

occur with those patients who said in the MAIT that they did not like Mandarin pop music. Instead, they become bored with their therapy group, they wanted to leave their seats, and they repeatedly attempted to leave their therapy group repeatedly. Hence, the frequencies of deserting their therapy group increased (see Table 2, Fig. 2).

Regarding the role of cognitive levels in rehabilitation, the cognitive level of each of the 15 patients was assessed using SPSS and scored using the LOCTA, then the LOCTA score was compared with the absolute value of the variation in the frequency of inappropriate behavior that occurred while each of the 4 types of background music was being played. As a result, it was discovered that there were highly negative correlations ($p = -0.801^{**}$, -0.645^{**} , -0.653^{**} , -0.605^{**}) between the LOCTA score and the frequencies of changed inappropriate behavior. This means that regardless of whether Mozart's music, Chinese classical music, Mandarin pop music or jazz music, was played as background music, patients with lower cognitive levels had higher frequencies of change of inappropriate behaviors.

DISCUSSIONS

According to the literature, therapists have resorted to music for patients in occupational therapy in the following instances.

1. Group dancing to ameliorate motor and sensory dysfunction in occupational therapy.¹¹ Miller believed that, music can not only ameliorate patients' lack of proprioception, loss of sensation, and speech and communication problems, but that it can also normalize muscular tension.¹²
2. Using auditory stimuli to improve cognitive functions. Farber postulated stated that auditory stimuli can improve comatose patients' Rancho level.¹³ Furthermore, music played during occupational therapy activities improves a patient's cognitive functions including his/her sense of orientation toward people, time, and place.⁶
3. Using music to improve attention span. Scheu-Fele reported that playing music during occupa-

tional therapy activities enabled psychiatric patients to finish their jobs sooner.²

4. Music can diminish the hyperactivity among patients during therapy activities and thus it allows the therapy activities to proceed more smoothly.¹⁴
5. Music can also improve emotions.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ As early as 1983, therapists reduced patients' anxiety using music.¹⁵ This was subsequently verified by occupational therapists who treated melancholia patients of advanced age with music.¹⁶⁻²⁰

Inappropriate behavior is very common and frequently occurs in psychiatric patients.^{21,22} This may be due to deterioration of their bodily functions, which account for their anxiety, impatience, and anger, their unaccepting, or being unable to understand the therapeutic activities, their auditory hallucinations or other symptoms which prevent them from concentrating their attention, or their being in a negative mood and being irritable and excited. According to the experience of therapists, if music can improve psychiatric patients' physical abilities, cognitive functions, attention span and emotion as we mentioned in above, then, it might be possible to eliminate some inappropriate behaviors. Some pilot studies^{23,24} did find that music could ameliorate patients' hyperactivity and violence; we may then infer that, once factors in inducing the inappropriate behavior are eliminated, the inappropriate behavior will diminish.

In our study, we found that Mozart's music is the only selected background music which lessened all 4 types of index inappropriate behavior. In the literature, it was postulated that Mozart's music allows psychiatric patients engaged in occupational therapy activities to focus their thought better. In other words, whenever Mozart's music is played during occupational therapy activities, the psychiatric patients become more absorbed in the activities facing them. Why is Mozart's music less likely to distract people from their work? The chord combinations of Mozart's music have a simple structure. They mostly consist of 3-chord combinations; thus Mozart's music is easy to listen to, or in other words, when listening to Mozart's music, listeners can receive input easily. The character of Mozart's music may eliminate violence, and prevent up-