

schizophrenia management, but the treatment of many patients is not effective. Virtual reality (VR), a technology that simulates real environments, has begun to gain traction in the treatment of mental illness in recent years. The purpose of this study is to enhance the clinical therapeutic effect of patients in the recovery period through virtual reality technology combined with drug use.

Subjects and Methods. The study adopted a randomized controlled trial design and selected a group of patients with schizophrenia in a certain hospital as subjects. The experimental group received virtual reality combined with drug treatment, while the control group received only traditional drug therapy. After the experiment, the patients were evaluated for psychological symptoms, quality of life, and cognitive function. The results were statistically analyzed by SPSS23.0.

Results. The results showed that the experimental group had significant advantages in improving psychological symptoms and life quality and restoring cognitive function. Compared to the traditional treatment group, patients in the experimental group were able to better control the production of hallucinations and delusions in the virtual reality environment and showed better adaptability in daily life.

Conclusions. In the recovery period of schizophrenia patients, virtual reality combined with drug therapy has shown remarkable clinical effects, providing an innovative auxiliary treatment for schizophrenia treatment.

Acknowledgement. Jilin Provincial Department of Education Science and Technology Research Project; “Development and application of VR virtual roaming system in the ancient city of Neuin, Paektu Mountain” (No. JJKH20221304KJ); Changchun Guanghua College Youth Research Fund Project; Jilin Province Cultural Relics Restoration and Roaming System Based on VR Technology (No. QNJZD2019004).

New sports rules combined with sertraline on Posttraumatic Stress of volleyball players

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Background. In competitive sports, trauma and stress reactions are common problems faced by athletes. In order to explore methods to alleviate post-traumatic stress, research focuses on the effectiveness of combining new sports rules with medication treatment.

Subjects and Methods. The study selected 66 volleyball athletes with post-traumatic stress as the research subjects and divided them into an experimental group and a control group. The athletes in the research group received training on new sports rules and personalized sertraline therapy. The control group of athletes continued to receive traditional sports rules training and received placebo treatment at the same dose and time. During the research process, a standardized post-traumatic stress scale was

used to evaluate the two groups. Collected data were processed and analyzed by the statistical method SPSS22.0.

Results. After a period of experimentation, the volleyball players in the research group showed a decrease in their PTSD scores from the initial score of 80 to 55 after being treated with the new sports rules combined with sertraline. The players in the control group, after receiving traditional sports rules and placebo treatment, experienced a decrease in their PTSD scores from an initial score of 90 to 75.

Conclusions. The research results indicate that the combination of new sports rules and personalized drug therapy has a significant positive impact on post-traumatic stress athletes. New rules and drug therapy can effectively alleviate athletes' post-traumatic stress response.

Computational fluid science curriculum reform on students with obsessive-compulsive disorder

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Background. Computational fluid science, as an interdisciplinary field, plays an increasingly important role in modern engineering and scientific fields. With the rapid development of technology and the gradual reform of education, the teaching methods and content of computational fluid science courses should also be updated to meet the needs of different student groups. Students with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) may face specific psychological and cognitive challenges during their learning process, which may affect their understanding and mastery of the knowledge in computational fluid science. The research aims to explore the specific impact of computational fluid science curriculum reform on OCD students and provide targeted suggestions for educators to better meet the learning needs of these students.

Subjects and Methods. The study randomly divided 106 college students with OCD into an experimental group and a control group with same number in each. The control group received routine teaching; The experimental group was taught on the basis of a curriculum reform of computational fluid science. The study used the Yale Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale (Y-BOCS) to assess the degree of changes in students' obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Results. In the measurement before the experiment, the degree of students' OCD symptoms was relatively severe, but the difference between the two groups was not significant ($P > 0.05$). After the experiment, the degree of obsessive-compulsive disorder in the experimental group was significantly improved and significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusions. The curriculum reform of computational fluid science can effectively alleviate students' OCD symptoms and improve their learning outcomes.