

other technologies. It plays an important role in the production, service and repair of mechanical products. After setting the work route, the mechanical control manufacturing technology can accurately and efficiently complete the production and assembly of machinery, greatly reduce the workload and work error probability of operators, alleviate the anxiety of operators and improve work efficiency.

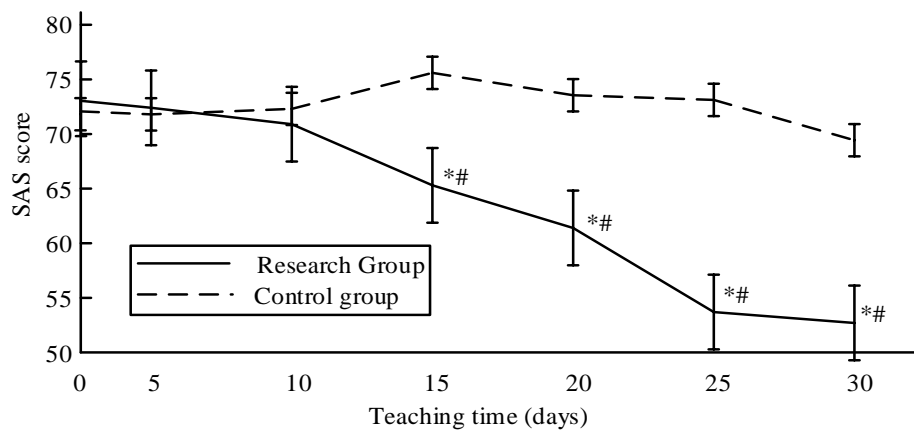
Objective: Because of high-intensity and long-time work, coupled with the worry and fear of operation errors, operators are prone to anxiety symptoms, affecting work efficiency and work quality. Mechanical control manufacturing technology can reduce the workload and work error probability of operators. Therefore, this paper studies and discusses the alleviating effect of mechanical control manufacturing technology on operator anxiety, provides a new method to alleviate operator anxiety, and provides a new idea to improve work efficiency for machining and manufacturing enterprises.

Research objects and methods: 100 operators were randomly selected from 10 machining or machinery manufacturing enterprises by stratified cluster sampling. The age of the operator is 24 - 46 years old, and the time of working as an operator is 1 - 15 years. Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) was used to evaluate the anxiety level of the subjects. Self-rating Depression Scale was used to evaluate the degree of depression. The work efficiency of the research object is evaluated according to the time and error rate of the research object.

Study design: 100 subjects were randomly divided into study group and control group by random number method, with 50 people in each group. The research group applies mechanical control manufacturing technology to mechanical production and processing. The control group was mechanically produced and processed in the traditional way. One month later, Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS) and self-rating depression scale were used to evaluate the psychological status of the two groups. Evaluate the work efficiency according to the production efficiency of the two groups.

Methods: SPSS 17.0 and excel were used to count and analyze the mental health status and work efficiency of the subjects.

Results: After working for one month, the anxiety of the operators in the study group was significantly relieved ($P < 0.05$), while the anxiety of the operators in the control group had no significant change compared with that one month ago ($P > 0.05$), and the SAS score was significantly higher than that in the study group ($P < 0.05$), as shown in Figure 1.



Note: * $P < 0.05$ compared with that before teaching; # It means that compared with the Control group at the same time, $P < 0.05$.

Figure 1. Anxiety of the two groups

Conclusions: The application of mechanical control manufacturing technology for machining and production can effectively improve the production efficiency, alleviate the anxiety of operators, reduce the error rate, improve the product quality, and then promote the development of machinery manufacturing industry.

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ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE TEACHING REFORM MODE OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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Background: With the continuous development of China's economy, the tertiary industry plays an increasingly important role in the economy. Among them, the hotel industry is a very important industry in the service industry, and its development speed will be very stable in the future. At present, the brain drain rate of hotel management specialty in China has been high, so that the hotel industry is very eager for talents. However, the talent training ability of hotel management specialty in colleges and universities in China is far from keeping up with the actual needs of talents. Although China's current hotel industry lacks professionals, it also puts forward higher talent requirements. Hotels need not only competent employees, but also employees with better psychological quality. However, the training mode of hotel management professionals in colleges and universities in China cannot meet the requirements of the industry. According to the data, there were 50 million patients with cognitive impairment worldwide in 2018, and it is predicted that it will increase to more than 80 million in 2030. However, there are no effective drugs to improve the symptoms of patients with cognitive impairment. Research shows that physics and cognitive stimulation teaching can effectively alleviate the process of college students' cognitive impairment. In recent years, the teaching reform model in colleges and universities began to focus on improving students' mental health problems, especially students' cognitive impairment. The purpose of this study is to explore the impact of college hotel management teaching reform model on college students' cognitive impairment, and to provide some reference for the rehabilitation treatment of college students with cognitive impairment.

Objective: To explore the impact of college hotel management teaching reform model on college students' cognitive impairment, and to provide an effective non drug treatment scheme for the clinical treatment of college students with cognitive impairment.

Subjects and methods: 120 college students with cognitive impairment were randomly selected, including 54 girls and 66 boys. The subjects were divided into experimental group and control group. There were 60 students in each group, including 32 boys and 28 girls in the experimental group, with an average age of 20.9 ± 1.4 . There were 34 boys and 26 girls in the control group, with an average age of (21.2 ± 1.3) years.

Study design: The experimental group was given the teaching reform education mode of hotel management in colleges and universities. The control group was given the conventional teaching mode of hotel management in colleges and universities. After 16 weeks of intervention, the cognitive impairment of the two groups of college students before and after the intervention was compared. The cognitive impairment, psych behavioral symptoms and living ability of patients were evaluated. The main scales used were MMSE scale, ADAS cog scale, neuropsychiatric symptom questionnaire (NPI) and Alzheimer's disease collaborative research ability of daily living scale (ADCS-ADL), so as to judge the status of cognitive impairment of college students before and after the intervention of educational model of hotel management teaching reform in colleges and universities.

Methods: The relevant data were calculated and counted by Excel software and SPSS 20.0 software.

Results: The baseline scores of MMSE increased significantly ($P < 0.05$) and ADAS cog decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). There were significant differences in MMSE and ADAS-COG scores in the experimental group at 8 and 16 weeks ($P < 0.05$). The results showed that there were significant differences in MMSE and ADAS cog scores between the two groups at 8 and 16 weeks ($P < 0.05$). As shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of MMSE and ADAS cog scores between the two groups in different periods

Group		Experience group	Control group	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
MMSE	Baseline	20.10±2.47	20.32±2.15	1.084	0.576
	Week 8	23.25±4.36*	21.87±3.69*	4.576	0.034
	Week 16	25.27±2.75*#	22.24±3.15*	5.184	0.025
ADAS-cog	Baseline	19.93±2.57	19.84±2.46	2.035	0.357
	Week 8	17.64±2.62*	18.53±2.51*	4.136	0.042
	Week 16	13.45±1.83*#	17.66±2.24*	6.258	0.018

Note: compared with the baseline MMSE or ADAS cog score of this group, * indicates $P < 0.05$; Compared with the MMSE or ADAS cog score at the 8th week, # $P < 0.05$.

Conclusions: The talent training ability of hotel management specialty in colleges and universities in China is far from keeping up with the actual needs of talents. Although China's current hotel industry lacks professionals, it also puts forward higher talent requirements. In order to better reform the hotel management specialty in colleges and universities in China, we should pay attention to the professional curriculum, the cultivation of teachers' practical ability and the construction of assessment system. Colleges and universities should not only expand the enrollment scope of hotel management, but also improve students' psychological quality and ensure that students learn useful knowledge, so as to provide

excellent management talents for China's hotel industry.

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STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF NATIONAL SPORTS ON ALLEVIATING PATIENTS WITH BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS

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Background: Behavioral disorder is the result of human psychological disorder symptoms. Behavioral disorder can occur in patients with a variety of diseases. For example, some patients will adopt a certain forced posture to reduce pain. For example, patients with peritonitis will rest in supine posture, and patients with dyspnea will adjust their breathing in upright posture, The gait of patients with Parkinson's disease is special. Behavioral disorders are usually divided into psychomotor inhibition and psychomotor excitement according to their symptoms. On the other hand, with the rapid development of China's social economy, people's material needs have been greatly met, and people's living standards have also been significantly improved. At the same time, after the material needs have been met to a certain extent, people begin to pursue the improvement of the quality of life. Sports is also one of the important ways to improve the quality of life. In recent years, the sports consumption level of Chinese residents has shown a trend of increasing year by year, and their awareness of physical exercise is becoming stronger and stronger. Sports is not only a way of entertainment in spare time, but also gradually developed and transformed into the lifestyle of some people. A large number of studies have shown that physical exercise can help to improve the physical quality of athletes and improve their health level. Therefore, this study attempts to analyze the impact of physical exercise on patients with behavior disorders, in order to provide some effective treatment strategies of non-drug and non-surgical intervention for patients with behavior disorders.

Objective: The existing treatment schemes for behavior disorders often require high costs, and some patients may not be able to afford it. Therefore, this study attempts to explore the impact and role of sports on behavior disorders through questionnaire survey and comparative experiment, so as to provide some reference for the subsequent non drug and non-surgical treatment strategies for behavior disorders.

Subjects and methods: 248 patients with behavioral disorders willing to participate in the study were randomly selected from China and divided into experimental group and control group, with 124 people in each group. The difference significance of general demographic information between the two groups was tested. After passing the test, a questionnaire survey was conducted for the two groups. The content of the questionnaire was to evaluate their behavioral disorders. After the questionnaire was completed, During the experiment, the experimental group was required to exercise at least 3 times a week for at least 30 minutes, and the exercise intensity was not lower than the medium level, while the control group did not carry out any sports intervention. The experimental time was 12 weeks. After 12 weeks, the same questionnaire survey was carried out again for the two groups to obtain the change data of behavior disorders before and after the experiment.

Results: The questionnaire results were digitized according to the tenth scale, and all measurement data were tested by *t*-test, the data were displayed in the form of mean \pm standard deviation, the counting data were tested by chi square, the data were displayed in the form of number of cases, and the significance level was set to 0.05. The questionnaire statistical results before and after the experiment are shown in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

Table 1. Questionnaire survey results before the experiment

Statistical items		Experience group	Control group	T value	P value
Psychomotor inhibition	Stiff	4.56 \pm 1.22	4.53 \pm 2.10	1.284	>0.05
	Disobedience	6.17 \pm 2.53	6.04 \pm 1.96	1.331	>0.05
	Stereotype	3.11 \pm 2.64	3.24 \pm 2.55	2.948	>0.05
	Mimicry	3.86 \pm 1.73	3.89 \pm 1.64	1.621	>0.05
	Posture	4.21 \pm 1.36	4.22 \pm 1.40	0.846	>0.05
Psychomotor excitement	Coordinated psychomotor excitement	5.83 \pm 2.77	5.79 \pm 3.25	3.190	>0.05
	Uncoordinated psychomotor excitement	3.62 \pm 1.34	3.64 \pm 1.52	2.446	>0.05