| Area of Need | Therapeutic Technique | Example |
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| COGNITIVE Attention | Cueing – visual, verbal, tactile, and cognitive reminders to get and maintain attention throughout session/interaction | Visual – make eye contact or large gestures or movements Verbal – say name; speak directly to |
| TIP: Attention must first be attained and then maintained throughout MT session, which necessitates repetitive use of these techniques. It has been noted that persons with Dementia recognize rhythm first, then melody, then lyrics, so a strong rhythmic foundation is important. | Cooperative Play – activities that require attention and participation of each person in group in order for activity to be successful | patient Tactile – lightly touch patient, either rhythmically in a tap, or non-rhythmically Cognitive – spark memory or thought with a familiar song, rhythm, or sound (for ex. "Daisy", "shave and a haircut", doorbell sound, whistling) Instrument Pass – lead rhythmic instrument pass around circle, where each patient has one instrument (i.e. a maraca) and simultaneously all must pass the instrument in the same direction (challenge the group to do continuous rhythmic passes) Rhythm Toss – toss a soft beanbag or large ball rhythmically around the circle (use cues if necessary to maintain attn.) |
| Orientation Memory | Competitive Play – activities that instigate competition between members of group Informative Activities – songs/activities that convey information about time, place, person, present situation, body, etc. | Name That Tune – challenge patients to recognize melodies; have "winner(s)" perform song solo (or some other reward) Informative Singing – Engage patients in hello songs, seasonal songs etc. Rhythm Names – sing or say names of patients in rhythm, successively Lyric Alteration – Orient to present moment by asking how each patient feels and sing this in a familiar song (i.e. "Amen") |
| Long Term | Familiar Material – music/songs that spark memories, and reminiscence | Fill in the Blank – sing part of a song but stop short and have patients complete phrase Reminisce – ask patients what familiar song reminds them of; change lyrics to depict patient's memory |
| Short Term | Instruction – activities that teach. Observe for memory carryover from week to week Rhythm Cueing – a specified rhythm pattern played to signify a change in the music, rhythm pattern, instrumentation, soloist, etc. Sequencing – activities that require organization or memorization of musical events | Round – teach a round over several weeks; test memory by dividing group into two and singing as a round Drum Circle – play a clave pattern to signify a switch from soloist to group play; play a bass drum pattern to signify switch from only shakers playing, to only drums Movement – lead movement "routine" of several different movements that patients must perform in proper sequence (i.e. "Hand Jive", or "My Bonny") Rhythm – lead a rhythm pattern (sequence of note durations) that patients must maintain throughout song/activity Vocalization – lead a series of vocal sounds or words that patients must repeat throughout song/activity (i.e. repeat "shoo-bop" in "In the Still of the night") |

PSYCHOSOCIAL Socialization / Communication

TIP: During activities that target social interaction it is often necessary to repeat to the group what one patient says or does, so as to facilitate interaction between patients. Continue to use reinforcement and cueing to encourage participation.

<u>Call and Response</u> – an activity in which rhythm or melody is sung by a leader, and group echoes in response

<u>Peer Awareness</u> – activities that encourage members of group to learn about each member

<u>Improvisation</u> – music created in the moment; can be structured or unstructured

Song Writing – the composition of a song about any present topic

<u>Parallel Play</u> – activities that engage patients in direct parallel play with other group members

Emotional Awareness/Expression

<u>Group Processing</u> – a verbal discussion of feelings, opinions, thoughts

<u>Improvisation</u> – music created in the moment; can be structured or unstructured; geared specifically towards expression of feelings

PHYSICAL Endurance/Circulation/ Muscle strength

<u>Relaxation</u> – an activity that calms, soothes, or otherwise relaxes mind and body function

Therapeutic Instrumental Music
Performance – playing instruments to
stimulate and practice movement patterns
Movement to Music – dancing or
otherwise moving the body to live or
recorded music

Rhythm Call – play a series of notes on the claves and have patients echo pattern (count to see how many notes patients successfully recall)

<u>Vocal Call</u> – same as above but with singing or vocal sounds

Musical History – musically tell a fact from each patient's history (i.e. in "This Little Light of Mine" ask where each pt. is from and insert this place into lyrics; Discuss children/grandchildren and insert information into "Que Sera Sera")

<u>Stacking Improvisation</u> – bring in each patient separately on his or her instrument, "stacking" sounds until all are playing together; allow for solos

<u>Songwriting</u> – elaborate on a topic that has been brought up by group, ask for input from each patient; set new words to existing song or newly created song <u>Mirroring</u> – pair patients to face each

other, designate one as leader and one as follower, and switch halfway through **Group Leading** – have one patient conduct group in music or movement to music activity; switch conductors

<u>Band Show</u> – put patients in teams and instruct teams to create a band to perform a specified familiar songs

Lyric Analysis – discuss lyrics to a familiar song, notice what memories or emotions are brought up, facilitate expression of emotions, sing the song together after discussion for closure Lyric Alteration – change lyrics of song

to relate to patient's own situation (i.e. ask each patient to name a burden and sing this in "Down by the Riverside")

Beat Improvisation – assign steady

rhythm pattern to one person; have each patient improvise own emotion or interpretation of emotion being discussed over drum beat

<u>Deep Breathing</u> – play music or cue movement to facilitate inhalation, holding, and exhalation

<u>Stretching</u> – encourage stretching and movement of various parts of body, to recorded or live music

Rhythm Band – place instruments by patient to create a situation in which patient must move to attain sound Circle Dance – begin moving shoulders to beat, ask one patient to show a dance move, have group follow; go around circle so all patients demonstrate a move