

for psychological interventions.

**Methods:** 255 sophomore and junior international students (171 male and 84 female) and 262 sophomore and junior Chinese students (124 male and 138 female) were investigated using CERQ, ASLEC and SDS questionnaires. Results were analyzed using SPSS 16.0.

**Result:** Compared to Chinese students, international students more often used cognitive adjustment methods such as “positive refocusing”, “re-focus on planning” and “catastrophizing”. In regression equations where depression symptoms were used as the dependent variable, “self-blaming” and “catastrophizing” positively contributed to depression symptoms in international students, while “acceptance” was negatively correlated with depression symptoms. In Chinese students, “life events score” and “catastrophizing” were positively correlated with depression symptoms, while “positive re-evaluating” was negatively correlated with depression symptoms.

**Conclusion:** Among students of different races, positive coping methods were negatively correlated with depression symptoms and could possibly prevent the occurrence of depression, while negative coping methods were positively correlated with depression. Encouraging students to use adaptive coping methods during psychological intervention is an effective way to adjust cognitions and behavior for depression prevention.

**key words:** cognitive emotion regulation, life events, depression, international students, Chinese students

## Effect of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on cigarette smoking in patients with schizophrenia

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**Background:** The high smoking rate among patients with schizophrenia is an important public health problem, and researchers have been studying how to change the status quo.

**Objective:** We investigated the effects of high frequency (10Hz) repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on the amount of cigarette smoking in patients with schizophrenia.

**Method:** This study enrolled 37 male patients with schizophrenia who were at a stable stage of treatment. Patients were randomly divided into a treatment group (n=19) and a control group (n=18). The treatment group received repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) on the left prefrontal dorsolateral cortex (DLPFC), and the control group received placebo treatment. The number of cigarettes smoked were recorded at 7 days before treatment, during the course of treatment (i.e. for 21 days), and 3 weeks after treatment had ended. Assessments using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (WCST), and Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) were applied before and after treatment.

**Result:** Compared to the control group, the number of cigarettes smoked in the treatment group showed a statistically significant reduction in the first week after treatment. However, there was no significant correlation between the scores on PANSS, WCST and MADRS and the number of