

Results: The scores of somatizations, interpersonal sensitivity, anxiety and depression in SCL-90 after treatment were significantly better than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Comparison of SCL-90 test results before and after intervention

| Factor | Before intervention | After intervention |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Somatization | 2.19 | 1.93 |
| Obsessive compulsive symptoms | 1.69 | 1.75 |
| Interpersonal sensitivity | 1.75 | 1.52 |
| Depressed | 1.52 | 1.43 |
| Anxious | 2.27 | 2.21 |
| Hostile | 1.47 | 1.64 |
| Terror | 1.51 | 1.45 |
| Paranoid | 1.52 | 1.44 |
| Psychotic | 1.31 | 1.42 |

Conclusions: The mental health level of the college students participating in this study is basically consistent with that of the national college students, but some students have certain mental health problems and need further guidance and education. The number of runs per week, the time of running and the number of people running have a certain impact on different mental health factors. College students run 2-3 times a week for more than 1 year and more than 2 people each time, which will improve the eight mental health factors of interpersonal relationship, anxiety, terror, psychosis, hostility, paranoia, terror and others to varying degrees.

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EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL INDUCTION IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PERIAPICAL PERIODONTITIS IN ORAL OUTPATIENTS

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Background: Periapical periodontitis is a kind of infectious disease mainly involving pulp. In the periapical periodontitis infection, the common type of infection is the invasion of bacteria and viruses. If the treatment is not timely, the scope of periapical periodontitis will expand, leading to increased difficulty in treatment, which may eventually lead to systemic diseases. Compared with acute periapical periodontitis, the infection of patients with chronic periapical periodontitis exists for a long time. Under the influence of chronic periapical periodontitis, the periapical tissue of patients presents a chronic inflammatory reaction, the alveolar bone is destroyed, and the inflammatory granulation tissue also begins to form gradually. The study found that patients with chronic periapical periodontitis will have negative psychology such as fear and resistance in long-term repeated treatment. The main reason is that the chronic lesions produced by chronic periapical periodontitis will continue to be interfered by foreign objects in oral treatment, which will breed the patient's sense of resistance and resist treatment. The study found that psychological counseling for patients' tension and other bad emotions can alleviate patients' fear to a certain extent and improve patients' cooperation in treatment.

From previous studies, it can be found that psychological induction in clinical treatment has become the main means to alleviate the psychological burden of patients. The main way of psychological induction is targeted psychological counseling according to the psychological status of patients. Psychological therapy, including psychological induction of anxiety, is used to fundamentally alleviate patients' anxiety. In addition, many studies have shown that the treatment fear of patients is not only reflected in the changes of psychological activities, but also in the behavior of patients, especially the restless behavior of patients during treatment. Patients with serious behavior will also hurt others. Psychology believes that people's negative emotions such as psychological anxiety and fear are caused by environmental changes and human activities. During oral treatment, the sense of depression contained in the hospital environment and the flow of people around will seriously increase the psychological anxiety of patients. In the treatment of oral chronic periapical periodontitis, a large number of studies have proved that the development of targeted

psychological and behavioral induction methods after mastering the psychological characteristics of patients can effectively alleviate the treatment mood of patients and improve the prognosis of patients. Therefore, in order to ensure that the patients with chronic periapical periodontitis in the oral clinic can achieve obvious results after treatment, the research starts with the psychological relief of the patients, and puts forward the targeted scheme of psychological and behavioral induction, in order to reduce the psychological anxiety of the patients while treating the patients with chronic periapical periodontitis.

Objective: Taking patients with chronic periapical periodontitis in oral clinic as the research object, formulate psychological and behavioral induction measures to explore the treatment effect and psychological negative emotion relief effect of patients with chronic periapical periodontitis under psychological and behavioral induction.

Study design: 180 patients with chronic periapical periodontitis in the dental clinic of a hospital were counted. All patients were treated with radical apical periodontitis. During the treatment, 90 of them were treated with psychological and behavioral induction. Finally, the treatment effect of patients with chronic periapical periodontitis and the difference of psychological anxiety before and after treatment were analyzed.

Result: The treatment time difference between patients treated with psychological and behavioral intervention and patients treated with routine treatment is compared, as shown in Table 1. It can be seen from Table 1 that the treatment time required by patients in the study group of psychological and behavioral intervention adjuvant treatment is significantly lower than that in the routine group of routine treatment, and the difference is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Comparison of treatment time of patients

| Group | Treatment time (min) | <i>t</i> | <i>P</i> |
|----------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| General group | 29.63±3.34 | 11.42 | <0.05 |
| Research group | 19.52±2.62 | | |

Conclusions: With the development of economy, people's pursuit of daily life is getting higher and higher. Therefore, under the changing background of diet and habits, the incidence rate of oral diseases is also increasing. In the study, aiming at the low efficiency of patients with periapical periodontitis in the treatment of oral diseases, starting with the negative psychological emotions of patients, this paper analyzes the psychological changes of patients, and puts forward psychological and behavioral induction measures. In the treatment of periapical periodontitis, the treatment time of patients receiving psychological and behavioral induction adjuvant therapy has been significantly reduced, and the negative emotions such as psychological depression and anxiety have also been significantly alleviated. The above results show that in the oral clinic, for patients with periapical periodontitis, the introduction of psychological and behavioral induction adjuvant therapy in the treatment process can effectively improve the treatment efficiency. Therefore, in medical treatment, the psychological intervention of patients will help to improve the level of medical service and enhance the sense of experience of patients.

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A STUDY ON THE APPLICATION OF FLIPPED CLASSROOM TEACHING MODEL IN COLLEGE ENGLISH TEACHING UNDER COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: The generation of students' cognitive impairment is the brain cognitive deviation in the face of complex English learning environment. In the basic theory of psychology, it is believed that cognition is to transform external information into internal psychological activities. In psychiatry, cognitive impairment is a mental disorder caused by human brain outside organic diseases. Mental disorders, such as mental retardation and memory impairment, often appear after mental retardation. With the continuous development of medical technology, the treatment methods of patients with cognitive impairment are gradually enriched, in which drug treatment is the main treatment method. According to the research of psychiatrists, when cognitive impairment occurs, the cognitive function is damaged, and the recovery of cognitive function needs continuous targeted training, and drugs need to be taken to alleviate the psychological emotion of patients during the training process. With the continuous development of society,