

Results: Table 1 shows that the average score of consumers' mental anxiety is 3.165, which is significantly higher than the national norm score. The scores of mental anxieties of the tested consumers in different dimensions remained in the range of 3.14 to 3.19, reflecting that consumer were accompanied by a certain degree of mental anxiety in the financial process. The effectiveness of financial monetary channel and credit channel mechanism had a significant impact on consumers' mental anxiety.

Conclusions: The effectiveness of financial monetary channel and credit channel mechanism determines the rationality of the financial market and has a significant impact on consumers' rate of return and mental anxiety. Consumers will have huge psychological fluctuations under the continuously changing financial situation. Once they suffer from financial impact or investment failure, they are very prone to mental anxiety. If consumers' mental anxiety is serious, it will be difficult for them to make reasonable and accurate financial decisions.

Table 1. Correlation analysis between consumers' positive psychological quality and anxiety

Factor	Maximum	Minimum value	Average	Standard deviation
Worry	1.13	4.69	3.16	0.66
Nervous and tense	1.52	4.91	3.17	0.71
Fear of financial fluctuations	1.59	4.73	3.14	0.68
Fear of financial investment failure	1.57	4.74	3.19	0.69

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ANALYSIS ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SPORTS HUMANITIES AND SOCIOLOGY COURSE PLATFORM ON COLLEGE STUDENTS' DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS

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Background: Depression is a very common mental disease. Its main clinical symptoms are long-term depression. It is one of the main mental diseases of contemporary people. Research shows that if people are unhappy in real life or feel depressed for a long time, they will cause continuous depression and depression, and even develop into grief. They feel that every day's life seems to be torturing themselves in despair. Feelings of inferiority, pain, pessimism, pessimism, negativity and avoidance continue to appear, which may eventually lead to personal suicidal tendencies. In addition, patients with depressive psychosis also have somatic symptoms, such as chest tightness and shortness of breath. Patients do not want to go out and are unwilling to communicate with others. There is an obvious sense of anxiety. Serious patients may have schizophrenia symptoms such as auditory hallucination, victim delusion and multiple personality.

Depression is the fourth largest disease in the world. However, there are still some limitations in the medical prevention and treatment of depression in China. The recognition rate of this disease in some prefecture level hospitals is still less than 20%, and no more than 10% of patients with depression have received relevant drug treatment. According to statistics, the onset of depression has begun to show the characteristics of younger age, and is developing towards the direction of younger age. Therefore, it is urgent to pay attention to the science popularization, prevention and treatment of depression. The prevention and treatment of depression has been listed as the focus of national mental health work. Research shows that colleges and universities are one of the important institutions to prevent and treat depression. The purpose of constructing the curriculum platform of sports humanities and sociology in colleges and universities is not only to cultivate excellent talents, but also to effectively prevent and treat college students' depressive psychosis and form a correct concept of talent education. In recent years, China's ministry of education has issued a number of documents, requiring schools to integrate sports, sports psychology, sports sociology and other disciplines in the process of curriculum teaching, and build a new teaching model. The goal of the construction of sports humanities and sociology course platform is to establish an information platform on the basis of implementing the specific requirements of educational policies, so as to help students popularize sports humanities education courses, establish correct sports humanities concepts and improve students' negative spiritual emotions.

Objective: With the development of information technology such as the Internet and big data, the multi-level sports humanities and social sciences knowledge is continuously integrated. It is required to

cultivate students' innovative thinking and scientific thinking in learning, reasonably integrate into educational psychology, mobilize students' enthusiasm for learning sports humanities and social courses, and guide college students to use the current sports education concept to improve college students' negative emotions. In short, strengthening the platform construction of sports humanities and social courses aims to optimize the discipline group from the perspective of educational psychology, focusing on the mental depression of college students.

Subjects and methods: 400 college students with depressive psychosis were randomly selected, including 214 girls and 186 boys. The subjects were randomly divided into experimental group and control group. The experimental group was given a teaching scheme based on the curriculum platform of sports humanities and sociology, and the control group was given a conventional teaching scheme. Before and after teaching, the mental depression of the two groups were compared.

Research design: Before and after teaching, college students were evaluated by Beck Depression Inventory Scale (BDI) and Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS-D). The BDI scale contains 21 categories, each of which is scored at 4 levels, with a full score of 63 points < 13 points are no depression, 14-19 points are mild depression, 20-28 points are moderate depression, and 29-63 points are severe depression. The internal consistency coefficient of the scale is very ideal, and the coefficient is 0.903. There are 7 items in HADS-D scale, with 0-3 points for each item, and the total score is 21 points. The final score is 15-21 points for severe depression, 11-14 points for moderate depression, 8-10 points for mild depression and 0-7 points for no depression.

Methods: The relevant data were analyzed by Excel and SPSS20.0 software for calculation and statistics.

Results: The pre-school (M0), the first month (M1), the second month (M2), the third month (M3) and the fourth month (M4) after teaching were taken as the time points of student evaluation. The HADS-D scoring results of college students after teaching are shown in Table 1. For HADS-D score, there was no significant difference between the two groups at M0, M3 and M6, while the values of M9, M12 and M12-M0 in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). For SDS score, there was no significant difference between the two groups at M0, M3 and M6, while the values of M9, M12 and M12-M0 in the experimental group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$).

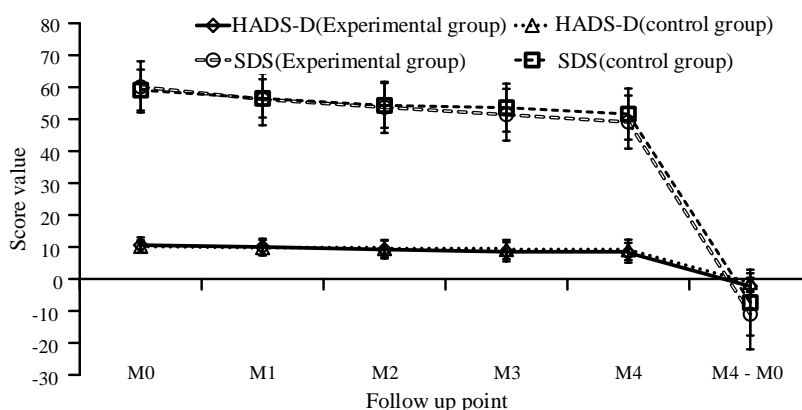


Figure 1. Comparison of HADS-D and SDS scores between the two groups at different follow-up points

Conclusions: The construction of sports humanities and sociology curriculum platform is based on professional knowledge and subject knowledge, around specific curriculum teaching objectives, give full play to the advantages of curriculum groups, and effectively help the construction of curriculum platform specialization. It is of great significance to cultivate sports professionals with professional skills and innovative spirit.

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STUDY ON THE DISSEMINATION MODEL OF FIRE SAFETY KNOWLEDGE IN URBAN COMMUNITY CONSIDERING PATIENTS WITH COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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