

investment talents. However, whether students with social anxiety disorder can adjust and grow smoothly in this new teaching environment has not been thoroughly studied. This study aims to analyze the specific impact of a new applied financial investment talent training model on students with social anxiety disorder.

Subjects and Methods. Six hundred students majoring in financial investment from a particular university were selected, of which 100 were diagnosed with social anxiety disorder. In a 6-month new teaching model experiment, students' learning attitudes, social abilities, and emotional fluctuations were comprehensively evaluated using the Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS).

Results. Research has found that students with social anxiety disorder significantly improve their learning engagement and initiative under the new training mode. Among them, 73% of patients stated that they experienced a significant sense of achievement in group collaboration and practical applications, and social anxiety symptoms were alleviated to a certain extent. However, some students still feel pressure during large-scale public demonstrations or speeches.

Conclusions. The new model of cultivating applied financial investment talents in universities can, to some extent, help students with social anxiety disorders establish confidence, improve social skills, and encourage them to participate more actively in learning. However, at the same time, in response to their specific needs, universities still need to strengthen mental health education and personalized guidance to ensure the comprehensiveness and fairness of education.

The relieving effect of innovation in enterprise financial performance management model on employee anxiety disorders

Yingbo Song

Department of Cadre Health, The Fourth Hospital of Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050011, China

Background. With the complexity of enterprises' operating environment, employees face increasing work pressure and task requirements, which may increase anxiety symptoms. Effective financial performance management can improve enterprises' economic benefits and create a more stable and positive work atmosphere for employees. This study explores the effectiveness of innovative financial performance management models in alleviating employee anxiety.

Subjects and Methods. Five companies were selected for innovative financial performance management models, with 1,200 employees participating in the study. The study subjects were evaluated using the Self-Rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) and Hamilton Anxiety Scale (HAMA). The experiment lasts one year and

tracks, studies, and evaluates employees' anxiety symptoms and job satisfaction.

Results. Through the innovation of the financial performance management model, 75% of employees stated that their work pressure was significantly alleviated. At the same time, employee job satisfaction increased by 23%. In the mental health assessment, anxiety symptoms among employees who experienced innovative management models decreased by 18% compared to before the reform.

Conclusions. The innovation of enterprise financial performance management mode not only promotes the economic benefits of the enterprise but also effectively alleviates employees' anxiety symptoms and improves their job satisfaction. To ensure the sustained and healthy development of enterprises and the psychological health of employees, it is recommended that more enterprises consider innovating and optimizing their financial performance management models.

Distributed VR using VIRTOOLS on AD patients from the perspective of social psychology

Limin Zhang and Jiu Hai Wu*

Hunan Institute of Traffic Engineering, Hengyang 421001, China

*Corresponding author.

Background. Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by impaired social interaction, communication abilities, and repetitive behavior. With the development of technology, virtual reality (VR) technology has brought new possibilities for treating autism. This study aims to explore the positive impact of VIRTOOLS distributed virtual reality technology on autism patients from a sociopsychological perspective.

Subjects and Methods. This study comprised a cohort of 80 patients diagnosed with autism, with ages ranging from 6 to 18 years. A six-month structured training program was implemented utilizing a distributed virtual reality (VR) application developed using VIRTOOLS. The program encompassed simulated training for social interaction, emotion recognition, and fundamental daily life skills. To evaluate the effectiveness, pre- and post-training comparisons were made using standardized autism assessment tools and social interaction assessments. The data generated from the experiment were subjected to statistical analysis employing SPSS 24.0.

Results. Compared with before training, the study subjects showed significant improvements in social interaction, emotional recognition, and daily life skills after training ($P < 0.01$). Among them, 70% of participants' social skills improved, and 60% performed more accurately in emotion recognition tasks.

Conclusions. From the perspective of social psychology, utilizing VIRTOOLS-based distributed VR technology provides a safe and controlled environment for patients with autism, helping them improve their social interaction and communication skills. This

technology offers a promising new approach to treating and rehabilitating patients with autism.

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Logistics reform on alleviating acute stress disorder under management psychology in college

Chengfeng Sha

Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210023, China

Background. In higher education institutions, logistics workers often face high-pressure and multitasking work environments, which may lead to acute stress disorder. This study explores the effectiveness of reforming logistics management methods in universities in alleviating acute stress disorder among employees from the perspective of management psychology.

Subjects and Methods. Four higher education institutions were selected, with 50 logistics staff randomly selected from each school, totaling 200. Using a randomized controlled trial method, the employees were evenly divided into experimental and control groups. The experimental group adopted a new logistics management method based on management psychology for one year. The control group maintained its original management mode. The psychological status of all employees was evaluated before and after the reform using the Acute Stress Disorder Self-Rating Scale (ASDS).

Results. After implementing the new management method, the ASDS score of the experimental group significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$), and the difference was significant compared to the control group. In addition, the employees in the experimental group also scored higher in terms of job satisfaction, teamwork, and work efficiency.

Conclusions. Under the guidance of management psychology, the reform of logistics management methods in universities significantly alleviates the acute stress disorder of logistics workers. It is recommended that more higher education institutions adopt this new management approach to improve employees' mental health and work efficiency.

Integrating ideological and political education into English classrooms on students' sophophobia

Yingying Li

Jiangsu Food & Pharmaceutical Science College, Huaian 223000, China

Background. Vocational English classrooms, due to their professionalism and practicality, create certain learning pressure on students, and some students may experience sophophobia, the fear of learning. Combining cognitive psychology theory, this study aims to explore whether incorporating ideological and political education in vocational English classrooms can alleviate students' learning anxiety.

Subjects and Methods. Two vocational colleges were selected for the experiment, each with two classes, with approximately 200 student participants. The experimental class incorporates ideological and political education in English classroom, while the control class performs routine teaching. The research lasted one semester. Pre- and post-evaluations were conducted using a learning anxiety questionnaire and cognitive psychology assessment tools. The experimental data was statistically analyzed using Excel.

Results. The results showed that compared with the control class, the symptoms of sophophobia in the experimental class were significantly alleviated at the end of the semester ($P < 0.05$). In cognitive evaluation, the students in the experimental class had a more positive cognitive evaluation of English learning, demonstrating a stronger learning motive and confidence.

Conclusions. Based on the analysis of cognitive psychology, integrating ideological and political education into vocational English teaching can help students reshape their cognitive evaluation of English learning, thereby reducing the symptoms of sophophobia. It is recommended that the integration with ideological and political education can be promoted in vocational English teaching when colleges design teaching programs.

Color visual communication on consumer mood disorders in cultural product design

Peng Li

Shanxi Vocational University of Engineering Science and Technology, Taiyuan 030619, China

Background. To treat consumer mood disorders, optimization design is carried out in cultural products and color visual communication is used to alleviate patient symptoms. This will