

The purpose of experimental study was to investigate the effect of preference music on pain relief in post-operative patients during the first 48 hour. The sample was composed of 22 patients undergone gastrointestinal, liver, biliary tract and urological operation at three surgical wards 3 A, 3 B and 3 C in Srinagarind Hospital. All subjects were random assignment into two groups; the experimental group and the control group. The accepted characteristics of the subjects were age, race, religion, marital status, educational background, occupation, economic status and also of previous operative experience were semilarly. The pain colour rating scale, 11-point rating was developed and validated. The reliability was 0.87. The experimental subjects were exposed to preference music during the first 48 hours after surgery. The measurement of the patient's post-operative pain level were done 2 times : the first 24 hour and 48 hour peroid post-operative period, using a pain colour rating scale. The frequency of pain medication given were also recorded accordingly. Data were analysed by using t-test and the Fisher Exact Probability test to test the two hypotheses respectively.

The result revealed that there were not statistically significant differences of pain level in both 2 groups for the first 24 hour and 48 hour period post operation ( $p > .05$ ) and it was also found that there were not statistically significant difference of pain medication taking between the two groups ( $p > .05$ ).