The overall internal corresponding to interpret McCarthy’s The Road, demonstrating several measures to reconstruct life and confront psychological trauma, namely, concerns for every human being with love and care, maintenance of fire which burns in the ardent heart with vitality and hope, and persistent and unremitting actions to fight for the bright future. He advocates love and care for the whole humankind and tries to use them as a tool to fight against the spiritual wasteland.

Conclusions: McCarthy’s The Road is devoted to a journey motivated by the father’s quest for a safer place where his young son does not have to neither wear a mask to filter the air, nor be killed and roasted for food. Although the psychological trauma is difficult to heal, it is still worth trying. The answer of how to sustain the human race and how to reconstruct life in the post-apocalyptic world lies in the inherent vitality of the ardent-hearted as well as the assertion of the claims of civilization and conscience. This paper provides a new perspective to interpret McCarthy’s The Road, demonstrating several measures to cope with psychological trauma, which bears a practical value, for people at present suffer a lot spiritually and psychologically. Yet with limited time and energy, there are few flaws in this paper. The analysis of the text of the novel is far from enough, and the interpretation of the writer’s intention is far from thorough, to name a few. The authors will continue the study of the novel with scrutiny in the future.

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Efficacy Evaluation of Telemedicine-Based Biopsychosocial Model: A Retrospective Study in Central China

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Background: With the development of network technology, telemedicine play a steadily increasing role as a supplement to the traditional medicine, especially during the period of Novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP, 2019-nCoV) to reduce inter-hospital cross-infection. Remote consultation enables the consultations between a doctor and a patient to be held from distance, facilitating patients’ medical treatment and improving their adherence. However, some patients are reluctant to use it for psychological reasons such as distrust. This study aims to evaluate the efficacy of remote consultation from a psychological point of view, and then analyze patients’ satisfaction on remote consultation.

Subjects and Methods: A retrospective study was implemented, which relied on the remote consultation system of the First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University. Three county district hospitals (i.e., Jinzhai County People’s Hospital, Huoshan County Hospital, and jinzhai County Hospital of Chinese Medicine) and their subordinate township hospitals in Lu’an areas were chosen as the investigated hospitals for Questionnaire Survey. Jinzhai County Hospital was selected as the sample hospital for studying the clinical efficacy. Data were collected through questionnaire surveys. Statistical descriptions and comparisons were conducted to explore participants’ satisfaction on remote consultation, and to evaluate the different effect of remote consultation on clinical benefits, economic as well as social benefits between participants with and without a remote consultation.

Results: 1. The comparison study showed that patients who used remote consultation had shorter hospitalization days, higher diagnosis coincidence rate, and higher treatment effectiveness rate than those who did not (t = -4.80, P<0.05; t=2.84, P<0.05; χ²= 144.21, P<0.05). 2. Statistical data study revealed some economical costs were spared by using remote consultation, including 4,799,000 RMB in patient costs, 179,100 and RMB in transportation costs, 1,484,300 RMB in accommodation costs, and 12,873,100 RMB in social compensation funds. 3. The overall internal correspondence of the questionnaire was 0.761 (each dimension alpha was from 0.745 to 0.955). The patients’ overall satisfaction was 0.81, and the overall satisfaction score of the service attitude, consultation process, and service environment were 0.78, 0.65, and 0.85, respectively. 60.8% of patients were willing to use remote consultation again, and 60.8% of patients were willing to introduce friends.

Conclusions: Telemedicine yield beneficial effects in terms of clinical and financial contribution. First, patients can get better diagnosis and treatment, including shorter hospitalization days, higher diagnostic accuracy and better treatment effectiveness. Second, patients’ medical costs were reduced and social compensation funds were saved, producing a positive influence on health, society and economies of scale with large-scale use. Third, patients felt satisfied and were more compliant with telemedicine.

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Invesigation on Satisfaction and Emotionsal Behavior Changes of Tibetan Educational Language Policy in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

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Background: From the early empirical research results, we found the special methods and dimensions of education policy