

atmosphere of the department. The better the organizational climate perceived by nurses, the lower the severity of the compassionate fatigue of nurses. This suggests that nursing managers should make full use of the organizational climate of nurses and take comprehensive measures to improve the compassionate fatigue of nurses in hemodialysis rooms.

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TRANSLATION RESEARCH OF SPORTS PSYCHOLOGY MEDICINE TEXTS

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Background: Common sentences in sports psychology medicine texts include symmetrical sentences, long and difficult sentences, imperative sentences and passive sentences.

Subjects and methods: Symmetrical sentences are mostly slogans and titles, long and difficult sentences explain concepts and principles to readers, and imperative sentences call for readers to act in the manner advocated by the author. Long and difficult sentences are mostly found in informational texts, while symmetrical sentences and imperative sentences are mostly found in infectious texts. The characteristics of informational texts require that the information be conveyed as accurately as possible during translation, and the expression and style of the original text should be retained.

Results: The infectious text needs to convey the same inspiring effect as the original, so it can be adjusted appropriately on the basis of the original. In addition, there are many passive sentences in sports psychology medicine texts, but the voice needs to be changed when translated into Chinese to make them closer to the expression in Chinese.

Conclusions: No matter what kind of sentence, when translating, it must be put into the text to consider cohesion and coherence. When the meaning of one component in a text depends on the interpretation of another meaning, a cohesive relationship occurs. The sports psychology medicine text translated by the author contains compound sentences, including related words and demonstrative words, which need to be added or omitted according to the context.

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EFFECT OF DAMAGED SOLITARY BUNDLE ON ADJUSTMENT OF SWALLOWING FUNCTION AND PSYCHOLOGY BY ACUPUNCTURE

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Background: When the oropharyngeal phase of swallowing begins, the mylohyoid muscle as the initiator starts to contract, and swallowing passes down in the form of irreversible movement. Therefore, the mylohyoid muscle discharge is usually used as the mark of effective movement of swallowing in experimental studies.

Subjects and methods: The mylohyoid muscle discharge is usually in the form of "all or nothing", and it is discharged during swallowing, and it is in the static state when there is no swallowing movement or external stimulation. It is necessary to observe the laryngeal movement if the EMG discharge is accompanied by swallowing movement. In this part of the experimental research, acupuncture can produce lower hyoid muscle electromyography change of discharge, can accompany swallowing movements, and sometimes also common only jaw hyoid muscle discharge without substantial swallowing movements, because of the lower jaw of hyoid muscle in swallowing representative and the importance of the movement, we will lower hyoid muscle electromyography discharge frequency as observation index.

Results: Because of the difference of individual results of different stimulating acupuncture points is significant, appear after the damage completely without swallowing effect, therefore, come to the conclusion on the analysis of the data, the need to consider whether there are other central neurons involved in acupuncture effect of swallowing adjustment, and the need to consider whether or not the damage completely (including the head end, tail, and bars near).

Conclusions: In this experiment, the damaged before acupuncture may induce swallowing movements, of which the activation of CV 23 point effect is most obvious, its mechanism may be due to the acupuncture stimulating the acupuncture points of organizational structure of the vagus nerve and glossopharyngeal nerve endings, and activate the nerve pathways in solitary nucleus of swallowing center, causing swallowing movements, damaged solitary nucleus decreased significantly after acupuncture to induce swallowing movements, wind house within the group, the CV 23 group and group were decreased significantly, and no significant differences between groups, these results are consistent with foreign scholars research results, show that solitary nucleus is also the important medulla oblongata of acupuncture regulate swallowing function center.

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RURAL SOCIAL EMOTIONAL EMPATHY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT BASED ON RURAL REVITALIZATION

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Background: The 19th CPC National Congress put forward the national strategy of rural vitalization. It is also necessary to explore the planning model suitable for local rural development and thus achieve the intergrowth and win-win results of ecology and economy. Combining with the regional case of Chengdu City, the paper analyzed the methods adopted by Chengdu City for managing rural planning. It is government-dominated, linked by rural planners and oriented on guiding villagers' self-governance. Next, the paper pointed out the problems faced by rural development, including the homogeneity of rural industrial development, the destruction of the ecological environment and the restriction of transferring the right to use rural homesteads. The paper then put forward advice for enhancing Chengdu's management strategies for rural planning, including promoting rural transformation & upgrading, encouraging "rural activation", protecting the ecological environment of rural areas, and improving the transfer of right to use rural homesteads. Eventually, the paper reviewed the successful practical experience of other Chinese cities. It concluded key factors affecting China's rural planning management in rural vitalization and the ideal paths for development.

Subjects and methods: Ever since the 19th CPC National Congress, Chengdu City has been steadily implementing rural vitalization and improving its modern rural planning system. Also, Chengdu aims to enhance the positive interactions between the government and villagers based on Chengdu's natural resources and socioeconomic conditions. Centered on giving play to governmental guidance, Chengdu set up the position of the rural planner, implemented villagers' self-governance, and kept exploring new paths rural vitalization that have the characteristics of Chengdu.

Results: The paper first reviewed the problems in Chengdu's rural planning construction. It then concluded the experience of other Chinese cities and foreign developed countries in rural planning management. Next, it put forward thoughts on enhancing Chengdu's strategies for rural planning management from three perspectives, including transforming and updating rural industries, enhancing the protection of the rural ecological environment and improving the transfer of rights to use rural homesteads.

Conclusions: Chengdu City eventually found a model for rural planning management after several phases of practice. The model makes communications through rural planners and fully gives play to governmental dominance and villagers' self-governance. Also, it promotes favorable interactions between the government and villagers. In this regard, the model can offer a reference for other cities. On the other hand, this model has some limitations. The fundamental reason is that it cannot develop and apply the natural and cultural resources of rural areas to promoting the development with local characteristics. Therefore, further explorations and practice are indispensable for "constantly correcting the rural planning management system", "activating the countryside", and "achieving diversified development for rural industries". Only in this way can Chinese cities achieve intergrowth and win-win results for ecology and economy.

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