreased >0.6 pg/mL or increased in the experimental group.

Number at risk	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	(months)
With cortisol variability	37	35	33	33	30	30	30	
Without cortisol variability	12	10	9	9	8	8	8	

Figure 2 Kaplan–Meier estimates for cardiovascular survival in the patients whose salivary cortisol levels decreased >0.6 pg/mL or increased in the experimental group.

ventricular refilling pressure in HD patients. Although the mechanism of threat in the cardiovascular system by stress remains unclear, hypercortisolemia causes consequent insulin resistance and hyperglycemia is postulated.⁴⁰ Therefore, higher basal cortisol cause by mental stress could be hazardous to patients by disturbing the cardiovascular system. In our study, music therapy provides a predictive role for better regulation on cortisol release and the lowering cortisol predicts cardiovascular mortality in HD patients.

There are several limitations in our study. 1) We measured only predialysis cortisol level. We did not measure the salivary cortisol level during or after HD. 2) The experimental group received only 1 week of music therapy; therefore, the influence on other clinical outcomes could not be evaluated. 3) The number of patients in our study may not have been sufficient. Therefore, further study is necessary to understand more clearly the mechanism governing the cortisol-lowering effect of music in patients on maintenance HD.

Conclusion

Providing music during HD improves overall patient well-being by alleviating the frequency and severity of adverse reactions, as well as serum cortisol secretion. The decrease in cortisol correlates positively with HSS score and respiratory rates and negatively with oxygen saturation.

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Author contributions

Y-CH drafted the article and performed the statistics. Y-JL drafted the article equally to Y-CH and collected data from the participants. K-CL and C-CC designed the protocol of the study. H-SC designed the music therapy (including the type, frequency, and duration of the music). All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

Table S1 The ranking of the experimental group according to the difference in salivary cortisol after listening to relaxing music therapy

Rank	Difference in salivary cortisol (pg/mL)
1	-17.87
2	-8.1
3	-6.32
4	-6.09
5	-6.03
6	-5.6
7	-5.29
8	-5.25
9	-4.11
10	-3.99
11	-3.86
12	-3.67
13	-3.3
14	-3.18
15	-2.81
16	-2.77
17	-2.56
18	-2.38
19	-2.35
20	-2.19
21	-1.89

(Continued)

Table S1 (Continued)

Rank	Difference in salivary cortisol (pg/mL)
22	-1.88
23	-1.79
24	-1.76
25	-1.5
26	-1.43
27	-1.4
28	-1.39
29	-1.09
30	-1.05
31	-0.99
32	-0.91
33	-0.87
34	-0.86
35	-0.75
36	-0.75
37	-0.6
38	-0.48
39	-0.43
40	-0.42
41	-0.39
42	-0.39
43	-0.34
44	-0.29
45	0.13
46	0.31
47	0.43
48	0.59
49	1.77

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