Effect of Music Therapy with Periorbital Massage on Chemotherapy-Induced Nausea and Vomiting in Gastrointestinal Cancer: a Randomized Controlled Trail

Behrouz Dadkhah1, Elham Anisi1, Naser Mozaffari1, Firouz Amani1, Mehdi Pourghasemian1

1Department of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran
2Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Faculty of Medicine, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran
3Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, Ardabil, Iran

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Music and massage therapy are among the approaches of complementary medicine. Patients with cancer have been hugely encouraged in recent years to use complementary medicine to relieve chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. The present study was conducted to determine the effect of music and periorbital massage therapy on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients with gastrointestinal cancers.

Methods: The present single-blind clinical trial study was conducted on 60 patients with gastrointestinal cancer undergoing chemotherapy who were randomly assigned to control and music plus massage therapy groups. Two interventions were concurrently carried out on patients in music plus massage therapy group while receiving chemotherapy medication, but the control group received no intervention. Rhodes questionnaire was used to assess nausea and vomiting before and 24 hours after chemotherapy. Data were analyzed using descriptive and analytical statistical tests (Chi-square and t-tests).

Results: Music plus periorbital massage therapy significantly reduced nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy compared to the control group.

Conclusion: According to the results, using music plus periorbital massage improves nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy, and can be considered as a complementary medicine method in conjunction with other medicinal therapies to relieve symptoms of patients with cancer.

Introduction

Today, cancer, with its growing prevalence, is one of the biggest health problems threatening human life around the world. It is anticipated that cancer-induced death rate may increase by about 45% in developed countries by 2035.1,2 Gastrointestinal cancer is one of the most common cancers accounting for 30% of cancer cases and 32% of cancer-induced deaths.3 Gastrointestinal cancer also accounts for nearly half of the common cancers in Iran. Gastric cancer is the second most common cancer.4 Over the past 30 years, the prevalence of gastric cancer has increased in Iran, especially in Azerbaijan and Ardabil, with the highest incidence rates in the country.5

Chemotherapy is one of the common treatments for GI cancer. Nausea and vomiting are two important complications that people experience after chemotherapy for several days.6 Inappropriate control of these complications can significantly impair quality of life, nutritional status, and physical activity of individuals, and impose direct and indirect costs on them.7 The prevalence of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting is 90% in people who receive highly emetogenic chemotherapy (HEC) and between 30% and 90% in people who receive moderately emetogenic chemotherapy (MEC).8 Despite the availability of new anti-nausea medications, the full control of these complications is not achieved yet, such that about 50% of people suffer from this condition despite receiving anti-nausea medications, and reducing the incidence of these complications has become a challenge.9

In a qualitative study on the experiences of patients undergoing chemotherapy, patients were experiencing fatigue and exhaustion due to failure to control nausea properly, resulting in prolonged intervals between chemotherapy courses.10 Since pharmacological interventions have not completely controlled nausea and vomiting of chemotherapy, non-pharmacological methods have been used along with pharmacological therapies to control it.11 Alternative therapies have a special place in controlling the symptoms of diseases in cancer patients.12 Research has shown that cancer patients have a tendency to use alternative medicine along with standard treatments to control their disease.13 One of the approaches of complementary medicine to control chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting is music plus massage therapy. Music is a kind of complementary medicine that affects the central nervous system, making the patient feel relaxed and recovered.14 Music therapy means the regular use of music to maintain, provide and improve physical and mental health, such that the music therapist creates the desired changes in the patient's behavior and emotions by playing music in a therapeutic or stressful environment.15 The key point in music therapy interventions is the choice of desired, attractive music that is consistent with the individual's culture and taste.16 Anxiety is currently...
recognized as an important factor for exacerbating nausea and vomiting. Hence, relaxation techniques such as music and massage are used to improve these side-effects. Many clinical trials have investigated the effect of music on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting over the last decade, for example; in their study, Gimeno et al., concluded that music plus visualization led to reduced chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, but not significantly. Karagozolu et al., reported the positive effect of music and visualization on anxiety, nausea and vomiting. However, a study by Moradian (2015) showed that music therapy had no effect on these side-effects. Our previous study also showed that music reduced nausea in patients with gastrointestinal cancer, but had no effect on their vomiting. Review of literature shows that few studies investigated the effect of music therapy interventions on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients with gastrointestinal cancer undergoing chemotherapy with the most nauseating medications, and a definitive answer to the question about the effect of music on nausea and vomiting is yet to be found. However, many patients still suffer from chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, and there is a need for evaluating another method to improve this complication.

As a complementary medicine technique, massage therapy enhances blood flow and oxygenation of tissues, and thus creates a peace of mind and relaxation. Massage therapy can be performed both manually and electronically. Many studies have examined the effect of different acupressure techniques on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting; for example, subcutaneous stimulation of P6 using an electronic device, or direct pressure on P6. Moreover, the effect of muscle relaxation on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting has been investigated in many studies. One of the tools currently used for massage is the electronic eye massager, which simultaneously uses bio-magnetic and acupressure properties. According to bio-magnetic studies, creating magnetic field on the acupressure points improves the performance of that part. The eye massager has a vibrating massage function and a warm airbag at the acupressure points around the eye, and the occipital and temporal regions that can provide more blood flow and oxygen to the brain tissue, facial muscles and the eye, with subsequent relaxation and reduced anxiety and stress. In their study, Adnan et al., investigated the effect of eye therapies on the brain function via EEC waves, and concluded that using eye massager significantly increased alpha and beta waves. Alpha waves are known to be associated with relaxation modes and physiological balance of the body, and beta waves are associated with concentration and attention. Therefore, using the eye massager can effectively reduce anxiety and stress levels.

The eye massagers consist of a pair of magnetic pieces and a mask. The mask components are made of hard materials and the magnetic piece contains a steady magnet that produces a magnetic field. An eye massager is an inexpensive tool with a simple application, and functions by exerting a uniform pressure at a constant rhythm. In the present study, a new complementary technique plus music therapy was used to explore the effects of the combination of these methods on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients with gastrointestinal cancer. So far, the impact of music on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting has been measured globally, but the impact of two interventions of music and massage together has been less well-documented. As we searched about the effect of different complementary and bio-magnetic techniques on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, did not find a similar study in this regard. Thus, the present study was conducted to investigate the effect of music therapy plus periorbital massage on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients with gastrointestinal cancer undergoing chemotherapy.

Materials and methods

This randomized controlled trial study was conducted in the hematology department of Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil after obtaining approval letter and the code of ethics (IR.ARUMS.REC.1395.1) from the Ethics Committee of the Research Deputy of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences. This study also was registered with the registration code of IRCT2016062528628N1 in the Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials. Furthermore, the principles of Helsinki Declaration were observed. The researcher provided participants with a verbal explanation about the study stages, answered their questions, and obtained their written informed consents. In this single blind randomized clinical trial, 60 patients were randomly assigned to the intervention (music plus massage therapy) and control groups. The randomization method consisted of the use of two colored cards, each representing a group, and 30 cards from each group were put in an opaque box. Then, each participant was asked to take a card, which was discarded once the group type was determined. This continued until cards were finished, and thus 30 people were assigned to control group and 30 to the massager group.

Sampling was performed in the Hematology Department of Imam Khomeini Hospital of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences in Iran from June 7, 2016, to January 4, 2017. Convenience sampling was initially used, and all patients with gastrointestinal cancer undergoing chemotherapy at this center were assessed for eligibility to take part in the study. The approximate sample size was estimated at 60 patients according to the Altman chart with 80% power, 61% ratio and 4% deviation from previous studies, which was divided into two groups of 30 patients. In this study, 145 people were first assessed for eligibility, of which 85 were excluded from the study for various reasons. Finally, 60 participants had inclusion criteria, which were randomly assigned to two groups. Study flow diagram for recruitment and allocation to study groups is shown in Figure 1. The inclusion criteria were age of 18 to 70 years old, having cancer of the upper gastrointestinal tract (stomach, esophagus), or lower gastrointestinal tract (colorectal), no gastrointestinal or metabolic diseases
causing nausea and vomiting, no psychiatric disorders, receiving the first chemotherapy session, no history of music and massage therapy, no visual or hearing impairments, and willing to take part. The exclusion criterion was receiving medications or therapy methods other than prescribed medications for reducing nausea and vomiting.

The procedure was as follows. In the Hematology Department of Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil, chemotherapy regimen comprised Cisplatin (60mg/m2) for stomach and esophagus cancers, and Oxaliplatin (85mg/m2) for colorectal cancer. Antiemetic medications administered were 3mg of Granisetron (Kytril) and 8mg of Dexamethasone in colorectal cancer cases, and 3mg of Kytril, 8mg of Dexamethasone, and 80mg capsule of Aprepitant in stomach and esophagus cancer cases, which were administered before commencement of chemotherapy. Two nurses independently performed the intervention and assessed nausea and vomiting to ensure the blinding. Eligible people were included in the study according to previous studies. Our intervention was performed on patients admitted to the oncology department. The questionnaire was filled in at two different times for all patients: the first day of admission (before receiving chemotherapy to obtain the baseline amount of nausea and vomiting) and 24 hours after taking the chemotherapy drug while they were hospitalized. The score obtained is interpreted by calculating and comparing mean scores of nausea and vomiting indices in both groups. In this study, we used test-retest reliably using internal correlation coefficient, that Cronbach’s alpha was 0.85. Also Moradian et al., used standard ‘forward–backward’ translation procedure to translate the original version of the INVR questionnaire into Persian for use in Persian-speaking cancer patients and reported a Cronbach’s alpha of 0.88 for inter-item correlation. Data were analyzed by a statistician in SPSS version 13 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA).

For normality of data we used KS test. After confirmed the normality, we used t-test for compare mean between two quantitative variables and chi-square test for determine the relationship between qualified variables. Demographic data were analyzed using t and chi-square tests. Mean and standard deviation of nausea and vomiting were reported in the two groups, independent t-test and paired t-test was used to compare them. P<0.05 was considered significant

Results
Mean and standard deviation of patients’ age was 56 (8.84) years in the intervention group and 53.86 (12.68) years in the control. The majority of participants were men (58.3%), married (95%), illiterate (60%) and self-employed (46.7%). Independent t-test showed no significant difference between intervention and control groups in terms of age (P>0.05). Also, Chi-square test showed no significant difference between the two groups.
in terms of demographic details (gender, education, marital status, and occupation) (P>0.05). (Table 1). With regard to the type of cancer, stomach cancer (43.3%), colon (41.7%), and esophagus (15%) were the most frequent respectively, and no significant difference was found between the two groups (P>0.05) (Table 1) Using the independent t-test showed no significant difference between the two groups in the level of nausea and vomiting before administration of chemotherapy medications (Tables 2 and 3), and they matched in terms of anticipatory nausea and vomiting (P>0.05). Using paired t-test before and after chemotherapy showed that there was a significant difference between the mean of nausea and vomiting before and after chemotherapy in the control group but this difference was not significant in the intervention group (the P-value of nausea score in control and intervention group was 0.000 and 0.19 and vomiting score in both groups was 0.002 and 0.64, respectively, Table 2 and 3).

Acute nausea and vomiting level was also measured by independent t-test in both groups a day after administration of chemotherapy medications. According to Table 2, the level of nausea was higher in the control group compared to the massage group (P= 0.000). Also, the control group experienced a higher level of vomiting compared to the massage group (P= 0.004, Table 3) and there was a significant difference between the two groups in nausea and vomiting after chemotherapy.

### Table 1. Personal/social details of patients with gastrointestinal cancer in intervention and control groups

| Variable         | Control     | Music plus massage therapy | Total (60 patients) | P    |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Age*             | 53.86 (12.68) [29-70] | 56 (12.84) [34-70] | 54.93 (10.89) [29-70] | 0.453* |
| Gender           |             |                            |                     |      |
| Male             | 17 (56.7)   | 18 (60%)                   | 35 (58.3%)          | 0.793** |
| Female           | 13 (43.3)   | 12 (40%)                   | 25 (41.7%)          |      |
| Education        |             |                            |                     |      |
| Illiterate       | 20 (66.7)   | 16 (53.3%)                 | 36 (60%)            | 0.181** |
| Sixth grade and below diploma | 4 (13.3) | 10 (33.3%) | 14 (23.3%) |      |
| Diploma and higher | 6 (20) | 4 (13.4%) | 10 (16.7%) |      |
| Marital status   |             |                            |                     |      |
| Married          | 28 (93.3)   | 29 (96.7)                  | 57 (95)             | 0.554** |
| Single           | 2 (6.7)     | 1 (3.3)                    | 3 (5)               | 0.924** |
| Occupation       |             |                            |                     |      |
| Housewife        | 11 (36.7)   | 11 (36.7)                  | 22 (36.7)           |      |
| Employee         | 1 (3.3)     | 2 (6.7)                    | 3 (50)              |      |
| Unemployed       | 4 (13.3)    | 3 (10)                     | 7 (11.6)            |      |
| Self-employed    | 14 (46.7)   | 14 (46.7)                  | 28 (46.7)           |      |
| Type of cancer   |             |                            |                     |      |
| Stomach          | 14 (46.7)   | 12 (40)                    | 26 (43.3)           | 0.732** |
| Esophagus        | 5 (16.7)    | 4 (13.3)                   | 9 (15)              |      |
| Colon            | 11 (36.7)   | 14 (46.7)                  | 25 (41.7)           |      |

*The difference in age was compared with t-test and reported by using mean(M) and standard deviation(SD), also Chi-square test was used to compare the other of the demographic characteristics and reported by using number and percent.

### Table 2. Mean difference in patients' nausea score in intervention and control groups before and after chemotherapy

| Nausea level | Control | Music plus massage therapy | P-value* |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
|              | Mean (SD) | Mean (SD) |         |
| Before chemotherapy | 1.33 (0.41) | 0.93 (0.32) | 0.89 |
| After chemotherapy  | 5.43 (0.60) | 1.53 (0.43) | <0.0001 |

*The difference in nausea score between two group was compared with t-test and reported by using mean(M) and standard deviation(SD).

### Table 3. Mean difference in patients' vomiting score in intervention and control groups before and after chemotherapy

| Vomiting level | Control | Music plus massage therapy | P-value* |
|---------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
|              | Mean (SD) | Mean (SD) |         |
| Before chemotherapy | 1.03 (0.32) | 0.73 (0.34) | 0.91 |
| After chemotherapy  | 3.13 (0.56) | 0.93 (0.33) | 0.004 |

*The difference in vomiting score between two group was compared with t-test and reported by using mean(M) and standard deviation(SD), paired t-test was used to compare the vomiting score before and after chemotherapy and reported by using mean(M) and standard deviation(SD).
Discussion

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the effectiveness of combined music and periorbital massage method as a non-medicinal intervention on nausea and vomiting in patients with gastrointestinal cancer undergoing chemotherapy over a short period. The results showed that combination of music and periorbital massage was able to reduce nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy. In the present study, more than half of the participants had stomach and esophagus cancer and received Cisplatin, which is the most nauseating chemotherapy medication. However, despite a significant difference between the two groups in terms of type of cancer, the control group patients experienced more nausea and vomiting, indicating the effectiveness of music plus massage method in controlling chemotherapy-induced acute nausea and vomiting.

Many studies have investigated the effect of relaxation techniques on the prevention and control of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. For instance, the results obtained by Moradian et al., showed that music therapy has no effect on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients with breast cancer.38 A study by Sadat-Husseini on the effect of music on nausea and vomiting in children with malignancy showed that music reduced patients’ nausea, but had no effect on their vomiting.39 This difference might be due to differences in the type of cancer and the type of chemotherapy medications. According to a study conducted by Moradian, in terms of nausea, the medication regimen used in breast cancer was moderately high emetogenic, which is different from the cisplatin regimen that is among the most nauseating chemotherapy medications. However, people's inclination toward non-pharmacological interventions used also affects its response, so that in Moradian’s study, the majority of participants felt uncomfortable with the required intervention. In a study conducted by Husseini, there was no limitation on the type of cancer, and patients with a variety of malignant tumors entered the study, which can somehow affect the results. Some studies have mentioned the analgesic and anxiolytic effect of music therapy on cancer patients. For example, Karacozoglu reported that music therapy reduces anxiety, nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy.19 In a study by Ezone et al. on the effect of music on nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy, the group receiving music therapy experienced less nausea and vomiting compared to the control group.38 Gurkan reported that music therapy reduces anxiety of patients with cancer by making them relaxed and peaceful and distracting their attention from the disease, treatment and the surrounding environment.39 In a clinical trial, Standley also found that people undergoing music therapy experience less nausea and vomiting.40 The eye massager is an alternative therapy tool that is easy to use for individuals and helps them maintain their independence in using it. This was a preliminary study showing that the use of a simple and cost-effective tool along with music therapy facilitated the improvement of nausea and vomiting in cancer patients. If further findings can support our research, results, it can turn into an opportunity to provide an eye massager as a simple and inexpensive tool along with other therapies to help people with cancer. Therefore, it provides a strategy for improving the quality of life in patients. Although numerous studies were conducted to investigate the effect of relaxation techniques on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting during the last two decades, this study was the first to examine the palliative effect of eye massager on nausea and vomiting and no similar study was not found in this area. In line with our research, Shin's study on patients with gastric cancer revealed that massage of the Nei Guan (P6) spot reduced nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy.26 A clinical trial on the impact of Nei Guan spot massage on nausea and vomiting in women with breast cancer by Molassiotis reflected the positive impact of the intervention.41 In contrast, studies by Genc, Zhang, and Basac showed that massage has no effect on nausea and vomiting.42-44 These differences may be due to the different types of massage methods, chemotherapy drugs, and anti-nausea regimens received. The study conducted by Genc had certain differences, including the fact that it was conducted on patients with lung cancer, different combination of treatments used on the genital tract, and the lack of blinding, which can affect the results. In Zhang’s study, the lack of intervention effect in the acute phase of nausea and vomiting was considered to be due to the better effect of ondansetron (as a strong anti-nausea medication) on the first day of chemotherapy in both control and intervention groups, which had largely reduced nausea and vomiting in both groups. In Zhang’s study, serum dopamine and 5-HT3 levels were measured in the acute phase after administration of ondansetron, and found to have significantly reduced in both groups.

In Besac’s study, patients were treated with TAC regimen (Taxotere, Adriaamycin, Cyclophosphamide), which had lower nauseating strength than Cisplatin used in the present study. No information was provided about vomiting assessment tool in Besac’s study. Concerning the combination of two alternative therapies, Gimeno et al. indicated that music and visualization reduced the frequency of nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy, but this decrease was not significant.45 In another study by Sahler, music and visualization reduced nausea in patients,46 which was consistent with the present study. In line with the present study, the results of Suh’s study on the effect of massage and nursing counseling on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting showeds that co-administration of these two methods is more effective in controlling the complications in patients with breast cancer.47 Many studies are required to clarify the combined effect of music therapy and periorbital massage. Moreover, more comprehensive studies on larger populations are needed to achieve stronger results. No study is without limitations, as such, the present study limitations include small sample size and not assessing nausea and vomiting.
in the delayed phase. Another issue that should be considered in reducing patients’ nausea and vomiting is whether this reduction is due to the effect of music or massage alone, or combination of the two, which was not investigated in the present study.

Conclusion

Generally, the results showed that music plus periorbital massage reduce nausea and vomiting in patients with gastrointestinal cancer. Hence, as an inexpensive, simple, and available method with no side-effects, music therapy plus periorbital massage in conjunction with medication therapy can be considered as an effective method for controlling nausea and vomiting.

Acknowledgments

The present study is part of a thesis approved by Ardabil University of Medical Sciences. The researcher wishes to thank all those who helped in conducting this study.

Ethical issues

None to be declared.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest in this study.

References

1. Brunner LS. Brunner and Suddarth’s textbook of medical-surgical nursing. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins; 2010.

2. Jemal A, Siegel R, Ward E, Hao Y, Xu J, Thun MJ. Cancer statistics, 2009. CA Cancer J Clin 2009; 59 (4): 225-49. doi: 10.3322/caac.20006.

3. Mislang AR, Di Donato S, Hubbard J, Krishna L, Mottino G, Bozzetti F, et al. Nutritional management of older adults with gastrointestinal cancers: an international symposium of geriatric oncology (siog) review paper. J Geriatr Oncol 2018; 9 (4): 382-92. doi: 10.1016/j.jgo.2018.01.003.

4. Asmari N, Jafari-Koshki T, Soleimani A, Ayatollahi SM. Area-to-area poison kripping and spatial bayesian analysis in mapping of gastric cancer incidence in Iran. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2016; 17 (10): 4587-90. doi: 10.22034/APICP.2016.17.10.4587.

5. Almazi Z, Rafieianmesh H, Salehiniya H. Epidemiology characteristics and trends of incidence and morphology of stomach cancer in Iran. Asian Pac J Cancer Prev 2015; 16 (7): 2757-61. doi: 10.7314/APICP.2015.16.7.2757.

6. Gao L, Chen B, Zhang Q, Zhao T, Li B, Sha T, et al. Acupuncture with different acupoint combinations for chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. BMC Complement Altern Med 2016; 16 (1): 441. doi: 10.1186/s12906-016-1425-1.

7. Farrell C, Brearley SG, Pilling M, Molassiotis A. The impact of chemotherapy-related nausea on patients’ nutritional status, psychological distress and quality of life. Supportive Care in Cancer 2013; 21 (1): 59-66. doi: 10.1007/s00520-012-1493-9.

8. Aapro M, Molassiotis A, Dicato M, Peláez I, Rodriguez-Lescure A, Pastorelli D, et al. The effect of guideline-consistent antiemetic therapy on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting (cinv): the pan european emesis registry (peer). Annals of Oncology 2012; 23 (8): 1986-92. doi: 10.1093/annonc/mds021.

9. Pirri C, Katris P, Trotter J, Bayliss E, Bennett R, Drummond P. Risk factors at pretreatment predicting treatment-induced nausea and vomiting in Australian cancer patients: a prospective, longitudinal, observational study. Supportive Care in Cancer 2011; 19 (10): 1549-63. doi: 10.1007/s00520-010-0982-y.

10. Bergkvist K, Wengström Y. Symptom experiences during chemotherapy treatment— with focus on nausea and vomiting. Eur J Oncol Nurs 2006; 10 (1): 21-9. doi: 10.1016/j.ejon.2005.03.007.

11. Molassiotis A, Russell W, Hughes J, Breckons M, Lloyd-Williams M, Richardson J, et al. The effectiveness of acupressure for the control and management of chemotherapy-related acute and delayed nausea: a randomized controlled trial. Journal of Pain And Symptom Management 2014; 47 (1): 12-25. doi: 10.1016/j.jpainsymman.2013.03.007.

12. Walters SJ. Massage and cancer: practice guidelines. Journal of the American Traditional-Medicine Society 2010; 16 (3): 141-43.

13. Harrington JE, Baker BS, Hoffman CJ. Effect of an integrated support programme on the concerns and wellbeing of women with breast cancer: a national service evaluation. Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice 2012; 18 (1): 10-5. doi: 10.1016/j.ctcp.2011.05.002.

14. Chi GC-H-L, Young A. Selection of music for inducing relaxation and alleviating pain: literature review. Holistic Nursing Practice 2011; 25 (3): 127-35. doi: 10.1097/HNP.0b013e3182157c64.

15. Bruscia K. Defining Music Therapy. 3ed University Park. IL: Barcelona Publishers; 2014.

16. Huang S-T, Good M, Zauszniewski JA. The effectiveness of music in relieving pain in cancer patients: a randomized controlled trial. Int J Nurs Stud 2010; 47 (11): 1354-62. doi: 10.1016/j.i jnurstu.2010.03.008.

17. Roscoe JA, Morrow GR, Aapro MS, Molassiotis A, Olver I. Anticipatory nausea and vomiting. Supportive Care in Cancer 2011; 19 (10): 1533-8. doi: 10.1007/s00520-010-0980-0.

18. Gimeno MM. The effect of music and imagery to induce relaxation and reduce nausea and emesis in patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy treatment. Music and Medicine 2010; 2 (3): 174-81. doi: 10.1177/1943862110374622.

19. Karagozoglu S, Tekyasar F, Yilmaz FA. Effects of music therapy and guided visual imagery on chemotherapy-induced anxiety and nausea-vomiting. Journal of Clinical Nursing 2013; 22 (1-2): 39-50. doi: 10.1111/jocn.12030.

20. Moradian S, Walshe C, Shahidalesa S, Nasiri MRG, Pilling M, Molassiotis A. Nevasic audio program for the prevention of chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting: A feasibility study using a randomized controlled trial design. Eur J Oncol Nurs 2015; 19 (3): 282-91. doi: 10.1016/j.ejon.2014.10.016.

21. Dadkhah B, Anisi E, Mozaffari N,Pourghasemian M, Amani F. Effect of music therapy on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting among patients with gastrointestinal cancers. Journal of Health and Care 2018; 19 (4): 204-11. (Persian).

22. Rapaport MH, Schettler P, Breese C. A preliminary study of the effects of repeated massage on hypothalamic– pituitary–adrenal and immune function in healthy
Music and periorbital massage on nausea

individuals: a study of mechanisms of action and dosage. The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine 2012; 18 (8): 789-97. doi: 10.1089/acm.2011.0071.

23. Pearl ML, Fischer M, McCauley DL, Valel FA, Chalas E. Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation as an adjunct for controlling chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in gynecologic oncology patients. Cancer Nursing 1999; 22 (4): 307-11. doi: 10.1097/00002820-199908000-00008.

24. Roscoe JA, Morrow GR, Bushunow P, Tian L, Matteson S. Acustimulation wristbands for the relief of chemotherapy-induced nausea. Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine 2002; 8 (4): 56-59, 63.

25. Treish I, Shord S, Valgus J, Harvey D, Nagy J, Stegal J, et al. Randomized double-blind study of the Reliefband as an adjunct to standard antiemetics in patients receiving moderately-high to highly emetogenic chemotherapy. Supportive Care in Cancer 2003; 11 (8): 516-21. doi: 10.1007/s00520-003-0467-3.

26. Shin YH, Im Kim T, Shin MS, Juon H-S. Effect of acupressure on nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy cycle for Korean postoperative stomach cancer patients. Cancer Nursing 2004; 27 (4): 267-74. doi: 10.1097/00002820-200407000-00002.

27. Molassiotis A, Yung HP, Yam BM, Chan FY, Mok T. The effectiveness of progressive muscle relaxation training in managing chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in Chinese breast cancer patients: a randomised controlled trial. Supportive Care in Cancer 2002; 10 (3): 237-46. doi: 10.1007/s00520-001-0329-9.

28. De Carvalho EC, Martins FTM, dos Santos CB. A pilot study of a relaxation technique for management of nausea and vomiting in patients receiving cancer chemotherapy. Cancer Nursing 2007; 30 (2): 163-7. doi: 10.1097/NCC.00000185007.87311.d0.

29. Miladimia M, Baraz S, Mousavi Nouri E, Gholamzadeh Baieis M. Effects of slow-stroke back massage on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in the pediatrics with acute leukemia: a challenge of controlling symptoms. Int J Pediatr 2015; 3 (6.2): 1145-52. doi: 10.22038/IJIP.2015.6134.

30. Jones RE. Apparatus for combined application of massage, accupressure and biomagnetic therapy. United States patent 2000.

31. Pankhurst QA, Connolly J, Jones S, Dobson J. Applications of magnetic nanoparticles in biomedicine. J Phys D Appl Phys 2003; 36 (13): 167-81. doi: 10.1088/0022-3777/36/13/2011.

32. Safri NM, Adnan SN. Eye therapy effects on isural stress based on electroencephalograph signals. J Teknol 2015; 74 (6):15-9. doi: 10.1111/j.tk.v74.4662.

33. Sadat Hoseini AS. Effect of music therapy on chemotherapy and vomiting in children with malignancy. Journal of Hayat 2009; 15 (2): 5-14. (Persian)

34. Ezzone S, Baker C, Rosselet R, Terepka E. Music as an adjunct to antiemetic therapy. Oncol Nurs Forum 1998; 25 (9):1551-56.

35. Biley FC. The effects on patient well-being of music listening as a nursing intervention: a review of the literature. Journal of Clinical Nursing 2000; 9 (5): 668-77. doi: 10.1046/j.1365-2702.2000.00392.x.

36. Rhodes VA, McDaniels RW, editors. The index of nausea, vomiting, and retching: a new format of the Index of nausea and vomiting. Oncol Nurs Forum 1999; 26 (5): 889-94.

37. Moradian S, Shahidsales S, Ghavam Nasiri M, Pilling M, Molassiotis A, Wardle C. Translation and psychometric assessment of the Persian version of the Rhodes Index of Nausea, Vomiting and Retching (INVR) scale for the assessment of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. European journal of cancer care. 2014;23(6):811-8. https://doi.org/10.1111/ecc.12147

38. Ezzone S, Baker C, Rosselet R, Terepka E. Music as an adjunct to antiemetic therapy. Oncology Nursing Forum 1998; 25 (9): 1551-56.

39. Yıldırım S, Gürkan A, Müzigin, kemoterapi yan etkilerine ve kaygı düzeyine etkisi/*The influence of music on anxiety and the side effects of chemotherapy. Anadolu Psikiyatri Derg 2007; 8(1): 37.

40. Standley JM. Clinical applications of music and chemotherapy: The effects on nausea and emesis. Music Therapy Perspectives 1992; 10 (1): 27-35. doi: 10.1093/mt/10.1.27.

41. Molassiotis A, Helin AM, Dabbour R, Hummerston S. The effects of P6 acupressure in the prophylaxis of chemotherapy-related nausea and vomiting in breast cancer patients. Complementary Therapies in Medicine 2007; 15 (1): 3-12. doi: 10.1016/j.ctim.2006.07.005.

42. Genç A, Can G, Aydiner A. The efficiency of the acupressure in prevention of the chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. Supportive Care in Cancer 2013; 21 (1): 253-61. doi: 10.1007/s00520-012-1519-3.

43. Zhang X, Jin HF, Fan YH, Lu B, Meng LN, Chen JD. Effects and mechanisms of transcutaneous electroacupuncture on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine 2014; 2014. doi: 10.1155/2014/860361.

44. Bosak S, Dashbozorgi B, Hosseini SM, Latifi SM. The influence of massage therapy on vomiting in und chemotherapy patient with breast cancer. Iranian Quarterly Journal of Breast Diseases 2010; 3 (1): 14-18. (Persian)

45. Gimeno M. The effect of music and imagery to induce relaxation and reduce nausea and emesis in patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy treatment. Music Medicine 2010; 2 (3): 174-81. doi: 10.1177/19438621103 74622.

46. Sahler OJ, Hunter BC, Liesveld JL. The effect of using music therapy with relaxation in the management of patients undergoing bone marrow transplantation: a pilot feasibility study. Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine 2003; 9 (6): 70-4.

47. Suh EE. The effects of P6 acupressure and nurse-provided counseling on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in patients with breast cancer. Oncol Nurs Forum 2012; 39 (1): E1-E9. doi: 10.1188/12.ONF.E1-E9.