

Figure 1. Before and after the two experiments α Brain wave changes

Subjects and Methods. In this experiment, a total of 50 patients were observed, half of them were male and half female. All 50 patients reached the standard of anxiety disorder. Anxiety disorder as a mental disease α Brain waves will change. When people are in anxiety, α Brain waves will decrease or even disappear, so the study used the ND-97 digital EEG to test the left and right occipital α Brain wave changes. The experiment was conducted twice, with an interval of 7 days between the two experiments. For α Brain wave changes, the results are shown in Figure 1.

Results. The brain wave intensities of different subjects were different, while the brain wave intensities of left occipital region and right occipital region were basically consistent. But before and after smelling, the changes of brain wave are also different. In the first experiment, left and right occipital regions of 50 patients α 34 cases (68%) had enhanced brain wave; α Brain wave instability occurred in 5 cases, accounting for 10%; α the brain wave was weakened in 11 cases, accounting for 22%. After the second experiment α Brain waves were enhanced in 39 cases (78%); α Brain wave instability occurred in 7 cases, accounting for 14%; α Brain wave was weakened in 4 cases, accounting for 8%. In general, α the more patients with brain wave enhancement, it shows that the ideological education collective psychotherapy combined with aromatic plant essential oil has greatly alleviated the tension and anxiety disorders of patients, and has a certain effect.

Conclusions. Anxiety disorder is quite common among today's student groups, and the traditional collective therapy of ideological education is limited for various reasons, therefore, its role in alleviating students' anxiety disorder is not obvious. As a natural therapy, aromatherapy with aromatic plant essential oil can play a very effective role in relieving students' anxiety disorder, and has a high acceptance rate for students.

Application of art appreciation in neuropsychological intervention and cognitive improvement of autistic children

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Background. Autism is also called autism because of its lonely behavior. It is a widespread developmental symptom in children. In the industry, neuropsychological intervention for children with autism spectrum disorders has been widely concerned. Conventional neuropsychological intervention for autistic children is mostly drug therapy, which has a large side effect. As a form of art, art appreciation has been put forward on the neuropsychological cure of children. It is different from the traditional language psychotherapy, which usually takes artistic activities as a medium to help mental and psychological therapy. Therefore, the research will apply art appreciation to the treatment of autistic children's neuropsychology, and provide basis for their clinical diagnosis and treatment by predicting their behavior.

Subjects and Methods. The study took children aged 3-6 years old before school as the subjects. Each child suffered from autism. Since there were fewer girls with autism spectrum, 30 children were screened in the study, including 21 boys and 9 girls. The study observed the behavioral development level, art appreciation level and emotional communication level of 30 children before and after auxiliary diagnosis and treatment, and compared the scores of the three factors before and after diagnosis and treatment. The experimental results are shown in Figure 1.

Results. The statistics showed the effect of art appreciation and rehabilitation therapy. The three indexes were higher than those before the experiment, and the P values were lower than 0.05. In addition, after the experiment, the behavioral development level

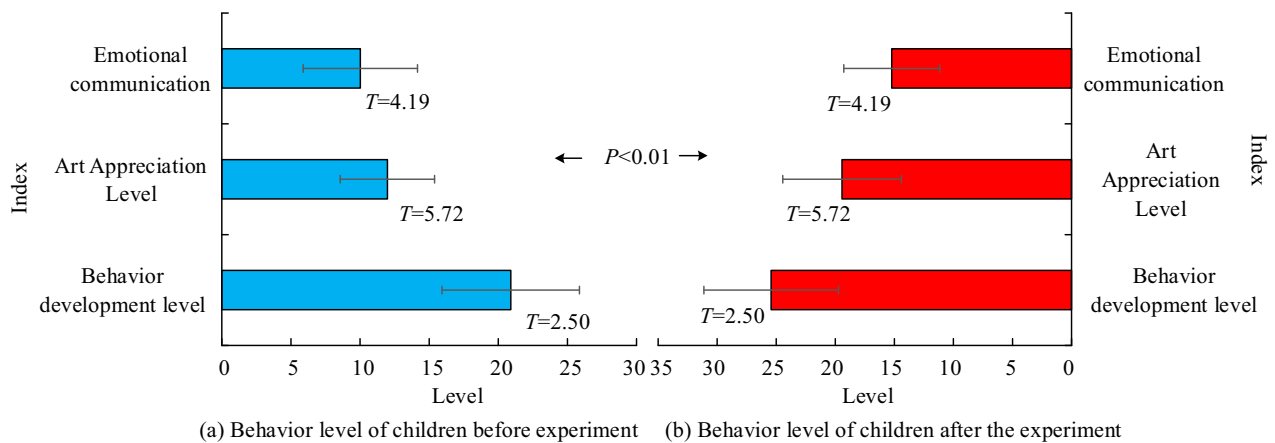


Figure 1. Behavior level of children before and after the experiment

of the children increased to 25.43 ± 5.70 points, and their emotional communication score also increased to 15.22 ± 4.06 points. To sum up, art appreciation is effective in the neuropsychological treatment of autistic children, which can effectively improve the cognition of autistic children and alleviate cognitive barriers.

Conclusions. In medical research and clinical diagnosis, the diagnosis of autistic children cannot simply use simple medical diagnosis. Its particularity indicates the need for multidisciplinary treatment. The particularity of art appreciation can not only attract children's attention, but also alleviate their cognitive barriers. From the experimental results, the special effect of art appreciation has a certain auxiliary effect on the rehabilitation of autistic children. In the future research hypothesis, a diagnosis and evaluation system suitable for domestic autistic children can be constructed through art appreciation, so as to improve the physical and mental health of autistic children more effectively.

Study on the effect model of medical service rehabilitation training combined with home care on symptom relief of bipolar disorder patients

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Background. Bipolar affective disorder is a type of mood disorder. According to the characteristics of the attack, its clinical manifestations can be divided into depressive attack, manic attack, and mixed attack. Bipolar disorder patients may have

irritability, increased sleep, inattention, more suicidal ideas, and other symptoms, which seriously affect the life quality of patients. The medical model of medical service rehabilitation training combined with family hospitalization focuses on using medical services to improve the effect of patients' rehabilitation training, and advocates family hospitalization for patients. The study will explore the relieving effect of the medical service model of medical service rehabilitation training combined with family hospitalization on bipolar disorder, in order to provide scientific basis for the clinical treatment of the medical service model of medical service rehabilitation training combined with family hospitalization.

Subjects and Methods. 120 patients with bipolar disorder diagnosed in a hospital were selected as research objects, and were divided into control group and experimental group, with 60 people in each group. Both groups received routine drug treatment according to their conditions. The experimental group treated patients on this basis with the medical service rehabilitation training combined with family hospitalization. Before and after the experiment, Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) and Bech-Rafaelsdn Mania Rating Scale (BRMS) were used to evaluate the two groups of patients, and the evaluation results were statistically analyzed.

Results. The clinical effects of the control group and the experimental group after treatment were compared with those of the patients with bipolar disorder before the experiment ($P < 0.05$). The HAMD and BRMS scores of the experimental group after the experiment were significantly higher than those of the control group, and the clinical effects of the experimental group were more significant than those of the control group, with a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$). Table 1 shows the comparison of HAMD and BRMS scores of patients before and after the experiment.

Conclusions. The medical service model of medical service rehabilitation training combined with family hospitalization can effectively relieve the symptoms of patients with bipolar disorder, and it is more effective than conventional treatment methods.