

Production-education integrated person-education mode on the psychological stress of college students

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Background. Many vocational schools adopt the mode of integrating production and education and take the middle school and factory as the teaching background. The purpose of this study is to explore the influence of this educational strategy on students' psychological stress.

Subjects and Methods. This study selected 200 students from a vocational college as the research object and randomly divided them into a control group and a study group. The control group adopted the traditional teaching mode. The research group adopted the teaching mode of integration production and education, and integration of school and enterprise. Hamilton Rating Scale for Anxiety (HAM-A) was used as a control for analysis, and statistical software SPSS 22.0 was used for data analysis.

Results. After six months of experimental research, the anxiety scale scores of students in the control group dropped from 22 to 18 points, and those in the study group dropped from 23 to 11 points. The psychological stress of the students in the study group was significantly different before and after the experiment ($P < 0.05$). The experimental results show that the teaching mode combined with production and education can alleviate the psychological pressure of vocational college students.

Conclusions. In this study, the new teaching method combined with middle-class teaching can obviously relieve students' psychological pressure. At the same time, it can also provide a reference for the administrators of other vocational colleges to promote the healthy development of education and the prosperity of the local economy.

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The origin of bipolar disorder in ceramic artists from the perspective of positive psychology

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Background. In recent years, the proportion of bipolar disorder among ceramic artists has increased significantly. From the

perspective of positive psychology, the study further analyzed the risk factors of bipolar disorder.

Subjects and Methods. The study recruited ceramic artist volunteers as research objects and divided them into a bipolar group and a non-bipolar group. According to artistic creativity, family, endocrine function and other factors of the study subjects data statistics. Statistical software Statistica was used for data analysis, and the T-test or correlation coefficient were used to evaluate the correlation of factors.

Results. By analyzing the social media texts of science and engineering students, the study found several factors related to employment anxiety. In the bipolar group, the score of creative stress was significantly higher than that in the non-bipolar group ($M=4.62$ in the manic-depressive group and $M=3.31$ in the non-manic-depressive group, $P < 0.001$). Competitive stress ($M=3.81$ in the manic-depressive group and $M=2.92$ in the non-manic-depressive group, $P < 0.001$) and personal negative experience ($M=4.19$ in the manic-depressive group and $M=3.24$ in the non-manic-depressive group, $P < 0.001$) also had significantly higher scores in the manic-depressive group.

Conclusions. Based on the analysis of positive psychology, this study analyzed the causes of bipolar disorder induced by ceramic artists. Through statistical analysis using Statistica, the results showed that creativity, competitive pressure and personal negative experience were positively correlated with the manic-depressive index of ceramic artists. This study provides valuable information for psychological support measures for patients with bipolar disorder, thus promoting the artistic development of ceramists.

The influence of immersive learning in English classroom on language disorders in children with autism

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Background. With the development of society, the incidence rate of autistic children is gradually rising. Autism is often related to genetic factors. In addition, abnormal brain structure and function are also one of the causes of autism. The common symptoms of autism patients include social interaction disorders, communication barriers, narrow interests, and stereotyped and repetitive behavior. Immersive learning is defined as an experiential approach that fully integrates into the training environment, utilizing virtual reality technology.

Subjects and Methods. In order to analyze the impact of immersive learning in English classrooms on language disorders in children with autism, the study selected 100 children with autism and randomly divided them into a treatment group and a control group, with 50 children in both groups. Among them, the control group received normal English classroom teaching, while the treatment group received immersive learning. Both groups have

one lecture per day and five classes per week, with a treatment cycle of four weeks. The analysis tools used in the study include the Children's Autism Rating Scale, Symptom Self Rating Scale, Comprehensive Quality of Life Rating Scale, and SPSS23.0.

Results. The results showed that after treatment, the scores of loneliness and symptom self-evaluation in children showed a significant decrease, with a significant difference compared to before treatment ($P<0.05$), and the treatment group showed the most significant decrease. In addition, after treatment, the children's quality of life scores showed a significant improvement ($P<0.05$), and the treatment group showed the most improvement.

Conclusions. From this, it can be seen that immersive learning in English classrooms is beneficial for language disorders in children with autism.

Effect of cross-cultural education combined with music therapy on anxiety disorders

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Background. Anxiety disorder usually refers to anxiety disorder. Common anxiety disorders include social phobia and separation anxiety disorder. Different anxiety disorders have different incidence rates. At present, the pathogenesis of anxiety disorder is not yet clear, but its common causes include genetic and psychological factors. Music therapy treats diseases from both physiological and psychological perspectives.

Subjects and Methods. In order to analyze the relief effect of cross-cultural education combined with music therapy on academic anxiety disorder in university students, the study selected 80 students with anxiety disorder. They were randomly divided into two groups, the observation group and the control group, with 40 students in each group. Among them, the control group only received cross-cultural education, while the observation group received music therapy based on cross-cultural education. Both groups were treated three times a week for a total of 8 weeks. After the treatment, the study evaluated the treatment results using the Self Rating Anxiety Scale, Self Rating Depression Scale, and SPSS23.0.

Results. The results showed that there was a significant decrease in anxiety and depression scores between the observation group and the control group students after treatment, and there was a significant difference compared to before treatment ($P<0.05$). In addition, after treatment, the anxiety and depression scores of the observation group students decreased more than those of the control group, and the difference between the two was significant ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions. In summary, the combination of cross-cultural education and music therapy in universities has a certain alleviating effect on students' academic anxiety disorder.

The therapeutic effect of ceramic art healing design combined with drug intervention on menopausal depression

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Background. Menopausal depression is a depressive disorder that occurs during menopause, characterized by symptoms such as low mood and difficulty falling asleep. In addition, the etiology of menopausal depression may be related to endocrine and gonadal dysfunction. There are many therapeutic drugs for this disease, such as fluoxetine and paroxetine. The common starting point of ceramic art healing design is to provide people with a way to promote physical and mental health and recovery.

Subjects and Methods. In response to the therapeutic effect of ceramic art healing design combined with drug intervention on menopausal depression, 120 patients with menopausal depression were selected and randomly divided into two groups, the experimental group and the control group, with 60 patients in each group. Among them, the control group only used fluoxetine for treatment, while the experimental group used some ceramic artworks with healing design based on drug treatment. The treatment period for both groups of patients was 6 weeks. In addition, to evaluate the treatment effect, the study used the Hamilton Depression Scale, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, and SPSS23.0.

Results. The research results showed that both groups of patients had a significant decrease in their depression scores after treatment ($P<0.05$), and the magnitude of the decrease in the experimental group was significantly greater than that in the control group. Meanwhile, the sleep quality index scores of both groups of patients after treatment showed a significant increase ($P<0.05$), and the increase in the experimental group was significantly greater than that in the control group.

Conclusions. In summary, the combination of ceramic art healing design and drug intervention has certain benefits for menopausal depression.

Behavioral intervention in preschool art education for children with autism

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Background. In recent years, the world has increasingly focused on a specific group of children with autism. With the rapid