

provide important opinions and references for the treatment of mood disorder patients.

**Subjects and Methods.** 120 patients with Consumer mood disorders were selected as the experimental subjects and were divided into an experimental group and a control group, with 60 patients in each group. The experimental group presented cultural products with color visual design, while the control group presented ordinary cultural products. SPSS23.0 software was used to record the patient's mental state data during a half month trip, and the depression disorder scale was used for evaluation.

**Results.** It was found that there was a significant difference in the mental state between the experimental group and the control group. The experimental group performed well in terms of mental state, comfort, and other aspects. From this, the color visual design of cultural goods has a regulatory effect on the mental state of consumers, which is beneficial for improving their mood disorders.

**Conclusions.** In recent years, product visual communication design has not only attracted many consumers' favor, but also played a positive role in consumer psychology and spirit. By optimizing the visual design of products, Consumer Mood Disorders can be improved, providing important reference opinions for the treatment of Consumer Mood Disorders.

## Effect of modifying agricultural product circulation on mood disorders among consumers

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**Background.** Mood disorders encompass a category of mental illnesses characterized by fluctuating emotional states, including periods of elevated and diminished emotions. These conditions have the potential to profoundly influence an individual's behavior and cognitive functions. To effectively intervene in mood disorders, innovation is made in the circulation mode of agricultural products based on the patient's lifestyle habits, and consumer mental changes are recorded, providing reference opinions for the treatment of mood disorders.

**Subjects and Methods.** A cohort of 140 individuals, who were enthusiastic about agricultural products and exhibited symptoms of mood disorders, was recruited from the general population. All participants displayed clear indications of mood disorders. The circulation mode of agricultural products was reconfigured under the participants' lifestyle habits. A comprehensive set of measures was implemented as part of the intervention. Over a span of 4 months, the mental symptoms of the 140 participants were meticulously documented. These records formed the basis for subsequent analysis. All collected data were subjected to rigorous statistical examination using SPSS23.0. To gauge changes in participants' mental states, the Self-Rating Depression Scale was

employed. This assessment tool was administered both before and after the intervention period.

**Results.** The transformation of the agricultural product circulation mode led to significant improvements in emotional well-being and mental state among patients over the 4-month intervention period. The psychological impact varied based on the specific agricultural product transformation strategy employed. Nonetheless, all strategies demonstrated a capacity to alleviate negative emotions and foster overall patient well-being.

**Conclusions.** Adapting the agricultural product circulation mode in line with individual patient characteristics emerges as a promising strategy for mitigating mental stress and enhancing the well-being of those affected by mood disorders. This innovative approach offers potential avenues for symptom relief and presents actionable recommendations for mood disorder treatment.

## Affinity-based news dissemination teaching on students' functional cognitive impairment

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**Background.** Recognizing cognitive impairments is crucial for understanding their impact on students' language, memory, judgment, and cognitive functions, which significantly influence their overall development. To address cognitive disorders among students, an experimental approach involving news dissemination affinity teaching combined with targeted cognitive counseling was implemented.

**Subjects and Methods.** A cohort of 120 students exhibiting signs of functional cognitive impairment from three different universities participated in the study. The students were divided into an experimental group and a control group, each consisting of 60 students. The experimental group underwent a teaching intervention that incorporated both news dissemination and psychological counseling, while the control group received only psychological counseling. The intervention lasted for three months, and data were analyzed using SPSS 23.0. A mental state evaluation scale was employed to assess the students' well-being.

**Results.** Following the three-month intervention, a significant divergence in mental states was observed between the two groups of students. Specifically, students in the experimental group exhibited noteworthy enhancements in sleep patterns, dietary habits, and overall mental well-being compared to their counterparts in the control group.

**Conclusions.** Affinity-based news dissemination teaching, coupled with psychological intervention, focuses on promoting students' cognitive development and overall well-being. The amalgamation of these two teaching approaches offers a more comprehensive and professional framework for addressing students' cognitive impairments. Notably, this combined approach

proves to be more aligned with the actual developmental needs of students and effectively mitigates cognitive impairments compared to singularly relying on psychological education.

## Effectiveness of electronic communication teaching mode in mitigating learning anxiety among university students

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**Background.** Learning anxiety disorder detrimentally impacts both academic performance and the mental well-being of university students. This study aims to investigate whether the integration of electronic communication technology into teaching methods within universities can alleviate students' learning anxiety and assess the efficacy of this approach.

**Subjects and Methods.** Participants were selected from a university and divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group underwent classroom teaching using electronic communication technology, encompassing online teaching platforms, virtual laboratories, and other relevant tools. In contrast, the control group received traditional face-to-face teaching. Anxiety questionnaires and academic performance metrics were employed as data collection instruments. Data were analyzed using Stata 8.0 statistical software.

**Results.** The learning anxiety scores of students in the experimental group were notably lower compared to those in the control group. Specifically, the average anxiety score for the experimental group was 3.82, while the control group had an average anxiety score of 4.96. Statistical analysis utilizing appropriate methods confirmed a statistically significant difference between the two groups ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions.** Empirical evidence from this study substantiates that the integration of electronic communication technology effectively mitigates symptoms of learning anxiety among students and enhances their learning outcomes. Utilizing online teaching platforms, virtual laboratories, and similar tools empowers students to engage in more self-directed and proactive learning, consequently reducing anxiety that may arise from face-to-face teaching scenarios.

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## Enhancing students' hyperactivity disorder through physical education classroom design and blended teaching: a research study

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**Background.** Hyperactivity disorder significantly affects their academic and mental health. The research aims to explore whether the design of physical education classrooms using blended learning can have a positive effect on students' ADHD psychology.

**Subjects and Methods.** Participants were selected from a school and divided into an experimental group and a control group. The experimental group experienced a blended teaching approach within the physical education classroom, combining conventional sports activities with interactive e-learning resources. In contrast, the control group followed a traditional physical education classroom design. Data collection tools comprised a hyperactivity disorder questionnaire and psychological assessment tools, with Epidata 2.0 employed for data processing.

**Results.** The scores of hyperactivity disorder in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group. The average ADHD score of the experimental group students decreased from the initial 6.78 to 3.92, while the average ADHD score of the control group students decreased from the initial 7.12 to 6.28. The difference between the experimental group and the control group was verified to be statistically significant using appropriate statistical methods.

**Conclusions.** The incorporation of blended learning within the physical education classroom design yields a positive impact on students' hyperactivity disorder psychology. The integration of traditional sports activities with interactive e-learning resources establishes a more diverse and adaptable learning environment. This approach enables students to channel excess energy effectively, thereby enhancing their focus and self-regulation capabilities.

## Enhancing the impact of children's product design on autism patients: a design psychology perspective

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**Background.** Autism patients often encounter challenges in social interaction and emotional expression. This research investigates the potential positive effects of utilizing a design