**Introduction:** Patients undergoing total knee arthroplasty (TKA) often experience severe pain during the perioperative recovery period. This study is a blinded, prospective, randomized, placebo controlled trial assessing the efficacy of intraoperative music in reducing postoperative pain following TKA.

**Materials and Methods:** Using a standardized intra-operative anesthetic protocol and postoperative pain management protocol, consented patients were randomized into either: 1) the interventional Music group (noise-reduction headphones, patient choice/classical music) or the control, Non-Music group (noise-reduction headphones only). Pain scores, aided by the Wong-Baker and Verbal Descriptor scales, were assessed via the Visual Analog Scale (VAS) at baseline and postoperatively at 3, 6, and 24 hours. A paired Student’s t-test was utilized to determine statistical significance, which was set at a p < 0.05.

**Results:** Thirty subjects were enrolled. At baseline, there were no statistical differences in mean pain between the study (2.29 ± 2.78) and the control (3.34 ± 2.67) groups (p = 0.19). Mean pain scores reported the Music group to have significantly less pain at 3 hours (1.49 ± 1.39 vs. 3.87 ± 3.44, p = 0.01), and at 24 hours (2.41 ± 1.67 vs. 4.03 ± 2.89, p=0.04).

**Discussion:** Intraoperative music provides an inexpensive, non-invasive method of lowering perceived postoperative pain for patients undergoing a TKA. The results of this study offer a glimpse into how an alternative therapy or non-pharmacologic method can reduce postoperative pain. A larger-scale, higher powered trial may demonstrate how music could favorably affect secondary outcomes such as patient satisfaction, range of motion, and length of stay.