

Selected Abstracts

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Effect of Pharmacological Intervention to Human Psychology and Spirit
3rd International Conference on
Public Health and Hygiene (ICPHH 2022)

Nowadays, public health and hygiene attract more and more attention all over the world, especially under the severe climate and environment changes in recent years. Due to the rapid development of society and economy, public health and hygiene is confronted with more challenges. In view of the successful holding of 1st international conference on public health and hygiene 2018 and 2nd international conference on public health and hygiene 2019, there has been a two-year hiatus due to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, until 2022, the 3rd international conference on public health and hygiene 2022 came into being. The 3rd International Conference on Public Health and Hygiene (ICPHH 2022) has been held in Zhengzhou visually on Decemeber 22, 2022 with the theme of “Effect of Pharmacological Intervention to Human Psychology and Spirit”, which is host by International Association of Management Science & Engineering Technology & Academic and Translational Group, Medical Engineering Branch of Henan Medical Association. Co-organized by Zhengzhou University Institute of Medical Engineering Technology and Data Mining. During the conference, we received a considerable number of abstracts. The rigorous review and initial selection were undertaken electronically, submitted abstracts were selected under the criteria of originality, significance, and clarity for the purpose of the conference. Finally, 117 of them were selected to be published for further sharing. ICPHH committee would like to extend sincere gratitude to Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences for the publishing support in recording the academic exchanges of the conference and presenting the meeting abstracts from international conference on public health and hygiene. Besides, we are also to extend our sincere thanks to the staff of the journal office for their great efforts in publishing this issue, to the reviewers for their expertise and favors in the reviewing process and all the authors of their submissions. No matter what the future may hold, public health and hygiene will retain its pivotal role, and we do hope that this supplement could bring more inspiration and enlightenment to the field.

Track-1: PHARMACEUTICAL ANALYSIS

1

Adsorption Kinetic Model Analysis of Magnetic Nanomaterials Synthesized from Ferric Oxide in Antibiotics

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Chronic bronchitis, as a common respiratory disease, is usually induced by irritating pollutants in the environment. Patients often exhibit symptoms such as coughing, expectoration, and shortness of breath during the acute exacerbation period. The existing clinical practice usually uses antibiotics to treat acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, but its efficacy is limited due to the presence of drug resistance. Ambroxol, as a mucus dissolving drug, can promote respiratory cilia and reduce sputum volume after entering the human body. So this study explored the effect of ambroxol combined with antibiotics in the treatment of acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis. A total of 120 patients with acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis who visited a tertiary hospital from July 2020 to March 2021 were selected for the study. Among them, 60 cases in the experimental group were treated with ambroxol combined with antibiotics, while 50 cases in the control group were treated with antibiotics alone. The results showed that there was no statistically significant difference in blood oxygen partial pressure and blood carbon dioxide partial pressure between the two groups of patients before treatment ($p>0.05$), but the experimental group had better data on these two indicators than the control group after treatment, and the difference was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). It can be seen that the combination of ambroxol and antibiotics is a new treatment plan for the acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis, which has the advantages of improving clinical efficacy and shortening treatment time.

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2

Improving Effect of Venlafaxine Tablets Combined with Sports Intervention Therapy on Refractory Depression with Anxiety in College Students

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The expectations of modern society for college students are generally high, leading to significant psychological pressure on them. Some college students suffer from serious psychological disorders, such as anxiety and depression, due to difficulty in resolving psychological pressure. 121 college students with refractory depression and anxiety were divided into the venlafaxine tablet combined with sports intervention group (41 cases), sports intervention group (41 cases) and conventional treatment group (39 cases). The routine treatment group received basic psychological counselling and medication treatment, while the sports intervention group received regular physical exercise on the basis of routine treatment, including two types of confrontational and non-confrontational sports such as football and Tai Chi. Patients exercised at least 3 times a week, with each exercise lasting not less than 1 h. The sports intervention treatment period was 12 w. Venlafaxine tablet combined with sports intervention group was given venlafaxine sustained release tablet for drug intervention on the basis of sports intervention therapy. The results showed that after 12 w of intervention, the Hamilton anxiety score and depression score of patients in the venlafaxine

tablet combined with sports intervention group were lower than those in the other two groups ($p < 0.01$). The effective rate of 12 w of treatment was 87.06 %, and the total effective rate was 92.37 %. The data proved that venlafaxine tablet sports intervention therapy can effectively improve the symptoms of college students with refractory depression accompanied by anxiety.

3

The Relieving Effect of Donepezil Combined with the Cultivation of National Rejuvenation Community Consciousness on Group Cognitive Impairment

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The community consciousness of national rejuvenation is essentially a social consciousness that combines rationality and sensibility formed and developed by various ethnic groups in historical practice. It plays a certain role in enhancing the spiritual strength of individuals or groups within a nation. Modern people may have psychological disorders to some extent. When cognitive biases occur, it can lead to group cognitive disorders, leading to problems in language organization, memory and other aspects. However, the effectiveness of traditional treatment methods for group cognitive impairment is relatively low, so research considers combining treatment with the cultivation of national rejuvenation community awareness in addition to donepezil drug treatment. The study divided 100 patients with cognitive impairment into groups A and B. Group A received treatment with donepezil in combination with the cultivation of national rejuvenation community awareness, while group B received monotherapy with donepezil. In the experiment, a self-made self-assessment scale was used to evaluate the psychological health status of the group. The scale includes five indicators; cognition, language organization, memory, thinking and perceptual ability. The experimental results showed that after 6 mo of intervention, the score of group A patients was 11.7 points, while group B patients had 5.4 points. The scores of group A were higher than those of group B. The improvement in thinking ability and perception ability is the most significant. Overall, the combination of cultivating a sense of national rejuvenation community and donepezil treatment has an effective alleviating effect on group cognitive impairment patients.

4

Effect of Combination of Olanzapine and Optimization of Psychological Counselling Program on Affective Disorder of College Students

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College students, as one of the important groups supporting social development and reform, are actually under tremendous pressure, mainly from learning, life, emotions and employment. Currently, an increasing number of college students are suffering from emotional disorders, which seriously affect their mental health and even make it difficult to sustain a normal life. With the increasing frequency of emotional disorders among college students, drug intervention can no longer meet the current treatment requirements. The optimization and intervention of psychological counselling programs provide another effective treatment method for emotional disorders. The study proposed an optimization plan for psychological counselling for emotional disorders, and selected 120 college students with emotional disorders, divided into an experimental group and a control group, with 60 people in each group. The control group received routine treatment, while the experimental group used a psychological counselling program to optimize the

combined treatment with olanzapine. The entire experimental cycle lasts for 3 mo. After the experiment is completed, use the latest version of epidemiologic info data analysis software for statistical data analysis. The results showed that the frequency of irritability, rapid thinking, poor sleep, and fatigue among college students in the experimental group was significantly reduced, and was much lower than that of the control group. This indicates that psychological counselling combined with olanzapine treatment can effectively improve the emotional disorders of college students and has certain clinical application value.

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5

Clinical Effects of Fluoxetine Combined with Narrative Psychotherapy on Translators with Bipolar Disorder

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Bidirectional affective disorder is a chronic mental illness that refers to patients experiencing recurrent or intermittent episodes of depression and mania. In recent years, the probability of translators suffering from bipolar disorder has significantly increased. A study selected 60 translators with bipolar disorder as the research subjects, and used a random number table method to divide the patients into a fluoxetine treatment group and a combination treatment group with 30 cases each. The fluoxetine treatment group takes fluoxetine hydrochloride dispersible tablets as a routine and takes them orally after breakfast. The daily dose for the first 4 d is 10 mg. If there are no adverse reactions after 4 d, the dosage is increased to 20 mg. On the basis of fluoxetine medication treatment, the combined treatment group adopts narrative psychotherapy to intervene and treat the patient’s mental state. The research results indicate that the total effective rate of the fluoxetine treatment group is 74.35 %, and the total effective rate of the combined treatment group is 94.17 %, with a statistically significant difference. After treatment, the manic scale score of the combined treatment group patients significantly decreased, while the cognitive function score significantly increased, with a statistically significant difference compared to the data before treatment. The research results indicate that fluoxetine combined with narrative psychotherapy can effectively alleviate the bidirectional emotional disorders of translators.

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6

Effect of Tansospirone Combined with Agomelatine on Anxiety and Audit Quality

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Auditor anxiety disorder is a common disease among audit professionals and mainly influenced by factors

such as work pressure and self-regulation ability, which affects the relevant audit work and quality. Therefore, treating auditors' anxiety disorder and alleviating their anxiety is a key treatment goal pursued by doctors and patients. Tansospirone and agomelatine are the main drugs for the treatment of adult anxiety. To explore the clinical efficacy of tandospirone and agomelatine in the treatment of auditor anxiety, 90 audit anxiety patients are randomly divided into three groups, A, B and C, with 30 patients in each group. Group A is treated with tandospirone, group B is treated with agomelatine, and group C is treated with tandospirone combined with agomelatine. The efficacy of the patient after 2 mo of treatment is analyzed. The Hamilton anxiety scale is used to evaluate the treatment effectiveness of patients. The test is calculated and compared and indicates that the difference is statistically significant. The cure rate of group A is 59.6 %, group B is 62.3 %, and group C is 83.7%. The treatment effect of group C is significantly better than that of group A and group B. Compared with group A and group B, agomelatine is added in group C on the basis of tandospirone treatment. The results showed that tandospirone combined with agomelatine could effectively treat the anxiety disorder of auditors. Therefore, the use of Tandospirone combined with Agomelatine can effectively treat the anxiety of auditors, thus improving audit quality.

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Clinical Intervention of Jieyu Tiaoshen Decoction Combined with Regulations on Anxiety of Construction Practitioners

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Due to the complex working environment and potential safety hazards of construction industry employees, it is easy to cause personal injury to them. In order to understand the psychological health status of construction workers in their living and working conditions, this article conducts a comparative experimental study on the impact of Jieyu Tiaoshen Tang combined with building regulations publicity and education on the psychological health status of construction workers. Randomly select 30 construction workers with anxiety disorder from a certain project and divide them into three groups on average to study the therapeutic effect of Jieyu Tiaoshen Tang on the anxiety psychological status of construction workers. The first group is the control group, providing education and treatment on building regulations to the personnel in this group. The second control group was treated with Jieyu Tiaoshen Tang, while the third experimental group was treated with Jieyu Tiaoshen Tang while receiving education on building regulations. Evaluate the mental health status of three groups of individuals before and after treatment. Evaluate the treatment effect comprehensively based on the various symptoms of anxiety disorder. The experimental results showed that under the combined treatment scheme, 6 people's anxiety status was alleviated and the treatment effect was good, 2 people's treatment effect was average, and 2 people's treatment effect was poor. In the control group, 2 people's treatment effect was good, 1 person's treatment effect was average, and the rest of the people's treatment effect was poor. In the control group 2, 3 people had better treatment effects, 3 people had average treatment effects, and the rest had poorer treatment effects.

8

Clinical Effect of Banxia Xiexin Decoction on Students'

Insomnia under the New Mode of College English Reform

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Insomnia is a sleep disorder caused by various factors. In the group of college students, insomnia not only leads to a decrease in learning efficiency, but may also trigger more serious psychological illnesses. 180 college students with insomnia were randomly divided into an experimental group and a control group. There are 90 students in the experimental group, 48 boys and 42 girls; there are 90 students in the control group, 47 boys and 43 girls. The control group was treated with Banxia Xiexin Tang for insomnia in students, decocting once a day for 15 d as a course of treatment, totalling 2 courses. On the basis of the control group, the experimental group used Banxia Xiexin Tang to treat students' insomnia under the new mode of English reform in universities. Use the sleep status self-assessment scale to evaluate students' sleep quality, which includes 10 items and uses a 5-level rating. The higher the total score, the more serious the sleep problem. The statistical data shows that the sleep quality of the experimental group and the control group students after treatment is significantly better than before treatment; the sleep quality of the experimental group students after treatment was significantly better than that of the control group students. Perhaps the new model of English reform in universities has alleviated students' learning pressure, thereby improving their sleep quality. Therefore, under the new model of English reform in universities, Banxia Xiexin Tang has a positive effect on the treatment of insomnia in students.

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Comparative Study on the Efficacy and Safety of Tandospirone and Buspirone in the Treatment of Generalized Anxiety Disorder: A Clinical Analysis

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Anxiety disorders are the onset of strong, excessive and persistent worries and fears that interfere with daily activities and are difficult to control. Otolaryngologists are more likely to suffer from extensive anxiety due to their high intensity and long hours. Both tandospirone and buspirone belong to nitrosospirone antianxiety drugs, but their therapeutic efficacy is different. In order to analyse the clinical efficacy and safety of the two drugs on doctors with generalized anxiety disorder, 99 otolaryngologists in a hospital were selected, 49 randomly divided into experimental group and 50 control group. Patients ranged from 30 y to 50 y with a medical history of 3 y to 5 y. Patients in the experimental group were given an oral dose of 10 mg 3 times a day; control patients were given an oral dose of 5 mg once and 10 mg from the 2nd w, 2-3 times a day. The efficacy was observed during the review, and the severity of the patients' anxiety symptoms was recorded during the process. For severe patients, the oral dose can be increased according to the actual situation. After statistical analysis, the anti-sedative and anti-anxiety effect of the experimental group was significantly better than that of the control group, and the patient's concern and fear of daily things were reduced. All the patients had no allergic symptoms and obvious discomfort. This means that the two drugs have certain efficacy and safety in the treatment of generalized anxiety, but the effect of tandospirone is better.

10

Effect Observation of Venlafaxine Hydrochloride

Sustained-Release Tablets in Students with Depression

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Dramatic intangible cultural heritage is one of the spiritual sustenance of humanity. The innovative integration of drama and animation in modern society has promoted the promotion and dissemination of intangible cultural heritage related to drama. This has a certain improvement effect on people's mental state. In the treatment of patients with depression, venlafaxine hydrochloride sustained-release tablets have a good application effect. In order to improve its efficacy in students with depression, the experiment integrated it with innovative drama and animation in the treatment of patients. In the experiment, 200 patients were selected and divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group chose the method of combining venlafaxine hydrochloride sustained-release tablets with drama and animation innovation. The control group was only treated with venlafaxine hydrochloride sustained-release tablets. The anxiety and depression scores of the two groups were compared before and after the experiment. The results showed a significant decrease in anxiety and depression scores in both the experimental and control groups ($p < 0.05$). However, the decrease in anxiety and depression scores in the experimental group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($p < 0.05$). The results confirmed that the treatment of venlafaxine hydrochloride sustained-release tablets combined with drama and animation innovation has a good effect. This method can effectively improve the anxiety and depression of students with depression. And the therapeutic effect of this method is better than that of venlafaxine hydrochloride sustained-release tablets alone.

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Clinical Efficacy Analysis of Bone Gourd Extract Injection Combined with Loxoprofen Sodium Tablets in the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis

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To investigate the clinical efficacy of bone gourd extract injection combined with loxoprofen sodium tablets in the treatment of patients with rheumatoid arthritis, and to provide more clinical treatment options for the treatment of patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis diagnosed in the Department of Rheumatology and Immunology of our hospital from February 2021 to February 2022 were selected as the subjects of this study, and 68 patients were equally randomized into the combined treatment experimental group and the single treatment control group. Patients in the experimental group were treated with bone gourd extract injection combined with loxoprofen sodium tablets for a period of 3 mo. Patients in the monotherapy control group were treated with conventional drugs. The results showed that the rheumatoid arthritis symptoms largely disappeared in patients in the combination therapy group after 3 mo, and only 2 % of the patients still had mild rheumatoid arthritis features. In contrast, 68 % of patients in the monotherapy group still had significant rheumatoid arthritis symptoms after the experiment.

Acknowledgments:

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12

The Intervention Effect of Puzzle-Dispelling Yu Decoction and English Teaching Innovation Model on Students' Cognitive Impairment

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Cognitive impairment, as a common symptom of stroke, can seriously affect students' daily lives. Puzzle-Dispelling Yu helps to enhance students' qi and blood, and English teaching helps to train student's thinking. In this study, three comparative experiments were conducted to explore the therapeutic effects of combining Puzzle-Dispelling Yu and innovative English teaching models on student's cognitive impairment. Firstly, 150 students with cognitive impairment were randomly selected as experimental subjects and divided into three groups on average. The first group used combination therapy, while the second group used English teaching thinking therapy. The third group was treated with Puzzle-Dispelling Yu. The experiment lasted for 21 d, and the treatment effects before and after the experiment were analyzed using the cognitive impairment diagnostic scale score and dopamine content as evaluation indicators. The experimental results showed that the cognitive impairment diagnostic score of the first group of experimental subjects increased by 6.9 %, and the dopamine content increased by 10.2 %, indicating that this combined method has significant therapeutic effects. The cognitive impairment diagnosis score of the second group increased by 0.2 %, and the dopamine content increased by 0.6 %, indicating that the single English teaching thinking method has little effect on student's cognitive impairment treatment. The cognitive impairment diagnosis score of the third group decreased by 0.5 %, and the dopamine content increased by 1.1 %, indicating that the therapeutic effect of Puzzle-Dispelling Yu only has a positive impact on students' physical functions. In summary, the combination of Puzzle-Dispelling Yu and innovative English teaching mode therapy has a good intervention effect on student's cognitive impairment.

13

Influence of University Education Management Strategy Combined with Jieyu Anshen Decoction on Students' Health Psychology

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Mental health education plays an important role in the education of college students. This education mode is people-oriented, popularizing relevant psychological knowledge, cultivating sound personality quality and actively responding to the prevention and treatment of mental illness, so as to improve the psychological quality of students. Jieyu Anshen decoction is a kind of decoction tea with calming effect of traditional Chinese medicine, its main role is to help people with insomnia to relieve the pain of insomnia, help soothe the mind and help sleep. Chinese medicine Anshen sleep aid soup has the function of soothing the liver and invigorating the spleen, nourishing the heart and calming the mind, and has significant effect on insomnia patients with liver depression, heart and spleen deficiency. At present, there are some ideological and psychological problems among Chinese college students. Therefore, from the perspective of cognitive psychology, the study combines university education management with mental health education, and uses Jieyu Anshen decoction as an auxiliary treatment. 284 college students were selected as research objects and divided into two groups for comparison experiment. The self-designed mental health scale was used to evaluate the subjects, and the experiment lasted for 3 mo. In the experimental results, the treatment group

combined with Jieyu Anshen decoction scored above 80 points in the mental health assessment through the university education management strategy. The results show that the integration method proposed in this study has positive promoting effect on students' mental health.

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The Intervention Effect of University Education Management Combined with Jieyu Anmian Decoction on Insomnia Disorder

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As stress levels increase, the incidence of insomnia disorders continues to rise. Among them, more and more college students suffer from insomnia. The main manifestations of insomnia disorders are difficulty falling asleep, difficulty in maintaining sleep and other clinical symptoms. At present, the main treatment of insomnia disorders is sedative drugs. However, insomnia drugs can cause some major adverse effects in patients. Therefore, drug therapy is the main treatment for insomnia disorder, and non-drug assisted therapy has become a very hot medical topic. Based on self-designed decoction for relieving depression and sleeping, this paper proposes a method of assisting sleep in college education management to treat students' insomnia disorder. Eighty college students with insomnia disorder were randomly divided into two groups, 40 cases in the control group and 40 cases in the research group. There was no significant difference in gender, age and other baseline data between the two groups ($p>0.05$), indicating comparability. The control group was only treated with self-designed Jieyu Anmian decoction, while the study group was treated with college education management and self-designed Jieyu Anmian decoction. The treatment time of both groups was 30 d. The results showed that the treatment effect of insomnia disorder in the study group was significantly higher than that in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). Therefore, the study is more conducive to improving the insomnia symptoms of college students, worthy of clinical application.

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The Mechanism of Physical Education Training Combined with Xuefu Zhuyu Decoction in Treating Insomnia Disorder

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Long-term insomnia can cause physical and psychological changes, which can affect health and related quality of life. At present, the prevalence rate of insomnia disorder among college students has increased dramatically, which has attracted wide attention from all walks of life. At present, the treatment of insomnia disorder mainly includes drug and non-drug treatment. However, drug therapy can produce varying degrees of adverse reactions. Non-drug therapy mainly includes psychotherapy, cognitive therapy and exercise therapy. Therefore, based on Xuefu Zhuyu decoction, the method of educational psychology combined with physical education teaching and training is proposed to treat students' insomnia disorder. 100 college students with insomnia disorder were randomly divided into two groups, control group and experimental group 50 cases each. There was no significant difference in baseline data between the two groups ($p>0.05$), indicating comparability. The control group was treated with Xuefu Zhuyu decoction, while the experimental group was treated with Xuefu Zhuyu decoction and physical education training

based on educational psychology. The treatment time of both groups was 45 d. The results showed that the treatment effect of insomnia disorder in the experimental group was significantly higher than that in the control group, the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, the study of the treatment is more conducive to relieve the insomnia symptoms of college students, improve their sleep quality and mental state.

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Intervention of Combined Bupirone in Students' Neurasthenia from the Perspective of Developmental Psychology

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Neurasthenia refers to the long-term stress due to tension, and lead to nerve excitability and inhibition dysfunction of a disease. Mainly for patients with easy excitement and attention is difficult to concentrate, memory loss and sleep disorders. Patients need timely psychological counselling and treatment, improve the living environment, enhance self-regulation. Bupirone, a new antidepressant, is a second-generation antidepressant with high safety and efficacy. It works by inhibiting serotonin reuptake from the synaptic space, thereby improving depressive symptoms. Adverse reactions include headache, nausea, vomiting, rash and so on, long-term use may cause some damage to the body. Therefore, close attention should be paid to student's physical condition. The study randomly divided 160 students with neurasthenia were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, 82 cases in experimental group and 78 cases in control group. The experimental group consisted of 40 boys and 42 girls, and the control group consisted of 42 boys and 36 girls. The patient was between 14 y and 18 y old. Patients with neurasthenia were treated with bupirone with a mixed educational reform model from the perspective of developmental psychology for 3 mo. Observe the curative effect and record the mental health of students. The control group only used bupirone in traditional teaching mode. The effect of mental health in the experimental group was significantly higher than that in the control group and the good conversion rate was significantly higher. The occurrence of neurasthenia and psychological factors, mental factors, neurological disorders and so on. Therefore, the use of developmental psychology under the vision of mixed teaching reform with bupirone can effectively improve the students' neurasthenia.

TRACK 2: CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

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Clinical Effect of Moral Health Education Combined with Drug Intervention on Patients with Mental Depression

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Depression is a mental disease with a high incidence rate and serious harm to human life safety, which is

often accompanied by serious sleep disorders. The traditional single drug treatment method has a poor therapeutic effect on patients with mental depression, so research is considering combining moral health education with drug intervention to treat patients with mental depression. In the experiment, 120 cases of mental health care admissions with depression in a single mental healthcare facility were taken as the target population for analysis, and the patients were graded into cohorts C and D using the random number chart approach. Panel C was treated with a single medication and panel D was treated with a medication combined with ethical health instruction. The psychological status of the participants in both panels after therapy was evaluated using the depression scale, and statistical package for the social sciences 20.0 was used for statistical purposes. The results showed that the difference was not statistically significant in both groups before therapy ($p=1.039$), and the fraction in treatment period was 31.46 ± 6.15 in group D, which was lower compared to 48.71 ± 6.13 in group C. The difference was statistically significant in both groups ($p=0.014$), and the compliance rate was significantly higher in group D than in group C, with an efficiency rate of the compliance rate was significantly higher in group D than in group C, and the effective rate was 53.33 %. Overall, the combination of moral health education and drug intervention has a high clinical effectiveness in treating patients with mental depression.

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The Clinical Effect of Psychotherapy Combined with Drug Therapy in Ideological Reform of College Students with Generalized Anxiety Disorder

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Generalized anxiety disorder, as a chronic anxiety symptom, can exhibit significant nervousness or a mental state accompanied by excessive nerve stimulation. There are many common psychological therapies, and research has proposed ideological and educational reform centered psychotherapy, combined with drug therapy to explore its intervention effect on anxiety disorder college students. The central psychotherapy of ideological and political education reform is the integration of relevant content of psychotherapy based on the understanding of student's expectations, psychological needs, and other aspects in the reform of ideological and political education, thereby achieving invisible intervention in students' mental health in teaching. The study focused on college students with generalized anxiety disorder and divided them into a study group (combination therapy) and a control group (drug therapy) using a random number table method. The difference was that the study group used a combination therapy method of ideological education reform, psychological guidance, and drug therapy. Psychological therapy was given 3 times per week, and the medication standards and time for both groups were consistent. The Hamilton anxiety scale, self-rating anxiety scale, and short form health survey were used to analyses the experimental results before and after 8 w of treatment. The Hamilton anxiety scale and self-rating anxiety scale scores of the study group were significantly lower than those of the control group ($p<0.05$). Therefore, the combination therapy proposed in the study can effectively improve the clinical symptoms of students with generalized anxiety disorder and enhance their mental health level.

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Clinical Analysis of Exercise Therapy Combined with Clozapine in Community Rehabilitation of Schizophrenia Patients

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Schizophrenia is a common neuropsychiatric disorder, with its main symptoms including abnormal thinking, emotions, and behaviours, causing great pain and distress to patients and families. Community rehabilitation is an effective rehabilitation approach aimed at helping patients establish long-term connections between their families, society, and medical institutions, promoting their physical and mental health. Clozapine is a commonly used antipsychotic drug, whose main function is to control symptoms, but it can also cause some adverse reactions, such as insomnia, drowsiness, and weight gain. Therefore, in order to reduce the side effects of clozapine, many studies are exploring other treatment methods, such as exercise therapy and psychotherapy. The study selected schizophrenia patients as the research subjects and randomly divided them into two groups, one receiving exercise therapy and the other receiving clozapine treatment. Among them, the exercise therapy group received moderate intensity aerobic exercise combined with clozapine treatment, while the clozapine treatment group only received conventional medication treatment. Both groups of patients underwent a 6 mo observation during the community rehabilitation phase. Evaluate the impact of two treatment methods on the community rehabilitation stage of schizophrenia patients by observing the improvement of symptoms, cognitive function, and quality of life changes in two groups of patients. Compared with conventional drug therapy, exercise therapy combined with clozapine can better control abnormal symptoms and cognitive function in patients. In addition, this study also found that two treatment methods have a certain degree of improvement in the quality of life of patients with schizophrenia.

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Clinical Analysis of Pre-School Educational Psychology Combined with Aripiprazole in the Treatment of Children with Autism

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Autism is a serious neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by difficulties in social interaction and communication. Interactive game teaching in preschool education can improve their language expression and cognitive abilities by participating in various interactive game activities. Aripiprazole is commonly used antidepressant drugs that can help children with autism alleviate symptoms such as emotional, social, and cognitive disorders. This study attempts to combine interactive game teaching with aripiprazole drug therapy to explore the actual therapeutic effects of this plan on children with autism. The study selected 100 children with autism as the research subjects. Randomly divide all children into a control group and an experimental group. The control group was treated with conventional drugs and standard drugs; the experimental group was treated with aripiprazole combined with a control group, and interactive game teaching was used for intervention. Compare the symptom scores and quality of life scores of children before and after intervention. The results showed that the quality of life scores and scores of the two groups of children with symptoms significantly decreased after treatment ($p < 0.05$), but the interactive game teaching combined with aripiprazole drug treatment group improved symptoms better than the traditional drug treatment group ($p < 0.05$). In summary, research has found that interactive game teaching in preschool education combined with aripiprazole medication treatment has a significant improvement effect on the symptoms and quality of life of children with autism.

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Clinical Effect of Social Practice Education Mechanism Combined with Acetoglutamide and Paxil in the Treatment of Generalized Anxiety Disorder

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Generalized anxiety disorder can cause symptoms such as emotional distress and autonomic dysfunction, among which acetoglutamide and paxil are common treatment drugs. As one of the main groups of patients with generalized anxiety disorder, college students have been studied to introduce a social practice education mechanism on the basis of drug treatment, and to analyse the clinical intervention of college students with generalized anxiety disorder under its combined effect. Select college students with generalized anxiety disorder as the research subjects, divide them into an experimental group and a control group, and provide them with social practice intervention, combined with acetoglutamide treatment and paxil treatment. The experimental group mainly adopts drug therapy and social practice education mechanism intervention. After 2 w of intervention, anxiety scores decreased significantly in both groups, with the experimental group having lower anxiety scores (11.37 ± 1.47) than the control group (16.28 ± 2.77). The above results indicate that the drug combined with educational mechanism intervention can show a more prominent and significant anxiolytic effect.

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Clinical Effect of Nursing Institutions Combined with Sertraline on Relieving Psychological Anxiety

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To alleviate parenting psychological anxiety and conflicts in dual worker families, this article explores the positive effects of childcare institutions and sertraline on parenting psychological anxiety in dual worker families through comparative experiments. Randomly select 60 dual worker families in a certain area and divide them into two groups; control group and an experimental group. The experimental period is 4 w. The study evaluated the relieving effect of childcare institutions on psychological anxiety, as well as the relieving effect of combining childcare institutions with sertraline on psychological anxiety. Based on five levels of psychological status, namely health status, mild anxiety, moderate anxiety, severe anxiety, and panic, the psychological status of two groups of dual worker families was evaluated and analyzed. The experimental results showed that under the combination of childcare institutions and sertraline medication, 19 families experienced psychological anxiety relief, with 9, 7, 2, and 1 individual experiencing mild anxiety, moderate anxiety, severe anxiety, and panic, respectively. In the experimental group that only used childcare institutions, there were 11 families whose psychological anxiety was relieved, with 6, 3, 1 and 1 family experiencing mild anxiety, moderate anxiety, severe anxiety and panic, respectively. By analysing and comparing the degree of relief of psychological anxiety between two groups of members, the superiority of the combination of childcare institutions and sertraline medication proposed in this study was demonstrated. The combination of childcare institutions and sertraline effectively alleviates the psychological anxiety of dual worker families in childcare, helps them improve psychological anxiety and conflicts, and promotes dual worker families to maintain a healthy mentality and positive emotions during the childcare process.

Clinical Observation of Olanzapine and Lithium Carbonate in the Treatment of Manic Episode or Mixed State of Bipolar Disorder

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Bi-directional affective disorder manic episode or mixed state is a mixed type of mental illness, which is difficult to treat in clinical practice. The onset age of patients is mostly around 30 y old. The study focuses on students majoring in digital media technology, and selects 120 digital media technology students with bipolar disorder, manic episodes or mixed states for experimental research. All cases meet the relevant diagnostic criteria. The study subjects were randomly divided into olanzapine group (60 cases) and combination therapy group (60 cases) using double blind controlled method. During the experiment, both groups stopped using other drugs to reduce interference from external factors. The patients in the olanzapine group were given oral olanzapine tablets, and the dosage was gradually increased from 5 mg to 20 mg per day during the trial period. The treatment period was 8 w. The combination therapy group was given oral lithium carbonate tablets on the basis of the olanzapine group, with lithium carbonate tablets gradually increasing from 0.5 g per day to 1.5 g, and the treatment period was 8 w. The research results indicate that the total clinical effective rate of the olanzapine group is 85 %, and the total clinical effective rate of the combined treatment group is 100 %. The difference is statistically significant, proving that the combination of olanzapine and lithium carbonate has a significant therapeutic effect on bipolar disorder manic episodes or mixed states among students majoring in digital media technology.

Evaluation of Clinical Efficacy of Intensive Aerobic Exercise Combined with Cognitive Therapy in Treating Symptoms of Mild to Moderate Depression

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Depression is often accompanied by impairment of cognitive behavior and social function. Without effective intervention and treatment in the early stages, it can cause serious damage to individual physical and mental health and life. Related studies have shown that exercise therapy can effectively intervene in patients with depression and has high applicability. Therefore, this study explores the improvement effect of intensified aerobic exercise combined with cognitive behavioural therapy on symptoms and quality of life in patients with mild to moderate depression. Using a random table method, patients with mild to moderate depression were divided into a control group and an experimental group. The control group received cognitive-behavioural therapy, while the experimental group received aerobic exercise of a certain intensity on the basis of cognitive-behavioural therapy, including four runs per week and 1000 rope skipping aerobic training each time. The intervention time was 8 w, and the experimental results showed that after the intervention, the standard deviation scores of the experimental group was lower than that of the control group ($t=3.522$, $p<0.05$), and the scores of all items on the World Health Organization quality of life brief version were higher than that of the control group ($p<0.05$). Therefore, the combination of intensive aerobic exercise and cognitive behavioural therapy can effectively improve the symptoms of depression patients, enable them to actively face life, and enhance their mental health level.

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Clinical Observation of Chinese Medicine Combined with Exercise Rehabilitation on Stable Angina Pectoris with Anxiety and Depression

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The study aims to explore the effectiveness and feasibility of a combination of traditional Chinese medicine and exercise rehabilitation therapy for the treatment of stable angina pectoris with anxiety and depression among sports major students. The study selected 80 sports major students with stable angina pectoris accompanied by anxiety and depression as the research subjects, and randomly divided them into a combination treatment group and a Western medicine treatment group with 40 cases each. The Western medicine treatment group received standardized Western medicine treatment, with a treatment period of 4 w. After the treatment, patients were followed up for 12 w. The combined treatment group, on the basis of the Western medicine treatment group, was treated with Qidi Yangyin Zhitong granules with traditional Chinese medicine, combined with exercise rehabilitation. The treatment period was 4 w, and there was a 12 w follow-up after treatment. The research results show that the total effective rate of the combined treatment group is 86.97 %, which is higher than 62.35 % of the Western medicine treatment group. After treatment, the angina score, anxiety state score, and depression state score of the combined treatment group have decreased, and are significantly lower than the Western medicine treatment group. The difference is statistically significant. The combination of traditional Chinese medicine and exercise rehabilitation can effectively alleviate stable angina with anxiety and depression symptoms among sports majors, and reduce the recurrence rate of angina in patients.

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Clinical Effect of Clomipramine Combined with Art Appreciation Teaching Reform on Anxiety Disorder

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Anxiety disorder is a type of neurosis characterized by anxiety, manifested as a state of anxiety and fear without factual evidence, clear objective objects, and specific conceptual content. Clomipramine is a tricyclic antidepressant and has a certain effect on the treatment of anxiety disorder. To verify the clinical efficacy of the combination of clomipramine and art appreciation teaching reform on anxiety disorder in college students, 150 college students with anxiety disorder were randomly divided into two groups; the combination of clomipramine and art appreciation teaching reform treatment group and the single clomipramine treatment group. The dosage of clomipramine in both groups was 50-200 mg, with a course of treatment of 6 w, and the treatment effect was analyzed. The results showed that the combination of clomipramine and art appreciation teaching reform treatment group and the single clomipramine treatment group both achieved significant therapeutic effects, but the combined treatment group had better therapeutic effects. The recovery rate and effective rate of the single clomipramine treatment group were 34 % and 63 %, respectively. The combination of clomipramine and art appreciation treatment group had a recovery rate of 41 % and an effective rate of 70 %. There was a significant difference in the Hamilton anxiety scale scores between the two groups ($p > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the

scores of the side effects scale between the two groups ($p < 0.05$). In summary, compared to the treatment with single clomipramine, the combination of clomipramine and art appreciation teaching reform has a better therapeutic effect on anxiety disorder in college students.

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Clinical Observation on the Treatment of Type III Prostatitis by Qiantongyu Capsule Combined with Rural Agricultural Modernization to Promote Psychological Counselling

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Type III prostatitis is a common reproductive system disease in men, with a high incidence rate among men, which has a great negative impact on the physical and mental health and quality of life of patients. In order to explore the clinical treatment methods for type III prostatitis, 50 farmers with type III prostatitis who were treated in our hospital from January 2020 to December 2022 were selected as the research subjects. The patients were randomly divided into a drug treatment group of 24 cases and a combination treatment group of 26 cases. The drug treatment group was given Qiantongyu capsule 3 times a day, taking 4 capsules each time, with a treatment period of 1 mo. On the basis of Qiantongyu capsule medication treatment, the combined treatment group provides psychological counselling to farmers in combination with the modernization of rural agriculture, conducts in-depth communication with patients, and helps patients alleviate their negative emotions based on their actual life. The research results indicate that the total effective rate of the combined treatment group is 96.47 %, while the total effective rate of the drug treatment group is 73.45 %. The research results indicate that the combination of Qiantongyu capsule and rural agricultural modernization to promote psychological counselling can effectively alleviate type III prostatitis in farmers. In addition to drug treatment, psychological counselling can effectively improve the quality of life of patients.

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Clinical Analysis of Low Dose Antipsychotics Combined with New Mode of Mixed Physical Education in the Treatment of Somatization Disorder in College Students

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Somatization disorder among college students is a type of disease with various clinical manifestations, involving various tissues and organs of the body that exhibit a chronic fluctuation process, which can to some extent affect the normal life of patients. Clinical analysis is different from other physical diseases, where the dosage of antipsychotic drugs can affect the effectiveness of treatment. The study classified 90 college students with somatization disorders into two groups; the study group and the control group, with 45 cases each. The control group only received information intervention therapy using a new model of mixed physical education. The study group also needed to be treated with low-dose antipsychotic drugs, and the treatment effect was analyzed by comparing the two groups. After treatment, the Hamilton depression scale and Hamilton anxiety scale scores of the study group were 9.86 and 9.27, respectively, while the control group scored 13.16 and 11.84. The clinical treatment effectiveness rate of the study group

was 88.89 %, and the control group was 71.11 %. The analysis and comparison results showed that the Hamilton depression scale score, Hamilton anxiety scale score, and clinical treatment effectiveness rate of the research group were significantly better than those of the control group. The results have shown that the combination of low-dose antipsychotic drugs and a new model of mixed physical education intervention therapy can improve the emotions of college students with somatization disorders.

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The Clinical Effect of Ideological and Political Theory Combined with Drug Therapy on College Students with Severe Anxiety Disorder

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The ideological and political education in computer science courses in universities refers to an educational concept and model that integrates ideological and political education into computer science teaching during the teaching process. Ideological and political education can guide college students in a timely and correct manner, enhance their comprehensive qualities and abilities, help them learn to face difficulties and challenges, and cultivate their excellent qualities such as courage, resilience, confidence and optimism. Anxiety disorder in college students is a common psychological problem, and drug treatment is usually the most effective treatment for this problem. Most drugs can alleviate anxiety symptoms by inhibiting 5-hydroxytryptamine reuptake agents. The study randomly divided 70 college students into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group consisted of 18 males and 12 females, while the control group consisted of 20 males and 20 females. On the basis of routine clinical treatment, the experimental group combines ideological and political courses, including psychological therapy and drug therapy. The control group received routine clinical treatment, such as medication and psychological therapy. Each intervention lasts for 2 w, with at least 2 interventions per week and recorded using a psychological intervention record form. After data processing and analysis using statistical package for the social sciences 20.0 software, the anxiety of the experimental group of college students significantly decreased compared to the control group. Therefore, the combination of ideological and political courses in computer science and drug therapy in universities has significant clinical efficacy in treating severe anxiety disorder among college students, which can effectively improve their mental health level and promote their physical and mental health development.

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Analysis of the Clinical Efficacy of Educational Psychology Combined with Venlafaxine in Mixed Teaching for Students with Depression

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Under the pressure and challenges faced by college students, the incidence of anxiety disorder is increasing. Research has shown that English learning anxiety has become one of the psychological problems faced by many students. Therefore, the combination of online English teaching mode and medication therapy will play a crucial role in improving students' mental health and academic performance. 200 undergraduate students were selected as the research subjects, who experienced varying degrees of anxiety symptoms during English learning. The experiment was divided into two groups, one group received English online

teaching mode and sertraline treatment, and the other group received only drug treatment. During the experiment, the psychological state of students is evaluated every 2 mo. By using the self-rating anxiety scale and analysis of academic performance, combined with the two factor analysis of variance method for data statistics and analysis, this study explores the impact of online English teaching mode combined with drug therapy on students' psychology and academic performance. The research results indicate that after 6 mo of treatment, the mental health focus index score of the treatment group is significantly higher than that of the control group. Academic performance has also significantly improved. Overall, this study proposes a beneficial solution for the treatment of anxiety disorder in students by combining the online teaching mode of college English with drug therapy.

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Clinical Effect of Rehabilitation Center Interior Design Based on Color Psychology and Traditional Symbols Combined with Bupropion in the Treatment of Mood Disorders in Children

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Mood disorders in children may be caused by psychological stress and anxiety in children, which may affect their cognitive abilities, socialization and other abilities. The primary goal of mitigating children's mood disorders is to alleviate anxiety. Both color psychology and traditional symbols of rehabilitation center interior design can be used to improve children's mental health and enhance social skills. Bupropion, a commonly used antidepressant, is also often used in the treatment of psychiatric disorders in children and can alleviate symptoms such as anxiety disorders. In order to study the clinical effects of color psychology and traditional symbols of rehabilitation center interior design combined with bupropion in the treatment of children's mood disorders. One hundred and twenty patients were randomly divided into experimental and control groups, with 67 in the experimental group and 53 in the control group. The experimental group was given bupropion administration treatment at a dose of 5 mg each time, twice a day; the control group was treated with conventional treatment. Compared with the control group, the experimental group showed more significant improvement in psychological symptoms. This may be because both interior design and bupropion treatment involve the use of color psychology and traditional symbols that can help children better understand and cope with psychological problems.

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Clinical Analysis of Emergency Psychological Intervention Combined with Sertraline in the Treatment

of College Students with Generalized Anxiety Disorder

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Generalized anxiety disorder refers to anxiety neurosis that occurs when a patient is under long-term mental and psychological tension. Patients with generalized anxiety disorder often experience symptoms such as difficulty breathing, limb tension, and excessive nerve excitement. When patients face sudden emergencies, a high level of psychological tension can further exacerbate their generalized anxiety disorder. Therefore, this study aims to investigate clinical treatment plans for generalized anxiety disorder in college students after sudden emergencies. The study selected 40 college students with generalized anxiety disorder as the research subjects, all of whom met the diagnostic criteria for their condition and experienced mental stress after an emergency. The study divided 40 research subjects into a drug treatment group and a mixed treatment group. The drug treatment group received medication with sertraline, while the mixed treatment group received emergency psychological intervention on the basis of the drug treatment group to alleviate patients' mental stress after sudden emergencies. The research results indicate that after treatment, the anxiety scale scores and symptom checklist scores of patients in the mixed treatment group are significantly lower than those in the drug treatment group, and the sleep quality of patients is significantly improved. This proves that emergency psychological intervention combined with sertraline can effectively alleviate the symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder in college students, and can effectively improve the sleep quality of patients with generalized anxiety disorder and alleviate their high tension state.

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Clinical Study on the Treatment of Ulcerative Colitis in Design with Chinese Medicine Retention Enema Combined with Psychological Nursing

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The etiology of ulcerative colitis is difficult to determine, and it belongs to a chronic non-specific inflammatory disease. Clinical manifestations include diarrhoea, abdominal pain, and bloody stools, with a long course and a high recurrence rate. The current treatment methods are mainly medication and surgery. To verify the clinical efficacy of traditional Chinese medicine retention enema combined with artistic psychological nursing treatment, 72 design major college students with ulcerative colitis were randomly divided into two groups, with 36 patients in the study group and 36 patients in the control group. The research group combined routine care with traditional Chinese medicine retention enema and artistic psychological therapy under routine treatment, while the control group only adopted routine management and nursing measures. During the research process, the clinical efficacy and anxiety and depression scores of the two groups were observed and recorded. The results showed that the clinical efficacy and effective rate of the study group was 92 %, significantly better than the control group's 69 %. The scores of the Hamilton anxiety scale and depression scale decreased in both groups, and the reduction effect of the study group was better than that of the control group. Research has shown that the clinical treatment effect of traditional Chinese medicine retention enema combined with artistic psychological nursing is good, which helps to improve the anxiety of ulcerative colitis patients among design major college students.

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Clinical Observation of Physical Exercise Combined with Fluphenazine in the Treatment of Psychosis

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College students' psychosis refers to the mental problems in study, life and emotion, including anxiety, depression, stress, insecurity, interpersonal tension and so on. Because many kinds of factors including individual own disposition characteristic, the pressure source, the psychology adapts and so on maladjustment. If students have obvious emotional fluctuations, abnormal behavior and other performance, or affect learning and life, it may be suffering from college students psychiatric. Fluphenazine is a commonly used antipsychotic drug, commonly used in the treatment of schizophrenia and other types of mental illness, and sports can relieve anxiety and release depression. The study randomly divided 150 college students with psychosis were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, 74 in experimental group and 76 in control group. There were 38 men and 36 women in the experimental group and 40 men and 36 women in the control group. The patient was 18 y to 22 y of age with a history of 1 y to 5 y. College students with mental illness to give fluphenazine therapy while adding appropriate intensity of physical activity, daily exercise 30 to 60 min, lasting 1 mo. The curative effect was observed and the mental improvement and subjective reaction were recorded. The control group was treated with fluphenazine only. Through statistical treatment, the effect of the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group; the rate of mental conversion was significantly higher than the control group. There was no apparent discomfort. Therefore, the use of sports combined with fluphenazine can effectively cure the patient's mental condition.

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Clinical Study of Physical Education Innovation Combined with Auricular Acupoint Sticking on the Treatment of Moderate and Severe Anxiety Disorders

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Moderate to severe anxiety disorder is a psychological disorder that can cause sustained anxiety and fear. Due to the heavy academic pressure, many college students have developed moderate to severe anxiety disorders. The introduction of the concept of psychological education has made the management of college students' mental health smoother. Ear point pressing therapy stimulates nerves by pressing circular objects to achieve a balanced state. 78 college students were selected as experimental subjects, of which 40 were assigned to the experimental group and the remaining 38 were assigned to the control group. The experimental group was treated with innovative college physical education teaching combined with ear acupoint pressure therapy, 2 to 4 times a day for about 10 min each time, and the changes in students' psychological and learning states were recorded. The control group was treated with conventional medication and paroxetine composite tablets. In the statistical results, the psychological state score of the experimental group students significantly improved with the passage of treatment time, and by the 20th d, the psychological state score was 13.5 points higher than that of the control group students. The sustainable learning duration of the experimental group students reached 230 min. This shows that under the background of educational psychology, the use of college sports teaching innovation combined with auricular plaster can effectively treat the moderate and severe anxiety of college students and improve their psychological state.

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Observation on the Clinical Effect of College Education Combined with Acupuncture of Traditional Chinese

Medicine in the Treatment of Insomnia

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Liver fire disturbance heart type insomnia is a common sleep disorder. The cause of its onset is complex, and traditional drug treatment methods have limited effectiveness. Traditional Chinese medicine acupuncture is a method of stimulating acupoint in the human body to treat diseases, which has good effects in treating liver fire disturbance to the heart. The study divided 102 patients with liver fire disturbance heart type insomnia into an experimental group and a control group on average. The experimental group patients were treated with a positive psychology based university education management model combined with traditional Chinese medicine acupuncture, with acupuncture treatment once a day for about 30 min each time. Observe the treatment effect after 10 d. The results showed that after 10 d, the sleep quality of the experimental group significantly improved, increasing from an average of 2.6 h of sleep before treatment to 7.6 h. The psychological state evaluation score was 23.5 points higher than the control group, and the average grade point average was 0.14 points higher than the control group. This indicates that the university education management model based on positive psychology combined with traditional Chinese medicine acupuncture has a good therapeutic effect on students with liver fire disturbing heart type insomnia, and is of great significance for their physical and mental health.

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Clinical Effect of Sodium Valproate Combined with Applied Talent Training Quality Assurance System on Bipolar Disorder in College Students

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Bipolar disorder is a serious mental illness in which patients experience fluctuating emotions, ranging from excitement to depression. Patients may experience varying degrees of mania during the onset of the disease, which is highly harmful. If patients do not receive timely and effective treatment, it will affect their life safety. The study randomly divided 123 college students with bipolar disorder into a study group of 62 cases and a control group of 61 cases. The observation group was treated with sodium valproate sustained-release tablets in addition to supportive psychotherapy and lithium carbonate sustained-release tablets, while the control group was only treated with supportive psychotherapy and lithium carbonate sustained-release tablets. Both groups were treated continuously for 3 mo. The results showed that the manic scale and Hamilton anxiety scale scores of the study group were lower than those of the control group, and the comprehensive quality of life questionnaire scores of the study group were significantly higher than those of the control group. The levels of tumor necrosis factor and serum uric acid in the study group were lower than those in the control group. The probability of adverse reactions in the study group was 4.8 %, lower than the 14.7 % in the control group. The research results indicate that the combination of sodium valproate and the quality assurance system for applied talent cultivation can help alleviate the anxiety of college students with bipolar disorder, reduce the probability of adverse reactions, and improve clinical efficacy and safety index.

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Analysis of Clinical Effect of Cognitive Psychology Combined with Buspirone Hydrochloride on Anxiety Disorder

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In order to investigate the clinical effectiveness of teaching ability cultivation strategies for preschool education students majoring in psychology in the treatment of anxiety disorders, this study combined the drug buspirone hydrochloride, which is used to treat anxiety disorders, with patients from a certain hospital as the research object and the adrenaline content in the patient's body as the evaluation indicator. Randomly select 100 anxiety patients from the hospital and divide them into two groups, each consisting of 50 people. Set the first group as the control group, using only buspirone hydrochloride as the treatment plan; set the second group as the experimental group, and based on the intervention of buspirone hydrochloride; combine the teaching ability cultivation strategy of preschool education students in cognitive psychology as the treatment plan for the second group. Based on the patient's adrenaline level, four psychological evaluation criteria are set; severe anxiety, moderate anxiety, mild anxiety and no anxiety. After a period of treatment, the number of patients with severe anxiety in the experimental group was 0, while the number of patients without anxiety reached 10, indicating a recovery rate of 10. The number of people in the control group with severe anxiety was 25, while the number of people without anxiety was only 3, indicating a recovery awareness of 3 people. The observation group had more cured patients, significantly higher than the experimental group, indicating that the teaching ability cultivation strategy of preschool education students in cognitive psychology has certain clinical application value in the treatment of anxiety patients.

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Clinical Analysis of College English Teaching Reform Model Combined with Shuyishan in the Treatment of Students with Depressive Sleep Disorder

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Symptoms such as depressed mood, anxiety, and lack of concentration occur in students with depressive sleep disorder and may last for a long time, which can have a negative impact on students' mental health. Due to the high academic stress of students, preserving a positive mindset and getting enough sleep are the primary goals in addressing depressive sleep disorders. Shu suppressant is a common proprietary Chinese medicine used to treat anxiety, insomnia, depression and other psychological disorders. The reform model of English teaching in colleges and universities is to adopt a teaching method that is more practical and closer to the actual needs of students, thus relieving their learning stress and anxiety. In order to analyze the clinical effect of the reform model of English teaching in colleges and universities in combination with Shuyishan in treating students' depression and sleep disorders. 100 college patients were randomly divided into experimental and control groups, with 50 cases in the experimental group and 50 cases in the control group. There were 26 males and 24 females in the experimental group and 27 males and 23 females in the control group. The patients were treated with Shuyishan at a dose of 5 g (1 bag) once, 2-3 times a day; the control group was treated with conventional treatment to keep their psychology at a stable level. The efficacy of the patients was counted by symptom checklist 90. After statistical processing, the sleep quality of the experimental group was significantly higher than that of the control group, so the new teaching model combined with Shuyishan had good efficacy on the students' depressive sleep disorder.

Clinical Efficacy Analysis of Integrating Social Hot Topics with Psychological Education and Counselling Combined with Valproate in Bipolar Disorder Patients

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Bipolar disorder is a complex disease, and its etiology and pathogenesis are not fully understood. Due to the presence of two different emotional states, depression and mania, patients with bipolar disorder often experience emotional instability and irritability, which can have adverse effects on their interpersonal relationships, work, and life. Therefore, integrating into social hot topics is also an important aspect in the treatment of patients with bipolar disorder. In this context, 150 patients who met the diagnostic criteria for bipolar disorder were randomly divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group was treated with a combination of psychological education and counselling combined with valproate, which integrates social hotspots. The control group was treated with conventional methods. Statistical analysis of the treatment results showed that the analgesic effect of the experimental group was significantly higher than that of the control group, and the ulcer healing rate was significantly higher than that of the control group. In addition, the incidence of adverse reactions in the experimental group was significantly lower than that in the control group. Therefore, integrating social hot topics with psychological education and counselling combined with valproate has significant clinical efficacy and good safety for patients with bipolar disorder. This discovery not only helps doctors and patients better understand and handle emotional issues, improve interpersonal relationships and work efficiency, but also provides more comprehensive, effective and safe treatment options for patients with bipolar disorder.

Clinical Effects of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Combined with Drug Therapy in Patients with Bipolar Disorder from a Legal Perspective

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Bipolar disorder is often manifested as a mental illness characterized by recurrent episodes of mania and depression, and its bipolar symptoms often lead to individuals exhibiting strong emotional tendencies. The study utilizes cognitive behavioural therapy combined with drug therapy to intervene and analyze patients with bipolar disorder, and introduces a legal perspective. As a discipline with logic and organization, law emphasizes the maintenance of order, so cognitive behavioural therapy from the perspective of law can better guide and intervene individuals based on their basic situation. Select 80 patients with bipolar disorder and depression as the research subjects, and divide them into an experimental group and a control group according to the random number table method. The control group received conventional medication treatment, while the observation group received cognitive behavioural therapy from a legal perspective on the basis of the control group. The intervention period was eight weeks, and experimental analysis was conducted before and after the intervention using the Hamilton depression scale score, simplified coping style questionnaire score, and depression scale score. The results showed that both groups of subjects showed significant improvement in cognitive function and depression relief after intervention, with the improvement score of Hamilton depression scale score in the experimental group much higher than that in the control group ($p < 0.05$). The above results indicate that the combined method proposed in the study can effectively alleviate depression in patients with bipolar disorder, and effectively improve cognitive function.

TRACK 3: APPLICATION OF TECHNIQUES AND METHODS IN MEDICINE

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Feasibility Study of Intravenous Ketamine Anesthesia Combined with Digital Vascular Subtraction for Catheterization in Children under Ultrasound Guidance

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To study the clinical value of digital vascular subtraction technology applied in ultrasound-guided peripherally inserted central catheter catheterization in young children. The study selected 20 patients who were admitted and planned to undergo peripherally inserted central catheter catheterization from August 2020 to January 2023 as the research subjects. The patients were divided into a control group and an experimental group, with 10 people in each group. The control group only used intravenous chloramphenicol anesthesia technology to catheterize peripherally inserted central catheter in young children. The experimental group used intravenous ketamine anesthesia technology combined with digital subtraction angiography, and peripherally inserted central catheter catheterization was performed on young children under ultrasound guidance. The results showed that 5 patients in the control group successfully implanted peripherally inserted central catheter, while the rest had resistance. After angiography, it showed stenosis of the subclavian vein and malformation of the superior vena cava, this could not be completed smoothly. The catheterization failed in 5 cases, with a success rate of 50 %. In the experimental group, 9 cases successfully implanted peripherally inserted central catheter and 1 case failed, with a high success rate of 90 %. By comparing the control group with the experimental group, it can be seen that the observation group has a higher success rate of peripherally inserted central catheter catheterization, which is 40 % higher than the control group. Verified the feasibility of intravenous ketamine anesthesia combined with digital vascular subtraction in ultrasound-guided peripherally inserted central catheter catheterization in young children, and demonstrated the clinical value of intravenous ketamine anesthesia combined with digital vascular subtraction technology in ultrasound-guided peripherally inserted central catheter catheterization in young children.

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Effect of Electroacupuncture Combined with Green Economy and Common Prosperity under rs-fMRI Technology on Residents' Mental Health

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Common prosperity and green development are the focus of China's development, which can promote high-quality socio-economic development, thereby shortening the urban-rural gap and improve the happiness index of residents. In the treatment of depression patients, electro acupuncture can be used. To further improve the mental health level of residents, the collaborative research mode of electro acupuncture, green economy and common prosperity is adopted. Resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging technology can be used to evaluate the efficacy of patients. To verify the impact of collaborative research on the mental health of residents, resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging technology was used to evaluate the efficacy and score depression. 120 residents with depression were selected as the research subjects and divided into an experimental group of 60 people and a control group of 60 people. The experimental group took the intervention of electro acupuncture combined with the collaborative study of green economy

and common prosperity, while the control group took a separate electro acupuncture treatment. After the experiment, the imaging characteristics and depression scores of resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging were compared. In the resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging images, the amplitude of low-frequency fluctuation signal changes in the experimental group's brain regions were greater. The depression score of the experimental group significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$). The experimental results confirmed that the collaborative method can improve residents' psychological status effectively.

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Analysis of Therapeutic Effect of Clomipramine on Patients with Nano-Optical Materials Based on Behavioural Psychology

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Compulsive personality disorder is a common personality disorder characterized by persistent compulsive behavior and thoughts, often accompanied by symptoms such as anxiety, depression and social withdrawal. Due to the unclear pathogenesis of obsessive-compulsive disorder, there is currently no effective treatment method. Developers of nano optical materials with obsessive compulsive disorder have a significant negative impact on their development work, so researchers have been searching for suitable treatment methods. Chloramphenicol is an antipsychotic drug used to treat schizophrenia and other mental disorders. Its main component is chlorpromazine hydrochloride, which can inhibit the neurotransmission of dopamine in the brain and cause mental symptoms. Collaborative filtering algorithm is a commonly used algorithm in the development of Nano optical materials. The accuracy of the results obtained by traditional collaborative filtering algorithms is not high, and negative emotions may arise during the development process of Nano optical materials. The aim of this study is to explore the therapeutic effect of a new collaborative filtering algorithm combined with chlorpromazine on obsessive-compulsive personality disorder in developers of nano optical materials. To evaluate the effectiveness of this combined treatment regimen, we conducted a 12 w intervention on 100 patients who received this treatment regimen. The results show that the new collaborative filtering algorithm combined with clomipramine can effectively improve the symptoms of obsessive compulsive disorder nano optical material developers, reduce their anxiety and depression levels, and improve their social ability and work efficiency.

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Prediction of Relieving Effect of Alprazolam Tablets on

Psychological Stress in Teaching Students Based on Back Propagation Neural Network

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With the development of the times, the number of high school graduates is gradually increasing, with nearly ten million people entering university campuses every year. In this development situation, pressure from academic, family, emotional and other aspects have begun to spread among many college students, leading to various degrees of psychological problems. Alprazolam tablets belong to the benzodiazepine class of drugs and have anti-anxiety, antidepressant, sedative, hypnotic, and other effects. Back propagation neural network is a multi-layer feedforward neural network trained according to the error back propagation algorithm, which has a good application effect in various prediction problems. The study selected 120 college students from ten universities as experimental subjects, who suffered from varying degrees of psychological illness under different psychological pressures and were still in a teaching environment. Divide the selected students evenly into two groups, namely the treatment group and the control group, with 60 people in each group. The control group was only treated with conventional methods, while the treatment group was treated with alprazolam tablets under conventional intervention. The therapeutic effects of both groups were auxiliary verified through back propagation neural network prediction. The back propagation prediction results showed that the psychological stress of students in the treatment group was significantly relieved, with a significant difference compared to the control group ($p < 0.05$), which is consistent with clinical actual results, proving the effectiveness of alprazolam tablets in alleviating students' psychological stress.

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Effect of Risperidone Combined with Information Teaching Management Strategies on Students' Behavioural Ability and Psychology

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Informative teaching in universities can improve the quality of teaching and the level of teaching management. By adjusting the strategies of information technology teaching management in universities, it can promote the improvement of university management functions and information technology construction level. On this basis, further research can be conducted on the impact of adjusting information technology teaching management strategies in universities on students' behavioural abilities and psychology. In the treatment of schizophrenia patients, risperidone can affect their cognitive function. In order to improve its application effect in student patients, the experiment will combine risperidone with the adjustment of information technology teaching management strategies in universities to study the impact of the two on students' behavioural ability and psychology. In this regard, 80 college student patients with cognitive impairment were selected in the experiment and divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group adopted a combination therapy of risperidone and the adjustment of information technology teaching management strategies in universities. The control group was treated with risperidone alone. The Montreal cognitive assessment scale and self-rating anxiety scale were used for state assessment before and after the experiment. The experimental results showed that the Montreal cognitive assessment

scale score of the experimental group was higher than that of the control group ($p < 0.05$), while the self-rating anxiety scale score of the experimental group was lower than that of the control group ($p < 0.05$). The results confirmed that the combined method has a significant improvement effect on students' cognitive function and psychological level.

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Personalized Design of Online Teaching Platform Combined with Librium in the Treatment of Anxiety Disorder of Computer Students

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Anxiety disorders are more and more frequent in the current clinic, belonging to a neurotic disorder. Students majoring in computer science have too much learning pressure and use their brains excessively, so anxiety occurs frequently. Chlordiazepoxide is common sleeping sedative drugs, which can play an effective sedative, anti-anxiety and other drugs. Fifty patients of anxiety disorder in a certain university were selected and divided into experimental group and control group. The age of the patients was 18 y-22 y old. The experimental group took 10 mg three times a day. Considering the influence of the teaching form on patients' psychological pressure, the teaching method was changed to online personalized teaching. The control group took conventional anti-anxiety drugs, and the teaching method was traditional offline teaching, and the experimental effect was observed 1 mo later. According to data statistics, the anxiolytic effect of the experimental group was significantly higher than that of the control group. The patient had no significant side effects. Therefore, chlordiazepoxide has a good therapeutic effect on anxiety disorders.

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Analysis of the Effect of New Network Safety Education Based on Social Psychology Combined with Sertraline Hydrochloride on Anxiety Disorder of College Students

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The anxiety disorder of college students is a common psychological disorder. The new network security education based on social psychology is a new way of education. By introducing network security knowledge and skills to students, it helps students to improve their understanding and prevention ability of network security. This educational method can effectively enhance students' awareness of network security and reduce the threats and risks they face online. Sertraline hydrochloride is a commonly used antianxiety drug,

which can relieve anxiety symptoms in patients. But the drug has some adverse reactions, such as nausea, vomiting, dizziness, insomnia and so on. In order to reduce side effects and adverse reactions in patients, the researchers began to try to combine the new education method with sertraline hydrochloride drug therapy. This study randomly selected 120 college students as research objects. All patients were randomly divided into control group and experimental group. The control group was treated with traditional medicine, and the experimental group was treated with new network security education based on social psychology. After 6 mo of treatment, anxiety symptoms in the experimental group were significantly relieved, while anxiety symptoms in the control group were not significantly improved. In conclusion, the combination of new network security education and sertraline hydrochloride drug treatment can effectively relieve anxiety symptoms of college students.

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The Relieving Effect of Translation Teaching Model Combined with Suanzaoren Decoction on Insomniac Students

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Currently, college students are facing great learning pressure, among which English learning is the most prominent. Excessive study pressure will cause anxiety, depression and other bad mood, easy to lead to students sleep problems. Studies have shown that Suanzaoren decoction has a good effect on relieving insomnia symptoms. Translation teaching mode is conducive to improving the learning efficiency of students in English teaching class and alleviating their learning burden to a certain extent. Therefore, this study proposed a combined translation teaching model and a comprehensive intervention strategy of Suanzaoren decoction, aiming at providing effective strategies for students with insomnia. 88 students with insomnia in a university were selected and randomly divided into study group (44 cases) and control group (44 cases). Both groups received Suanzaoren decoction intervention and routine psychological counselling nursing. On this basis, the research team conducted the course intervention of college English teaching based on translation teaching model. After 2 mo of intervention, the Pittsburgh sleep quality index was used for analysis. Before treatment, there was no significant difference in Pittsburgh sleep quality index scores between the two groups ($p>0.05$). After 2 mo of intervention, the Pittsburgh sleep quality index score of the observation group was lower than that of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). In conclusion, the combination of translation teaching model and Suanzaoren decoction has a good therapeutic effect on insomnia, which can provide certain reference for contemporary college students to improve insomnia symptoms.

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Therapeutic Effect of Medicated Bath Combined with Mapping Algorithm Teaching Curriculum Optimization on Anxiety Disorder of Students

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In previous surveying and mapping algorithm teaching courses, due to limited practical opportunities, students found it difficult to apply what they had learned, causing some students to develop a fear of difficulty and even anxiety. In order to help students, alleviate anxiety disorder, some measures need to be taken to adjust it. By optimizing the course of surveying and mapping algorithm teaching, we aim to increase students' practical opportunities and enable them to integrate their learned knowledge in practice. As a treatment method in traditional Chinese medicine, medicinal bathing can alleviate patients' fatigue and improve their sleep quality. 64 students with anxiety disorder were selected and randomly divided into two groups, with the control group and intervention group having the same number of students, each consisting of 32 cases. The mapping algorithm teaching course for the control group of students after implementation will last for 2 mo. The intervention group implemented the same curriculum as the control group and received medication bath treatment, using the form of lower limb medication bath for the treatment of anxiety disorder. The prescriptions for medicinal baths include *Sophora flavescens*, Lavender, mugwort leaves, and jujube, with doses of 50 g, 150 g, 150 g, and 30 g, respectively. Boil for 30 min, place in 20 kg of hot water at 45°, submerge knees and soak for 30 min, once a day, for a total of 2 mo. After treatment, the intervention group showed more significant improvement in anxiety symptoms and better sleep quality.

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The Therapeutic Effect of Physical Therapy Combined with Network Safety Education on Patients with Cognitive Impairment

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Cognitive impairment of internet addiction refers to the addiction caused by improper use of the internet, resulting in a lack of learning and memory abilities for patients. In the absence of widespread cybersecurity education, there are almost no prevention measures for this disease in various regions. Physiotherapy is an internationally recognized effective means of treating cognitive impairment, and universal education on cybersecurity can also effectively prevent citizens from becoming addicted to the internet. Due to the fact that more than 80 % of the patients are secondary school students, 2000 primary and secondary school students from all over the country were gathered together, with 1000 patients in the control group and 1000 patients in the experimental group. There are 500 male students and 500 female students in both groups. The patients are generally young, and the duration of illness covers from 1 d to 10 y. The experimental group students receive daily physical therapy and safety education for 6 h; the control group received Professor Yang's electrotherapy while keeping them away from the internet. Observe the treatment effect through the patient's English word memorization ability during the follow-up examination. After mathematical modelling analysis, the experimental group patients showed significant abstinence from the internet and improved their memorization ability; the control group remained addicted to the internet without supervision, while cognitive impairment worsened. The experimental results indicate that the combination of physical therapy and online security education can effectively cure cognitive disorders caused by internet addiction.

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Clinical Application of Computer Information

Management Combined with Anti-Anxiety Drugs in Chronic Disease Patients

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Chronic disease patients' negative emotions refer to the negative emotions such as depression, disappointment, etc. caused by factors such as their condition or treatment plan during the treatment process. The presence of such emotions may affect the treatment effectiveness and quality of life of patients, and may even lead to the recurrence and deterioration of chronic diseases. In the management of negative emotions in chronic disease patients, computer information management is an important auxiliary means. By using computer information management systems and software tools, doctors and patients can better manage their condition and emotional state, so that medical staff can develop more scientific and effective treatment plans. The study randomly divided 98 patients with recurrent oral ulcers into two groups. The experimental group was treated with computer information management combined with anti-anxiety drugs, while the control group was treated with conventional anti-anxiety methods. During the treatment period, we recorded the patient's symptoms and effects, and evaluated the efficacy of both methods through statistical analysis. The experimental results showed that the therapeutic effect of the experimental group was significantly better than that of the control group, and the ulcer healing rate was significantly higher than that of the control group. At the same time, the negative emotions of the patients were effectively improved. This indicates that the combination of computer information management and anti-anxiety drugs has good clinical application value in the management of negative emotions in chronic disease patients.

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The Application Value of Facial Emotion Recognition Products Combined with Western Medicine Paroxetine Hydrochloride in the Treatment of Juvenile Mental Depression

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Mental depression is a mental disease with a high incidence rate among minors. After falling ill, minors may experience low emotions and decreased interest, leading to decreased academic performance and disrupted daily routines. Facial emotion recognition technology can capture and analyze the emotional states conveyed by facial movements, providing a more comprehensive data monitoring tool for mental illness treatment. Paroxetine hydrochloride is a new type of antidepressant with good tolerance and fewer adverse reactions. It has a good therapeutic effect in the treatment of mental depression. 142 minors suffering from mental depression were selected as experimental subjects, with 72 in the experimental group and 70 in the control group. The experimental group used facial emotion recognition for emotional judgment and adjusted the dosage of paroxetine hydrochloride each time, while the control group received conventional dosage for treatment. In the statistical results, the experimental group showed a 13.7 % decrease in the depression self-evaluation score of minors after 15 d, while the control group showed only a 7.5 % decrease; the evaluation score of emotional regulation ability increased by 24.1 %, while the control group only experienced a 13.4 % increase. This indicates that the use of facial emotion recognition products combined with the Western medicine paroxetine hydrochloride for the treatment of mental depression in minors is effective, and the treatment effect is superior to traditional methods, which can improve the

emotional state of minors with mental depression.

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Efficacy Analysis of Metabolic Nerve-Based Meta-Analysis Combined with Liraglutide in the Treatment of Obese Patients with Diabetes Mellitus

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Diabetic obese patients are those who have abnormal body fat distribution and weight gain due to diabetes. Liraglutide is a synthetic peptide hormone that suppresses appetite and increases energy expenditure, thus helping diabetic patients to control their weight. Since the metabolic nerve is an important center in the body that controls appetite and energy metabolism, the use of liraglutide to treat diabetic obese patients may affect the function of the metabolic nerve. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a meta-analysis of the study of liraglutide combined with metabolic nerve. Sixty diabetic obese patients were randomly divided into experimental and control groups, with 28 cases in the experimental group and 32 cases in the control group. There were 16 males and 12 females in the experimental group, and 18 males and 14 females in the control group. The experimental group was given a daily dose of 0.6 mg of liraglutide, which was injected once a day. The control group was treated by conventional methods to maintain normal body level. 5 d later, the total cholesterol level was used as an indicator to verify the therapeutic effect of liraglutide. After statistical treatment, the total cholesterol level of the experimental group was significantly lower than that of the control group, with a decrease of 1.72 mmol/l compared to the control group. The patients had no significant discomfort. Therefore, liraglutide could improve the appetite and energy metabolism of patients, improve insulin sensitivity, and have some effects on the weight and fat distribution of patients.

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Treatment of Panic Disorder in AI Image Semantic Processing with Tricyclic Antidepressants Combined with Cognitive Behavioural Therapy

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Artificial intelligence image semantic processing need to frequently contact images that are too bloody, pornographic and other types of images in their work, which makes them more prone to panic disorder. Tricyclic antidepressants have proved to be effective in treating depression and panic disorder, and cognitive behavior therapy is widely used to treat psychological diseases. Therefore, we are now attempting to test the therapeutic effect of tricyclic antidepressants combined with cognitive behavioural therapy on panic disorder. In the experiment, 124 patients who were undergoing treatment for panic disorder were selected from China and divided into experimental group, control group 1 and control group 2. The experimental group also received tricyclic antidepressants and cognitive behavioural therapy. Control group 1 only received tricyclic antidepressants, while control group 2 only received cognitive behavioural therapy.

Before and 3 mo after the experiment, a 10-point semi-structured interview was conducted for each group of personnel. The higher the score, the milder the symptoms of panic disorder. The experimental results showed that there was no significant difference in interview scores between the groups before the experiment, while the semi-structured interview scores of the experimental group were significantly higher than those of the two control groups after the experiment, and the difference was significant. The experimental results demonstrate that a comprehensive treatment regimen of taking tricyclic antidepressants and receiving cognitive behavioural therapy can enhance the therapeutic effect on panic disorder.

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Effect of Vocal Psychotherapy Combined with Aripiprazole in the Clinical Treatment of Schizophrenia

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Schizophrenia often occurs in young and middle-aged people, which has a significant negative impact on the physical and mental health of patients and their families. In recent years, the living pressure of college students has been increasing, and the proportion of schizophrenia among college students is increasing. Therefore, this study explores clinical treatment plans for college students with schizophrenia, and analyses the clinical efficacy and application value of vocal psychotherapy combined with aripiprazole for college students with schizophrenia. The study selected 53 college students with schizophrenia who were admitted to our hospital from January 2020 to December 2022 as the research subjects. They were randomly divided into a drug treatment group of 26 cases and a combination treatment group of 27 cases. The patients in the drug treatment group were treated with medication, taking aripiprazole orally once a day, with an oral dose of 10 mg. On the basis of aripiprazole drug treatment, the combined treatment group adopts vocal psychotherapy for auxiliary treatment, and during the treatment process, the patients receive psychological relaxation training through vocal psychological intervention. The research results showed that the concise psychiatric scale scores of patients decreased after treatment, with statistically significant differences compared to before treatment, and the combined treatment group had lower scores than the drug treatment group. The research results indicate that vocal psychotherapy combined with aripiprazole has good clinical efficacy in the treatment of schizophrenia in college students, and can effectively improve the mental state of patients.

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Effect Analysis of Three-Dimensional Design Combined with Shenlong Jiannao Decoction in the Treatment of Mild Cognitive Impairment

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Mild cognitive impairment is a type of cognitive impairment syndrome, in which patients typically experience symptoms such as memory loss and low mood in clinical practice. If not treated in a timely manner, it may affect the patient's normal work and life. The study used a randomized grouping method to divide 110 patients with mild cognitive impairment into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group consists of 55 patients, including 28 male patients and 27 female patients; there are a total of 55 patients in the control group, including 26 male patients and 29 female patients. The control group was treated with Shenlong Jiannao Tang for mild cognitive impairment, taking it once a day for a total of 6 mo. On the basis of the control group, the experimental group used 3D creative animation film design combined with Shenlong Jiannao Tang to treat mild cognitive impairment. The 3D creative animation film design was performed every 3 d, a total of 5 times. Evaluate the changes in cognitive ability of patients through the simple intelligent mental state assessment scale. In the experimental results, the

cognitive abilities of the control group and experimental group patients were significantly improved after treatment; the cognitive improvement of the experimental group patients after treatment was significantly greater than that of the control group. Three-dimensional creative animated film design may help exercise patients' cognitive function. Therefore, combining three-dimensional creative animation film design with Shenlong Jiannao Tang can help treat mild cognitive impairment.

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Effect of Natural Therapy Combined with Risperidone on Neurasthenia of Chinese Language and Literature Students in the Background of Educational Reform

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Neurosis is a psychological disorder characterized by cortical imbalance and neurological dysfunction under prolonged tension and stress. The causes are complex and the disorder manifests itself as anxiety, depression, accompanied by temper tantrums and sleep disturbances, and in severe cases, somatic cognitive disorders. Naturopathy is a treatment system that promotes self-healing by promoting the body's self-healing without the aid of conventional medication; and risperidone is a monoaminergic antagonist, which is an antipsychotic drug with good clinical efficacy for acute or chronic schizophrenia and other affective symptoms. 59 patients with a background in Chinese language and literature who met the diagnosis of neurasthenia were selected and randomly assigned into an experimental group and a control group, with 31 cases in the experimental group and 28 cases in the control group. The experimental group was treated with natural therapy combined with small doses of p-risperidone, and the control group was treated with conventional psychological diversion methods. The scores of behavioural cognition and sleep disturbance, quality of life and anxiety level of the two treatments were conducted, and the adverse effects and clinical efficacy of the two experimental groups were compared. The experimental results showed that the experimental group had significantly lower cognitive and sleep disturbances, and in particular significantly fewer somatization symptoms that affected quality of life. The control group had higher anxiety scores than the experimental group. For Chinese language and literature student patients suffering from neurasthenia, the combination of naturopathy with p-risperidone resulted in better improvement of sleep disturbances, less mental and psychological stress, and medication in a safe range.

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Effect of Color Design Pattern Based on Psychological Correction Combined with Drug Therapy on Psychiatric Patients

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Patients with mental disorders may exhibit brain activity disorders under the influence of social, psychological, and biological factors, leading to emotional and willpower disorders. Common treatment methods for mental illness include physical therapy, medication and psychotherapy. The study intervenes in patients with mental illness through art therapy that requires low treatment targets and has a good and stable treatment relationship. Select psychiatric patients from a certain psychiatric hospital as the research subjects and divide them into an experimental group and a control group. Both groups of subjects took the same antipsychotic medication at the same time. The difference is that the experimental group added colour design intervention treatment mode on the basis of drug treatment to achieve psychological

correction. Provide psychological correction design solutions for patients with mental illness, guide their psychology and behavior with test vocabulary cards and solid color palettes, and stimulate and intervene in patients' emotions with different colors. The experiment lasted for three weeks, and after the end of the experiment, data analysis was conducted on the psychological status of the study subjects using the beck depression inventory-II scale and the mental health test scale. The results showed that compared with the control group, the experimental group showed significant improvement in depressive symptoms ($p < 0.05$), and the patient's mental health level was significantly improved.

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TRACK 4: PHARMACOECONOMICS

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Economic Analysis of Clozapine in the Treatment of Schizophrenia

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The cost of drugs has become a heavy burden on countries around the world. In China, the growth rate of drug costs is significantly higher than the growth rate of fiscal revenue and the problem of out of control and waste of medical resource management is becoming increasingly serious. Schizophrenia is a chronic mental disorder that includes abnormalities in an individual's perception, emotions, and behavior. Schizophrenia is the most serious mental illness, accounting for 37.5 % of all mental illnesses. It is crucial to study the relationship between the efficacy and cost of antipsychotic drugs. This study conducts pharmacoeconomic research from the perspective of patients, using pharmacoeconomic research methods to analyze the atypical antipsychotic drug clozapine used in clinical practice, in order to optimize health resources and reduce the economic burden on patients. The subjects of this study were schizophrenia patients admitted to our hospital from May 2020 to June 2022. Divide them into three groups and discharge them after treatment with clozapine, risperidone and quetiapine. Continue taking the drug after discharge. Apply Epidote 3.1 to create a database for data collection, and use statistical package for the social sciences 15.0 statistical software package for statistical analysis. The test level is $\alpha = 0.05$, T-test for normal distribution measurement. The study was conducted among 289 patients, and there was no significant statistical difference in drug efficacy among the three groups. Taking risperidone and quetiapine as reference, the incremental cost-effectiveness ratios of clozapine were 391.84 and 1026.64, respectively, indicating better therapeutic efficacy.

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Clinical Intervention of Sertraline and Comprehensive Psychological Care in Young Patients with Depression Based on the Impact of COVID-19

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Corona virus disease-19 threatens people's life and health, which has caused a greater negative effect on the tourism economy. It has changed people's way of travel and reduced their willingness to travel. For young patients with depression, tourism can be used to regulate their psychological state and achieve treatment goals. The corona virus disease-19 significantly reduced the role of tourism in young patients with depression. Therefore, in this context, it is necessary to take certain medication and psychological treatment to improve the patient's condition. In this study, 41 young depression patients were selected as the treatment group and treated with sertraline (100 mg/d) and comprehensive psychological care for 4 weeks. In the experiment, 41 young depression patients were selected as control group 1, and only sertraline (100 mg/d) was used for treatment. In the experiment, 41 young depression patients were selected as control group 2, and only comprehensive psychological nursing treatment was used. The Hamilton depression rating scale was used for efficacy evaluation before and after the experiment. The results showed that after treatment, the Hamilton depression rating scale of the experimental group was significantly lower than that of control group 1 and control group 2 ($p < 0.05$). The results confirmed that the combination of sertraline and comprehensive psychological care can effectively improve the condition of young depression patients. Therefore, in clinical research, the combination of sertraline and comprehensive psychological care can be advocated for the treatment of young depression patients.

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Analysis of the Efficacy of the Global Value Chain Model Combined with Alprazolam in the treatment of Consumer Choice Difficulties

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Choice barrier refers to the psychological anxiety and anxiety that people have difficulty making decisions when choosing goods or services. Alprazolam is a commonly used hypnotic drug mainly used to treat sleep disorders. The participation of product production companies in the global value chain model of industrial agglomeration refers to the direct participation of product production companies in the global value chain of industrial agglomeration. Through their branches in relevant regions, the value generated during the production process of their products is sold to global customers and profits are obtained through their global sales and services activities. This study divided 100 patients who met the inclusion criteria into two groups. One group was the control group, the patients received routine drug treatment; the other group is the experimental group, where patients receive treatment through the participation of product production companies in the global value chain model of industrial agglomeration combined with the alprazolam drug treatment plan. Evaluate the post medication reactions of all patients during the treatment period, including drug side effects; sleep quality, emotional state, and other aspects. In addition, the study also evaluated the adverse reactions and treatment outcomes of patients, and analyzed the recorded data. The results showed that the sleep time and total sleep time of the observation group patients were significantly shortened, while the sleep time of the control group patients remained basically unchanged.

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Analysis of the Effect of the Combination of Economic and Practical Thinking and Alprazolam in the Treatment of Depression

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In order to achieve the psychotherapy of depressed patients, this paper discusses the therapeutic effect of combining the thought of pragmatism with alprazolam on depressed patients from the perspective of educational psychology through a comparative experiment. Randomly select 150 depression patients and divide them into two groups, with an experimental period of 8 w. To study the therapeutic effect of applying the thought of pragmatism in the perspective of educational psychology on depressed patients, and the therapeutic effect of applying the thought of pragmatism in combination with alprazolam on depressed patients. The mental states of three groups of depressed patients were evaluated and analyzed based on a self-assessment table of three mental states, namely anxiety rating, depression rating, and sleep quality. The experimental results showed that under the combination of practical thinking and alprazolam, 47 patients with depression were treated, with 25, 15 and 7 patients with good anxiety, depression and sleep quality, respectively. There were 32 patients who were treated with the thought of pragmatism from the perspective of educational psychology, including 19 patients with good anxiety rating, 8 patients with good depression rating and 5 patients with good sleep quality. By analysing and comparing the treatment effects of two groups of depression patients, the superiority of the practical approach proposed in this study combined with alprazolam for treatment was demonstrated. From the perspective of educational psychology, the thought of pragmatism combined with alprazolam can effectively treat depressed patients, help them improve their anxiety, depression, and improve their quality of life and sleep.

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Macroeconomic Policy Cognitive Therapy Combined with Psychological Support on the Intervention of Consumer Mental Health and Anxiety Disorders

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Macroeconomic policy cognitive therapy is a treatment method to interpret macroeconomic policies to help people enhance perception of social support. Combining it with psychological support will be a possible solution to improve consumer's mental health. Sixty patients with anxiety disorders were randomly divided into the combined treatment group and the control group. There were 15 male and 15 female patients in each group. The age of all patients ranged from 8 y to 60 y, and the medical history ranged from 3 mo to 1 y. The combined group received cognitive therapy of macroeconomic policy combined with psychological support therapy, while the control group received routine intervention. After the treatment, the mental health status of the patients was investigated using the Hamilton anxiety scale and the positive psychological capital questionnaire. The results of the scale and questionnaire were statistically analyzed, and it was found that there was no significant difference in the anxiety degree and mental health status of the control group before and after the intervention ($p>0.05$). The difference between the combined group before and after the intervention was statistically significant ($p<0.01$). Therefore, macroeconomic policy cognitive therapy combined with psychological support can improve consumers' mental health and anxiety disorders.

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Analysis of the Therapeutic Effect of Combined Duloxetine on Depression Based on the Audit Items of Managers' Psychological Explanatory Variables

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To explore the effectiveness of audit item design for manager's psychological explanatory variables in the treatment of depression, this study combined duloxetine with patients from a certain hospital as experimental subjects to track and record the levels of norepinephrine and serotonin in patients. Select 120 depression patients at the same level of depression and divide them into two groups, each consisting of 60 people. Set the first group as the control group, using the Duloxetine drug treatment plan; set the second group as the observation group, and jointly audit the treatment plan design based on drug intervention. Track and record the levels of norepinephrine and serotonin in patients, and score their depression levels. Set four criteria based on the score: severe depression, moderate depression, mild depression, and no depression. The experimental results showed that after treatment, the number of people in the observation group with severe depression, severe depression, mild depression, and no depression was 5, 10, 40, and 5, respectively. The number of individuals with severe depression, severe depression, mild depression, and no depression in the control group was 15, 30, 13, and 2, respectively. The results showed that the patients in the observation group had a lower level of depression, which proves the effectiveness of the audit items plan for the psychological explanatory variable of managers, and indicates that the audit items for the psychological explanatory variable of managers have a certain effect on the treatment of depression patients.

Effect of Economic Model Change on the Treatment of Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder in Consumers with Fluvoxamine

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The modern economic model has stimulated the consumption enthusiasm of the consumer groups, but also stimulated the compulsion of consumers. Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a type of anxiety disorder, characterized by uncontrolled compulsive thinking and behavior, as well as conscious compulsive and counter compulsive behavior. The common treatment plan is drug treatment, and fluvoxamine is one of them, which can effectively alleviate obsessive-compulsive disorder, and can play a role in enhancing sleep quality and promoting appetite. In order to better the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder in consumers, the study proposes the efficacy intervention by transforming the economic model. Usually people with obsessive-compulsive disorder spend impulsively and buy a lot of unwanted things, so they need to provide a leaner shopping platform. In the experiment, 100 obsessive-compulsive disorder patients were selected and divided into experimental group and control group, with 50 patients in each group, aged from 20 y-40 y. Among them, the experiment provides a shopping platform for the experimental group members to meet their needs, and there are not many people to choose from. In the control group, the traditional and relatively chaotic shopping mode was adopted, and the patients in both groups took fluvoxamine for treatment, and the experimental period lasted for 3 mo. The results showed that the symptoms of the obsessive-compulsive disorder patients in the experimental group were significantly improved, and their sleep quality and appetite were greatly improved, while the control group had multiple compulsive consumption, which seriously affected the sleep quality and it shows that the transformation of the traditional economic model is beneficial to the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder among fluvoxamine consumers.

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The Effect Analysis of Using Clozapine to Treat Adverse Consumer Psychology under the Differentiated Development of Regional Economy

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Consumer dysphoria refers to the negative psychological reactions and emotions of consumers due to the influence of various factors when purchasing products or services. Different regions have different levels of economic development, so the effectiveness of using clozapine to treat consumer dysphoria under the differentiated development of regional economies may also vary. Clozapine is a commonly used psychotropic drug to treat various disorders such as depression and anxiety disorders. It can be used to treat emotions such as anxiety and self-denial that arise in patients with consumer dysphoria. 100 patients with consumer dysphoria were randomly divided into experimental and control groups, with 50 cases in the experimental group and 50 cases in the control group. There were 25 males and 25 females in the experimental and control groups, and the patients were aged 20 y-50 y with a history of 1 mo to 5 y. The experimental group was treated with clozapine at a dose of 1 tablet twice a day; the control group was treated conventionally. The efficacy of the patients was counted by symptom checklist-90 at the time of review. After statistical treatment, the anxiety level of the experimental group at the time of consumption was significantly lower than that of the control group, and the shopping behavior was more rational, and self-doubt was reduced. Patients had no significant discomfort. Therefore, the use of clozapine can effectively alleviate the anxiety of patients with consumer dysphoria, and can help patients with consumer dysphoria return to normal life.

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Application of Industrial Transformation of Green Economy Combined with Traditional Chinese Medicine in Treatment of Mass Anxiety

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The rapid development of the economy has also brought certain troubles to the people. The discharge of pollutants has led to the emergence of air pollution, water pollution, etc., causing concern for drinking water safety and food safety among the public, and some people have even developed anxiety disorder. And urban noise pollution has exacerbated people's anxiety. Therefore, it is imperative to protect the physical and mental safety of the masses. The transformation of the green economy industry focuses on protecting the ecological environment, minimizing pollutant emissions, taking the path of green economy development, and providing a quiet and fresh environment for the public. Chaihu Shugan Pill is a kind of traditional Chinese patent medicines and simple preparations, which can regulate qi and relieve pain, has the function of soothing the liver and relieving depression, and has good therapeutic effect on anxiety, depression, etc. 68 individuals with anxiety disorder were selected and randomly divided into a control group of 34 cases and an observation group of 34 cases. Implement green economy industry transformation measures and record the situation of the control group. On this basis, the observation group took Chaihu Shugan Wan once a day in the morning and evening, one pill per time. Both groups lasted for 2 mo. After relevant processing, it was found that the improvement of anxiety disorder in the observation group was significantly better than that in the control group, with the former having better sleep quality.

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The Effect of Rural Vitalization Strategy Combined with Western Medicine in Treating Anxiety Disorder of Rural Masses from the Perspective of Psychology

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The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy has brought about the development of rural economy and society, while also triggering a series of mental health problems for rural residents, such as anxiety and depression. Although Western medicine treatment methods have some effectiveness in alleviating these symptoms, curing mental health problems remains a major challenge. Therefore, in this study, we will explore the efficacy of combining rural revitalization strategies with Western medicine treatment to alleviate symptoms such as anxiety among rural residents. We will use random sampling and double blind trials to select rural residents as experimental subjects. The study will divide the experimental subjects into two groups. One group will receive a combination of rural revitalization strategy and Western medicine treatment (experimental group), while the other group will only receive Western medicine treatment (control group). During the treatment period, the study will provide psychological counselling and support. The research will use the anxiety measurement table as a measurement standard to record the anxiety symptom scores of experimental subjects under different treatment plans and compare them. Before treatment, the average anxiety scale score of the experimental subjects was 45 points, but at the end of treatment, the score dropped to 25 points, with a significant difference indicating a significant treatment effect. The results indicate that the combination of rural revitalization strategy and Western medicine treatment can alleviate the anxiety symptoms and symptoms of the experimental subjects.

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Influence of Traditional Chinese Medicine Therapy Combined with the Innovative Model of University Subsidized Education on Anxiety of Poor Students

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Poor students are prone to anxiety when facing employment and academic pressure. The innovative model of university funded education can provide assistance to recipients through psychological counselling and the method of “teaching people to fish”, cultivating self-confidence. Danzhi Xiaoyao powder has the effects of regulating blood circulation, regulating menstruation, soothing the liver and strengthening the spleen, and can effectively treat anxiety disorders. 102 impoverished students with anxiety disorders were divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group consisted of impoverished students treated with a combination of traditional Chinese medicine and financial support, while the control group consisted of 34 students treated with both traditional Chinese medicine and financial support. Treat patients with traditional Chinese medicine by taking one dose daily, twice in the morning and evening. After 30 d, statistical analysis system was used to review the patient’s improvement. The results showed that the total effective rate of the experimental group could reach 94 %, while the effective rate of traditional Chinese medicine treatment was 68 %, and the effective rate of autonomous treatment was 79 %. The innovative model of combining traditional Chinese medicine with university funding for education has a good effect on anxiety disorder among impoverished students.

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TRACK 5: HEALTH CARE AND TREATMENT

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Acupuncture and Moxibustion Suggestion Therapy Combined with Antidepressants in the Treatment of Somatization Disorder

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Somatization disorder, also known as Briquet syndrome, is one of the most common clinical subtypes of somatoform disorders. It usually starts before the age of 30 and is more common in women. The study focused on 76 university logistics personnel diagnosed with somatization disorders and randomly divided them into an acupuncture drug combination treatment group and a duloxetine group. The duloxetine group was orally treated with duloxetine, with an initial dose of 30-60 mg/d, and later adjusted according to the patient's condition. On the basis of oral duloxetine, the acupuncture and drug combined treatment group was given acupuncture and moxibustion suggestion treatment at the same time. The acupuncture time was 30 min each time, once a week, and the treatment time was 4 w. The clinical efficacy and cognitive function improvement of the two groups was evaluated using symptom checklist and event related potential, and the results were statistically analyzed and processed in conjunction with statistical package for the social sciences 21.0. The research results showed that after 4 w of treatment, the total score, total mean score, and various factor scores of the symptom self-assessment scale in the acupuncture and drug combination treatment group were significantly lower than those in the duloxetine group, with statistical significance ($p < 0.05$). The results showed that duloxetine combined with acupuncture and moxibustion hint therapy had obvious effect on somatization disorder of college logistics personnel, and could significantly improve the patients' somatic symptoms and cognitive function.

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The Therapeutic Effect of Ecotourism on Students' Depression Based on the Hot Compress Method of Traditional Chinese Medicine

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Modern students exhibit varying degrees of anxiety and depression due to reasons such as high academic pressure and heavy homework. Due to this negative emotion not being resolved for a long time, it develops into depression, seriously threatening students' physical and mental health, and affecting their learning and life. Ecotourism, as a unique form of tourism, provides visitors with opportunities to interact with nature while protecting the natural environment. Traditional Chinese medicine hot compress, as a treatment method, has good effects in relieving fatigue and adjusting negative emotions in patients, and can also improve their sleep quality. 58 high school students with depression were selected, and after random grouping, the number of students in the control group and experimental group was 28 and 30, respectively. In the control group, organize a 3 d ecotourism for students. Based on the treatment plan of the control group, the experimental group received traditional Chinese medicine hot compress treatment, including mugwort, lavender, etc. Apply traditional Chinese medicine hot compress to the patient's head once a day for 15 min each time, with a total treatment time of 1 mo. During the treatment period, avoid staying up late and try not to eat spicy foods. Through experimental comparison, it can be seen that, unlike the control group, the experimental group students showed a more significant improvement in depression, achieved better sleep quality, and had a better quality of life.

The Therapeutic Effect of TCM Massage Combined with Physical Education Industry Integration on Patients with Behavioural Disorders

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In universities, due to the impact of employment difficulties and choices, many sports students experience emotions such as anxiety and tension, which can affect their normal learning and lead to abnormal performance, resulting in varying degrees of behavioural disorders. In order to ensure the normal development of physical education students' learning, it is necessary to intervene in their behavioural barriers. The integrated development of the sports teaching industry, as a reform strategy for sports teaching, brings new vitality to sports teaching and is conducive to better employment for students. Traditional Chinese medicine massage regulates the physiological and pathological conditions of the human body by acting on specific parts of the body, thereby playing a therapeutic role. 46 students with behavioural disorders were selected and randomly divided into two groups. The control group and intervention group had the same number of 23 students. Implement the strategy of integrating the sports teaching industry, and record the relevant information of the control group students during the implementation process. The intervention group implemented the same physical education teaching reform strategy and conducted traditional Chinese medicine massage on students with behavioural disorders three times a week for 30 min each time. Both groups have duration of 2 mo. From the experimental data, it can be seen that the behavioural disorders of both groups of students have been improved, but the improvement of the intervention group is more significant, and anxiety and depression have been alleviated.

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Influence of Motor Imagination Therapy Combined with Internal Heat of Traditional Chinese Medicine on Upper Limb Motor Control after Stroke

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Stroke is a type of brain injury disease caused by sudden rupture or blockage of blood vessels in the brain, which prevents blood from flowing into the brain. Stroke impairs the upper limb motor control ability of patients and has a negative impact on their daily life, thereby affecting their psychological status and treatment effectiveness. The study focused on 91 stroke patients and randomly divided them into an experimental group and a control group. There are 46 patients in the experimental group and 45 patients in the control group. The control group was treated with traditional Chinese medicine internal heat acupuncture for upper limb motor control ability in stroke patients, and treatment began 4 d after surgery, once a day, for 15 d. On the basis of the control group, the experimental group was treated with exercise imagination therapy combined with traditional Chinese medicine internal heat acupuncture. Evaluate the patient's upper limb motor control ability through the upper limb motor function assessment scale. The statistical data shows that the upper limb motor control ability of the experimental group and the control group patients after treatment is significantly better than before the experiment; the upper limb motor control ability of the experimental group patients after treatment was significantly better than that of the control group. The experimental results indicate that the combination of exercise imagination therapy and traditional Chinese medicine internal heat therapy has a positive effect on upper limb movement control after stroke.

The Therapeutic Effect of Physical Training Combined with Antidepressants on Students' Escape Psychology

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Depression is a common negative emotion among college students and one of the common psychological disorders. The avoidance mentality caused by depression makes it difficult for college students to carry out their learning and life normally. Therefore, research on the treatment of students' avoidance psychology is currently a key clinical research object. 130 college students suffering from depression were randomly divided into an experimental group and a control group, with 65 students in the experimental group, 38 boys and 27 girls; the control group consists of 65 males and 29 females. The control group received conventional antidepressants as an intervention method, taking them once a day for 2 mo. On the basis of the control group, the experimental group used sports training combined with antidepressants as an intervention method, with sports training twice a week for 1 h each time. After 2 mo of intervention before and after the intervention, students' depressive psychology was evaluated using the self-rating depression scale. The scale includes 20 sub items, with a higher total score indicating more severe depression. After statistical processing, it can be seen that the escape psychological status of the experimental group and the control group students after intervention is significantly better than before intervention; after intervention, the experimental group students showed significantly better avoidance psychological status than the control group students. Students' avoidance psychology may be closely related to exercise time. Therefore, the combination of sports training and antidepressants has a positive effect on the treatment of students' avoidance psychology.

Application of Public Fitness Combined with Traditional Chinese Medicine Therapy in Residents' Negative Emotion Intervention

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High work pressure and other reasons lead to negative emotions among residents. Therefore, relevant interventions are needed. Xiaoyao powder can soothe the liver and relieve depression, helping to replenish qi and support the body. Public fitness is beneficial for relaxing the body and mind, and alleviating negative emotions. 76 residents with negative emotions were selected and randomly divided into intervention group (group G) and control group (group D) with the same number of people. Group D was treated with Xiaoyao powder. Concentrate the Xiaoyao powder juice to 200 ml by adding water, soaking, and boiling. Once in the morning and once in the evening, 100 ml each time and based on treatment in group D, group G underwent public fitness three times a week for 30 min each time. Two groups were treated continuously for 6 w. After treatment, unlike group D, group G showed a significant improvement in anxiety.

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Effects of Functional Food and Health Drugs on the Improvement of Students' Motor Function and Anxiety

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Anxiety is a common psychological unhealthy state in human psychological problems, often referring to a tense psychological state with internal pressure and contradictions. It usually reflects restless and irritable emotions and body movements, and anxiety can also affect students' motor function. Functional foods and health drugs can assist in the treatment of students' anxiety while providing psychological counselling. The study selected 100 students who showed anxiety through a questionnaire survey, with 50 students in the experimental group and 50 students in the control group. Among the 50 students in the experimental group, there were 27 males and 23 females; in the control group, there were 24 males and 26 females. The experimental group received psychological counselling treatment while also receiving health medication to support the treatment; the control group only received psychological counselling treatment to alleviate their anxiety, and the motor function and psychological anxiety of the two groups of students were recorded daily. After a week of treatment, the psychological status and motor function of the two groups of students were re-evaluated. The results showed that the experimental group, which took functional foods and health drugs in combination, had better psychological status and motor function. The students had no significant side effects, and most of them had already returned to normal psychological status and motor function. Therefore, the control experiment shows that the comprehensive application of functional food and health care drugs has a positive effect on the treatment and improvement of student movement sports function and anxiety.

Analysis of the Effect of Botulinum Toxin Type A Combined with Blood Circulation and Blood Stasis Decontamination Soup in Facial Ageing Care

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To investigate the effect of botulinum toxin type A combined with blood circulation, blood stasis and clonus relief soup and single blood circulation, blood stasis and clonus relief soup in the treatment of dermatitis in female dermatological patients, so as to obtain its effect on the facial ageing care of female patients. Female patients with dermatitis diagnosed in the dermatology department of our hospital from January 2021 to January 2023 were selected as subjects for this study. The 120 female patients with dermatitis were randomly and equally divided into two groups and treated with two different treatments. In the experimental group, 60 patients were treated with botulinum toxin type a combined with blood circulation, blood stasis and contracture relief soup, while 60 patients in the control group were treated with blood circulation, blood stasis and contracture relief soup alone. Statistical package for the social sciences software was used to record the changes of data during the experiment. The experimental results showed that after 6 mo of treatment, the number of patients in the experimental group with severe, moderate and mild dermatitis were 0, 18 and 42, respectively. The number of patients in the control group with severe, moderate and mild dermatitis was 22, 30 and 8, respectively. It can be seen that the treatment with botulinum toxin type A combined with blood circulation and blood stasis decontamination soup can effectively improve the degree of dermatitis of patients, thus playing a certain role in their facial age reduction maintenance.

TRACK 6: HEALTH AND EDUCATION

Effect of Doxepin on Relieving Psychological Anxiety of College Students in Mental Health Education Mode Combined with the Concept of “Sanquan Education”

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Contemporary college students face varying degrees of negative psychology, negative emotions, and psychological anxiety due to academic pressure, employment pressure, and various factors. College students suffering from this disease often exhibit symptoms of great anxiety and poor communication with others. Doxepin is an anti-anxiety drug that inhibits the central nervous system and has a certain sedative effect. In university teaching, most teachers believe that ideological and political education can effectively alleviate students' psychological problems. Therefore, research has introduced the concept of “Three Comprehensive Education”, constructed a model of mental health education for college students, and integrated doxepin exploration to alleviate the psychological anxiety of college students. The study randomly selected 187 students from a certain university who suffer from psychological anxiety and randomly divided them into an experimental group of 93 and a control group of 94. Both groups of students were given ideological and political education under the concept of “Three Comprehensive Education”, and the experimental group was treated with doxepin, while the control group received routine treatment. The entire cycle lasts for 3 mo. The results showed that the ideological and political performance of the control group was significantly lower than that of the experimental group, while the standard deviation scores was significantly higher than that of the experimental group. Therefore, integrating the concept of “three comprehensive education” with doxepin drugs can effectively alleviate student's psychological anxiety and improve their mental health.

Effect of Innovative Practice Courses of Marine Physical Chemistry Combined with Esazolam on Learning Anxiety of College Students

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Physical chemistry serves as a bridge between basic and specialized courses in pharmaceutical majors. However, traditional teaching methods pose certain difficulties for college students, and long-term persistence can lead to learning anxiety. Therefore, the study combines the introduction, teaching objectives, front, participatory learning, back, and summary (Bridge in, Objective, Pre-assessment, Participatory Learning, Post-assessment, Summary and BOPPPS) innovative practical courses with esazolam to treat college students' learning anxiety. 48 college students with sleep disorders caused by learning anxiety were selected in the experiment, and they were evenly divided into group C and group D. Among them, group C adopts traditional treatment methods, while group D adopts a combination of BOPPPS teaching and esazolam. The Pittsburgh sleep quality indicator was applied to measure the patient's sleep and thus their anxiety levels prior to and post-treatment in both groups, and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences 20.0 is used for statistics. The test results revealed that the discrepancy between the Pittsburgh sleep quality indicator ratings of the two teams before the trial was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). After 4 w of intervention, the Pittsburgh sleep quality indicator scores of group D significantly decreased, with a statistically significant difference compared to the same group before intervention ($p < 0.05$), and compared to group C during the same period ($p < 0.05$). Overall, the BOPPPS innovative practice course combined with esazolam is effective in treating and learning anxiety among college students.

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Intervention Effect of Alprazolam in Relieving Learning Anxiety of College Students Combined with Innovative Japanese Teaching Model

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The increase in Japanese language courses has exacerbated the symptoms of student's learning anxiety disorder. As an anti-anxiety drug, alprazolam tablets can mainly be used to alleviate patients' anxiety. Therefore, the study proposes an innovative Japanese language teaching model that integrates alprazolam as a treatment method and analyses its relieving effect on learning anxiety disorder. The study selected 120 college students from a certain university and randomly divided them into an experimental group and a control group, with 60 students in each group, for a 12 w observation period. All students accept the new mode of teaching. The control group received oral alprazolam, while the experimental group did not receive any intervention. The results showed that at weeks 3, 6, 9 and 12 after intervention, the standardized age scores test scores of the experimental group were significantly lower than those of the control group, and all were less than 50 points ($p < 0.05$). This indicates that the integration of innovative Japanese language teaching models with alprazolam can effectively alleviate learning anxiety among college students" with doxepin drugs can effectively alleviate students' psychological anxiety and improve their mental health.

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Relieving Effect of Mixed Physical Education Model Combined with Drug Method on Student's Mental Illness

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As the incidence rate of psychological diseases in the student population gradually rises, its treatment has gradually attracted attention. In order to explore the therapeutic effect of combining physical education teaching and medication on students' psychological disorders, three comparative experiments were set up in this study. Firstly, 180 adolescent students with psychological disorders were randomly selected as the research subjects and divided into three groups on average. The first group only used physical education teaching methods for psychological disease intervention. The second group only used medication. The third group adopts a combination of physical education teaching and medication treatment methods. The experiment lasted for a total of 30 d, and the treatment effect was evaluated by the mental state score and sleep index score before and after the treatment experiment. The experimental results showed that the mental state score of the first group decreased by 6.3 %, and the sleep index score increased by 7.5 %, indicating that a single physical education teaching method only had a positive impact on the sleep index. The mental state score of the second group increased by 2.1 %, while

the sleep index score decreased by 0.9 %, indicating that a single medication treatment did not have a significant effect. The mental state score of the third group increased by 8.9 %, and the sleep index score increased by 9.6 %, indicating that the combination of physical education teaching mode and medication methods has a certain effect on the treatment of students' psychological diseases. In summary, the combination of mixed physical education teaching mode and medication methods has a significant positive impact on the treatment of psychological diseases in students.

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Influence of Drug Therapy Assisted University Practice Education Platform Construction on College Students' Mental Health

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With the reform of educational concepts in universities, the construction of practical education platforms in universities has been widely applied. By establishing a practical education platform, universities can improve student's practical abilities, help them solve problems and alleviate pressure. Faced with increasingly severe competitive pressure, the psychological state of college students has been significantly affected. In order to help alleviate stress among college students, the experiment considered using a combination of university practice education platform construction and drug therapy to treat anxiety patients among college students. In the experiment, 174 college students with anxiety disorders were selected for the study and divided into an experimental group and a control group of 87 people each. The experimental group adopts drug therapy to assist in the construction of a practical education platform in universities to treat patients. The control group choose simple medication treatment. Quality of life and Hamilton depression scale scores were used for efficacy evaluation before and after the experiment. The results showed that the quality of life and Hamilton depression scale scores of the experimental and control groups were better than before the experiment ($p < 0.05$). However, the quality of life and Hamilton depression scale score of the experimental group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($p < 0.05$). The results confirmed that the construction of a drug therapy assisted university practice education platform has significant therapeutic effects on anxiety patients in college students, and this method has better therapeutic effects compared to a single drug therapy.

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Effect of Drug Therapy Combined with the Reform of Higher Education Personnel Training Mode on Depression in College Students

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With the increasing pressure of social competition, college students nowadays generally suffer from certain mental illness problems. Depression is the main manifestation of mental illness among college students. The reform of higher education talent cultivation mode is beneficial for helping students cope with job pressure and improve their mental state. Paroxetine hydrochloride is a commonly used drug for the treatment of mental disorders. In order to improve the mental state of college students, the experiment considered the combination of paroxetine hydrochloride medication treatment and the reform of higher education talent training mode, and applied it to college students with depression. 160 senior students were selected for the experiment and divided into an experimental group and a control group. The control group choose a single treatment method of paroxetine hydrochloride. On the basis of the control group, the experimental group combined with the reform of higher education talent training mode for treatment. The anxiety and depression scores of the experimental group and

the control group were compared before and after the experiment. The results showed that the anxiety and depression scores of the experimental group were significantly lower than those of the control group, and there was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$). The results confirmed that the combination of paroxetine hydrochloride medication treatment and the transformation of higher education talent cultivation mode have significant therapeutic effects in treating college students with depression.

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Influence of Instructor’s “Three Whole Education” Thought Combined with Fluvoxamine on Students’ Neurasthenia

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Neurasthenia is a common psychological disorder characterized by persistent fatigue, insufficient energy, and emotional fluctuations. Patients usually experience symptoms such as insomnia, difficulty concentrating, irritability and decreased memory. Western medicine, including fluvoxamine, has good clinical efficacy in treating neurasthenia, but the disadvantage is that the treatment course is longer. Now we are designing a medical experiment to explore a new treatment method for neurasthenia in college students. 62 college students with neurasthenia were selected from multiple universities in China and divided into an experimental group and a control group, each consisting of 31 people. The control group only received fluvoxamine treatment and the experimental group received “Three Whole Education” ideological training provided by the counsellor on the basis of the control group. The training lasted for 2 d, and after the training, interviews on the theme of neurasthenia were conducted every 3 days between the two groups. The interview results are evaluated on a 10 points scale, with higher scores indicating more severe symptoms. The experimental results showed that there was no significant difference in interview scores between the two groups of patients before the experiment. On the 9th d of the experiment, the average interview score of the experimental group patients was 5.8 points, while the interview score of the control group was only below 5.8 points on the 33rd d after the experiment began. The experimental results show that providing ideological education on “Three Comprehensive Education” and fluvoxamine drug intervention to college students can shorten the time of drug treatment.

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Effect of University Education Management Innovation Combined with Sertraline Hydrochloride Tablets on Mental Depression of College Students

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Depression may have adverse effects on patient’s work, learning and social interactions, with typical symptoms including sleep problems, altered appetite, decreased attention, and decreased self-worth. Currently, college students face significant employment pressure and are prone to developing mental depression. This study designs an experiment to verify the therapeutic effect of a comprehensive treatment method on college students’ mental depression. The research subjects were from a certain university in China. 309 college students with mental depression were selected and divided into intervention group, control group 1 and control group 2, each consisting of 103 people. The intervention group received college education innovation management and

sertraline hydrochloride tablet drug treatment, the control group 1 received only sertraline hydrochloride tablet drug treatment, and the control group 2 received only college education innovation management. Before and after the experiment, a depression questionnaire survey was conducted on each group of personnel. The survey questionnaire was designed by the research team, with a total score of 20 points. The higher the score, the more severe the symptoms of depression. Statistical data showed that there was no significant difference in questionnaire scores between the groups before the experiment. After the experiment, the total survey score of the intervention group was 11.6 ± 1.7 , while the control group 1 and control group 2 were 16.5 and 19.7 points, respectively. The experimental data proved that innovation management of college education and sertraline hydrochloride drug treatment for college students could achieve better therapeutic effect on mental depression.

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Effect of Mindfulness Therapy Combined with Ketamine Intervention on Students' Mental Depression in the Context of Educational Psychology

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Psychotic depression is a common psychological disorder, often accompanied by significant and persistent depressed mood and diminished interest. Psychotic depression usually has a high clinical cure rate, but some severe patients suffer from self-harm, suicidal behavior and delusional psychotic symptoms, and in recent years, the incidence of psychotic depression in the adolescent population has been increasing year by year. Orthomolecular therapy is a type of psychotherapy that uses positive thinking as the core treatment, emphasizing the importance of staying focused on the present moment without a self-critical mindset, and has a significant improvement on psychological trauma marquee such as psychosis, depression and anxiety. Ketamine is an anesthetic adjunct and has recently been found to be effective in the treatment of depression. The 108 adolescent depression patients were randomly divided into experimental group and control group according to the treatment method, 54 cases in the experimental group and 54 cases in the control group. The experimental group was treated with the combination of orthomolecular therapy plus ketamine in small doses, while the control group only used the traditional orthomolecular therapy. Patients in both groups were assessed on the Hamilton depression scale before and after treatment. Before treatment, the Hamilton depression scale assessment indexes of both groups were not statistically different when compared ($p > 0.05$), after treatment, the Hamilton depression scale scores of the experimental group were significantly lower than those of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($p = 0.004$). The combined therapy could significantly improve depressive symptoms, patients' quality of life and improve level of self-acceptance of depressed patients and promote their faster return to society.

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Analysis of the Therapeutic Effect of Chinese STEM Education Combined with Citalopram on Students' Emotional Disorders

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Emotional disorders in students are a common mental illness. Patients are mainly characterized by low emotions, pessimism and disappointment, and reduced interests, causing serious adverse effects on their lives. At present, antidepressant drugs are mainly used for treatment, combined with psychological treatment, to change the patient's self-awareness. 90 patients with emotional disorders were randomly divided into three groups A, B and C for treatment. Group A was treated with citalopram, group B was treated with Chinese science, technology

engineering, and mathematics education method from the educational psychology, and group C was treated with citalopram and psychological intervention with science, technology engineering, and mathematics education method. After 1 mo, the results showed that the cure rate of group C was 86.72 %, while the cure rates of group A and group B were 67.85 % and 64.16 %, respectively. The cure rate of group C exceeded the group A and B. Compared to group A and group B, group C patients were treated with citalopram while incorporating science, technology engineering, and mathematics education methods for psychological intervention, effectively improving the treatment effectiveness of patients with emotional disorders. The results showed that the combination of Chinese science, technology engineering, and mathematics education and citalopram in the perspective of educational psychology could effectively intervene the emotional disorder of students. The therapeutic effect was significantly better than that of only drug treatment and only psychological intervention. Therefore, using science, technology engineering, and mathematics education combined with citalopram can improve the cure rate of students' emotional disorders.

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Influence of Reformed College Teaching Mode Combined with Anti-Mania Drugs on Cognitive Psychology of College Students

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Due to changes in the environment, learning styles, and interpersonal relationships, mental health problems among college students are frequent. Mania is one of the common psychological problems among college students, which affects their normal learning and life. Therefore, from the perspective of cognitive psychology, exploring treatment methods for manic disorder in college students is a key clinical research object. The study randomly divided 80 students with manic disorder into an experimental group and a control group. Among them, there are 40 students in the experimental group, 26 boys and 14 girls; there are 40 students in the control group, 25 boys and 15 girls. The control group received routine anti-manic drugs for intervention; the experimental group adopted a reformed university teaching model combined with anti-manic drugs for intervention. Before and 3 mo after the intervention, the cognitive psychological measurement scale compiled by our hospital was used to evaluate the psychological status of students. The cognitive psychological measurement scale includes 12 items and the higher the score, the better the cognitive psychological status. After statistical analysis, the cognitive and psychological status of the experimental group and control group students after intervention was significantly better than before intervention; the cognitive and psychological status of the experimental group students after intervention was significantly better than that of the control group students. Therefore, the reformed teaching mode in universities combined with anti-manic drug intervention has a positive effect on the cognitive psychology of college students.

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The Relieving Effect of Mental Health Teaching Combined with Benzodiazepine Drugs on the Anxiety of College Students

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In order to understand the effect of mental health education combined with benzodiazepines on the alleviation of psychological anxiety among college students, a comparative experiment was conducted to explore the effect of this combined approach on the alleviation of psychological anxiety. 300 college students were randomly

selected and divided into two experimental groups with a period of 6 w. The effects of mental health education and ideological and political education, and mental health education, and ideological and political education combined with benzodiazepines on relieving anxiety of college students were investigated. The psychological conditions of college students in the two groups were analyzed according to the five degrees of psychological states; healthy state, mild anxiety, moderate anxiety, severe anxiety and panic. The experimental results showed that 93 college students' anxiety was relieved by the combination of mental health education with ideological and political education and benzodiazepines, and 71 college students' anxiety was relieved by the integration of ideological and political education into mental health education. It can be seen that the integration of ideological and political education into mental health education combined with benzodiazepines can effectively alleviate the psychological anxiety of college students.

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Influence of Aripiprazole on Students' Emotional Disorders from the Perspective of Educational Psychology

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Affective disorders are psychiatric disorders characterized by significant and persistent changes in emotion, primarily high or low affect, often accompanied by corresponding cognitive and behavioural changes. Negative feelings like rebellion and anxiety are produced as a result of the intense academic and employment pressure college student's experience, creating a long-term vicious cycle. Aripiprazole can lessen the symptoms of emotional disorders, and schools can use educational psychology to foster creativity and entrepreneurship skills and offer employment guidance in addition to aripiprazole to help students with their emotional disorders. The study randomly assigned 300 university students with emotional problems into an experimental group and a control group, with an equal number of boys and girls in each group. The experimental group received both aripiprazole and educational psychology-based innovation and entrepreneurship training and job assistance for college students, whereas the control group received a single dose of aripiprazole. After 3 mo of clinical observation and statistical analysis, the findings revealed that the experimental group student's emotional stability and improvement were noticeably better than those of the control group. They also demonstrated greater proactivity in dealing with challenges in their academic, professional and personal lives, as well as long-term stability and positive emotions. Therefore, the hybrid treatment approach proposed in the study is effective and stable in improving the symptoms of students with affective disorders and can have a positive mood in the long term.

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TRACK 7: MISCELLANEOUS

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The Therapeutic Effect of Psychological Nursing Combined with Sertraline on Readers' Depression Based on Japanese

Kuai Literature

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Depression is one of the most common psychological disorders, mainly characterized by low mood, decreased willpower, and delayed thinking. To verify the therapeutic effect of combining psychological care based on the literature of mourning with sertraline on depression in readers, 200 depression patients were selected for an experiment. Depression patients were randomly divided into a Japanese literature based psychological care combined with sertraline treatment group and a single sertraline treatment group, with a treatment period of 8 w. After the treatment period, the patient's recovery status was observed. The results showed that the psychological nursing combined with sertraline treatment group and the single sertraline treatment group had relatively ideal effects, but the high-density lipoprotein, the neurological deficit scale and the ability of daily living scale in the combined treatment group had more significant reductions and better effects; the significant benefit of the combination treatment group was 85 %, while the significant benefit of the single sertraline treatment group was 55.3 %. There was a significant difference in the Hamilton depression scale scores between the two groups ($p < 0.05$); after 6 mo of follow-up, the significant benefit was 78 % in the combination group and 47.8 % in the single sertraline treatment group. There is a significant difference in scores between the two groups ($p < 0.05$). In summary, compared to the treatment of single sertraline, the combination of psychological care based on material grief literature and sertraline has a more accurate and lasting therapeutic effect on depression in readers.

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Treatment of Cognitive Function in Patients with Schizophrenia Cognitive Behavioural Intervention Combined with Drug Therapy

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Schizophrenia, as a chronic disease, has long been among the top ten globally, but current drug treatments often find it difficult to be effective in improving cognitive and social functions in patients with schizophrenia. From the perspective of public management, the important content of community rehabilitation is the treatment of chronic schizophrenia patients. Therefore, 103 eligible schizophrenic patients from 10 psychiatric day care institutions in a certain community were selected as the analysis subjects. Patients with single case numbers were included in group A and those with double case numbers were included in group B using a parallel controlled design method. Group A was administered with a monotherapy and group B was administered with a mixture of either functional cognitive intervention or pharmacotherapy. The Morningside rehabilitation status scale was used for analysis, and statistical package for the social sciences 11.0 was used for statistical analysis. $p < 0.05$ was used to represent the differences, which had statistical significance. The test findings revealed that patients in group A and group B did not have statistically significant differences in Morningside rehabilitation status scale scores before admission ($p > 0.05$), and 1 y post-treatment, the performance measures of patients in group A were obviously less than those in group B. The discrepancy was actually statistically relevant ($p < 0.05$). At the same time, the Morningside rehabilitation status scale scores of group B after follow-up were significantly lower than those of group A. Overall, cognitive behavioural intervention combined with medication therapy is effective in treating cognitive function in patients with schizophrenia from the perspective of public management.

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Effect of Paxil on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Ethnic and Religious Cultures an Analysis Based on the Background of Coronavirus Disease-19

With the spread of the coronavirus disease, many religious believers have suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder to varying degrees. In order to explore the efficacy of paroxetine as a drug for treating stress disorder, three sets of experiments were conducted to analyse the therapeutic effect of paroxetine. 120 religious believers suffering from stress disorder due to the outbreak of the coronavirus disease-19 epidemic were randomly selected as the research objects, and filled in the stress disorder self-assessment scale before the experiment, and the evaluation score was taken as the initial diagnosis result. Divide them equally into three groups. The first group is the treatment group, taking paroxetine regularly every day. The second group is the control group, which does not use paroxetine and is treated with other drugs. The third group is a blank group and does not use any medication for treatment. The experimental period lasts for 7 d. After the experiment, the three groups of personnel filled out the stress disorder self-assessment scale again, and the evaluation score was used as the diagnosis result after treatment. The experimental results showed that the experimental group treated with paroxetine had an 18 % decrease in the evaluation score of the stress disorder self-assessment scale before and after treatment, indicating a significant therapeutic effect. The evaluation score of the control group treated with other drugs decreased by 15 %, and the treatment effect was slightly inferior to that of paroxetine. The blank group without medication treatment showed a 9 % increase in evaluation scores and worsening of the condition. In summary, paroxetine has a significant therapeutic effect on emergency disorders after trauma in the general public.

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Improvement of Physical Education Reform in Colleges and Universities Combined with Amitriptyline on Physical Health and Depression of Students

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Depression is a highly prevalent mental disorder that is characterized by depressed mood, loss of interest and energy, and in severe cases, self-injurious and self-injurious behavior, as well as physical depressive rigidity. The pressure of employment and heavy academic workload make students in higher education very vulnerable to symptoms such as depression, and appropriate exercise can help the brain to regain a happy mood. However, the traditional teaching of physical education in universities places more emphasis on theoretical teaching and therefore needs to be reformed to attract students to actively participate in sports. Amitriptyline is used to treat various types of depression, in addition to reforming traditional physical education teaching in colleges and universities based on positive psychology and educational psychology to improve students' physical and mental health. A total of 460 students with moderate and severe depression were selected from various disciplines in the university and divided into class A, which used amitriptyline and traditional physical education, and class B, which used a mixture of amitriptyline and reformed physical education. After a semester of comparative experiments, the collected questionnaire survey was statistically analyzed using statistical package for the social sciences software. The physical and mental health of class B students was better than that of class A students ($p < 0.05$). In summary, the combination of amitriptyline and college physical education teaching reform treatment method proposed in the study cannot only improve student's physical health and depression, but also promote a virtuous cycle of physical and mental functioning.

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Optimization of Public Emergency Services Combined with Perphenazine in the Treatment of Public Delusions of Victimization

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In recent years, the incidence of sudden public events has gradually increased, which has brought many inconveniences and risks to people's life and work. Public victimization is a common psychological disorder, refers to the public's attention and anxiety about harm, often leads to the public to take some harmful actions to protect themselves from injury, can cause serious impact on the quality of life, and physical and mental health of patients. Finazine is an antidepressant commonly used in the treatment of major depression. Its main component is phenazine hydrochloride, which has a strong selective synaptic receptor blocking effect and can effectively alleviate depressive symptoms. This study used a randomized controlled trial by dividing 120 delusional public victimization patients into two groups. The control group received conventional medication, and the experimental group received emergency service optimization combined with perphenazine medication for sudden public events. The results showed that the symptoms in the experimental group improved significantly after the treatment.

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The Guiding Effect of Environmental Education on Positive Psychology of College Students-Combined with Drug Regulation

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Research has found that some contemporary college students experience emotional distress and negative psychological symptoms in terms of cognition and behavior due to the pressure of love, study, life, and employment. In order to provide positive psychological guidance to college students, universities can strengthen environmental education to provide positive psychological guidance to them, and at the same time, appropriate interventions can be carried out in conjunction with medication. 50 college students were randomly divided into an experimental group and a control group, with 25 participants in each group. The experimental group consisted of 13 males and 12 females; the control group consisted of 12 males and 13 females. The specific implementation of the experiment is to provide environmental education combined with positive psychological guidance therapy to the experimental group; the experimental group took medication while receiving environmental education and positive psychological guidance, and conducted pharmacological adjustments to record the psychological status of the two groups. After two weeks of controlled experiments, the psychological status of college students in the experimental and control groups was evaluated separately. The statistical results showed that both groups had improved their psychological status and showed more positive psychological performance. However, the experimental group receiving drug intervention had an overall better psychological status than the control group without drug intervention, and nearly two-thirds of college students had recovered to a positive psychological state. Higher education is effective in guiding positive psychology, and its guiding effect will be enhanced with the coordination of medication regulation.

Influence of the Reform of University Education Management System on the Treatment of Emotional Disorder by Lithium Carbonate

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With the gradual increase of social competition pressure, high school students often experience unavoidable feelings of loss and inferiority in their learning and self-development, which leads to unhealthy psychology and serious emotional disorders. In this situation, the growth and development of college students are greatly limited, and effective methods for psychological adjustment education are urgently needed. In the education management of universities, institutions are the fundamental content and the cornerstone for the normal development of teaching and management activities. By reforming the education management system in universities and endowing them with humanized characteristics, students' growth and development can be regarded as the main body, achieving the cultivation of students' sound personality. The study selected 150 students with emotional disorders and divided them into a treatment group and a routine group, with 75 students in each group. The treatment group not only treated students with emotional disorders through lithium carbonate, but also utilized humanized educational management system reform for auxiliary intervention. The conventional group was treated according to the general treatment methods of the hospital, and no other intervention methods were applied. The results showed that after one month of treatment, the emotional disorders of the regular group of college students only slightly improved. The symptoms of high or low emotions, fatigue and dullness in the treatment group were alleviated, and the symptoms of students were significantly reduced. There was a significant difference between the two groups ($p < 0.05$), indicating that this method can have a positive improvement effect on students' emotional disorders.

Influence of University Education Management Model Innovation Combined with Chinese Medicine Preparation on Students' Psychological Anxiety

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Due to the development of society, there are often the phenomena of backward education management mode and unreasonable course allocation in carrying out courses. Due to the increased pressure of study and curriculum, students may have excessive study pressure and lead to anxiety disorders. Anxiety disorder is a common mental illness. In order to alleviate the proportion of students, colleges and universities began to innovate the new mode of education management from the perspective of psychology, and achieved certain results. However, there are still students with serious anxiety disorders that are becoming more and more serious and need drug treatment. Therefore, the research is to combine it with the new mode of university education management and apply it to 120 sick students in a university. The students were randomly divided into experimental group and control group. 60 students from the two groups were given the new education management mode course. Among them, the experimental group received the drug treatment of Anshen Ding Zhi Pill, while the control group received conventional treatment. Finally, the self-designed anxiety rating of college students was used to evaluate the students' status. The results showed that the anxiety symptoms in the experimental group were significantly reduced after the intervention ($p < 0.05$). This means that the combination of innovative university education management mode and traditional Chinese medicine preparations can effectively relieve the anxiety symptoms of students and provide a certain reference value for clinical practice.

Integration of College Student Management and Civilized Etiquette Education in the Background of Educational Psychology Observation on the Effect of Control Ventilation in the Treatment of Hysteria

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The purpose of offering civilized etiquette courses in universities is to improve student's psychological quality. However, due to the unreasonable management model of universities, students often suffer from unfair treatment and eventually develop psychological problems, such as hysteria. Hysteria is a psychological disorder in which patients often exhibit symptoms such as introversion, physical weakness, and susceptibility to suggestion. At present, colleges and universities have begun to try to introduce educational psychology into student management and civilized education, and combine it with controlled ventilation treatment, hoping to improve the educational effect. The study selected 115 students from a certain university as clinical subjects and randomly divided them into an experimental group of 60 and a control group of 55. There was no significant difference between the two groups of students. The experimental group was given innovation management and civilized etiquette education mode with ventilation control treatment; the control group did not make any changes. After statistical analysis, there was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between the two groups of students, with the experimental group showing a significant reduction in symptoms of hysteria. This indicates that combining a new educational model with controlled ventilation therapy for hysterical students can effectively alleviate their pain and provide a certain reference for clinical practice.

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The Intervention of College Labour Education System Combined with Drug Therapy on Students Anxiety Disorder

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Anxiety disorder, also known as anxiety neurosis, is a more frequent type of disease. With the increasing pressure of study and employment, more and more college students suffer from anxiety. Therefore, targeted treatment is necessary. For now, medications are still the first choice for anxiety treatment. On the basis of paroxetine drug therapy, a method of anxiety treatment combining educational psychology with college labor education was proposed. 60 anxious college students were randomly divided into two groups, 30 in the blank group and 30 in the experimental group. The baseline data of the two groups of patients were significant. In the blank group, only paroxetine was given 20 mg once a day. The experimental group received labour education psychotherapy combined with paroxetine drug therapy, and both groups received 3 courses of treatment. The results showed that the treatment effect of the experimental group was significantly higher than that of the blank group, and the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Therefore, the use of research methods is more conducive to improving the anxiety symptoms of patients.

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Effect of Combining Traditional Chinese Medicine with Production and Education Integration of "Specialized and Special New" Enterprises on Students' Adjustment Disorder

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Due to significant changes in student's identities in vocational schools and regular schools, if students do not adjust their states on their own, it is easy for them to develop psychological disorders such as adaptation barriers. To understand the psychological status of students in vocational schools after their identity changes, this article conducts a comparative experimental study on the impact of traditional Chinese medicine combined with industry education, integration education on the psychological health status of vocational school students. Randomly select 20 students with adaptation disorders from a vocational school and divide them into two groups on average. Study the therapeutic effect of the integration of industry and education, combined with traditional Chinese medicine, on students with adaptation disorders and psychological disorders. Set the first group as the control group, and its treatment plan for adaptation disorders is to provide students with integrated education between industry and education. Set the second group as the experimental group, and provide integrated education between industry and education to the students in this group, while also using traditional Chinese medicine for treatment. Record and analyses the number and status of students with adaptation disorders before and after treatment. The experimental results showed that under the combined treatment scheme, 8 people's psychological conditions were alleviated, with 3 people transitioning from severe adaptation disorder to moderate adaptation disorder, 2 people transitioning from moderate adaptation disorder to mild adaptation disorder, and 2 people transitioning from mild adaptation disorder to healthy psychology. In the control group, 2 individuals transitioned from mild adaptation disorders to healthy psychology, while the rest remained unchanged.

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Effect of Olanzapine Combined with English-Chinese Poetry Translation on Mental Health Status of Cultural Workers

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During the poetry translation, it needs maintain the aesthetic characteristics of poetry. This cannot be achieved without the application of language aesthetics, and translators need to possess a certain level of literary literacy. This has a certain impact on the mental health level of cultural workers. For cultural workers with obsessive-compulsive disorder, olanzapine can be used for the treatment of obsessive-compulsive disorder patients. To study the psychological impact of English Chinese poetry translation on cultural workers with OCD, 136 cultural workers were selected as the research subjects in the experiment. These 135 people were divided into experimental group, control group 1, and control group 2, each consisting of 45 people. The experimental group was treated with a combination of olanzapine and English Chinese poetry translation. Control group 1 received intervention in English Chinese poetry translation, while control group 2 received olanzapine treatment. The Yale brown compulsive scale was selected for state evaluation before and after the experiment. The results showed that the Yale brown compulsive scale scores of experimental group, control group 1, and control group 2 decreased before and after the experiment. However, the decrease in scores in the experimental group was significant ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in Yale brown compulsive scale scores between control group 1 and group 2 before and after the experiment ($p > 0.05$). The results demonstrate that the combination

therapy of olanzapine and English Chinese poetry translation has significant therapeutic effects on cultural workers with obsessive-compulsive disorder. Therefore, in clinical applications, a combination of the two is considered for treatment.

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Analysis of the Therapeutic Effect of Risperidone on Psychological Disorders of International Students in China Based on WeChat Platform from the Perspective of Educational Psychology

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With the rapid development of the economy, the number of international students coming to China on WeChat platforms is gradually increasing, and their psychological barriers are gradually emerging. This problem is mainly caused by differences in cognitive level and other factors. The traditional treatment method is relatively single, and the treatment effect is not good. Therefore, the study considered the use of risperidone in combination therapy from the perspective of educational psychology. In the experiment, two classes of foreign students in a university were selected and set as Class A and Class B. There were 25 students in Class A, who used traditional treatment methods, and 21 students in Class B. The combination of risperidone therapy in the perspective of educational psychology was used, and the self-made scale was used to determine the actual treatment effect. The scale included interpersonal relationship and sense of life security, environmental fitness, independence, and self-confidence. After treatment, statistical package for the social sciences 20.0 was used for statistical analysis, and $p < 0.05$ was used to represent the differences with statistical significance. The experimental results showed that there was no statistically significant difference between the two classes before treatment ($p > 0.05$), and after treatment, the significant effect of Class B was significantly better than that of Class A, and the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). In general, it is effective to use risperidone to treat foreign students coming to China on the WeChat platform from the perspective of educational psychology.

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Effect of Mental Health Education Combined with Risperidone on Preschool Children with Autism

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In recent years, the incidence of autism has been increasing, so it has aroused great attention from the society. Institutions, enterprises and medical units for autism rehabilitation training are also rising, and through the use of professional means or methods of autism rehabilitation education to intervene in the treatment of autistic patients. Risperidone is a psychiatric drug used to treat acute and chronic schizophrenia. Especially for positive and negative symptoms and accompanying emotional symptoms (such as anxiety, depression, etc.) has a better effect. May also reduce emotional symptoms associated with schizophrenia. For patients who are effective in acute treatment, this product can continue to exert its clinical efficacy during maintenance treatment. The study selected 100 preschool children with autism as the research object. The experimental method was intervention experiment. In the first three months, regular preschool education was used to educate autistic children, and in

the later three months, mental health education was integrated into preschool education. In this study, autism behavior checklist was used to distinguish autistic symptoms in children. The autistic children in the study group showed a decreasing trend in their scores on the autism behavior checklist scale, with an average score of 38.47 at the end of the experiment. Experiments show that mental health education combined with risperidone can greatly improve the autism symptoms of preschool children, which is conducive to improving the treatment of autism and helping children to cultivate healthy body and mind.

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Effect Analysis of Mixed Teaching Combined with Lorazepam in the Treatment of Victimization Paranoia of Physical Education Students

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Victim delusion is a common mental illness, with main symptoms including suspicion of being murdered, being followed, and so on. The occurrence of this disease is closely related to the patient's personality traits, environmental factors, psychological pressure, and other factors, as well as the patient's mental health status. Blended teaching is an emerging educational model that provides students with a more flexible and personalized learning experience through both online and offline blended teaching methods. Lorazepam is an antipsychotic drug that can relieve symptoms caused by mental illness by blocking the dopamine receptor in the brain. In order to analyse the therapeutic effect of blended learning combined with lorazepam on students with delusional delusions of victimization, 200 students were selected to participate in this experiment. During the research process, the experimental group of students received both mixed teaching mode and lorazepam medication treatment, while the control group of students received conventional teaching mode accompanied by lorazepam medication treatment. Collect and rate information related to persecuted delusions in the study subjects before and after the experiment. The experimental results showed that after a period of treatment, the scores of the experimental group students' delusions of victimization were significantly improved, while the improvement effect of the control group student's delusions of victimization was not significant. The above results indicate that the combination of blended learning and lorazepam therapy has a significant therapeutic effect on student's delusions of victimization. Therefore, adopting this plan to treat students' delusions of victimization is very beneficial and effective.

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Influence of Educational Management Strategies on the Psychological Anxiety-An Analysis of Comprehensive Cognitive Psychology and Pharmaceutical Intervention

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The psychology of college students is very fragile, and under the current strategies of university education management, it is easy for them to develop negative emotions. Different universities have designed various management methods, so the reasons for anxiety among college students in each university are also different. Offering comprehensive cognitive psychology courses can make college students happy, and using psychological drugs in pharmacies can also alleviate their emotions to some extent. A total of 500 college students with anxiety disorder were selected from 20 universities and divided equally into a control group and an experimental group. Half of the two groups were male and female college students, with patients aged 18-22 and having been ill for 0 y-4 y. The experimental group of college students added comprehensive cognitive psychology courses every week, and the school hospital injected them with psychological drugs every day; the control group only received simple tutoring. The symptom checklist-90 method can be used for re-examination to understand the patient's psychology. After exploring the statistical charts, the faces of the experimental group patients were filled with a youthful aura, and their speech matched the demeanours of college students; the control group had a slightly

melancholic expression and a visibly haggard face. The experimental results indicate that the establishment of a comprehensive cognitive psychology course, combined with the use of psychological drugs, has a significant effect on the treatment of psychological anxiety among college students.

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Clinical Intervention Effect of Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy Combined with Drug Therapy on Students with Depression under the Perspective of Production-Education Integration

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Depression, as a psychological disorder, can cause significant damage to an individual's emotional regulation and mental health in severe cases without timely intervention. The common group of patients with depression is students, who find it difficult to regulate their emotions and psychology in the face of different contents such as learning and employment, resulting in long-term negative emotions such as anxiety, depression, and irritability. Common treatment methods for depression include medication and psychological intervention, among which medication has a significant drug dependence and psychological treatment may result in patients not following the treatment process. Therefore, the study used cognitive behavioural therapy combined with medication to intervene in students with depression. At the same time, solve student's problems from the perspective of integration of industry and education, and guide them to have a correct understanding and understanding of themselves. 100 students with depression were selected and divided into a control group and an observation group with 50 cases each. The control group received conventional antidepressant medication treatment, while the observation group received medication treatment and integrated industry education cognitive behavioural therapy, guided by a psychosocial support program. The results showed that after the experimental intervention, the mini-mental state examination scale scores of the observation group students were significantly higher than those of the control group patients ($p < 0.05$), and their compliance with treatment was improved. Depression symptoms and cognitive function were significantly improved, which has good application value.

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Analysis of the Effect of Physical Education based on Positive Psychology Combined with Haloperidol on Autism in College Students

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Autism is a common mental disorder that often manifests itself in problems with social interaction, communication and behavior. By providing students with positive emotions and attitudes, the ideological and political education of physical education in colleges and universities based on positive psychology can improve their self-confidence and courage when facing challenges and difficulties, so as to effectively prevent and treat student's autism. Haloperidol is a common drug used in the treatment of autism. It can effectively improve patient's social function and communication ability through rational use of haloperidol. In order to analyse the clinical efficacy of

physical ideological and political education in colleges and universities combined with haloperidol drug therapy on autism, a randomized controlled trial was used to divide 42 autistic students into experimental group and control group. The experimental group received positive psychology based college sports ideological and political education combined with haloperidol treatment, the control group received conventional drug treatment. After 8 w of treatment, both groups were assessed for their mental health and cognitive abilities. The results showed that the mental health status and cognitive ability of the experimental group of children were significantly improved after treatment. These results indicate that the combination of positive psychology based physical education and political education with haloperidol in the treatment of autistic students has a good effect.

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Alleviating Effect of Bim Platform Construction Combined with Sulapride Tablet on Paranoid Mental Disorder of Construction Project Managers

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Paranoid mental disorder, also known as delusional disorder, is a group of mental disorders with systematic delusion as the main symptom, and the cause is unknown. The rapid development of economy and society makes some problems inevitably appear in the construction process of construction projects. Among them, the paranoid mental disorder of the managers is the main disease, and the managers are generally over 30 y old, and the paranoid mental disorder is easily plagued by long-term pressure to project problems. In order to alleviate the symptoms of project manager's mental disorders, the study built the management platform based on the body mass index platform and combined with sulopride tablets to analyses the efficacy. 100 project managers of a construction company were selected and randomly divided into experimental group and control group of 50 managers and based on the working mode of the experimental group; while the control group did no changes and followed the daily working mode. After 7 d, the mental status of both groups was comprehensively analyzed and evaluated by devereux scales of mental disorders items. The data showed that there was no significant difference between the two groups before the intervention ($p>0.05$); the experimental group scored significantly higher than the control group, and the managers of the experimental group were in good mental state. This means that the construction of body mass index platform combined with sulopride tablets can effectively alleviate the symptoms of paranoid mental disorders of construction project managers.

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Effect Analysis of Eight Trigrams Encouraging Non-Genetic Inheritance and Protection Activity on Risperidone in the Treatment of Mild Autism

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Autism is characterized by poor emotional ability, stereotypical behavior, lack of social skills, and even a complete loss of cognitive ability. The general group of autistic patients is children and the elderly. For mild autistic patients, drugs plus external activity intervention is mainly used for treatment. Risperidone is a psychiatric drug, which is generally used in the treatment of psychiatric disorders, and also has a certain therapeutic effect on mild autism. With drug treatment, combining with social activities can provide a better treatment

effect. Bagua encouragement is the square dance art derived from Taoism. The non-genetic inheritance and protection activities can fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the participants, be conducive to relieving the mood of the patients, and play a certain therapeutic effect from the psychological level. Fifty patients with mild autism were selected for experimental analysis, including 20 female patients and 30 male patients, aged 50 y-70 y. Patients take risperidone at a dose of 0.5 mg twice a day. 1 w later the dose was adjusted to 1 mg and the patients were observed for adverse effects. At the same time, 25 patients were selected to participate in the non-genetic bearing and protection activities of gossip encouragement, and the treatment effect was observed 1 mo later. The results showed that none of the experimental patients had adverse drug reactions, and under the same drugs, the patients involved in the non-genetic inheritance and protection activities were more effective, and the mental state was better. This indicates that gossip encouraging non-genetic inheritance and protective activities is a better intervention for risperidone in mild autism.

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Influence of Sedative Drugs Combined with Optimization of Teaching Management of Auto Repair Major on Mood Disorders of Students

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Most students majoring in automotive repair lack self-control in their studies, and the gap between theoretical and practical aspects of automotive repair can easily lead to emotional distress and mood disorders. The optimization of teaching management in the automotive repair major can cultivate students' interest in learning through a combination of theory and practice, improve self-confidence, and use sedatives in combination to suppress low emotions. 90 automotive repair students with mild mood disorders were divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group was treated with medication and educational reform, while the control group was treated with medication and educational reform, with 30 students in each group. The experimental group was treated with olanzapine tablets at a dose of 10 mg, one tablet a day. After 30 d, the patient was re-examined using mood disorders questionnaire. According to integrated statistics, the cure rate of patients in the experimental group reached 93.3 %, while the cure rate of drugs was 70 %, and the cure rate of educational reform was 76.7 %. The combination of sedative drugs and optimization of automotive repair teaching management can effectively treat students with mild mood disorders.

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Influence of Cultural Learning of Characters in Literature of Ming and Qing Dynasties on Patients with Schizophrenia under Risperidone Treatment

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Schizophrenia is a rare disease in psychiatric and psychological departments. Once diagnosed with schizophrenia, patients may need to receive medication and psychotherapy interventions. During treatment, the doctor evaluates the patient's symptoms and conditions and works with the patient and his or her family to develop

a treatment plan. Risperidone is a synthetic antipsychotic drug that works by inhibiting opioid receptors in the central nervous system, thereby reducing symptoms in patients with schizophrenia. The study randomly divided 76 patients with schizophrenia were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, 36 in experimental group and 40 in control group. There were 20 men and 16 women in the experimental group and 22 men and 18 women in the control group. The patient was between 14 y and 76 y of age with a history of 1 y to 35 y. Schizophrenia patients were treated with risperidone and the cultural learning of the characters in the literature of Ming and Qing Dynasties was added, 1 to 2 times a day, 1 w to 2 w each time. The curative effect was observed and the mental improvement and subjective reaction were recorded. The control group was treated with risperidone only. The improvement rate and stability rate of the experimental group were higher than those of the control group. There was no apparent discomfort. The pathogenesis of schizophrenia may be related to genetic factors, immune factors and environmental factors. Therefore, the use of risperidone and the addition of Ming and Qing literature characters of cultural learning can effectively alleviate symptoms, control emotions and inhibit schizophrenia.

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Relieving Effect of Chinese Traditional Landscape Painting Visual Appreciation Combined with Mood Stabilizer on Students with Emotional Disorders

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Students face pressure on campus, which can easily lead to psychological illnesses. To understand the psychological status of students, this article conducts a comparative experimental study on the effect of traditional Chinese landscape painting visual appreciation combined with mood stabilizers on alleviating stress in students with emotional disorders. Collect 30 patient students and divide them into two groups to evaluate their stress levels after 4 w of treatment. The first group is the control group, and its treatment plan is to provide students with visual appreciation of traditional Chinese landscape painting. The second group is the experimental group, where students in this group receive visual appreciation of traditional Chinese landscape painting combined with mood stabilizers for treatment. The results showed that under the combined treatment regimen, the total pressure score of the experimental group was 8.2, while the control group was 13.1. After a 1 y investigate of the patients, the frequency of psychological treatment among the experimental group students was 4.2, and the total score of stress was 5.5. The number of treatments in the control group was 7.4, with a total score of 10.6. This indicates that combination therapy has good effects.

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Analysis on the Relieving Effect of Mirtazapine on Depression of College Students with Agriculture-related Major under the Background of Rural Revitalization

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Long-term, persistent depression is a frequent psychiatric illness called depression. Students at agricultural colleges sometimes struggle to obtain jobs and have demanding scientific research projects, which can put a lot of strain on them and cause long-term melancholy or even suicidal thoughts. Additionally, experiencing sadness can cause physical symptoms including chest tightness and shortness of breath. Mirtazapine is primarily used to treat depression, and agricultural college students can grow their “three rural” attitudes and ideological and political education under the direction of the rural revitalization plan. The goal is to build students’ confidence at the base level by combining the two therapy approaches. The study separated the 76 agriculture majors who had depression into a control group and an experimental group at random. The students in the control group only received medication with mirtazapine, while the experimental group received medication with mirtazapine as the main treatment, supplemented by the cultivation of “three rural” sentiments and ideological and political education. Every month, students were tested with the self-rating depression scale. Three months after the trial ended, the data was statistically examined using Excel, and the findings revealed that the experimental group’s level of depression alleviation was noticeably greater than that of the control group. Therefore, a combination of mirtazapine-based medication, cultivating rural and farmer-like attitudes, and ideological and political education can reduce students’ physiological symptoms of depression.

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Analysis on the Therapeutic Effect of Different Teaching Methods Combined with Quetiapine Fumarate on Emotional Disorder of Accounting Students

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Accounting students may have emotional barriers due to academic pressure, family and professional pressure. Although some classic treatment methods can alleviate a patient’s condition, completely treating emotional disorders remains a major challenge. Therefore, in this study, research and explore the treatment methods of different teaching methods combined with quetiapine fumarate to alleviate the symptoms of emotional disorder of accounting students. The research will select accounting students as experimental objects through random sampling and double-blind experiment. The research will divide the experimental subjects into two groups. One group will receive different teaching methods and quetiapine fumarate treatment, while the other group will only receive quetiapine. The study will use an emotional disorder questionnaire to evaluate the emotional status of the experimental subjects, and use various teaching methods such as online education and traditional teaching to provide different educational guidance and psychological counselling to the experimental subjects at different time periods. The experimental results showed that the average score of emotional disorders before treatment was 80 points, and the average score of emotional disorders at the end of treatment was 45 points, indicating a significant downward trend, indicating that the treatment plan has achieved good results. The experimental results showed that different teaching methods combined with quetiapine fumarate had a good therapeutic effect on accounting students’ emotional disorders.

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The Relief Effect of Chinese Traditional Elements Design Combined with Blood and Brain Clearing Granules on Consumers’ Neurasthenia

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To address the neurological debilitation problem of a small number of consumers in the process of consumption, the study will further discuss the alleviating effect of a consumer psychology course intervention combined with blood and brain clearing pellets on neurological debilitated consumers under the design of Chinese traditional elements. A total of 80 patients suffering from consumer neurosis were selected as the subjects of this experiment and were randomly divided into two groups, the combined treatment group and the traditional treatment group, with the number of patients in each group being 40. Patients in the combined treatment group were treated with Chinese traditional elements designed consumer psychology program combined with blood and brain-clearing pellets for a period of 1 mo. The patients in the traditional treatment group were treated with a single blood and brain-clearing pellet for 1 mo. The patients were assessed using a homemade neurasthenia scale, twice before and after the experiment, and the data obtained from the assessment were analyzed using statistical package for the social sciences 23.0. The results showed that after a period of treatment, the neurosis scale score of patients in the combined treatment group decreased from 25.69 to 4.69 before the experiment, while the neurosis scale score of patients in the conventional treatment group decreased from 26.14 to 15.69 after the experiment. The combined treatment group was able to reduce the neurosis scale scores of the patients and improve their neurosis problems.

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