

MECHANISM OF THE INFLUENCE OF SPORTS LEARNING INTEREST ON MENTAL HEALTH BASED ON THE BACKGROUND OF BIG DATA

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Physical learning interest is the basic requirement for learners' psychological hobbies and physical exercise activities. It is a key variable that affects the effect of sports teaching and is the main motivation for learners to actively engage in physical exercise. Interest in physical education is also a hot topic in basic theory and practical teaching that education researchers have been concerned about for a long time in recent years. The purpose of this paper is to study the mechanism of the influence of physical education interest on students' psychological function based on the background of big data. On the basis of a comprehensive study of students' psychological situation, physical education interest and its nature, a questionnaire survey method is used to investigate the physical education learning of Qiongtai Normal University. A questionnaire survey was carried out on interest and students' mental health, so as to explore the influence mechanism of physical education interest on students' psychology. The research results show that there is a positive correlation between the interest in sports learning and the psychological state of students, that is, the higher the interest in sports learning, the better the psychological state of the students.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORTS AND MENTAL HEALTH OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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The development of high school education and talent cultivation can not only rely on classroom education, taking into account physical exercise to make students have abundant energy to learn, at the same time, but also concerned about students' mental health to ensure the balanced development of students' education. With the development and progress of the society, more and more schools and parents attach importance to the physical exercise of senior high school students, hoping that through a reasonable way to exercise and mental health has received more and more attention from all walks of life. Sports not only can improve the body function, enhance immunity, also can promote the psychological health, so this article to high school students as the research object, by digging a school high school physical education and psychological education of the implementation of the status quo, correlation between sports and mental health are analyzed, and puts forward some countermeasures to promote the students' physical and mental health, and, in turn, help students form good habits of physical training, Improve students' physical and mental health.

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INTERACTIVE MODEL OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' MENTAL HEALTH AND SPORTS

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Physical health and mental health affect each other. Physical health is the base of mental health, good physical health is conducive to the development of mental health, and On the contrary, mental health has a good role in promoting physical health. The purpose of this paper is to study the interaction mode

between college students' mental health and physical education. Firstly, it focuses on the concept and standard of mental health diathesis, takes the relevant theories of mental health diathesis as the research background, and refers to the existing measurement tools of mental health and mental health diathesis at home and abroad, then further analyzes the relationship between college students' mental health diathesis and sports interaction mode. Through open questionnaire and structured interview for college students, for university sports clubs and evaluate the interaction of community sports, comparative analysis of the interaction between the sports influence on college students' physical and mental health, aimed at exploring to promote college students physical health and mental health of teaching courses, to develop targeted teaching reform.

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CBCT MEASUREMENT OF THE UPPER AIRWAY IN SKELETAL CLASS III MALOCCLUSIONS AND EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION ON MEASUREMENT ACCURACY

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Background: In recent years, many scholars have extensively studied the CBCT measurement of the upper airway in skeletal Class III malocclusions. There are differences in the evaluation of treatment outcomes using different measurement indicators and methods. Psychological intervention before measurement also affects the accuracy of measurement results. This study aims to discuss the impact of CBCT measurement of the upper airway in skeletal Class III malocclusions and psychological intervention on the accuracy of the measurement results; principal aims of a review.

Subjects and methods: 30 young individuals cases of skeletal class III patients with early permanent teeth and crowded dentition were selected, all of them were treated with double-stage orthodontic treatment, and then the three-dimensional images before, during and after treatment were measured and analyzed. Among them, 15 cases received psychological intervention before measurement, and 15 cases received no intervention. Statistical analysis was performed on the measured values using statistical methods.

Results: After treatment, the nasopharyngeal airway area of the two groups of patients increased significantly ($P<0.001$), the velopharyngeal airway area increased ($P<0.05$), and the glossopharyngeal airway area decreased ($P<0.05$). There was no significant change in the airway area of the laryngopharyngeal segment ($P>0.05$). The changes in the area of each airway segment before and after treatment in the psychological intervention group were greater than those in the non-psychological intervention group before and after treatment ($P<0.05$).

Conclusions: In young individuals with skeletal Class III malocclusion with crowding diagnosed with maxillary deficiency treated with two-phase treatment, the up-per airway areas were affected after the treatment, and favorable effects of the treatment appeared in na-sopharynx airway; Psychological intervention before measurement can make patients better cooperate with measurement and improve measurement accuracy. The currently selected measures are limited and do not comprehensively reflect all changes in the airway. The results can be used for the guidance of clinical treatment and CBCT measurement.

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